

FINAL SITE REASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR
SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD PARK
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

Prepared For:
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region I
Office of Site Remediation and Restoration
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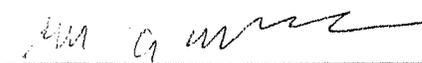
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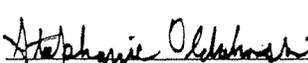
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ACRONYM LIST

AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
bgs	below ground surface
BNA	Base neutral acid
CDM Federal	Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc. Federal
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
cfs	cubic feet per second
CGI/O ₂	Combustible gas indicator/oxygen
CLP	Contract Laboratory Program
COR	Contracting Officer Representative
CWA	Clean Water Act
CT	Connecticut
CT DEP	Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection
1,1-DCA	1,1-Dichloroethane
DCE	Dichloroethylene
DEC	Direct Exposure Criteria
DHS	Department of Health Services
DOH	Department of Health
DPH	Department of Public Health
DPW	Department of Public Works
DWAL	Drinking Water Action Level
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FID	Flame Ionization Detector
ft ³	cubic feet
HRS	Hazardous Ranking System
MA	Massachusetts
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MEK	Methyl ethyl ketone
mg/Kg	milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	milligrams per Liter
mi ²	square mile
MIBK	Methyl isobutyl ketone
MTBE	Methyl tert-butyl ether
No.	Number
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NOV	Notice of Violation
NUS/FIT	NUS Corporation Field Investigation Team
NY	New York
OEME	Office of Environmental Measurement and Evaluation
PA	Preliminary Assessment
PA/SI	Preliminary Assessment/Site Inspection
PCE	Tetrachloroethylene

ACRONYM LIST (Concluded)

PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PEL	Probable Effects Level
PID	Photoionization Detector
ppb	parts per billion
ppm	parts per million
PPE	Probable Point of Entry
PWS ID	Public Water Supply Identification
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RCRIS	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
RSR	Remediation Standard Regulation
SDL	Sample Detection Limit
SI	Site Inspection
SIP	Site Inspection Prioritization
SPLP	Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure
SQL	Sample Quantitation Limit
SQuiRT	Screening Quick Reference Table
SR	Site Reassessment
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
SVOC	Semivolatile Organic Compound
1,1,1-TCA	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCE	Trichloroethene
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TELs	Threshold Effects Levels
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
µg/g	Micrograms per gram
µg/Kg	Micrograms per kilogram
µg/L	Micrograms per Liter
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
XRF	X-Ray Fluorescence
%	Percent

**Final Site Reassessment Report
Scofieldtown Road Park
Stamford, Connecticut**

**CERCLIS No. CTD981214299
State ID No.: 638
TDD No. 06-07-0007
Work Order No. 20114-041-998-0216-70**

INTRODUCTION

The Weston Solutions, Inc., Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team III (START) was requested by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region I, Office of Site Remediation and Restoration to perform an Site Reassessment (SR) of the Scofieldtown Road Park property located at 621 Scofieldtown Road in Stamford, Connecticut (CT). Tasks were conducted in accordance with the SR scope of work and technical specifications provided by EPA Region I.

Between 1980 and 1997, the Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP), the City of Stamford, and EPA conducted numerous investigations of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the investigations, surface soil/source, sediment, and drinking water samples were collected. In addition, waste characterization samples from drums present on the property were also collected. Sampling indicated elevated concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, and metals. On 20 July 1994, Camp Dresser & McKee, Inc. Federal Programs Corporation (CDM Federal), on behalf of EPA, performed a Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The SIP documented a release of one pesticide and one metal, attributable to source areas located on the property, to neighboring private drinking water supply wells [54]. Based on information provided in previous investigations, EPA initiated the SR of the Scofieldtown Road Park property to identify potential source areas associated with the former landfill; to identify and investigate potential impacts to nearby private drinking water supply wells; and to identify and investigate potential impacts to sediment from potential source areas located on the property.

Background information used in the generation of this report was obtained through file searches conducted at EPA Region I and Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP), telephone interviews with town officials, conversations with persons knowledgeable of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, and conversations with other Federal, State, and local agencies.

This package follows the guidelines developed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, commonly referred to as Superfund. However, these documents do not necessarily fulfill the requirements of other EPA Region I regulations such as those under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or other Federal, State, or local regulations. SRs are intended to provide a preliminary screening of sites to facilitate EPA Region I's assignment of site priorities. They are limited efforts and are not intended to supersede more detailed investigations.

The street address, coordinates, and contaminant locations presented in this SR report identify the general area in which the site is located. They represent one or more locations EPA considers to be part of the site based upon the screening information collected or generated in the course of this or previous investigation(s). The EPA site assessment program is designed to identify "releases or threats of releases" of hazardous substances, and the focus of this

investigation is on the release(s) or potential release(s), rather than precisely delineated site boundaries. A site is defined under the EPA Site Assessment Program as where a hazardous substance has been "deposited, stored, placed, or otherwise come to be located." EPA anticipates that the preliminary description of site boundaries will be refined as more information is developed regarding where the contamination has come to be located.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The Scofieldtown Road Park property is located at 612 Scofieldtown Road, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (CT). The geographical coordinates of the property, as measured from its approximate center, are 41° 08' 22.6" north latitude and 73° 33' 34.2" west longitude (Figure 1) [53; 54; 65; 96]. The Scofieldtown Road Park property consists of approximately 18.1 acres of land, and is identified by the City of Stamford, CT Tax Assessor's Parcel Identification Number (No.) 002-5936, as Block No. 0390, and Lot No. 15. The property is currently owned by the City of Stamford, CT [64].

The Scofieldtown Road Park property is currently operated by the City of Stamford, CT and consists of a recycling and leaf composting facility as well as a public recreation park. Both operations are situated atop a former landfill that operated on the property. The landfill is estimated to have encompassed 10 to 18 acres with a maximum waste depth ranging from 10 to 30 feet [26; 33; 53, pp. 3; 54, pp. 2].

The City of Stamford, CT Department of Public Works (DPW) is the current operator of the recycling and leaf composting facility, located on the northern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The City of Stamford, CT Parks and Recreation Department is the current operator of the public recreation park (Scofieldtown Road Park), located on the southern portion of the property. The property is bordered to the southeast and east by Scofieldtown Road, to the north by Queen of Peace Cemetery, and to the west and southwest by Rock Rimmon Road (Figure 2) [23; 26; 30; 53; 54; 63].

On 16 January 2007, as part of the SR, START personnel conducted an on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. START noted that the southern portion of the property was currently operating as a park/playground (Scofieldtown Park), while the northern portion of the property was operating as a composting/recycling center [100, pp. 3-10].

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel were joined by representatives from the City of Stamford, CT. On top of the former landfill, START personnel observed what appeared to be petroleum sheen in standing water located in the central portion of the property, within the compost recycling area. START personnel observed one pile of fill material (silt, sand, gravel, cobbles), one pile of road asphalt millings (reportedly used to cap the former landfill annually), and 10 piles of composting leaves on top of the former landfill in the northern area of the property. The cap material, compacted asphalt millings, appeared continuous; and there was no evidence of exposed waste on the top of the former landfill area. However, exposed debris was evident along the side slopes of the former landfill [100, pp. 3-10].

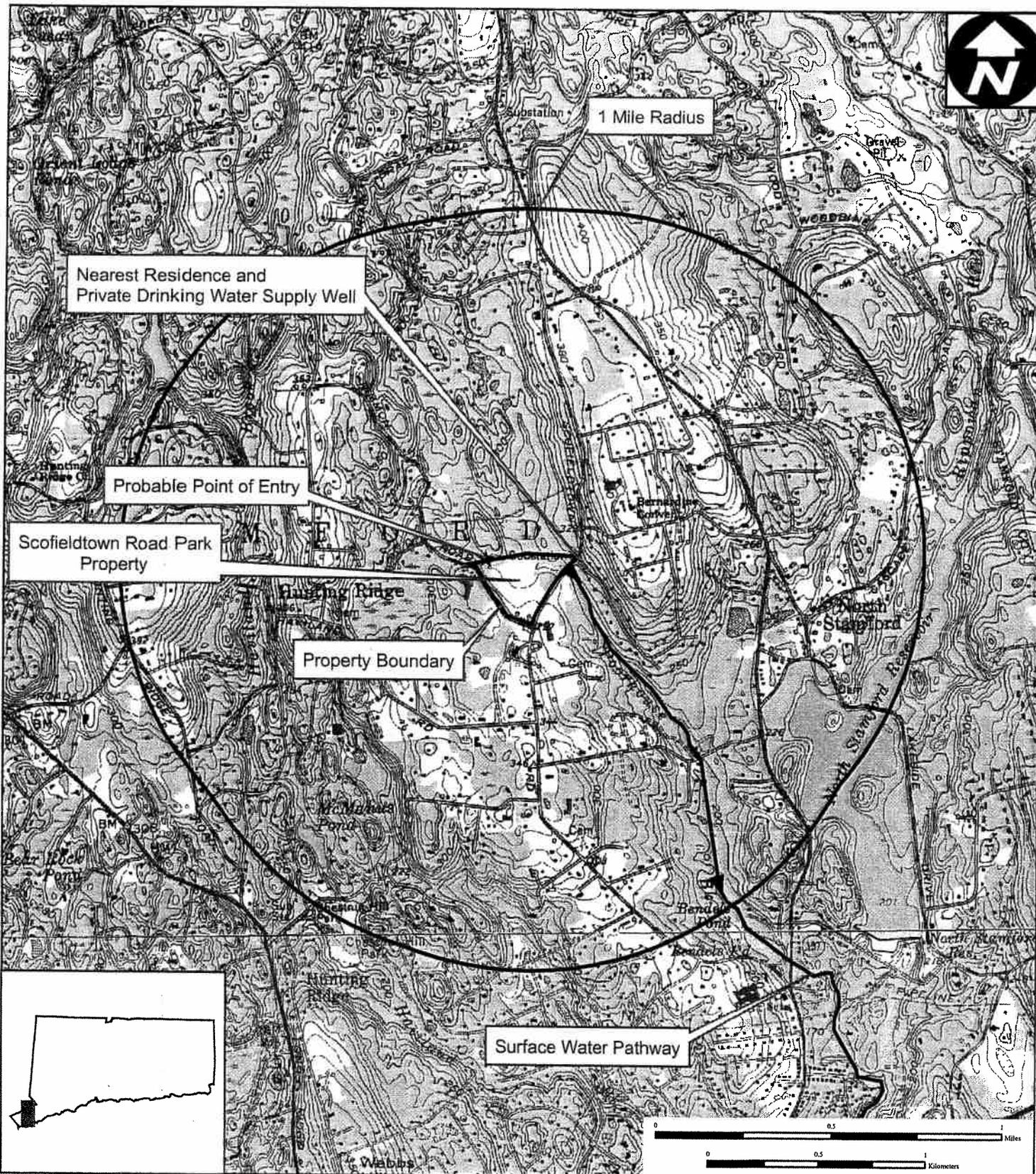


FIGURE 1

SITE LOCATION MAP

**SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD PARK
612 SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT**

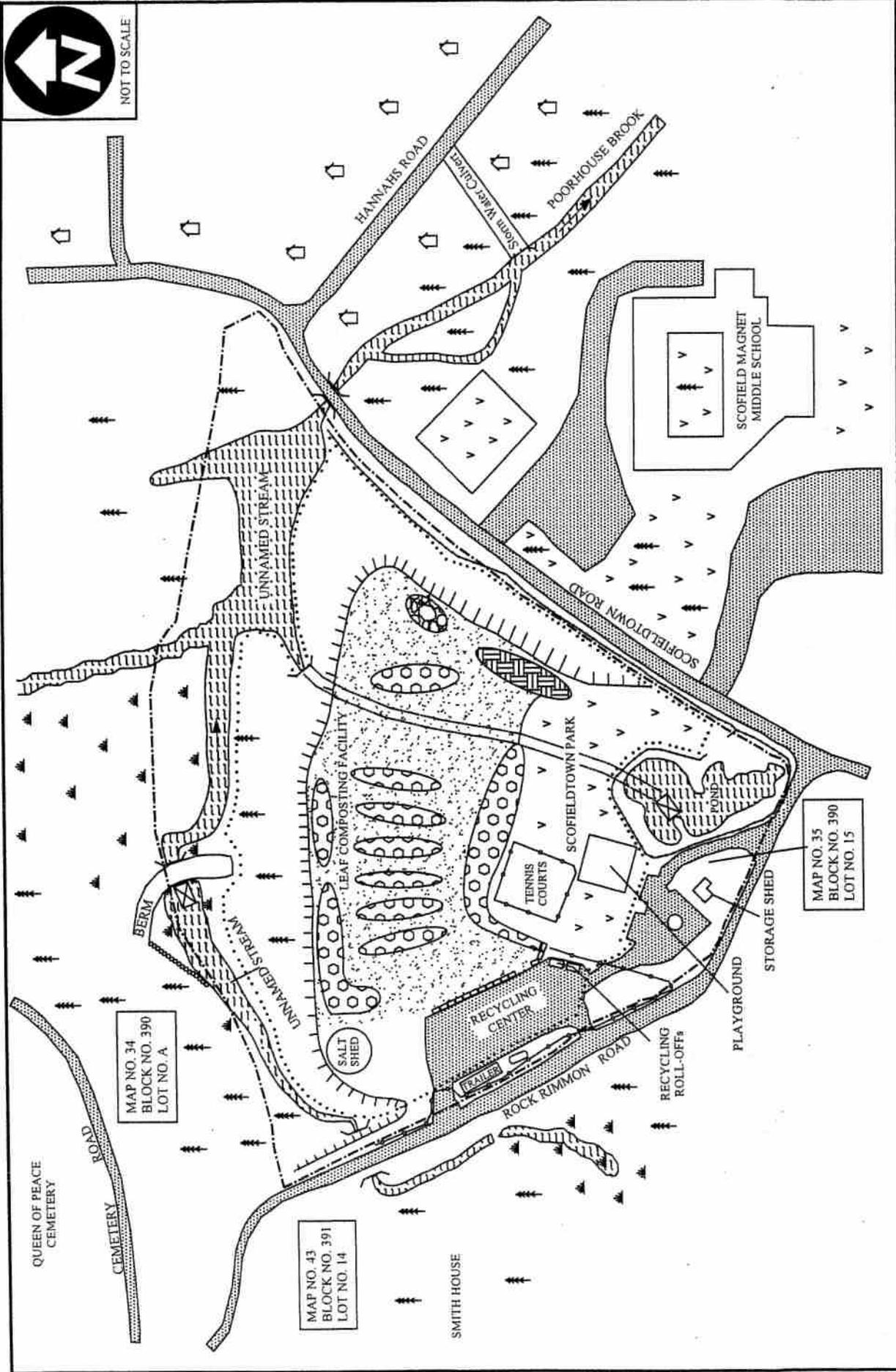
**EPA Region I
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Contract No. EP-W-05-042**

TDD Number: 06-07-0007
Created by: G. Homok
Created on: 10 April 2007
Modified by: G. Homok
Modified on: 23 December 2008

Data Sources:

Topos: MicroPath/USGS
Quad Name(s): Stamford, CT; Pound Ridge, NY/CT
All other data: START





SOURCES: WESTON/START FIELDBOOK NO. 01405-S FOR SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD - 2007
CITY OF STAMFORD TAX ASSESSORS MAPS

WESTON SOLUTIONS
Restoring Resource Efficiency

EPA Region I
Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) III
Contract No. EP-W-05-02

TEDD Number: 06-07-0007
Created by: G. Hornok
Created on: 6 August 2007
Modified by: G. Hornok
Modified on: 23 December 2008

FIGURE 2
SITE SKETCH
SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD PARK
612 SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

	PAVED AREA		COMPOST PIT		ASPHALT MILLINGS PIT
	SURFACE WATER		FILL PIT		ASPHALT MILLINGS COVER
	PROPERTY BOUNDARY		FENCE		GRASS
	STEEP SLOPE		CULVERT		RESIDENCE
	WETLANDS		OVERFLOW		STREAM FLOW DIRECTION
	ABOVEGROUND DRAIN		STORAGE TANK (AST)		ASSUMED EXTENT OF LANDFILL
	ROCK WALL		UNDERGROUND PIPE		

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel observed the location where an unnamed stream flows onto the northwestern portion of the property through a drainage pipe located beneath Rock Rimmon Road. The stream flows from west to east along the northern border of the former landfill, near the property boundary. As the stream flows east along the edge of exposed landfill trash and debris, the stream converges with water flowing from a drainage pipe which emerges from beneath the former landfill. The unnamed stream is bordered to the north by wetlands and woodland area on the Queen of Peace Cemetery property (Map No. 34, Block No. 390, Lot No. A), which is owned by the Archdiocese of Bridgeport. The unnamed stream continues east from its confluence with water discharging from the drainage culvert and Queen of Peace Cemetery wetland area. The unnamed stream then exits the property, flowing off the property through a culvert under Scofieldtown Road, near the northeast corner of the property. Once the stream flows under Scofieldtown Road, it is referred to as Poorhouse Brook. Poorhouse Brook continues southwest, parallel to Hannahs Road, along the northern border of the Scofield Magnet Middle School property and several residential properties located along Hannahs Road [100, pp. 3-10].

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel observed the northern edge of the composting area, noting a steep slope that gradually terminates at the unnamed stream. START estimates that the elevation between the unnamed stream and the top of the former landfill ranges from approximately 15 to 50 feet. Along various portions of the northern slope, START observed miscellaneous household, industrial, and construction debris. START also observed seven 55-gallon drums/drum carcasses along the thickly vegetated northern slope. Several drums were noted to be protruding from the slope, with no labeling present or visible. START was unable to determine if any of the intact 55-gallon drums contained waste material [100, pp. 3-10].

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel observed the location where a drainage pipe/culvert emerges from beneath the former landfill and discharges to the unnamed stream. Rust-colored (orange/brown) stained water was observed discharging into the stream. North of the drainage pipe/culvert, START observed a pile of approximately 50 tires along the slope of the former landfill [100, pp. 3-10].

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel observed the eastern border of the former landfill, which has a thickly vegetated, steep slope that terminates near the property boundary. Miscellaneous household, industrial, and construction debris was observed, as well as seven additional 55-gallon steel drums/drum carcasses. Miscellaneous material and debris were observed protruding from the slope [100, pp. 3-10].

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel observed the park/playground (Scofieldtown Park) section of the property, which appeared landscaped, with the open areas covered with grass. START observed a pond in the southern portion of the property. The pond was surrounded by thick vegetation and a 3-foot-high chain-link fence which was not continuous. Playground equipment and a tennis court were observed northwest of the pond. According to City of Stamford, CT employees, the tennis court is used regularly. START noted several subsidence holes in the grassy area east of the pond, possibly indicating subsurface voids or compacting material. Along the northern edge of the park/playground area, START observed an excavated area within a composting pile that

bordered the park. City of Stamford, CT representatives suggested that some of material was likely taken from the pile without permission or knowledge [100, pp. 3-10].

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel observed a stream and wetland area located west of Rock Rimmon Road. This area was previously used to document background sediment conditions as part of an EPA SIP completed by CDM Federal in 1996 [100, pp. 3-10].

During the on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, START personnel observed a plastic, 8,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST), located adjacent to the recycling center's parking area. START was informed by the City of Stamford, CT representatives that the AST contained sodium chlorite solution used for winter maintenance of the city's roads. North of the parking area, START observed a salt shed used to store road salt for use on the city's roads during the winter. START personnel observed an office trailer utilized by the on-site employees, and several open-top roll-off recycling containers used for separating, storing, and transporting recyclable materials [100, pp. 3-10].

During the sediment sampling activities conducted on 2 through 3 April 2008, START personnel observed what appeared to be a man-made berm, oriented north-to-south, along the northern slope of the former landfill. START observed that the earthen berm originated on the southern portion of Queen of Peace Cemetery property and extended southwest onto the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The berm transected the unnamed stream resulting in ponding. Water is allowed to flow west through a culvert and overflow grate into a larger wetland area [100, pp. 15-31].

OPERATIONAL AND REGULATORY HISTORY AND WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

The Scofieldtown Road Park property is situated on a former landfill, referred to as the Scofieldtown Road Dump. The former landfill is estimated to have encompassed 10 to 18 acres, with a maximum waste depth ranging from 10 to 30 feet [26; 33; 53, pp. 3; 54, pp. 2]. The landfill was originally opened in the mid-1930s as a town dump for household waste. In 1949, the town dump began receiving waste generated by the City of Stamford, CT. According to the City of Stamford, CT Chief of Solid Waste Disposal, industrial waste was brought to the landfill during this time, and open burning of waste materials was conducted as part of the operations of the town dump [1]. The former landfill was closed by the city in 1968 [2-4]. After the closure of the former landfill, waste material was still brought to the property due to problems with the operation of the local incinerator [6]. From 1968 to 1970, numerous complaints were filed by local residents with regard to the Scofieldtown Road Park property concerning exposed refuse, rat-infestation, refuse in the nearby unnamed stream and Poorhouse Brook, and a dump fire [2-12; 36; 53, pp. 3; 54, pp. 2]. The former landfill was officially permanently closed in the early 1970s. The former landfill was graded and capped with clean fill, and a recreational park was developed on the southern portion of the property [53, pp. 3; 54, pp. 2]. The former landfill is currently unlined and does not have an impermeable cap [14; 26; 54, pp. 2; 63].

In February 1980, a complaint was filed by a local resident about the proposed filling of the wetlands north of the former landfill and claimed that transformers were present on the property. The CT DEP investigated this claim and found it to be unsubstantiated [13; 15; 26].

Between December 1984 and February 1985, the Stamford Department of Health (DOH) observed evidence of erosion of the former landfill cover, including deep tire ruts, and the pooling and ponding of water. Stamford DOH personnel suspected that the grassy area located in the southern portion of the property was used by pedestrians for access to a former baseball field, as well as by heavy trucks to access and deposit brush, stumps, boulders, and piles of fill and broken pavement on the property [16; 17]. As a result of the inspections, on 23 January 1985, the Stamford DOH issued a letter to the Stamford Board of Recreation, requesting that further erosion to the former landfill cap be prevented. In addition, the Scofieldtown Road Park property was investigated by CT DEP personnel. CT DEP recommended that all dumping and heavy traffic discontinue at the property, and that the disturbed area be regraded and reseeded [18-20].

On 12 April 1985, CT DEP issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) to the City of Stamford, CT for failure to provide adequate drainage and for failure to obtain CT DEP approval to alter the former landfill located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The NOV required that a plan be submitted to the CT DEP Solid Waste Management division detailing how the remaining "clean fill" was to be used in regrading the surface [21]. In August 1985, CT DEP approved a regrading plan of the Scofieldtown Road Park property and requested that the area be stabilized and seeded prior to 15 October 1985 [22].

In May 1986, a complaint was filed by a local resident to CT DEP stating that drums had been discovered in a wooded area on the Scofieldtown Road property [23; 28-29; 53, pp. 3; 54, pp. 5]. On 29 May 1986, while investigating the complaint, CT DEP discovered an unspecified number of rusted, half-buried drums adjacent to Poorhouse Brook (referred to by START as the unnamed stream) located along the northern portion of the property. START considers the entire stream located along the northern property boundary to be the unnamed stream, and not Poorhouse Brook as indicated in the CT DEP investigation. For this report START considers Poorhouse Brook to begin at the point where the surface water body crosses under Scofieldtown Road at the northeastern corner of the property. CT DEP personnel reported that some of the drums were empty, some contained a white granular powder, and others contained what appeared to be epoxy residues. CT DEP personnel collected two samples of the white powder from a drum and two surface water samples from the unnamed stream. The drum and surface water samples were analyzed for hydrocarbons (benzene, methane, methanol, isopropanol, toluene, ethylbenzene, mixed xylenes, and chlorobenzene) and metals. Analytical results of the drum samples indicated the presence of six hydrocarbons and three metals at concentrations above laboratory detection limits. Analytical results of the surface water samples indicated the presence of two metals, as well as trace levels of two hydrocarbons at concentrations above laboratory detection limits [24; 25; 31; 54, pp. 5]. On 28 July 1986, in response to this investigation, CT DEP sent a letter to the Stamford DPW stating "...all drums exposed and buried must be located, secured, and their contents properly disposed of by a contractor..." [25]. Analytical results of the CT DEP drum and surface water samples will be discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source and Surface Water Pathway sections of this report, respectively.

In May 1986, the Scofieldtown Road Park property was listed in the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database as "Scofieldtown Road Park" (CERCLIS No. CTD981214299) [99].

In August 1986, on behalf of EPA, NUS Corporation Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT) completed a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [53, pp. 3; 54, pp. 5]. As a result of the PA, NUS/FIT recommended a Site Inspection (SI) be conducted due to the proximity of the property to drinking water supplies, and to the presence of organic contaminants detected in samples collected by CT DEP in May 1986 [26].

Between July 1986 and March 1987, Stamford DPW personnel moved the 17 visible drums, observed by CT DEP personnel in May 1986, to a temporary staging area located on the southern portion of the property, near a salt shed [30]. Available file information does not indicate the location of the salt shed or whether it is the one currently located on the northwestern portion of the property.

On 27 March 1987, the CT Department of Health Services (CT DHS) collected one sediment sample from the unnamed stream, and one soil sample in the area from which the drums were observed and removed during May 1986. The sediment and soil samples were analyzed for hydrocarbons (benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and mixed xylenes). Analytical results of the sediment sample indicated the presence of the four hydrocarbon compounds at concentrations above laboratory detection limits. Analytical results of the soil sample did not indicate the presence of any substances at concentrations exceeding laboratory detection limits [27; 30]. Analytical results of the sediment sample will be discussed in greater detail in the Surface Water Pathway section of this report.

In November 1987, on behalf of the City of Stamford, CT, Tri State Environmental Testing, Inc. collected drum samples from the staged drums located on the southern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, near the salt shed. The samples were analyzed for total metals and cyanide. Analytical results indicated the presence of six total metals above laboratory detection limits. The contents of the drums were deemed hazardous by Tri State Environmental Testing, Inc., and included five drums containing resin and resin powder; two drums containing heavy metal sludge, including copper, zinc, and lead; and 10 empty drums containing similar waste residuals. On 22 December 1987, on behalf of the City of Stamford, CT, MacDonald and Watson Waste Oil Company removed the 17 drums from the staging area, and they were subsequently transferred and disposed of at approved off-site waste facilities [32; 33; 54, pp. 5].

On 11 March 1988, on behalf of EPA, NUS/FIT prepared a Final SI Form 2070-13 and Draft Preliminary Hazardous Ranking System (HRS) Package for the Scofieldtown Road Park property. NUS/FIT documented the sampling and removal of 17 drums from the property; identified the potential for an observed release to the groundwater and surface water pathways; and recommended that surface water and groundwater sampling be conducted at and in the vicinity of the property. No samples were collected as part of this investigation [33].

On 14 July 1988, CT DEP conducted an on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property in response to a complaint of chemical dumping on the property [34; 35; 53]. During the on-site reconnaissance, CT DEP personnel observed hundreds of tires and several rusted drums, some of which were empty and some of which contained resins, paint-like materials, and other waste materials [35; 36; 54, pp. 5]. On 2 August 1988, CT DEP sent a letter to the mayor of Stamford, CT requesting the removal of the drums located on the property [35-42].

On 7 November 1988, CT DHS personnel collected two surface water samples from the unnamed stream located on the northern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The samples were analyzed for total metals, hydrocarbons, and organic halides. Analytical results indicated the presence of nine total metals at concentrations above laboratory detection limits [36; 38; 53, pp. 4; 54, pp. 5]. Analytical results of the surface water samples collected by CT DHS are discussed in greater detail in the surface water section of this report.

On 22 February 1989, during a site inspection conducted by representatives from CT DEP, Stamford Environmental Protection Board, and the City of Stamford, CT, refuse was visible in excavated materials adjacent to a new tennis court built on the southern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property (Scofieldtown Park). CT DEP also found that exposed drums were still present along the perimeter of the property. CT DEP was concerned that drainage from the tennis court was directed toward the former landfill. A follow-up letter dated 13 March 1989 stated that the city must either regrade the drainage away from the former landfill or enhance runoff to minimize infiltration [43]. The Stamford Parks and Recreation Department responded to these concerns in a letter to CT DEP which stated that the tennis court drains toward the playground and not toward the former landfill [44].

In June 1989, on behalf of the City of Stamford, CT, Sealand Environmental Services collected soil samples from unknown locations on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of nine VOCs and four total metals at concentrations above laboratory detection limits [54, pp.23]. Analytical results of the soil samples collected by Sealand Environmental Services are discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling section of this report.

From July to August 1989, CT DEP personnel collected 12 drinking water samples from several residential properties in the vicinity of the Scofieldtown Road Park property to determine if hazardous substances were present in private drinking water supply wells. Private drinking water supply wells along Scofieldtown Road, Hannahs Road, Brookdale Road, and Brookdale Drive were selected for sampling due to their location with respect to the former landfill and Poorhouse Brook [45]. The samples were analyzed for hydrocarbons, organohalides, leachate indicators, and heavy metals. Analytical results of the drinking water samples indicated the presence of four hydrocarbons at trace levels and five total metals at concentrations above laboratory detection limits. CT DEP personnel reported that while several homes did have some water quality issues (i.e., elevated metals, trace hydrocarbons, and trace organohalides) and required further investigation, there was no consistent trend in any of the investigated parameters. Thus, CT DEP concluded that based on the data collected, it did not appear that the Scofieldtown Road Park property was impacting the surrounding groundwater drinking water supply [45; 46; 53, pp. 4-5; 54, pp. 6]. Analytical results of the drinking water samples collected by CT DEP are discussed in greater detail in the Groundwater Pathway section of this report.

On 13 January 1990, the Stamford DOH conducted an inspection to observe the leaf composting activities conducted on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Stamford DOH personnel observed that the leaf composting facility was operating on the exterior edge of an upper mound of the former landfill. From February to June 1990, Stamford DOH repeatedly expressed concern to CT DEP regarding potential adverse effects that the composting may have on the former landfill cap, including erosion of the former landfill cap and areas of exposed waste [47,

49-50]. CT DEP recommended that the City of Stamford, CT install a barricade to prevent traffic from causing future erosion problems [48].

On 18 September 1992, CT DEP collected drinking water samples from three residential properties located on Hannahs Road. The drinking water samples were analyzed for VOCs, and water quality parameters, which include total metals. Analytical results indicated the presence of one metal at a concentration above laboratory detection limits in one of the wells. No additional substances were detected in drinking water samples collected by CT DEP. CT DEP concluded that none of the wells sampled contained water that was unsafe for consumption [51]. Analytical results of the drinking water samples collected by CT DEP are discussed in greater detail in the Groundwater Pathway section of this report.

On 4 March 1996, on behalf of EPA, CDM Federal completed an SIP of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [54, pp.1]. As part of the SIP, CDM Federal conducted a reconnaissance of the property and observed rusted drums and leachate discharging from the culvert into the unnamed stream [53]. As part of the SIP, CDM Federal also collected surface soil samples from the property. The surface soil samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of three VOCs, three SVOCs, six pesticides, and 13 metals at concentrations above reference criteria [54, pp. 9-17]. For each sample location, a compound or element is considered as exceeding reference criteria if it is detected at three times or greater than the reference sample's concentration. However, if the compound or element is not detected in the reference sample, the reference sample quantitation limit (SQL) (for organic analyses) or sample detection limit (SDL) (for inorganic analyses) is used as the reference value. These compounds or elements are considered to be exceeding reference criteria concentration if they occurred at a value equal to or greater than the reference sample's SQL or SDL and are designated by their approximate relative concentration above these values. For compounds or elements, when the reference samples' reported concentration is below the SQL or SDL, the SQL or SDL is used as the reference value. As part of the SIP, CDM Federal also collected drinking water samples from three residential properties in the vicinity of Scofieldtown Road Park property (527 Scofieldtown Road, and 27 and 29 Hannahs Road). The drinking water samples were collected at each residence's tap, and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the drinking water samples indicated the presence of two pesticides and two metals at concentrations above reference criteria [52; 54, pp. 13-17]. Filtration systems were installed at 27 and 29 Hannahs Road, on a date after the CDM Federal samples were collected, unknown to START. As part of the SIP, CDM Federal also collected sediment samples from the unnamed stream located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Analytical results of the sediment samples indicated the presence of four VOCs, eight SVOCs, four pesticides, and five metals at concentrations above reference criteria [54, p 17-22]. Analytical results of the surface soil, drinking water, and sediment samples collected as part of the SIP are discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling, Groundwater Pathway, and Surface Water Pathway sections of this report, respectively.

On 2 February 1996, on behalf of EPA, Roy F. Weston, Inc. (currently Weston Solutions, Inc.), START completed a Removal Program Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (Removal PA/SI) of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START conducted an on-site reconnaissance and collected four soil samples and one drum sample from the property. The soil and drum samples were analyzed for VOCs, extractable base/neutral acids

(BNAs), pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of 12 SVOCs and six pesticides at concentrations above laboratory detection limits. X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) screening results of the soil samples did not indicate total metals concentrations above “normal background soil conditions” and therefore were not reported. Analytical results of the drum sample indicated the presence of one VOC and two metals at concentrations above laboratory detection limits. Analytical results did not indicate elevated levels of hazardous substances above EPA Removal Action limits, and as a result of the Removal PA/SI, EPA concluded that a time critical removal action “was not appropriate” [55]. Analytical results of the soil and drum samples collected as part of the Removal PA/SI are discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling section of this report.

On 5 February 1997, CT DEP personnel collected a drinking water sample from a residential property located at 29 Hannahs Road, adjacent to the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The drinking water sample was analyzed for the presence of thallium and pesticides. Analytical results of the drinking water sample indicated the presence of two pesticides at concentrations exceeding state drinking water action levels. In order to determine the source of the pesticide contamination, CT DEP personnel requested permission to obtain soil samples from the perimeter of the residential property [56]. Information was not available to START regarding whether soil samples were collected from the perimeter of the residential property. Analytical results of the drinking water samples collected by CT DEP are discussed in greater detail in the Groundwater Pathway section of this report.

On 8 August 1997, a local resident filed a complaint with CT DEP stating that contaminated soils from a construction site (formerly Machlett Lab, located on Hope Street in Stamford, CT) were being deposited at the leaf composting facility located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. On 16 October 1997, in response to the complaint, an on-site inspection was made by CT DEP, and it was noted that two berm walls had been constructed with soil and then covered with leaf compost materials. Following this inspection, Stamford’s solid waste supervisor was questioned about the residents’ allegations. He stated that the allegations were untrue and that the material was in fact pond dredging material that was “not suitable for the project” and was thus removed [57-61].

On 16 October 1997, CT DEP collected soil samples from the berm walls. The soil samples were analyzed for metals using Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP) and Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). SPLP analytical results indicated the presence of two metals at concentrations above laboratory detection limits. TCLP analytical results indicated the presence of four metals at concentrations above laboratory detection limits. In addition, lead was detected at a concentration exceeding the site remediation standards for GA Groundwater Areas [59]. CT Class GA Groundwater Areas are areas with existing private and potential public or private supplies of water suitable for drinking without treatment; baseflow for hydraulically connected surface water bodies [155]. CT DEP determined that soils deposited at the Scofieldtown Road Park property should remain there, but be spread and covered, and not be mixed with compost and distributed [59]. Analytical results of the CT DEP soil samples are discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling section of this report.

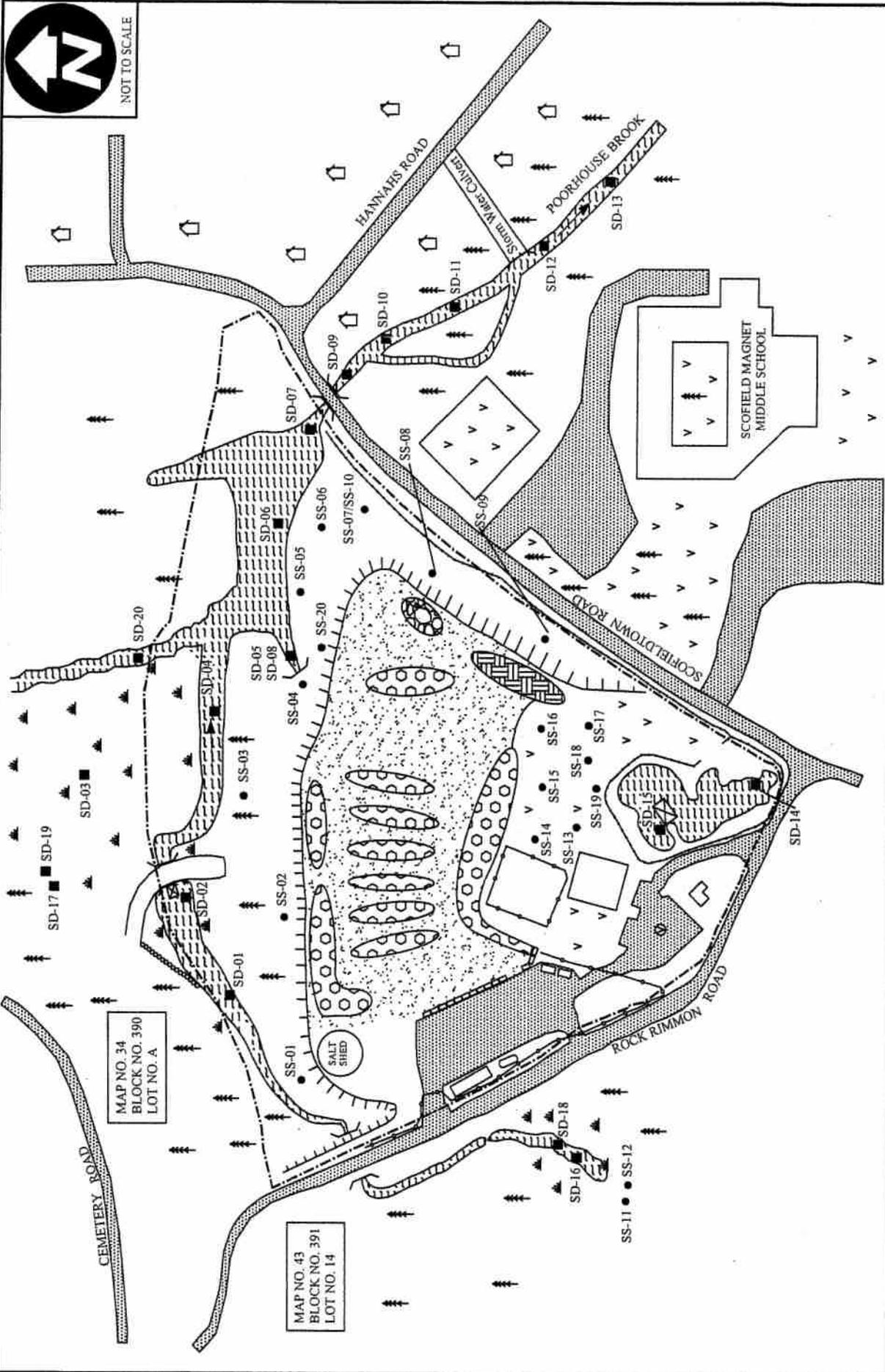
On 29 April 2002, a resident of a local convalescent home filed a complaint about incinerator odors coming from the leaf composting facility at the Scofieldtown Road Park property. This claim was investigated on 20 May 2002 and was determined to be unfounded, as no incineration

was taking place at the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The only odors found to be associated with the property were musty, composting odors that were not sufficient to be transported into the surrounding neighborhood, nor were they at or above nuisance levels [62].

On 16 January 2007, on behalf of EPA and as part of the SR, START personnel conducted an on-site reconnaissance of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The on-site reconnaissance conducted by START as part of the SR is described in greater detail in the Site Description section of this report.

On 13 June and 20 November 2007, START, on behalf of EPA, performed a Removal PA/SI site evaluation of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START performed an on-site reconnaissance and collected two drum samples from the property. The two drum samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, herbicides, pH, ignitability, total cyanide, total sulfide, TCLP VOCs, TCLP SVOCs, TCLP pesticides, TCLP PCBs, TCLP herbicides, and TCLP metals and cyanide analyses. Analytical results of the drum samples indicated the presence of 14 VOCs, eight SVOCs, two pesticides, one TCLP pesticide, one PCB, 15 metals, and two TCLP metals [140]. Analytical results of the Removal PA/SI are discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling section of this report.

On 24 through 26 March 2008 and 2 through 3 April 2008, on behalf of EPA and as part of the SR, START personnel collected 20 surface soil/source samples from the slope of the former landfill and park area located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property and from the Smith House property (located west of the Scofieldtown Road Park property) (Figure 3). In addition, START personnel collected 18 drinking water samples from residential drinking water supply wells in the vicinity of the Scofieldtown Road Park property (Figure 4). START personnel collected 20 sediment samples from Poorhouse Brook, from the unnamed stream located on the northern portion of the property, from the wetlands located to the north and west of the property, and from the on-site pond [100]. Surface soil/source, drinking water, and sediment samples were submitted to the EPA Office of Environmental Measurement and Evaluation (OEME) Laboratory in North Chelmsford, Massachusetts (MA) for VOC, SVOC, pesticide, PCB, metal, and cyanide analyses. Based on analytical results, a contaminated surface soil/source area containing 11 VOCs, 26 SVOCs, six pesticides, three PCBs, and 11 metals has been documented. In addition, a release of three pesticides and two metals, at least partially attributable to sources associated with the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to private drinking water supply wells; and a release of two VOCs, 15 SVOCs, six pesticides, two PCBs, and 12 metals, at least partially attributable to sources associated with the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to sediment have been documented [100, pp. 15-31; 101-133]. Analytical results of START surface soil/source, drinking water, and sediment samples collected as part of the SR are discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling, Groundwater Pathway, and Surface Water Pathway sections of this report, respectively.



SOURCES: WESTON/START FIELDBOOK NO. 01405-S FOR SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD - 2007
CITY OF STAMFORD TAX ASSESSORS MAPS

WESTON SOLUTIONS
Restoring Resource Efficiency

23 December 2008

EPA Region I
Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) III
Contract No. EP-W-06-0-42

TDD Number: 06-07-0007
Created by: G. Hornok
Created on: 6 August 2007
Modified by: G. Hornok
Modified on: 23 December 2008

FIGURE 3
START SURFACE SOIL/SOURCE AND SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION SKETCH
SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD PARK
612 SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

LEGEND

PAVED AREA	COMPOST	ASPHALT MILLINGS
SURFACE WATER	FILL	ASPHALT MILLINGS COVER
PROPERTY BOUNDARY	FENCE	GRASS
STEEP SLOPE	CULVERT	RESIDENCE
ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK (AST)	WETLANDS	FLOW DIRECTION
SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATION	SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION	ROCK WALL
	LANDFILL	
	BOUNDARY	
	OVERFLOW	

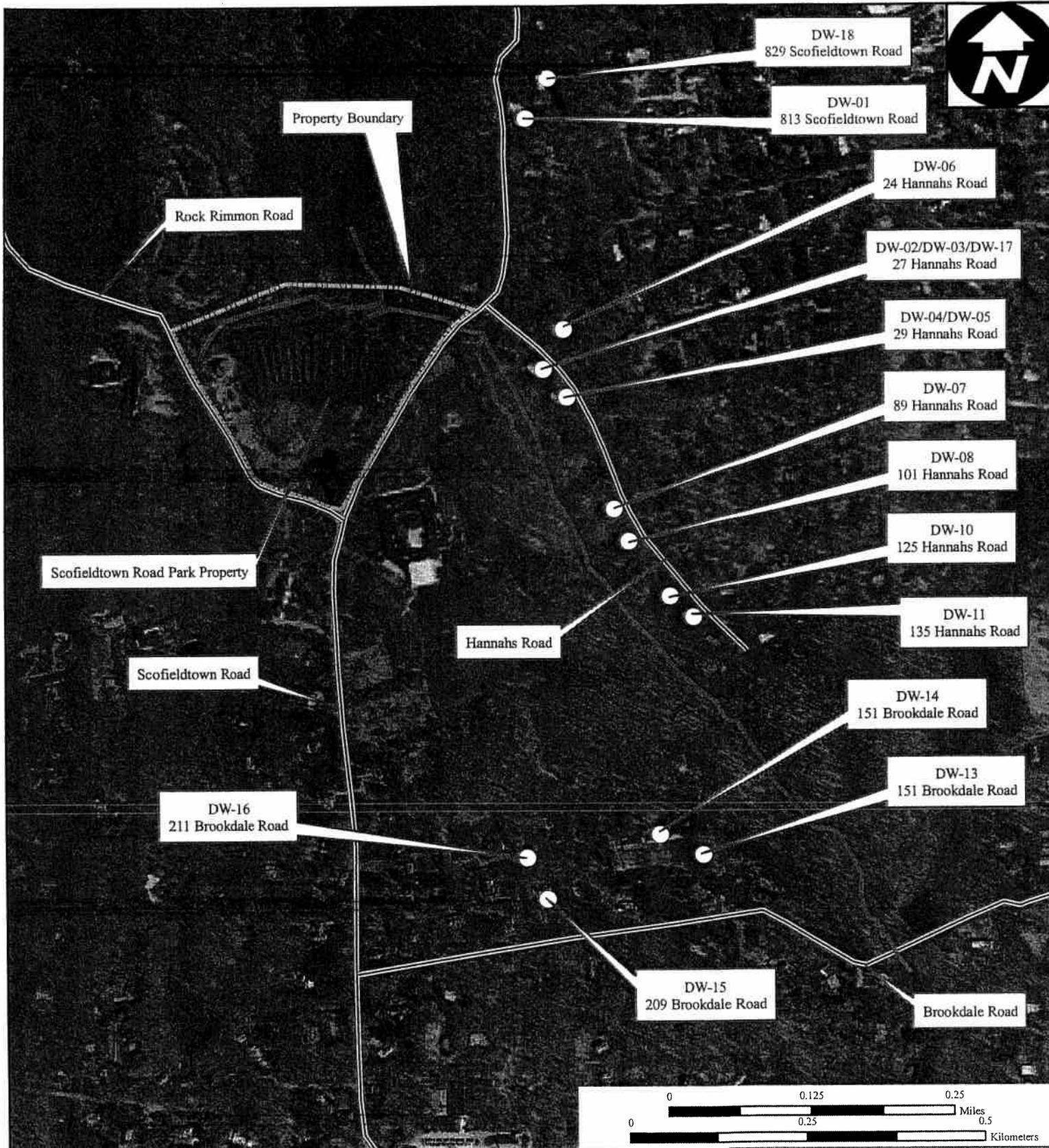


Figure 4

START Drinking Water Sample Locations

Scofieldtown Road Park
612 Scofieldtown Road
Stamford, Connecticut

**EPA Region I
Superfund Technical Assessment and
Response Team (START) III
Contract No. EP-W-05-042**

TDD Number: 06-07-0007
Created by: G. Hornok
Created on: 18 April 2008
Modified by: G. Hornok
Modified on: 23 December 2008

Data Sources:
Aerial Photograph: CT MAGIC
All other data: START



Table 1 presents identified structures or areas on the Scofieldtown Road Park property that are documented or potential sources of contamination, the containment factors associated with each source, and the relative location of each source.

Table 1
Source Evaluation for Scofieldtown Road Park

Source Area	Containment Factors	Spatial Location
Drums Containing Waste Material	None	Along northern and eastern boundaries of former landfill
Former Landfill	Asphalt millings cap on top surface	Entire approximately 18-acre property

[100; 140]

Table 2 summarizes the types of potentially hazardous substances which have been disposed, used, or stored on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

Table 2
Hazardous Waste Quantity for Scofieldtown Road Park

Substance	Quantity or Volume/Area	Years of Use/Storage	Years of Disposal	Source Area
Drums containing VOCs, SVOCs, Pesticides, PCBs, and metals.	Unknown	NA	mid-1930s to early-1970s	Drums Containing Waste Material
Miscellaneous solid waste and soil contaminated with VOCs, SVOCs, Pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide.	Estimated 784,806 ft ² (18 acres)	NA	mid-1930s to early-1970s	Former Landfill

VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds SVOCs = Semivolatile Organic Compounds
 PCBs = Polychlorinated Biphenyls ft² = Square feet
 NA = Not Applicable

[100-114; 140]

Including the Scofieldtown Road Park property, there are four sites in Stamford, CT listed in the CERCLIS database. In addition, there are 228 Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System (RCRIS) sites, and 155 CT DEP Site Remediation sites located in Stamford, CT [142-144].

WASTE/SOURCE SAMPLING

In May 1986, a complaint was filed by a local resident to the CT DEP stating that drums had been discovered in a wooded area on the Scofieldtown Road Park property [23; 28-29; 53, pp. 3; 54, pp. 5]. On 29 May 1986, while investigating the complaint, CT DEP discovered an unspecified number of rusted, half-buried drums adjacent to the unnamed stream located on the northern portion of the property. CT DEP personnel reported that some of the drums were empty, some contained a white granular powder, and others contained what appeared to be epoxy residues. CT DEP personnel collected two samples of the white powder from a drum, which were analyzed for hydrocarbons (benzene, methane, methanol, isopropanol, toluene, ethylbenzene, mixed xylenes, and chlorobenzene) and metals. Analytical results of the drum samples indicated the presence of the following substances above laboratory detection limits (maximum concentration in parentheses): benzene [(120 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$))]; ethylbenzene and mixed xylenes (2,300 $\mu\text{g/L}$); isopropanol (290,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$); methanol (1,300,000 $\mu\text{g/L}$); toluene (100 $\mu\text{g/L}$); barium [0.4 milligrams per liter (mg/L)]; chromium (0.01 mg/L); and lead (0.17 mg/L) [24; 25; 31; 54, pp. 5].

In November 1987, on behalf of the City of Stamford, CT, Tri State Environmental Testing, Inc. collected drum samples from the staged drums located on the southern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, near a salt shed. The samples were analyzed for total metals and cyanide. Analytical results indicated the presence of the following substances above laboratory detection limits (concentrations in parentheses): arsenic [0.16 milligrams per kilogram (mg/Kg)]; cadmium (11.91 mg/Kg); copper (255,361.2 mg/Kg); lead (24,483 mg/Kg); nickel (49.72 mg/Kg); zinc (117,164 mg/Kg); and cyanide (0.22 mg/Kg). The contents of the drums were deemed hazardous by Tri State Environmental Testing, Inc., and included five drums containing resin and resin powder; two drums containing heavy metal sludge, including copper, zinc, and lead; and 10 empty drums containing similar waste residuals. On 22 December 1987, on behalf of the City of Stamford, CT, MacDonald and Watson Waste Oil Company removed the 17 drums from the staging area, and they were subsequently transported and disposed of at approved off-site waste facilities [32; 33; 54, pp. 5].

In June 1989, on behalf of the City of Stamford, CT, Sealand Environmental Services collected soil samples from unknown locations on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of following substances above laboratory detection limits (maximum concentration in parentheses): benzene [10,000 micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g/Kg}$)]]; 1,1-dichloroethane (1,1-DCA) (32 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); 1,1-dichloroethene (1,1-DCE) (220 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); ethyl benzene (57,000 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); methyl ethyl ketone (MEK) (31,000 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); styrene (4,580,000 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); toluene (46,000 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); trichloroethylene (TCE) (170 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); xylenes (118,000 $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); barium [0.0032 parts per million (ppm)]; cadmium (0.272 ppm); chromium (28.9 ppm); lead (26.6 ppm); and mercury (0.0032 ppm) [54, pp.23].

On 4 March 1996, on behalf of EPA, CDM Federal completed a SIP of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [54, pp. 1]. On 23 May 1995, as part of the SIP, CDM Federal personnel collected surface soil samples from the property. The soil samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of the following substances at concentrations above reference criteria (see Operational and Regulatory History and Waste Characteristics Section for reference criteria discussion) (maximum concentrations in parentheses): acetone (51 J $\mu\text{g/Kg}$); chlorobenzene (380 J $\mu\text{g/Kg}$);

methylene chloride (16 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(b)fluoranthene (660 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); fluoranthene (580 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); pyrene (520 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); gamma-chlordane (34 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDD (380 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDE (110 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); dieldrin (8.7 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); endrin (5.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); heptachlor epoxide (7 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); arsenic (77.6 J mg/Kg); barium (432 J mg/Kg); beryllium (1.3 J mg/Kg); cadmium (7.0 J mg/Kg); calcium (15,800 J mg/Kg); copper (1,140 J mg/Kg); iron (64,400 J mg/Kg); lead (226 J mg/Kg); mercury (2.0 J mg/Kg); nickel (172 J mg/Kg); sodium (1,290 mg/Kg); vanadium (153 J mg/Kg); and zinc (2,510 J mg/Kg) [54, pp.10-12]. Of the substances detected, four substances [benzo(b)fluoranthene, dieldrin, heptachlor epoxide, and arsenic) exceeded their respective CT DEP Remediation Standard Regulation (RSR) Industrial/Commercial Direct Exposure Criteria (DEC) for soil [145; 156].

On 2 February 1996, on behalf of EPA, START completed a Removal PA/SI of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START personnel collected four surface soil samples from the property. The soil samples were analyzed for VOCs, BNAs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of the following substances at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits (maximum concentration in parentheses): anthracene (0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(a)anthracene (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(b)fluoranthene (2.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(k)fluoranthene (2.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(a)pyrene (2.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(g,h,i)perylene (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); chrysene (2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); fluoranthene (11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); fluorene (0.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); pyrene (11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (1.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); phenanthrene (6.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDD (19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDE (80 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDT (82 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); alpha-chlordane (85 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); gamma-chlordane (67 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); and dieldrin (12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$) [55]. In addition, START collected one drum sample from one of the drums observed on the property. The drum sample was analyzed for VOCs, BNAs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the drum sample indicated the presence of the following substances at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits (concentration in parentheses): toluene [110 micrograms per gram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$)], zinc (600 ppm), and barium (not quantifiable, but in excess of 5,000 ppm) [55].

On 16 October 1997, CT DEP collected soil samples from the earthen berm walls discovered during an on-site inspection performed by CT DEP personnel. The soil samples were analyzed for metals using SPLP and TCLP. SPLP analytical results indicated the presence of the following, above laboratory detection limits (maximum concentrations in parentheses): barium (0.08 mg/L) and lead (0.07 mg/L). TCLP analytical results indicated the presence of the following substances above laboratory detection limits (maximum concentrations in parentheses): barium (0.74 mg/L), chromium (0.02 mg/L), lead (0.56 mg/L), and silver (0.01 mg/L). In addition, lead was detected at a concentration exceeding the site remediation standards for GA areas. CT DEP determined that soils deposited at the Scofieldtown Road Park property should remain there, but be spread and covered, and not be mixed with compost and distributed [59].

On 13 June and 20 November 2007, START, on behalf of EPA, performed a Removal PA/SI site evaluation of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START collected two drum samples (DP-01 and DP-02) from the property. The two drum samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, herbicides, pH, ignitability, total cyanide, total sulfide, TCLP VOCs, TCLP SVOCs, TCLP pesticides, TCLP PCBs, TCLP herbicides, and TCLP metals and cyanide analyses by PEL Laboratories, Inc. (PEL) [140].

Analytical results of the START 2007 VOC analysis of the drum samples indicated the presence of 14 VOCs, at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits, consisting of the following (maximum concentration in parentheses): acetone (5,000,000 µg/Kg); benzene (384 µg/Kg); 2-butanone (63 µg/Kg); carbon tetrachloride (5,820 µg/Kg); 1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA) (53.9 µg/Kg); ethylbenzene (87,400 µg/Kg); isopropylbenzene (18,000 µg/Kg); methyl acetate (93.2 µg/Kg); 4-methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK) (17.1 µg/Kg); methylene chloride (1,440 µg/Kg); styrene (1,490,000 µg/Kg); toluene (1,990 µg/Kg); 1,4-dichlorobenzene (445 µg/Kg); and total xylene (8,430 µg/Kg). No VOCs were detected as a result of TCLP VOC analyses of the drum samples [140].

Analytical results of the START 2007 SVOC analysis of the drum samples indicated the presence of eight SVOCs, at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits, consisting of the following (maximum concentration in parentheses): acetophenone (207,000 J µg/Kg); benzaldehyde (467,000 µg/Kg); bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (252,000 µg/Kg); butylbenzylphthalate (92,600 µg/Kg); di-n-butylphthalate (389,000 µg/Kg); 2-methylnaphthalene (32,800 J µg/Kg); naphthalene (18,900 J µg/Kg); and phenol (65,600 J µg/Kg). No SVOCs were detected as a result of TCLP SVOC analyses of the drum samples [140].

Analytical results of the START 2007 pesticide analysis of the drum samples indicated the presence of two pesticides, at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits, consisting of the following (maximum concentration in parentheses): heptachlor (110 P µg/Kg) and endosulfan (25 P µg/Kg). Heptachlor was also detected during TCLP pesticide analysis at a concentration of 0.000091 J mg/Kg [140].

Analytical results of the START 2007 PCB analysis of the drum samples indicated the presence of one PCB at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits. The one PCB, Aroclor-1248, was detected at a concentration of 6,800 µg/Kg in one of the drum samples. No PCBs were detected as a result of TCLP PCB analyses of the drum samples [140].

No herbicides were detected during START 2007 herbicide or TCLP herbicide analyses of the drum samples [140].

Analytical results of the START 2007 metals analysis of the drum samples indicated the presence of 15 metals, at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits, consisting of the following (maximum concentration in parentheses): aluminum (17 mg/Kg), antimony (0.382 B mg/Kg), barium (10.7 mg/Kg), cadmium (0.0737 B mg/Kg), calcium (63.2 mg/Kg), chromium (0.221 B mg/Kg), cobalt (0.173 B mg/Kg), copper (1.26 mg/Kg), iron (3,270 mg/Kg), magnesium (8.77 B mg/Kg), manganese (23.1 mg/Kg), mercury (0.149 mg/Kg), nickel (0.608 mg/Kg), potassium (9.55 B mg/Kg), and zinc (13.2 mg/Kg). Two metals were also detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits during TCLP metals analysis, and include the following (maximum concentration in parentheses): barium (1.2 mg/L) and cadmium (0.00827 B mg/L) [140].

Sulfide and cyanide were not detected as a result of the START 2007 total sulfide, cyanide, and TCLP cyanide analyses of the drum samples [140].

On 25 and 26 March 2008, on behalf of EPA and as part of the SR, START personnel collected 20 surface soil/source samples (SS-01 through SS-20), including a duplicate, from 19 locations

on the Scofieldtown Road Park property and the adjacent property (to the west across Rock Rimmon Road), to determine the presence of hazardous substances in on-site surface soils. Surface soil/source samples SS-01 through SS-06 and SS-20 were collected along the northern slope of the former landfill. Surface soil/source samples SS-07 through SS-10 were collected along the eastern slope of the former landfill. Surface soil/source samples SS-11 and SS-12 were collected from the Smith House Property, located to the west of the Scofieldtown Road Park property (across Rock Rimmon Road), to document reference soil conditions. Surface soil/source samples SS-13 through SS-19 were collected from the park area, located on the southern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [100, pp. 15-31]. Surface soil/source samples SS-01 through SS-11 and SS-13 through SS-20 were submitted to the EPA OEME Laboratory for VOC, SVOC, pesticide, PCB, metal, and cyanide analyses. Surface soil/source sample SS-12 was submitted to the EPA OEME Laboratory for metal analysis only [101-114].

Table 3 summarizes the surface soil/source samples collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008.

Table 3

**Surface Soil/Source Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Surface Soil/Source					
SS-01	D21810	3/26/08 1046	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the northwestern portion of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, SILT, some fine sand, little medium-to-coarse sand, trace plastic, fine-to-medium gravel, and organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 23.89" North Latitude 73° 33' 39.41" West Longitude
SS-02	D21811	3/26/08 1049	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the northern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, SILT, some fine sand, little organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 25.23" North Latitude 73° 33' 34.54" West Longitude

Table 3

**Surface Soil/Source Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Surface Soil/Source (Continued)					
SS-03 (MS/MSD)	D21812	3/26/08 1123	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the northern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, SILT, some fine sand, little medium-to-coarse sand, trace organics, gravel, and debris (plastic). PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 26.28" North Latitude 73° 33' 32.19" West Longitude
SS-04	D21813	3/26/08 1205	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the northeastern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, fine SAND, some silt and fine-to-medium gravel, little medium-to-coarse sand, trace organics and debris. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 25.60" North Latitude 73° 33' 29.57" West Longitude
SS-05	D21814	3/26/08 1144	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the northeastern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was brown, fine-to-medium SAND, some coarse sand, little silt, trace fine-to-medium gravel and organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 24.81" North Latitude 73° 33' 28.38" West Longitude

Table 3

**Surface Soil/Source Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Surface Soil/Source (Continued)					
SS-06	D21815	3/26/08 1153	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the northeastern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was light brown, SILT, some fine sand, little medium-to-coarse sand, trace fine-to-medium gravel and organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 24.81" North Latitude 73° 33' 26.97" West Longitude
SS-07	D21816	3/26/08 1450	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the northeastern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, SILT, some fine sand, trace fine-to-medium gravel, debris, and organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 24.32" North Latitude 73° 33' 26.77" West Longitude
SS-08	D21817	3/26/08 1532	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand along the eastern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was light brown, fine SAND, some silt, trace organics and debris (plastic and black solid). PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 21.55" North Latitude 73° 33' 28.59" West Longitude

Table 3

**Surface Soil/Source Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Surface Soil/Source (Continued)					
SS-09	D21818	3/26/08 1531	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the eastern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was brown, fine SAND, some fine-to-medium gravel, and coarse gravel, little medium-to-coarse sand, trace organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 19.20" North Latitude 73° 33' 29.64" West Longitude
SS-10	D21819	3/26/08 1450	Grab	0 to 2	Field duplicate of surface soil/source sample SS-07, collected for quality control.
SS-11	D21820	3/26/08 1355	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger on the property located southwest of the Scofieldtown Road Park property (88 Rock Rimmon Road), to establish reference concentrations for surface soil/source sample comparisons. Material was dark brown, SILT, trace medium-to-coarse sand, fine gravel, and organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 19.27" North Latitude 73° 33' 39.92" West Longitude
SS-12	D21821	3/26/08 1359	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger on the property located southwest of the Scofieldtown Road Park property (88 Rock Rimmon Road), to establish reference concentrations for surface soil/source sample comparisons (metals analysis only). Material was dark brown, SILT, some fine sand and medium-to-coarse sand, and trace fine-to-medium gravel, clay, and organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 19.45" North Latitude 73° 33' 40.07" West Longitude

Table 3

Surface Soil/Source Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
 Samples Collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008 (Continued)

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Surface Soil/Source (Continued)					
SS-13	D21822	3/25/08 0845	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the central portion of the park located on the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, fine-to-medium SAND, little fine gravel. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 20.58" North Latitude 73° 33' 32.42" West Longitude
SS-14	D21823	3/25/08 0955	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the northern portion of the park located on the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, medium SAND, some debris (glass, wire, fabric, wood and paper), and little fine gravel. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 21.13" North Latitude 73° 33' 32.89" West Longitude
SS-15	D21824	3/25/08 0825	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the northern portion of the park located on the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, fine SAND, some silt and organics, trace fine gravel. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 21.01" North Latitude 73° 33' 31.75" West Longitude
SS-16	D21825	3/25/08 1100	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the northeastern portion of the park located on the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was light-to-dark brown, medium SAND, some fine-to-medium gravel, trace debris (glass and plastic). PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 21.03" North Latitude 73° 33' 30.80" West Longitude

Table 3

Surface Soil/Source Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
 Samples Collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008 (Continued)

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Surface Soil/Source (Continued)					
SS-17	D21826	3/25/08 0907	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the eastern portion of the park located on the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, fine SAND, some silt, little fine-to-medium gravel, trace organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 20.34" North Latitude 73° 33' 30.83" West Longitude
SS-18	D21827	3/25/08 1059	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the eastern portion of the park located on the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was light-to-dark brown, fine SAND, some silt, little fine-to-medium gravel and debris (glass and plastic), trace organics. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 19.96" North Latitude 73° 33' 31.34" West Longitude
SS-19	D21828	3/25/08 1011	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger in the central portion of the park located on the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was dark brown, SILT and fine SAND, some clay, little organics and debris (glass, plastic, and Styrofoam), trace fine-to-medium gravel. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 20.01" North Latitude 73° 33' 31.93" West Longitude

Table 3

**Surface Soil/Source Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 25 and 26 March 2008 (Concluded)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Surface Soil/Source (Concluded)					
SS-20	D21829	3/26/08 1451	Grab	0 to 2	Surface soil/source sample collected from a soil boring advanced using a hand auger along the northeastern slope of the former landfill, to determine the presence of any hazardous substances that may have been disposed of in this area. Material was black-to-dark brown, SILT, some fine sand, trace medium-to-coarse sand, clay, fine gravel, organics, and debris (glass, plastic, wire coating). PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 24.95" North Latitude 73° 33' 29.47" West Longitude

MS/MSD = Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate. PID = Photoionization Detector.
 No. = Number. ° = Degrees.
 " = Seconds. ' = Minutes.
 bgs = Below Ground Surface.
 START = Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team.

[100, pp. 15-31]

Complete analytical results of START surface soil/source samples, including quantitation and reporting limits, are presented in *Attachment A* of this report. START has reported the data as it was received from the EPA OEME Laboratory. START has not performed data validation of the EPA OEME Laboratory data. An internal data review was performed by EPA OEME Laboratory personnel prior to submittal to the EPA Contracting Officer's Representative (COR). EPA OEME Laboratory Data Qualifiers, defined by the EPA OEME Laboratory in the Project's Laboratory Reports, are listed in *Attachment A* of this report. Sample results qualified with a "E" on analytical tables are considered estimated values as the value given exceeds the calibration range of the instrument. Sample results qualified with a "J" on analytical tables are considered estimated values. Sample results qualified with a "J1" on analytical tables are estimated due to the matrix spike recovery which is outside the acceptance criteria. Sample results qualified with a "J3" on analytical tables are estimated due to relative percent difference which is outside the acceptance criteria. Sample results qualified with a "P" on analytical tables are compounds in which the confirmation value exceeded 35 percent (%) difference and is less than 100%. In this case, the lower value is reported [101-114].

Complete analytical results, as reported by the EPA OEME Laboratory, for START equipment rinsate, trip, and preservative blank samples collected in accordance with the Quality Assurance

Project Plan (QAPP) for the Region I START Contract, are presented in *Attachment B* of this report [101; 103; 111; 115-127; 134-139].

Table 4 is a summary of organic compounds and inorganic elements detected through laboratory analyses of START 2008 Scofieldtown Road Park surface soil/source samples. For each sample location, a compound or element is listed if it is detected at three times or greater than the highest reference samples' concentration (SS-11 and SS-12). However, if the compound or element is not detected in the reference sample or is detected in the reference sample at a concentration below the reporting limit, the reference samples' reporting limit is used as the reference value. Compounds and elements are considered as exceeding reference criteria if they occurred at a value equal to or greater than the reference samples' reporting limit, and are designated by their approximate relative concentration above these values [101-114].

Based on discussions with the EPA COR, for comparison purposes, START analytical results will be compared to either the CT DEP RSR Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils. Analytical results of START surface soil/source samples collected from the park area (SS-13 through SS-19) of the Scofieldtown Road Park property are compared against CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for soil [145; 156]. The surface soil/source samples collected from the slope of the former landfill (SS-01 through SS-10 and SS-20) are compared against CT DEP RSR Industrial/Commercial DEC for soil [145; 156]. Bolded values indicate the compound or element was detected at a concentration equal to or greater than its respective CT DEP RSR DEC value for the appropriate Residential or Industrial/Commercial soil standard. For those results that exceed their respective CT DEP RSR DEC value, the appropriate state standard is also bolded.

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-01	SVOCs					
	Butylbenzylphthalate	640	440 ND	1.5 × RL	1E+06	2.5E+06
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDE	18	5.0 ND	3.6 × RL	2,600	24,000
	4,4'-DDE	55	5.0 ND	11 × RL	1,800	17,000
	4,4'-DDT	50	5.0 ND	10 × RL	1,800	17,000
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	92	5.0 ND	18.4 × RL	490	2,200
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	46	5.0 ND	9.2 × RL	490	2,200
	Aroclor-1254 ²	990	100 ND	9.9 × RL	1,000	10,000
	INORGANICS					
Calcium	4,300	510	mg/Kg	8.4 × Ref	NE	NE
Copper	470	27	mg/Kg	17.4 × Ref	2,500	76,000
Lead	120	22	mg/Kg	5.5 × Ref	500	1,000
Mercury	0.17	0.049	mg/Kg	3.5 × Ref	20	610
Zinc	230	55	mg/Kg	4.2 × Ref	20,000	610,000
Cyanide	0.83	0.31	mg/Kg	2.7 × RL	1,400	41,000
SS-02	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDE	31	5.0 ND	6.2 × RL	1,800	17,000
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	55	5.0 ND	11 × RL	490	2,200
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	37	5.0 ND	7.4 × RL	490	2,200
	INORGANICS					
Antimony	2.8	2.3	mg/Kg	1.2 × RL	27	8,200

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-02 (Concluded)	INORGANICS (Concluded)					
	Calcium	27,000 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	52.9 × Ref	NE	NE
	Lead	88 mg/Kg	22 mg/Kg	4 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
	Mercury	0.21 mg/Kg	0.049 mg/Kg	4.3 × Ref	20 mg/Kg	610 mg/Kg
	Zinc	180 mg/Kg	55 mg/Kg	3.3 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg
	Cyanide	0.71 mg/Kg	0.31 ND	2.3 × RL	1,400 mg/Kg	41,000 mg/Kg
SS-03	VOCs					
	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	16 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	14.5 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	1,1-Dichloroethane	2.1 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.9 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Benzene	5.3 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	4.8 × RL	21,000 µg/Kg	200,000 µg/Kg
	Toluene	2.3 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	2.1 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Trichloroethylene	150 E µg/Kg	1.1 ND	136.4 × RL	56,000 µg/Kg	520,000 µg/Kg
	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	1.3 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.2 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	SVOCs					
	1-Methylnaphthalene	450 µg/Kg	440 ND	1.0 × RL	NL	NL
	2-Methylnaphthalene	820 µg/Kg	440 ND	1.9 × RL	474,000 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
Acenaphthene	2,300 µg/Kg	440 ND	5.2 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
Anthracene	6,500 µg/Kg	440 ND	14.8 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
Benzo(a)anthracene	12,000 µg/Kg	440 ND	27.3 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg	
Benzo(a)pyrene	12,000 µg/Kg	440 ND	27.3 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	1,000 µg/Kg	
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	11,000 µg/Kg	440 ND	25 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg	

Table 4

**Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-03 (Continued)	SVOCs (Concluded)					
	Benzo(g,h,i) perylene	8,500 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	19.3 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Benzo(k) fluoranthene	8,900 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	20.2 × RL	8,400 µg/Kg	78,000 µg/Kg
	Carbazole	3,100 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	7.0 × RL	31,000 µg/Kg	290,000 µg/Kg
	Chrysene	12,000 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	27.3 × RL	84,000 µg/Kg	780,000 µg/Kg
	Di-n-butylphthalate	1,700 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	3.9 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Dibenz(a,h) anthracene ⁴	2,400 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	5.5 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	1,000 µg/Kg
	Dibenzofuran	1,400 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	3.2 × RL	270,000 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	35,000 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	79.5 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Fluorene	2,500 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	5.7 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	7,500 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	17 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Napthalene	1,000 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	2.3 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Phenanthrene	26,000 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	59.1 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Phenol	440 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	28,000 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	63.6 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	Aroclor-1254 ²	29,000 µg/Kg	100 ND µg/Kg	290 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
INORGANICS						
	Calcium	13,000 J3 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	18.6 × Ref	NE	NE
	Chromium ³	610 mg/Kg	39 mg/Kg	15.6 × Ref	3,900 mg/Kg	51,000 mg/Kg
	Copper	660 J3 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	12.6 × Ref	2,500 mg/Kg	76,000 mg/Kg

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-03 (Concluded)	INORGANICS (Concluded)					
	Iron	84,000 mg/Kg	24,000 mg/Kg	3.5 × Ref	NL	NL
	Lead	30,000 J3 mg/Kg	22 mg/Kg	322.7 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
	Mercury	2.9 mg/Kg	0.049 mg/Kg	59.2 × Ref	20 mg/Kg	610 mg/Kg
	Vanadium	130 mg/Kg	42 mg/Kg	3.1 × Ref	470 mg/Kg	14,000 mg/Kg
	Zinc	720 mg/Kg	55 mg/Kg	13.1 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg
	Cyanide	0.46 mg/Kg	0.31 ND mg/Kg	1.5 × RL	1,400 mg/Kg	41,000 mg/Kg
SS-04	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4-DDT	12 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	2.4 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
SS-05	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	1,600 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	3.1 × Ref	NE	NE
	SVOCs					
	Benzoic Acid	790 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.8 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	680 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.5 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	540 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.2 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
4,4-DDE	11 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	2.2 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg	
4,4-DDT	12 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	2.4 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg	
Alpha Chlordane ¹	31 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	6.2 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg	
Gamma Chlordane ¹	21 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	4.2 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg	
INORGANICS						
Calcium	30,000 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	58.8 × Ref	NE	NE	NE

Table 4

**Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-06	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	2,900 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	5.7 × Ref	NE	NE
SS-07	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	130 J μg/Kg	5.0 ND μg/Kg	26 × RL	2,600 μg/Kg	24,000 μg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	440 J μg/Kg	5.0 ND μg/Kg	88 × RL	1,800 μg/Kg	17,000 μg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	620 J μg/Kg	5.0 ND μg/Kg	124 × RL	1,800 μg/Kg	17,000 μg/Kg
	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	2,800 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	5.5 × Ref	NE	NE
SS-08	SVOCs					
	1-Methylnaphthalene	4,500 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	10.2 × RL	NL	NL
	2-Methylnaphthalene	7,600 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	17.3 × RL	474,000 μg/Kg	2.5E+06 μg/Kg
	Acenaphthene	27,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	61.4 × RL	1E+06 μg/Kg	2.5E+06 μg/Kg
	Acenaphthylene	870 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	2.0 × RL	1E+06 μg/Kg	2.5E+06 μg/Kg
	Anthracene	65,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	147.7 × RL	1E+06 μg/Kg	2.5E+06 μg/Kg
	Benzo(a)anthracene	79,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	179.5 × RL	1,000 μg/Kg	7,800 μg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	58,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	131.8 × RL	1,000 μg/Kg	1,000 μg/Kg
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	59,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	134.1 × RL	1,000 μg/Kg	7,800 μg/Kg
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	43,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	97.7 × RL	1E+06 μg/Kg	2.5E+06 μg/Kg
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	58,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	131.8 × RL	8,400 μg/Kg	78,000 μg/Kg
	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	2,000 μg/Kg	440 ND μg/Kg	4.5 × RL	44,000 μg/Kg	410,000 μg/Kg

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-09 (Concluded)	INORGANICS					
	Arsenic	4.8 mg/Kg	4.6 ND mg/Kg	1.04 × RL	10 mg/Kg	10 mg/Kg
	Lead	71 mg/Kg	22 mg/Kg	3.2 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
SS-10	VOCs					
	Benzene	1.1 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	1.0 × RL	21,000 µg/Kg	200,000 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	97 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	19.4 × RL	2,600 µg/Kg	24,000 µg/Kg
4,4'-DDE	160 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	32 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg	
4,4'-DDT	340 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	68 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg	
SS-13	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	2,600 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	5.1 × Ref	NE	NE
	SVOCs					
	Benzoic Acid	720 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.6 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	540 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.2 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	500 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.1 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	8.4 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	1.7 × RL	2,600 µg/Kg	24,000 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	15 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	3.0 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	26 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	5.2 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
Alpha Chlordane ¹	7.4 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	1.5 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg	
Aroclor-1254 ²	120 µg/Kg	100 ND µg/Kg	1.2 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg	

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-13 (Concluded)	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	6,900 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	13.5 × Ref	NE	NE
	Lead	100 mg/Kg	22 mg/Kg	4.5 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
SS-14	Cyanide	0.33 mg/Kg	0.31 ND mg/Kg	1.1 × RL	1,400 mg/Kg	41,000 mg/Kg
	VOCs					
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	9.6 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	8.7 × RL	26,000 µg/Kg	240,000 µg/Kg
	Tetrahydrofuran ⁵	3.0 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	2.7 × RL	81,000 µg/Kg	NE
	Toluene	2.2 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	2.0 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	SVOCs					
Benzoic Acid	1,200 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	2.7 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
PESTICIDES/PCBs						
4,4'-DDD	37 J,P µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	7.4 × RL	2,600 µg/Kg	24,000 µg/Kg	
4,4'-DDE	30 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	6.0 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg	
4,4'-DDT	17 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	3.4 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg	
Alpha Chlordane ¹	45 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	9.0 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg	
Gamma Chlordane ¹	16 P µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	3.2 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg	
Aroclor-1248 ²	1,700 µg/Kg	100 ND µg/Kg	17.0 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg	
INORGANICS						
Arsenic	7.7 mg/Kg	4.6 ND mg/Kg	1.7 × RL	10 mg/Kg	10 mg/Kg	
Calcium	31,000 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	60.8 × Ref	NE	NE	
Copper	130 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	4.8 × Ref	2,500 mg/Kg	76,000 mg/Kg	
Lead	130 mg/Kg	22 mg/Kg	5.9 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg	

Table 4

**Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-14 (Concluded)	INORGANICS (Concluded)					
	Mercury	0.42 mg/Kg	0.049 mg/Kg	8.6 × Ref	20 mg/Kg	610 mg/Kg
	Zinc	410 mg/Kg	55 mg/Kg	7.5 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg
	Cyanide	1.2 mg/Kg	0.31 ND	3.9 × RL	1,400 mg/Kg	41,000 mg/Kg
SS-15	SVOCs					
	Benzoic Acid	980 µg/Kg	440 ND	2.2 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDE	13 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND	2.6 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	11 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND	2.2 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	13 µg/Kg	5.0 ND	2.6 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	6 µg/Kg	5.0 ND	1.2 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg
	Aroclor-1254 ²	280 µg/Kg	100 ND	2.8 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
SS-16	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	2,100 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	4.1 × Ref	NE	NE
	Cyanide	0.41 mg/Kg	0.31 ND	1.3 × RL	1,400 mg/Kg	41,000 mg/Kg
SS-16	VOCs					
	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2.0 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.8 × RL	26,000 µg/Kg	240,000 µg/Kg
	Benzene	1.9 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.7 × RL	21,000 µg/Kg	200,000 µg/Kg
	Tetrachloroethylene	1.8 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.6 × RL	12,000 µg/Kg	110,000 µg/Kg
	Tetrahydrofuran ⁵	1.1 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.0 × RL	81,000 µg/Kg	NE
	Toluene	8.0 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	7.3 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Trichloroethylene	1.3 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.2 × RL	56,000 µg/Kg	520,000 µg/Kg

Table 4

**Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-16 (Concluded)	PESTICIDES/PCBs (Concluded)					
	Aroclor-1254 ²	1,700 µg/Kg	100 ND	17.0 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
	Aroclor-1260 ²	710 µg/Kg	100 ND	7.1 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
	INORGANICS					
	Arsenic	6.1 mg/Kg	4.6 ND	1.3 × RL	10 mg/Kg	10 mg/Kg
	Cadmium	2.6 mg/Kg	2.3 ND	1.1 × RL	34 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
	Calcium	5,700 mg/Kg	510	11.2 × Ref	NE	NE
	Copper	180 mg/Kg	27	6.7 × Ref	2,500 mg/Kg	76,000 mg/Kg
	Lead	270 J1 mg/Kg	22	12.3 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
	Mercury	0.46 mg/Kg	0.049	9.4 × Ref	20 mg/Kg	610 mg/Kg
	Zinc	570 mg/Kg	55	10.4 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg
	Cyanide	0.32 mg/Kg	0.31 ND	1.0 × RL	1,400 mg/Kg	41,000 mg/Kg
SS-17	VOCs					
	Toluene	1.5 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.4 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	SVOCs					
	Benzoic Acid	1,000 µg/Kg	440 ND	2.3 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	560 µg/Kg	440 ND	1.3 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	520 µg/Kg	440 ND	1.2 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDE	27 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND	5.4 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	37 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND	7.4 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	19 µg/Kg	5.0 ND	3.8 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	11 µg/Kg	5.0 ND	2.2 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-17 (Concluded)	PESTICIDES/PCBs (Concluded)					
	Aroclor-1254 ²	450 µg/Kg	100 ND	4.5 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
	Aroclor-1260 ²	420 µg/Kg	100 ND	4.2 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	3,400 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	6.7 × Ref	NE	NE
	Copper	140 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	5.2 × Ref	2,500 mg/Kg	76,000 mg/Kg
	Lead	150 mg/Kg	22 mg/Kg	6.8 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
	Mercury	0.45 mg/Kg	0.049 mg/Kg	9.2 × Ref	20 mg/Kg	610 mg/Kg
	Zinc	300 mg/Kg	55 mg/Kg	5.5 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg
	Cyanide	0.70 mg/Kg	0.31 ND	2.3 × RL	1,400 mg/Kg	41,000 mg/Kg
SS-18	VOCs					
	Toluene	2.2 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	2.0 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	SVOCs					
	Acenaphthylene	1,100 µg/Kg	440 ND	2.5 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Anthracene	1,200 µg/Kg	440 ND	2.7 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)anthracene	4,300 µg/Kg	440 ND	9.8 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	3,300 µg/Kg	440 ND	7.5 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	1,000 µg/Kg
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3,900 µg/Kg	440 ND	8.9 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	3,700 µg/Kg	440 ND	8.4 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,600 µg/Kg	440 ND	8.2 × RL	8,400 µg/Kg	78,000 µg/Kg

Table 4

**Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil ^a	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-18 (Concluded)	SVOCs (Concluded)					
	Benzoic Acid	750 µg/Kg	440 ND	1.7 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Chrysene	4,400 µg/Kg	440 ND	10.0 × RL	84,000 µg/Kg	780,000 µg/Kg
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene ⁴	1,100 µg/Kg	440 ND	2.5 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	1,000 µg/Kg
	Diethylphthalate	840 µg/Kg	440 ND	1.9 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	6,500 µg/Kg	440 ND	14.8 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	3,100 µg/Kg	440 ND	7.0 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Phenanthrene	3,100 µg/Kg	440 ND	7.0 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	6,300 µg/Kg	440 ND	14.3 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	Technical Chlordane ¹	15,000 µg/Kg	100 ND	150 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg
INORGANICS						
Calcium	2,700 mg/Kg	510	5.3 × Ref	NE	NE	
Copper	92 mg/Kg	27	3.4 × Ref	2,500 mg/Kg	76,000 mg/Kg	
Lead	180 mg/Kg	22	8.2 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg	
Zinc	620 mg/Kg	55	11.3 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg	
VOCs						
SS-19	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	1.2 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	1.1 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Carbon Disulfide	2.3 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	2.1 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Trichloroethylene	2.4 µg/Kg	1.1 ND	2.2 × RL	56,000 µg/Kg	520,000 µg/Kg

Table 4

**Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil ^a	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-19 (Continued)	SVOCs					
	Anthracene	570 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.3 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)anthracene	1,500 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	3.4 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	1,200 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	2.7 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	1,000 µg/Kg
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,100 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	2.5 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	600 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.4 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	1,100 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	2.5 × RL	8,400 µg/Kg	78,000 µg/Kg
	Benzoic Acid	850 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.9 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Chrysene	1,400 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	3.2 × RL	84,000 µg/Kg	780,000 µg/Kg
	Diethylphthalate	930 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	2.1 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	3,100 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	7.0 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	620 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	1.4 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Phenanthrene	1,800 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	4.1 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	2,300 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	5.2 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
PESTICIDES/PCBs						
	4,4'-DDD	61 J,P µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	12.2 × RL	2,600 µg/Kg	24,000 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	57 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	11.4 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	35 J µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	7.0 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	110 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	22.0 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	68 µg/Kg	5.0 ND µg/Kg	13.6 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil *	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-19 (Concluded)	PESTICIDES/PCBs (Concluded)					
	Aroclor-1254 ²	1,600 µg/Kg	100 ND µg/Kg	16.0 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
	Aroclor-1260 ²	780 µg/Kg	100 ND µg/Kg	7.8 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg
	INORGANICS					
	Arsenic	7.9 mg/Kg	4.6 ND mg/Kg	1.7 × RL	10 mg/Kg	10 mg/Kg
	Cadmium	4.8 mg/Kg	2.3 ND mg/Kg	2.1 × RL	34 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
	Calcium	3,500 mg/Kg	510 mg/Kg	6.9 × Ref	NE	NE
	Copper	150 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	5.6 × Ref	2,500 mg/Kg	76,000 mg/Kg
	Lead	210 mg/Kg	22 mg/Kg	9.5 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg
	Mercury	0.70 mg/Kg	0.049 mg/Kg	14.3 × Ref	20 mg/Kg	610 mg/Kg
Zinc	2,400 mg/Kg	55 mg/Kg	43.6 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg	
SS-20	VOCs					
	Benzene	9.3 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	8.5 × RL	21,000 µg/Kg	200,000 µg/Kg
	Carbon Disulfide	3.2 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	2.9 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Toluene	3.7 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	3.4 × RL	500,000 µg/Kg	1E+06 µg/Kg
	Trichloroethylene	1.1 µg/Kg	1.1 ND µg/Kg	1.0 × RL	56,000 µg/Kg	520,000 µg/Kg
	SVOCs					
	Anthracene	1,700 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	3.9 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)anthracene	4,700 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	10.7 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	5,000 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	11.4 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	1,000 µg/Kg
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	3,800 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	8.6 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	7,800 µg/Kg
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	3,300 µg/Kg	440 ND µg/Kg	7.5 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil ^a	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil	
SS-20 (Continued)	SVOCs (Concluded)						
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	3,500	440 ND	8.0 × RL	8,400 µg/Kg	78,000 µg/Kg	
	Benzoic Acid	1,300 J	440 ND	3.0 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
	Carbazole	560	440 ND	1.3 × RL	31,000 µg/Kg	290,000 µg/Kg	
	Chrysene	4,700	440 ND	10.7 × RL	84,000 µg/Kg	780,000 µg/Kg	
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene ⁴	1,100	440 ND	2.5 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	1,000 µg/Kg	
	Fluoranthene	10,000	440 ND	22.7 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
	Fluorene	490	440 ND	1.1 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
	Phenanthrene	5,900	440 ND	13.4 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
	Pyrene	8,900	440 ND	20.2 × RL	1E+06 µg/Kg	2.5E+06 µg/Kg	
	PESTICIDES/PCBs						
		4,4'-DDD	22 J	5.0 ND	4.4 × RL	2,600 µg/Kg	24,000 µg/Kg
		4,4'-DDE	29 J	5.0 ND	5.8 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	63 J	5.0 ND	12.6 × RL	1,800 µg/Kg	17,000 µg/Kg	
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	49	5.0 ND	9.8 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg	
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	21 P	5.0 ND	4.2 × RL	490 µg/Kg	2,200 µg/Kg	
	Aroclor-1254 ²	770	100 ND	7.7 × RL	1,000 µg/Kg	10,000 µg/Kg	
INORGANICS							
	Cadmium	2.4	2.3 ND	1.0 × RL	34 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg	
	Calcium	14,000	510	27.5 × Ref	NE	NE	
	Copper	170	27	6.3 × Ref	2,500 mg/Kg	76,000 mg/Kg	
	Lead	320	22	14.5 × Ref	500 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg	
	Mercury	0.42	0.049	8.6 × Ref	20 mg/Kg	610 mg/Kg	

Table 4

Summary of Analytical Results
Surface Soil/Source Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Concluded)

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	CT DEP RSR Residential DEC for Soil	CT DEP RSR Industrial/ Commercial DEC for Soil
SS-20 (Concluded)	INORGANICS (Concluded)					
	Zinc	350 mg/Kg	55 mg/Kg	6.4 × Ref	20,000 mg/Kg	610,000 mg/Kg

Notes: START has reported the data as it was received from the EPA OEME Laboratory. START has not performed data validation of the EPA OEME Laboratory data. An internal data review was performed by EPA OEME Laboratory personnel prior to submittal to the EPA COR. EPA OEME Laboratory Data Qualifiers, defined by the EPA OEME Laboratory in the Project's Laboratory Reports, are listed below.

Bolded values indicate the organic compound or inorganic element was detected at a concentration equal to or greater than the sample's respective CT DEP RSR Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soil. Based on sample location characteristics, each sample was compared to the respective Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC.

- ¹ Indicates the CT DEP RSR for Residential and Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils for chlordane is listed, as a standard for alpha chlordane, gamma chlordane, and technical chlordane do not exist.
- ² Indicates the CT DEP RSR for Residential and Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils for polychlorinated biphenyls is listed, as standards for specific aroclors do not exist.
- ³ Indicates the CT DEP RSR for Residential and Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils for trivalent chromium is listed, as a standard for total chromium does not exist.
- ⁴ Indicates the CT DEP RSR for Residential and Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils for dibenz(a,h)anthracene is based on detection limits.
- ⁵ Indicates that a statewide criteria for tetrahydrofuran has not been established, but site specific criteria are available. The most conservative site specific value is listed.

NA	=	Not Applicable.	RL	=	Reporting Limit.
Ref	=	Reference value.	PCBs	=	Polychlorinated Biphenyls.
VOCs	=	Volatile Organic Compounds.	SVOCs	=	Semivolatile Organic Compounds.
mg/Kg	=	Milligrams per kilogram. [equivalent to parts per million (ppm)].	NL	=	Not Listed.
µg/Kg	=	Micrograms per kilogram. [equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)].	RSR	=	Remediation Standard Regulation.
CT DEP	=	Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection.	DEC	=	Direct Exposure Criteria.
J	=	Estimated value.	NE	=	Criteria has not been established by CT DEP.
ND	=	Indicates the sample was analyzed but not detected and reports the detection value. The associated value is the RL.			
J1	=	Estimated value due to matrix spike recovery outside acceptance criteria.			
J3	=	Estimated value due to relative percent difference result outside acceptance criteria.			
P	=	The confirmation value exceeded 35 percent (%) difference and is less than 100%. The lower value is reported.			
E	=	Estimated value exceeds the calibration range of the instrument.			

Thirteen VOCs were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property; however, only the following 11 VOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria (maximum concentration and sample location in parentheses): 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) (16 µg/Kg in SS-03); 1,1-DCA (2.1 µg/Kg in SS-03); 1,4-dichlorobenzene (9.6 µg/Kg in SS-14); 4-methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK) (1.2 µg/Kg in SS-19); benzene (9.3 µg/Kg in SS-20); carbon disulfide (3.2 µg/Kg in SS-20); tetrachloroethylene [also referred to as perchloroethene (PCE)] (1.8 µg/Kg in SS-16); tetrahydrofuran (3.0 µg/Kg in SS-14); toluene (8.0 µg/Kg in SS-16); TCE (150 E µg/Kg in SS-03); and cis-1,2-dichloroethylene (cis-1,2-DCE) (1.3 µg/Kg in SS-03). Tetrahydrofuran was detected in START preservative and trip blanks and therefore is considered to be introduced during normal sampling procedures. No VOCs detected in START subsurface soil/source samples were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100, pp. 15-31; 101-104; 145; 156].

A total of 26 SVOCs were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property. In addition, each SVOC was detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria. The following 26 SVOCs were detected at concentrations above reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): 1-methylnaphthalene (4,500 µg/Kg in SS-08); 2-methylnaphthalene (7,600 µg/Kg in SS-08); acenaphthene (27,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); acenaphthylene (1,100 in SS-18); anthracene (65,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); benzo(a)anthracene (79,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); benzo(a)pyrene (58,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); benzo(b)fluoranthene (59,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); benzo(g,h,i)perylene (43,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); benzo(k)fluoranthene (58,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); benzoic acid (1,300 J µg/Kg in SS-20); bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (6,700 µg/Kg in SS-16); butylbenzylphthalate (640 µg/Kg in SS-01); carbazole (30,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); chrysene (73,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); di-n-butylphthalate (1,700 µg/Kg in SS-03); dibenz(a,h)anthracene (13,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); dibenzofuran (21,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); diethylphthalate (930 µg/Kg in SS-19); fluoranthene (210,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); fluorene (31,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (41,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); naphthalene (28,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); phenanthrene (200,000 µg/Kg in SS-08); phenol (440 µg/Kg in SS-03); and pyrene (170,000 µg/Kg in SS-08). In addition, five SVOCs [benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene] were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100; 105-106; 145; 156].

Six pesticides were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property. In addition, each pesticide was detected at a concentration exceeding reference criteria. The following six pesticides were detected in START surface soil/source samples at concentrations exceeding reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): 4,4'-DDD (130 J µg/Kg in SS-07); 4,4'-DDE (440 J µg/Kg in SS-07); 4,4'-DDT (620 J µg/Kg in SS-07); alpha chlordane (110 µg/Kg in SS-19); gamma chlordane (68 µg/Kg in SS-19); and technical chlordane (15,000 µg/Kg in SS-18). In addition, one pesticide (technical chlordane) was detected at concentration exceeding its respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100, pp. 15-31; 107-108; 145; 156].

Three PCB compounds (aroclor) were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property. In addition, each PCB was detected at a concentration exceeding reference criteria. The following three PCBs were detected in START surface soil/source samples at concentrations exceeding

reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): Aroclor-1248 (1,700 µg/Kg in SS-14); Aroclor-1254 (29,000 µg/Kg in SS-03); and Aroclor-1260 (780 µg/Kg in SS-19). In addition, two PCBs (Aroclor-1248 and Aroclor-1254) were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100, pp. 15-31; 107-108; 145; 156].

Seventeen metals were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property; however, only the following nine metals were detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): antimony (2.8 mg/Kg in SS-02); arsenic (7.9 mg/Kg in SS-19); cadmium (4.8 mg/Kg in SS-19); calcium (31,000 mg/Kg in SS-14); chromium (610 mg/Kg in SS-03); copper (660 J3 mg/Kg in SS-03); iron (84,000 mg/Kg in SS-03); lead (30,000 J3 mg/Kg in SS-03); mercury (2.9 mg/Kg in SS-03); vanadium (130 mg/Kg in SS-03); and zinc (2,400 mg/Kg in SS-19). In addition, one metal (lead) was detected at concentrations exceeding its respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100, pp. 15-31; 109-112; 145; 156].

Cyanide was detected at a concentration above laboratory reporting limits in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property. In addition, cyanide was detected in START surface soil/source samples at concentrations exceeding reference criteria. The maximum concentration of cyanide was detected in surface soil/source sample SS-14 at a concentration of 1.2 mg/Kg. Cyanide was not detected in START surface soil/source samples at concentrations exceeding its respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100, pp. 15-31; 113-114; 145; 156].

START conducted surface soil/source sampling as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. Based on analytical results, a contaminated surface soil/source area associated with the former landfill containing 11 VOCs [1,1,1-TCA; 1,1-DCA; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; MIBK; benzene; carbon disulfide; PCE; tetrahydrofuran; toluene; TCE; and cis-1,2-DCE]; 26 SVOCs [1-methylnaphthalene; 2-methylnaphthalene; acenaphthene; acenaphthylene; anthracene; benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(g,h,i)perylene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; benzoic acid; bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; butylbenzylphthalate; carbazole; chrysene; di-n-butylphthalate; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; dibenzofuran; diethylphthalate; fluoranthene; fluorine; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; naphthalene; phenanthrene; phenol; and pyrene]; six pesticides (4,4'-DDD; 4,4'-DDE; 4,4'-DDT; alpha chlordane; gamma chlordane; and technical chlordane); three PCBs (Aroclor-1248; Aroclor-1254; and Aroclor-1260); 11 metals (antimony; arsenic; cadmium; calcium; chromium; copper; iron; lead; mercury; vanadium; and zinc); and cyanide has been documented. Of these substances, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenz(ah)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, technical chlordane, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and lead were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100, pp. 15-31; 101-114; 145; 156]. To date, no known actions have been taken to address this contaminated surface soil/source area.

GROUNDWATER PATHWAY

Soils on the majority (88%) of the Scofieldtown Road Park property are classified by the United States Department of Agriculture as "dump", which is characterized by areas of smoothed or uneven accumulations or piles of waste rock and general refuse. The remaining portion of the property consists of soils derived from glacial till [79; 147]. The City of Stamford, CT averages

47.9 inches of rainfall a year [141]. For the purpose of this report, START assumes that 47.9 inches of rain per year is representative of the mean annual precipitation for the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

The bedrock geology in the vicinity of the Scofieldtown Road Park property consists of gray to silvery, partly rusty-weathering, medium grained schist and light-colored, foliated granitic gneiss. The property is underlain by till [79; 147-148]. Depth to groundwater on the property is unknown. Groundwater beneath the property is classified as GA, which is defined as being suitable for direct human consumption without the need for treatment [80]. Based on observations during the 16 January 2007 on-site reconnaissance and topographic maps, groundwater appears to flow east-southeast through the site, toward Poorhouse Brook [65; 100, pp. 3-10].

All or part of the following cities and towns are located within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property: Stamford, CT (estimated population 119,261); New Canaan, CT (estimated population 19,939); Darien, CT (estimated population 20,393); Greenwich, CT (estimated population 62,077); and Pound Ridge, New York (NY) (estimated population 4,978) [65-75; 97].

The nearest public drinking water supply well is the Church of the Holy Spirit System [Public Water System Identification Number (PWS ID No.) CT1355043], located in the City of Stamford, approximately 0.71 miles south of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The Church of the Holy Spirit System, a non-transient non-community water system, is comprised of one well that serves approximately 350 people [95]. A non-transient, non-community water system is defined as a system which supplies drinking water to 25 or more of the same people year-round [149].

There are five additional non-transient non-community water systems located in the City of Stamford within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property including the following: the Trinity Emmanuel Episcopal Church System (PWS ID No. CT1355013), located approximately 0.80 miles southeast of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, comprised of one well serving approximately 55 people; The Children's School System (PWS ID No. CT1355033), located approximately 1.18 miles south-southeast of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, comprised of one well serving approximately 80 people; the Long Ridge School System (PWS ID No. CT1350212), located approximately 2.22 miles east of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, comprised of one well serving approximately 140 people; the Canaan Ridge School System (PWS ID No. CT1350182), located approximately 2.25 miles northwest of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, comprised of one well serving approximately 70 people; and the Rock Rimmon Country Club System (PWS ID No. CT1350042), located approximately 2.42 miles northwest of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, comprised of two wells serving approximately 60 people [95; 149]. In addition, the Wire Mill Well, which serves as a supplemental water source for the Aquarion Water Company of CT (Aquarion), is located approximately 2.20 miles southeast of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. This well serves approximately 1% of the water to the Aquarion system, which is estimated to serve approximately 103,000 people [76; 92; 95]. Therefore, START estimates that the Wire Mill Well serves approximately 1,030 people. The remainder of the residents of the City of Stamford are supplied water through private wells and public supplies drawn from surface water reservoirs located in Stamford and surrounding communities [76].

Residents of the Town of New Canaan are supplied drinking water by private wells and public supply sources managed by Aquarion. There is one non-transient, non-community well located in New Canaan within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The Country Club of

New Canaan System (PWS ID No. CT0900014), located approximately 3.71 miles northeast of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, is comprised of one well serving approximately 190 people [95; 149]. In addition, there are three community wells managed by Aquarion which are located within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Occasionally, during heightened demand, water is drawn from the Mayo, Lloyd, and Country Day Wells, which are located 2.8 miles northeast, 2.9 miles east-southeast, and 2.0 miles east-southeast, respectively [76]. Since the Mayo, Lloyd, and Country Day Wells are not typically used to supply drinking water, START will not use these wells to estimate the population served by groundwater sources within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

Residents of the Town of Darien are supplied drinking water through private wells and public supply sources managed by Aquarion. However, there are no public drinking water supply wells located in the Town of Darien that are within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [76; 95].

Residents of the Town of Greenwich are supplied drinking water through private wells and public supply sources managed by Aquarion. There is one non-transient, non-community well field located in Greenwich within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The North Street Shopping Center System (PWS ID No. CT0570262), located approximately 3.90 miles west-southwest of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, is comprised of six wells serving approximately 150 people [95; 149].

The entire town of Pound Ridge, NY is supplied drinking water from private wells. There are no community or non-community wells located in Pound Ridge that are located within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [91]. Table 5 summarizes the populations which rely on public groundwater supply sources within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

Table 5
Public Groundwater Supply Sources
Within 4 Radial Miles of Scofieldtown Road Park

Distance/ Direction from Site	Source Name	PWS ID No./Type	Location of Source ^a	Estimated Population Served	Well Type Bedrock/ Overburden
0.71 miles south	Church of the Holy Spirit System (1 well)	CT1355043/NTNC	Stamford	350	Unknown
0.80 miles southeast	Trinity Emmanuel Episcopal Church System (1 well)	CT1355013/NTNC	Stamford	55	Unknown
1.18 miles south-southeast	The Children's School System (1 well)	CT1355033/NTNC	Stamford	80	Unknown
2.20 miles southeast	Wire Mill Well (Part of Aquarion System)	NA	Stamford	1,030	Overburden
2.22 miles east	Long Ridge School System (1 well)	CT1350212/NTNC	Stamford	140	Unknown
2.25 miles northwest	Caanan Ridge School System (1 well)	CT1350182/NTNC	Stamford	70	Unknown
2.42 miles northwest	Rock Rimmon Country Club System (1 well)	CT1350042/NTNC	Stamford	60	Unknown

Table 5

**Public Groundwater Supply Sources
Within 4 Radial Miles of Scofieldtown Road Park (Concluded)**

Distance/ Direction from Site	Source Name	PWS ID No./Type	Location of Source ^a	Estimated Population Served	Well Type Bedrock/ Overburden
3.71 miles northeast	Country Club of New Caanan System (1 well)	CT0900014/NTNC	New Caanan	190	Unknown
3.90 miles west-southwest	North Street Shopping Center System (6 wells)	CT0570262/NTNC	Greenwich	150	Unknown

^a Indicates Town in which well is located.

NA = Not Available.

No. = Number.

^b Overburden, Bedrock, or Unknown.

NTNC = Non-transient, non-community water system.

PWS ID No. = Public Water System Identification Number.

[76; 84; 95]

Private groundwater supplies located within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property were estimated using equal distribution calculations of U.S. Census CENTRACTS data identifying population, households, and private water wells for "Block Groups" which lie within or partially within individual radial distance rings measured from the property. An estimated 19,739 people are served by private groundwater drinking water supply wells within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The location of the nearest private drinking water supply well is estimated to be within 500 feet of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, located at 27 Hannahs Road [77; 100, pp. 15-31; 154]. The estimated population which relies on groundwater drinking water sources within 4 radial miles of the property is 21,864 people. Table 6 summarizes the populations which rely on groundwater supply sources within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

Table 6

**Estimated Drinking Water Populations Served by Groundwater Sources
Within 4 Radial Miles of Scofieldtown Road Park**

Radial Distance from Scofieldtown Road Park (miles)	Estimated Population Served by Private Wells	Estimated Population Served by Public Wells	Total Estimated Population Served by Groundwater Sources Within the Ring
≥ 0.00 to 0.25	168	0	168
≥ 0.25 to 0.50	525	0	525
≥ 0.50 to 1.00	1,821	405	2,226
≥ 1.00 to 2.00	6,353	80	6,433
≥ 2.00 to 3.00	6,279	1,300	7,579
≥ 3.00 to 4.00	4,593	340	4,933
TOTAL	19,739	2,125	21,864

[76; 77; 84; 95]

From July to August 1989, CT DEP personnel collected 12 drinking water samples from several residential properties in the vicinity of the Scofieldtown Road Park property to determine if hazardous substances were present in groundwater. Private residential wells along Scofieldtown Road, Hannahs Road, Brookdale Road, and Brookdale Drive were selected for sampling based on location with respect to the former landfill and Poorhouse Brook [45]. The location of each of the residential wells sampled was not provided in the available file information. The samples were analyzed for hydrocarbons, organohalides, leachate indicators, and heavy metals. Methyl tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) was detected above laboratory reporting limits in one of the 12 samples at a trace concentration of 1 part per billion (ppb). Trace levels of 1,1,1,-TCA, PCE, and TCE were detected above laboratory reporting limits in 11 of the samples; however, the concentrations were not quantifiable. None of the samples indicated evidence of landfill leachate. The ammonia and alkalinity were low in all the samples (concentrations were not reported). Heavy metals analysis indicated the presence of the following substances (maximum concentrations in parentheses): chromium (0.47 ppm); nickel (1.6 ppm); zinc (7.7 ppm); iron (4.0 ppm); sodium (53 ppm); and manganese (0.33 ppm). Chromium was detected at a concentration above its respective maximum contaminant level (MCL) of 0.05 ppm. CT DEP personnel reported that while several homes did have some water quality issues and required further investigation, there was no consistent trend in any of the other parameters. Thus, CT DEP concluded that based on the data collected, it did not appear that the Scofieldtown Road Park property was impacting the surrounding drinking water supply wells [45; 46; 53, pp. 4-5; 54, pp. 6].

On 18 September 1992, CT DEP collected drinking water samples from four residential properties located on Hannahs Road (24, 27, 37, and 63 Hannahs Road). The drinking water samples were analyzed for VOCs, and water quality parameters, which include total metals. Analytical results indicated the presence of sodium (40 mg/L) above laboratory detection limits in one of the wells (37 Hannahs Road). CT DEP concluded that none of the wells sampled contained water that was unsafe for consumption [51].

On 4 March 1996, on behalf of EPA, CDM Federal completed an SIP of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the SIP, CDM Federal personnel collected four drinking water samples, including one duplicate, from three residential properties in the vicinity of Scofieldtown Road Park property. The samples were collected from 27 and 29 Hannahs Road, with the background sample collected along Scofieldtown Road, south of the property. The drinking water samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the drinking water samples indicated the presence of the following substances at concentrations above reference criteria (see Operational and Regulatory History and Waste Characteristics Section for CDM Federal's reference criteria values) (maximum concentrations in parentheses): dieldrin (0.39 $\mu\text{g/L}$); Endosulfan I (0.05 $\mu\text{g/L}$); iron (96 $\mu\text{g/L}$); and thallium (9.2 $\mu\text{g/L}$) [52; 54, pp. 9-17]. Dieldrin and iron were detected in the CDM Federal surface soil samples collected as part of the SIP. In addition, iron was detected above reference criteria in START surface soil/source samples collected as part of the SR. Therefore, START considers the presence of dieldrin and iron in CDM Federal drinking water samples to be at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Endosulfan I and thallium were not detected in source samples collected from the property, and based on the limited available data, are not suspected of being used or disposed of during previous on-site operations.

On 5 February 1997, CT DEP personnel collected a drinking water sample from an adjacent residential property located at 29 Hannahs Road. The drinking water sample was analyzed for the presence of thallium and pesticides. Analytical results of the drinking water sample indicated the

presence of two pesticides at concentrations exceeding state drinking water action levels (concentrations in parentheses): dieldrin (0.247 µg/L) and chlordane (0.322 µg/L) [56]. Dieldrin and chlordane have been detected in soil/source samples collected as part of the CDM Federal SIP and START SR [54; 100; 107-108]. Therefore, START considers the presence of dieldrin and chlordane in drinking water samples collected by CT DEP to be at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

On 24 through 26 March 2008, as part of the SR, START personnel collected 16 residential drinking water samples (DW-01 through DW-08, DW-10 through DW-11, and DW-13 through DW-18), including one duplicate, from 13 private drinking water supply wells in the vicinity of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The drinking water samples were collected to determine if the private drinking water supply wells had been impacted by contaminants associated with the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Drinking water samples DW-01 and DW-18 were collected from 813 and 829 Scofieldtown Road, respectively, to document background private drinking water supply well conditions. Drinking water samples DW-02 through DW-08, DW-10, DW-11, and DW-17 were collected from residential bedrock supply wells located along Hannahs Road, east of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Drinking water samples DW-03 and DW-05 were collected after water filtration treatment devices at 27 and 29 Hannahs Road, respectively. The remaining samples along Hannahs Road were collected prior to treatment. Drinking water samples DW-13 and DW-14 were collected from the two bedrock drinking water supply wells located at the Bartlett Arboretum (151 Brookdale Road) southeast of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Drinking water samples DW-15 and DW-16 were collected from residential bedrock supply wells located along Brookdale Road, southeast of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [100, pp. 15-31].

Drinking water samples DW-01 through DW-08, DW-10 through DW-11, and DW-13 through DW-18 were submitted to EPA OEME Laboratory for VOC, SVOC, pesticide, PCB, Target Analyte List (TAL) metals, and cyanide analyses [100, pp. 15-31; 154]. Samples DW-09 and DW-12 were not collected due to access issues/resident availability. Table 7 summarizes the drinking water samples collected by START on 24 through 26 March 2008.

Table 7

**Drinking Water Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 24 through 26 March 2008**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hrs)	Remarks	Sample Source
MATRIX: Drinking Water				
DW-01	D21830	3/24/08 1445	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from a spigot on the holding tank (pre-filtration) located at 813 Scofieldtown Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 389, Lot B, to establish reference drinking water conditions. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 151.4 µS/cm; Temperature = 11.8°C; Turbidity = 10.5 NTU; pH (meter) = 6.30; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 34.77" North Latitude 73° 33' 20.13" West Longitude

Table 7

**Drinking Water Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 24 through 26 March 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hrs)	Remarks	Sample Source
MATRIX: Drinking Water (Continued)				
DW-02	D21831	3/25/08 0850	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the basement spigot (pre-filtration) located 27 Hannahs Road, depicted City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 56, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 405.1 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.9°C; Turbidity = 0.09 NTU; pH (meter) = 6.44; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 24.23" North Latitude 73° 33' 20.79" West Longitude
DW-03	D21832	3/25/08 0927	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the basement sink spigot (post-filtration) located at 27 Hannahs Road, depicted City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 56, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 404.2 μ S/cm; Temperature = 12.1°C; Turbidity = NR; pH (meter) = 6.63; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 24.23" North Latitude 73° 33' 20.79" West Longitude
DW-04 (MS/MSD)	D21833	3/24/08 1615	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the basement spigot (pre-filtration but after the water softener and neutralizer) located at 29 Hannahs Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 55, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 410.8 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.4°C; Turbidity = NR; pH (meter) = 5.91; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 21.86" North Latitude 73° 33' 17.48" West Longitude

Table 7

**Drinking Water Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 24 through 26 March 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hrs)	Remarks	Sample Source
MATRIX: Drinking Water (Continued)				
DW-05	D21834	3/24/08 1544	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the basement spigot (post-filtration) located at 29 Hannahs Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 55, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 440.5 μ S/cm; Temperature = 12.3°C; Turbidity = NR; pH (meter) = 6.23; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 21.86" North Latitude 73° 33' 17.48" West Longitude
DW-06	D21835	3/25/08 1047	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the outside spigot (pre-filtration) located at 24 Hannahs Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 10B, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 344.5 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.5°C; Turbidity = 0.06 NTU; pH (meter) = 6.79; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 25.01" North Latitude 73° 33' 17.68" West Longitude
DW-07	D21836	3/25/08 1411	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the outside spigot (pre-filtration) located at 89 Hannahs Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 52, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 312.9 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.8°C; Turbidity = 0.72 NTU; pH (meter) = 6.37; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 17.15" North Latitude 73° 33' 14.88" West Longitude

Table 7

**Drinking Water Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 24 through 26 March 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hrs)	Remarks	Sample Source
MATRIX: Drinking Water (Continued)				
DW-08	D21837	3/26/08 1659	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the outside spigot (pre-filtration) located at 101 Hannahs Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 51, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 144.7 μ S/cm; Temperature = 10.6°C; Turbidity = 0.54 NTU; pH (meter) = 6.05; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 15.81" North Latitude 73° 33' 13.88" West Longitude
DW-10	D21839	3/25/08 1139	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the outside spigot (pre-filtration) located at 125 Hannahs Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 49, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 226.0 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.2°C; Turbidity = NR; pH (meter) = 6.17; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 13.12" North Latitude 73° 33' 11.10" West Longitude
DW-11	D21840	3/25/08 1501	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the outside spigot (pre-filtration) located at 135 Hannahs Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 48, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 318.3 μ S/cm; Temperature = 12.0°C; Turbidity = 1.01; pH (meter) = 5.95; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 11.98" North Latitude 73° 33' 09.63" West Longitude

Table 7

**Drinking Water Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 24 through 26 March 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hrs)	Remarks	Sample Source
MATRIX: Drinking Water (Continued)				
DW-13	D21841	3/25/08 1750	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the outside spigot of the pump-house (pre-filtration) located at 151 Brookdale Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 24, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 207.1 μ S/cm; Temperature = 9.8°C; Turbidity = 1.85; pH (meter) = 6.04; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 00.93" North Latitude 73° 33' 09.04" West Longitude
DW-14	D21842	3/25/08 1644	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the outside spigot of the greenhouse (pre-filtration) located at 151 Brookdale Road (second well), depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 24, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 166.8 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.8°C; Turbidity = 0.71; pH (meter) = 5.99; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 01.83" North Latitude 73° 33' 11.64" West Longitude
DW-15	D21844	3/25/08 1401	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the kitchen sink spigot (pre-filtration) locate at 209 Brookdale Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 1, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 102.8 μ S/cm; Temperature = 12.6°C; Turbidity = NR; pH (meter) = 6.39; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 07' 58.86" North Latitude 73° 33' 18.47" West Longitude

Table 7

Drinking Water Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
 Samples Collected by START on 24 through 26 March 2008 (Continued)

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hrs)	Remarks	Sample Source
MATRIX: Drinking Water (Continued)				
DW-16	D21845	3/25/08 1452	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from the kitchen sink spigot (pre-filtration) located at 211 Brookdale Road, depicted on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35, as Block No. 387, Lot No. 3, to determine whether local private drinking water supply wells have been impacted by on-site sources. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 264.0 μ S/cm; Temperature = 10.3°C; Turbidity = 9.58; pH (meter) = 6.63; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 00.79" North Latitude 73° 33' 19.66" West Longitude
DW-17	D21846	3/25/08 0850	Grab	Field duplicate of drinking water sample DW-02 (pre-filtration), collected for quality control.
DW-18	D21847	3/24/08 1443	Grab	Drinking water sample collected from a spigot after the holding tank (pre-filtration) located at 829 Scofieldtown Road on City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Map No. 35 as Block No. 389 Lot A, to establish reference drinking water conditions. The water quality readings at the time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 220.3 μ S/cm; Temperature = 13.1°C; Turbidity = 3.84; pH (meter) = 7.58; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 36.67" North Latitude 73° 33' 18.83" West Longitude

- MS/MSD = Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate. NA = Not applicable.
- PID = Photoionization Detector. °C = Degrees Celsius.
- μ S/cm = Micro Siemens per centimeter. NTU = Nephelometric Turbidity Units.
- DO = Dissolved Oxygen. No. = Number.
- ° = Degrees. " = Seconds.
- ' = Minutes. NR = Not Recorded (Negative Number).
- hrs = Hours.
- START = Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team.

[100, pp. 15-31]

Complete analytical results of START drinking water samples, including quantitation and reporting limits, are presented in *Attachment C* of this report. START has reported the data as it was received from the EPA OEME Laboratory. START has not performed data validation of the EPA OEME Laboratory data. An internal data review was performed by EPA OEME Laboratory personnel prior to submittal to the EPA COR. EPA OEME Laboratory Data Qualifiers, defined by the EPA OEME Laboratory in the Project's Laboratory Reports, are listed in *Attachment C* of this report. Sample results qualified with a "J" on analytical tables are considered estimated values [100, pp. 15-31; 115-126].

Complete analytical results, as reported by the EPA OEME Laboratory, for START equipment rinsate, trip, and preservative blank samples collected in accordance with the QAPP for the Region I START Contract, are presented in *Attachment B* of this report [101; 103; 111; 115-127; 134-139].

Table 8 is a summary of organic compounds and inorganic elements detected through laboratory analyses of START drinking water samples. For each sample location, a compound or element is listed if it is detected at three times or greater than the highest reference samples' concentration (DW-01 and DW-18). However, if the compound or element is not detected in the reference sample or is detected in the reference sample at a concentration below the reporting limit, the reference samples' reporting limit is used as the reference value. Compounds and elements are considered exceeding reference criteria if they occurred at a value equal to or greater than the reference samples' reporting limit, and are designated by their approximate relative concentration above these values. In addition, Table 8 also contains any organic compounds and inorganic elements that were detected in START drinking water samples at concentrations exceeding their respective Connecticut Department of Health (CT DPH) Drinking Water Action Levels (DWAL) and EPA MCLs, but not exceeding reference criteria [100, pp. 15-31; 115-126; 146; 150].

Analytical results of START drinking water samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR are compared against current CT DPH DWAL and EPA MCLs [146; 150]. Bolded values indicate the compound or element was detected at a concentration equal to or greater than its respective CT DPH DWAL or EPA MCL values.

Table 8
Summary of Analytical Results
Drinking Water Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	EPA MCLs	CT DPH DWAL
DW-01	INORGANICS					
	Lead †	24 µg/L	NA	NA	15 µg/L	15 µg/L
DW-02	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	Dieldrin	0.036 µg/L	0.025 ND µg/L	1.4 × RL	NL	0.03 µg/L
DW-04	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	0.036 µg/L	0.025 ND µg/L	1.4 × RL	2.0 µg/L	0.3 µg/L
	Dieldrin	0.33 µg/L	0.025 ND µg/L	13.2 × RL	NL	0.03 µg/L
	Endrin Ketone	0.025 J µg/L	0.025 ND µg/L	1.4 × RL	NL	NL
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	0.031 µg/L	0.025 ND µg/L	1.4 × RL	2.0 µg/L	0.3 µg/L
DW-05	VOCs					
	Chloroform	1.5 µg/L	0.50 ND µg/L	3.0 × RL	NL	NL
DW-06	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	Dieldrin	0.070 µg/L	0.025 ND µg/L	2.8 × RL	NL	0.03 µg/L

Table 8

**Summary of Analytical Results
Drinking Water Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Concluded)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	EPA MCLs	CT DPH DWAL
DW-07	INORGANICS					
	Silver	0.27 µg/L	0.20 ND µg/L	1.4 × RL	NL	NL
DW-08	INORGANICS					
	Copper	330 µg/L	64 µg/L	5.2 × Ref	1,300 µg/L	NL
DW-10	INORGANICS					
	Aluminum	87 µg/L	20 µg/L	4.4 × Ref	NL	NL
DW-15	INORGANICS					
	Copper	230 µg/L	64 µg/L	3.6 × Ref	1,300 µg/L	NL
DW-16	INORGANICS					
	Zinc	1,600 µg/L	270 µg/L	5.9 × Ref	NL	NL
DW-17	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
	Dieldrin	0.042 µg/L	0.025 ND µg/L	1.7 × RL	NL	0.03 µg/L

Notes: START has reported the data as it was received from the EPA OEME Laboratory. START has not performed data validation of the EPA OEME Laboratory data. An internal data review was performed by EPA OEME Laboratory personnel prior to submittal to the EPA COR. EPA OEME Laboratory Data Qualifiers, defined by the EPA OEME Laboratory in the Project's Laboratory Reports, are listed below.

† Indicates an inorganic element that was detected at concentrations exceeding its respective EPA MCL or CT DPH DWAL, but not at concentrations exceeding reference criteria.

Bolded values indicate the organic compound or inorganic element was detected at a concentration equal to or greater than its respective EPA MCL and/or CT DPH DWAL.

¹ Indicates standard for Chlordane listed, as specific standards for Alpha and Gamma Chlordane do not exist.

Ref = Reference concentration.

NA = Not Applicable.

RL = Reporting Limit.

CT DPH = Connecticut Department of Health.

VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.

SVOCs = Semivolatile Organic Compounds.

PCBs = Polychlorinated Biphenyls.

DWAL = Drinking Water Action Level.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level.

µg/L = Micrograms per liter [equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)].

J = Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified during the quality control review.

ND = The compound/substance was analyzed for, but not detected. The associated numerical value is the RL.

NL = Not Listed. No EPA MCL or CT DPH DWAL exists for this Substance.

[100, pp. 15-31; 115-126; 146; 150]

Two VOCs were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START drinking water samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. However, only one VOC (chloroform) was detected at a concentration exceeding reference criteria. Chloroform was detected in drinking water sample DW-05 (1.5 µg/L), collected from 29 Hannahs Road. No VOCs were detected in START drinking water samples at concentrations exceeding their respective CT DPH DWAL or EPA MCL values [100, pp. 15-31; 115-116; 146]. Chloroform

was not detected in START surface soil/source samples or historical soil and drum samples from the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As a result, the presence of chloroform in START drinking water samples is not considered as attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property [54-55; 100; 101-104; 140; 146; 150].

No SVOCs were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START drinking water samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR [100; 105-106; 117-118].

Four pesticides were detected in START drinking water samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. In addition, each pesticide was detected above reference criteria. The following pesticides were detected above reference criteria (maximum concentration and sample location in parentheses): alpha chlordane (0.036 µg/L in DW-04); dieldrin (0.33 µg/L in DW-04); endrin ketone (0.025 µg/L in DW-04); and gamma chlordane (0.031 in DW-04) [119-120]. In addition, one pesticide (dieldrin) was detected at a concentration above its respective CT DPH DWAL (0.03 µg/L) [150]. Currently, an EPA MCL does not exist for dieldrin [146]. It is noted that dieldrin was detected in drinking water samples DW-02 (0.036 µg/L) and DW-17 (0.042 µg/L), DW-04 (0.33 µg/L), and DW-06 (0.070 µg/L), collected at 27 (duplicate), 29, and 24 Hannahs Road, respectively, collected at spigots prior to the location of treatment devices installed at these residences. Additional samples collected post-treatment from 27 and 29 Hannahs Road indicate non-detect values for all pesticides analyzed for in drinking water samples. Available information indicates that 24 Hannahs Road is without a treatment device [100, pp. 15-31]. Two pesticides (alpha chlordane and gamma chlordane) were detected in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [100, pp. 15-31; 107-108]. In addition, one pesticide (dieldrin) was detected in soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property as part of the February 1996 Removal PA/SI and March 1996 SIP [54-55]. As a result, the presence of alpha-chlordane, gamma-chlordane, and dieldrin in START drinking water samples is considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

No PCB compounds were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START drinking water samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR [100, pp. 15-31; 119-120].

A total of 16 metals were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START drinking water samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR; however, only the following four metals were detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): aluminum (87 µg/L in DW-10); copper (330 µg/L in DW-08); silver (0.27 µg/L in DW-07); and zinc (1,600 µg/L in DW-16). No metals were detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria in START drinking water samples and exceeding their respective CT DPH DWAL or EPA MCL values. However, one metal (lead) was detected in START drinking water samples at a concentration exceeding its respective CT DPH DWAL and EPA MCL value, but was not detected at a concentration exceeding reference criteria. Lead was detected at a concentration of 24 µg/L, exceeding its respective CT DPH DWAL and EPA MCL value of 15 µg/L, in START drinking water sample DW-01, collected from one of the reference sample locations, 813 Scofieldtown Road [100, pp. 15-31; 121-124; 146; 150; 156]. Two metals (copper and zinc) detected in START drinking water samples were detected in surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property at concentrations exceeding reference criteria. One metal (aluminum) was detected in drum samples collected as part of the 2007 Removal PA/SI. As a result, the presence of these three metals in START drinking water samples is considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the

Scofieldtown Road Park property. One metal (silver) was not detected at a concentration exceeding reference criteria in START surface soil/source or historical drum and soil samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property. In addition, file information does not indicate that silver was used/disposed of on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Therefore, START considers the presence of silver in START drinking water samples to be attributable to source areas not located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property, or representative of background levels in the surrounding groundwater [100, pp. 15-31; 109-112].

Cyanide was detected at a concentration above laboratory reporting limits in START drinking water samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. However, cyanide was not detected in START drinking water samples at concentrations exceeding reference criteria or its respective CT DPH DWAL and EPA MCL value [100, pp. 15-31; 125-126; 146; 150; 156].

START conducted drinking water and groundwater sampling as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. Based on analytical results, a release of three pesticides (alpha-chlordane, gamma-chlordane, and dieldrin) and three metals (aluminum, copper, and zinc), at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property, has been documented in private drinking water supply wells. One pesticide (dieldrin) was detected at a concentration exceeding its respective CT DPH DWAL. One metal (lead) was detected in START drinking water samples from one of the two reference samples at concentrations exceeding its respective CT DPH DWAL and EPA MCL value, but the concentration did not exceed reference criteria [100, pp. 15-31; 107-108; 11-112; 115-126; 146; 150; 156]. Filtration treatment systems have been installed on the wells previously known to have concentrations exceeding state standards (27 and 29 Hannahs Road). However, to date, no additional known actions have been taken to address the releases of hazardous substances to the private drinking water supply wells, including the well located at 24 Hannahs Road, where dieldrin concentrations exceeded state standards.

SURFACE WATER PATHWAY

The Scofieldtown Road Park property is located in the Rippowam River Drainage Basin [78]. Based on property topography and on-site observations, stormwater runoff/overland flow on the Scofieldtown Road Park property flows radially from the northern slope of the former landfill, intersecting the unnamed stream that flows east along the northern property boundary. Stormwater runoff/overland flow on the southern portion of the property flows into the on-site pond. City of Stamford, CT records indicate that a pipe begins in the on-site pond and continues north, underneath the former landfill, joining with the unnamed stream at the drainage culvert along the northern slope of the former landfill [14; 100, pp. 3-10]. The probable point of entry (PPE) to the 15-mile downstream Surface Water Pathway is located in the northwestern portion of the property, on the eastern side of Rock Rimmon Road [100, pp. 3-10]. There are multiple PPEs for the 15-mile downstream surface water pathway, located along the slope of the former landfill. For the purpose of this report, START will evaluate the surface water pathway from the most upstream PPE. The property and its surrounding area are located outside of the 500-year floodplain [81].

The unnamed stream flows east along the northern property boundary, entering into Poorhouse Brook 0.2 miles from the most upstream PPE. Poorhouse Brook begins at the southern side of Scofieldtown Road, west of Hannahs Road. Poorhouse Brook continues southeast entering into the Rippowam River 1.7 miles downstream of the PPE. The 15-mile downstream surface water pathway continues south along the Rippowam River for approximately 7.8 miles before entering

Long Island Sound. The terminus of the 15-mile downstream surface water pathway extends radially, 5.5 miles into Long Island Sound, extending from Greenwich, CT to Darien, CT (Figure 5) [65-70; 86-88; 93; 94].

There are no United States Geological Survey (USGS) gauging stations located along the unnamed stream or Poorhouse Brook. START observed and assumes that the flow rate along the unnamed stream does not exceed 2.3 cubic feet per second (cfs). Using the USGS StreamStats program, the drainage basin area for location where the unnamed stream crosses under Scofieldtown Road and enters into Poorhouse Brook was calculated. The drainage basin area was calculated to be 1.25 square miles (mi²). Using the USGS conversion factor of 1.8 cfs/mi², an estimation of the average intensity, rate, and frequency of overland flow in New England, the estimated flow rate of Poorhouse Brook, at Scofieldtown Road was calculated to be 2.3 cfs [90]. The drainage basin area was also calculated for the point where Poorhouse Brook enters into the Rippowam River. The drainage basin area was calculated to be 2.82 mi². Using the USGS conversion factor of 1.8 cfs/mi², the flow rate was calculated to be 5.1 cfs. Therefore, the flow rate of Poorhouse Brook ranges from 2.3 cfs to 5.1 cfs [85; 86; 90].

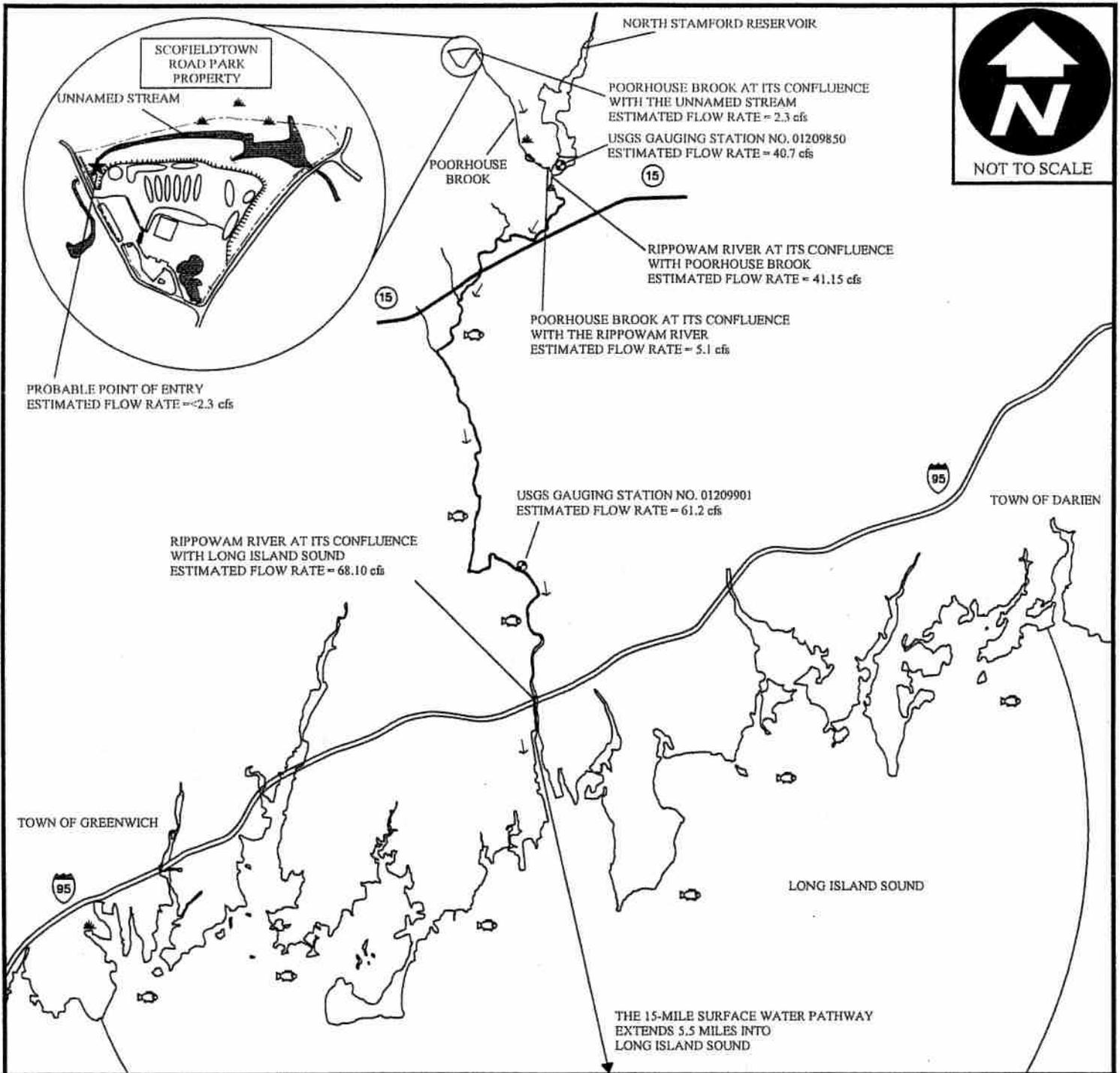
USGS Gauging Station No. 01209850 is located 0.13 miles upstream of the confluence of Poorhouse Brook and the Rippowam River. At this gauging station, the Rippowam River has a drainage area of 22.6 mi². Using the USGS conversion factor of 1.8 cfs/mi², the Rippowam River has an estimated flow rate of 40.7 cfs at the gauging station. A second gauging station, USGS Gauging Station No. 01209901, is located on the Rippowam River, approximately 5.8 miles downstream from the confluence of Poorhouse Brook and the Rippowam River. At this gauging station, the Rippowam River has a drainage area of 34.0 mi². Using the USGS conversion factor of 1.8 cfs/mi², the Rippowam River has an estimated flow rate of 61.2 cfs at the gauging station. Using interpolation and extrapolation, the estimated flow rate of the Rippowam River, where it meets Poorhouse Brook and where it discharges to the Long Island Sound (2.0 miles from USGS Gauging Station No. 01209901), is 41.15 cfs to 68.10 cfs, respectively [85; 86; 90].

The terminus of the 15-mile downstream surface water pathway extends into Long Island Sound, extending from Greenwich, CT to Darien, CT. The Long Island Sound is classified as costal tidal waters and therefore a flow rate is not applicable [86]. Table 9 summarizes surface water bodies along the 15-mile downstream surface water pathway.

Table 9

Surface Water Bodies Along the 15-Mile Downstream Pathway from Scofieldtown Road Park

Surface Water Body	Descriptor ^a	Length of Reach (miles)	Flow Characteristics (cfs) ^b	Length of Wetland Frontage (miles)
Unnamed Stream	Minimal Stream	0.2	< 2.3	0.40
Poorhouse Brook	Minimal stream	1.5	2.3 to 5.1	0.68



LEGEND

- ★ PROBABLE POINT OF ENTRY TO THE SURFACE WATER PATHWAY
- ↘ FLOW DIRECTION
- ⊗ FISHERY
- ⊗ WETLANDS
- STATE ROUTE
- cfs = CUBIC FEET PER SECOND
- ⊗ GAUGING STATION
- ⊗ INTERSTATE ROUTE

SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES QUADRANGLE(S):-
 STAMFORD, CT 1985
 POUND RIDGE, NY 1973, PHOTOREVISED 1975
 JONES INLET, NY 1969, PHOTOREVISED 1975

INSET OF SURFACE WATER PATHWAY AREA

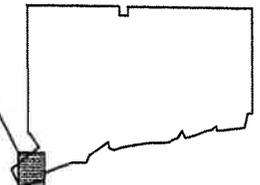


FIGURE 5 SURFACE WATER PATHWAY SKETCH

SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD PARK
 612 SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD
 STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

EPA Region I
 Superfund Technical Assessment and
 Response Team (START) III
 Contract No. EP-W-05-042

TDD Number: 06-07-0007
 Created by: G. Hornok
 Created on: 12 August 2008
 Modified by: G. Hornok
 Modified on: 23 December 2008



Table 9

Surface Water Bodies Along the 15-Mile Downstream Pathway from Scofieldtown Road Park(Concluded)

Surface Water Body	Descriptor ^a	Length of Reach (miles)	Flow Characteristics (cfs) ^b	Length of Wetland Frontage (miles)
Rippowam River	Small to moderate stream	7.8	41.15 to 68.10	0
Long Island Sound	Coastal tidal waters (flow not applicable)	5.5	NA	0.02

^a Minimal stream <10 cfs. Small to moderate stream 10-100 cfs. Coastal tidal waters (flow not applicable).

^b Cubic feet per second.

NA = Not Applicable.

[82; 86; 90]

There are no known surface water drinking water intakes located along the 15-mile surface water pathway from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [76; 95]. According to the Connecticut Anglers Guide, the Rippowam River and Long Island Sound are classified as recreational fisheries [83]. There are two locations along the Rippowam River which are habitats for one state-listed endangered/federally-listed threatened species and one state-listed endangered/federally-listed endangered species. In addition, there are one state-listed threatened/federally-listed endangered species and one state-listed threatened species habitats located within the Long Island Sound, along the 15-mile Surface Water Pathway [84; 89]. The unnamed stream is a Clean Water Act (CWA)-protected water body. Approximately 1.1 miles of wetland frontage are located along the Scofieldtown Road 15-mile downstream surface water pathway [82]. Table 10 summarizes known sensitive environments located along the 15-mile downstream pathway from the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

Table 10

Sensitive Environments Along the 15-Mile Downstream Pathway from Scofieldtown Road Park

Sensitive Environment Name	Sensitive Environment Type	Surface Water Body	Downstream Distance from PPE (miles)	Flow Rate at Environment (cfs)
Unnamed Stream Wetlands	Wetland (0.40 miles)	Unnamed Stream	0 to 0.2	< 2.3
Unnamed Stream	CWA-protected water body	Unnamed Stream	0 to 0.2	< 2.3
Poorhouse Brook Wetlands	Wetlands (0.68 miles)	Poorhouse Brook	0.2 to 1.7	2.3 to 5.1
One State-listed Endangered/Federal-listed Threatened Species Habitat	State-listed Endangered/Federal-listed Threatened Species Habitat	Rippowam River	2.6	41.15 to 68.10
One State-listed Endangered/Federal-listed Endangered Species Habitat	State-listed Endangered/Federal-listed Endangered Species Habitat	Rippowam River	8.8	41.15 to 68.10

Table 10

Sensitive Environments Along the 15-Mile Downstream Pathway
from Scofieldtown Road Park (Concluded)

Sensitive Environment Name	Sensitive Environment Type	Surface Water Body	Downstream Distance from PPE (miles)	Flow Rate at Environment (cfs)
Long Island Sound Wetlands	Wetlands (0.02 miles)	Long Island Sound	> 9.5 to 15	NA
One State-listed Threatened /Federal-listed Endangered Species Habitat	State-listed Threatened /Federal-listed Endangered Species Habitat	Long Island Sound	13.0	NA
One State-listed Threatened Species Habitat	State Threatened Species Habitat	Long Island Sound	13.2	NA

cfs = Cubic feet per second.
PPE = Probable Point of Entry.

CWA = Clean Water Act.
NA = Not Applicable.

[82; 84; 86; 89]

On 29 May 1986, as part of an on-site investigation of a complaint, CT DEP personnel collected two surface water samples from the unnamed stream located adjacent to the drainage pipe/culvert along the northern slope of the former landfill. The samples were analyzed for hydrocarbons and metals. Analytical results indicated the presence of the following substances at concentrations above laboratory detection limits (maximum concentrations in parentheses): lead (0.02 mg/L), barium (0.4 mg/L), chlorobenzene (trace), and benzene (trace) [24; 25; 54, pp. 5]. Lead, barium, chlorobenzene, and benzene were detected in historical drum and soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [54, pp. 8-13; 55; 100, pp. 15-31; 101-104; 111-112]. Therefore, these substances are considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

On 27 March 1987, as part of an investigation of drums found on the Scofieldtown Road Park property, CT DHS personnel collected one sediment sample from the unnamed stream, in the vicinity of the area of drum removal located adjacent to the drainage pipe/culvert along the northern slope of the former landfill. The sediment sample was analyzed for hydrocarbons (benzene, ethyl benzene, toluene, and mixed xylenes). Analytical results indicated the presence of the following substances at concentrations above laboratory detection limits (concentrations in parentheses): benzene (530 µg/Kg), ethyl benzene (9,100 µg/Kg), toluene (35,000 µg/Kg), and mixed xylenes (40,000 µg/Kg) [27; 30]. Benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and mixed xylenes were detected in historical drum and soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [54, pp. 8-13; 55; 100, pp. 15-31; 101-104; 111-112]. Therefore, these substances are considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

On 7 November 1988, as part of an inspection, CT DHS personnel collected two surface water samples from the unnamed stream, located adjacent to the drainage pipe/culvert along the northern slope of the former landfill and from the unnamed stream prior to exiting the property. The samples were analyzed for total metals, hydrocarbons, and organic halides. Analytical results

indicated the presence of the following substances above laboratory detection limits (maximum concentrations in parentheses): aluminum (0.06 mg/L), barium (0.04 mg/L), cadmium (0.01 mg/L), chromium (0.01 mg/L), copper (0.07 mg/L), iron (24.0 mg/L), lead (0.02 mg/L), nickel (0.01 mg/L), and zinc (0.54 mg/L) [36; 38; 53, pp. 4; 54, pp. 5]. Aluminum, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, iron, lead, nickel, and zinc were detected in historical drum and soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [54, pp. 8-13; 55; 100, pp. 15-31; 101-104; 111-112]. Therefore, these substances are considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

On 23 May 1995, on behalf of EPA and as part of the SIP, CDM Federal personnel collected eight sediment samples (SD-01 through SD-08) from the unnamed stream. One reference sample (SD-02) was collected from the Smith House property, located west of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results indicated the presence of the following substances at concentrations above reference criteria (see Operational and Regulatory History and Waste Characteristics Section for discussion of CDM Federal's reference criteria values) (maximum concentration in parentheses): acetone (210 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzene (33 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 2-butanone (81 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); chlorobenzene (44 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(a)anthracene (1,300 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(a)pyrene (730 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); benzo(b)fluoranthene (1,000 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); chrysene (880 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); di-n-butylphthalate (3,400 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); fluoranthene (2,600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); phenanthrene (1,600 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); pyrene (2,000 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); gamma-chlordane (11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDD (14 J $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDE (35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); 4,4'-DDT (260 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$); calcium (8,440 mg/Kg); cobalt (8.0 mg/Kg); iron (54,000 mg/Kg); lead (270 J mg/Kg); and manganese (627 mg/Kg) [54, pp.9-17]. Acetone, benzene, 2-butanone, chlorobenzene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, chrysene, di-n-butylphthalate, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, gamma chlordane, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDT, calcium, cobalt, iron, lead and manganese were detected in historical drum and soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [54, pp. 8-13; 55; 100, pp. 15-31; 101-104; 111-112]. Therefore, these substances are considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

On 2 through 3 April 2008, on behalf of EPA and as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR, START personnel collected 20 sediment samples (SD-01 through SD-20), including a duplicate, from the unnamed stream, the wetlands located to the north and west of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, the on-site pond, and Poorhouse Brook. Sediment samples SD-16 through SD-20 were collected from west and north of the Scofieldtown Road Park property to document background sediment conditions (Figure 3). Sediment samples SD-16 and SD-18 were collected from a wetland area west of Rock Rimmon Road (to the west of the Scofieldtown Road Park property) to document reference conditions for sediment samples SD-01, SD-02 and SD-04 through SD-15. Sediment sample SD-20 was collected from a tributary flowing into the unnamed stream, upstream of sediment samples SD-05 through SD-15, and was used in combination with reference samples SD-16 and SD-18 to document reference sediment conditions. Sediment samples SD-17 and SD-19 were collected from the wetland area located north of the Scofieldtown Road Park property on the Queen of Peace Cemetery property. Due to the upstream location, and similarity in sample matrix and organic material (% solids), sediment samples SD-17 and SD-19 were used to document background sediment conditions for sediment sample SD-03. Sediment samples SD-01 through SD-08 were collected from wetlands or the unnamed stream, located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property and the property to the north. Sediment samples SD-09 through SD-13 were collected from Poorhouse Brook, east of Scofieldtown Road, on the Scofield Magnet Middle School property. Sediment samples SD-14 and SD-15 were collected from the on-site pond located on the southern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, within the

park area. Sediment samples SD-01 through SD-15 were collected to determine if a release of hazardous substances to sediment has occurred in association with the former landfill.

All sediment samples were submitted to the EPA OEME Laboratory for VOC, SVOC, pesticide, PCB, metal, and cyanide analyses, with the exception of sediment samples SD-18 and SD-19, which were analyzed for metals only [100, pp. 15-31; 127-133]. Table 11 summarizes the sediment samples collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008.

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment					
SD-01	D21848	4/3/08 1203	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the unnamed stream, located west of the berm along the northern property boundary, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black, SILT, some organics, little fine sand, trace medium sand and clay. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 1322 μ S/cm; Temperature = 3.4°C (ice cover); Turbidity = NA; pH (meter) = 6.83; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 25.91" North Latitude 73° 33' 36.49" West Longitude
SD-02	D21849	4/3/08 1139	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the wetland area along the unnamed stream, adjacent to the culvert located along the berm, on the northern property boundary, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black, SILT, some clay, little organics, trace fine-to-coarse sand. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 1238 μ S/cm; Temperature = 4.6°C; Turbidity = 0.12; pH (meter) = 6.93; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 26.74" North Latitude 73° 33' 34.68" West Longitude

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment (Continued)					
SD-03	D21850	4/3/08 1026	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the wetland area located north of the property, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the wetland has occurred. Material was black, SILT, major organics, trace fine sand. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 398.3 μ S/cm; Temperature = 4.7°C; Turbidity = NA; pH (meter) = 6.47; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 28.04" North Latitude 73° 33' 31.47" West Longitude
SD-04 (MS/MSD)	D21851	4/3/08 0855	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the wetland area located along the unnamed stream located on the northern portion of the property, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the wetland has occurred. Material was black, SILT, some organics. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 770 μ S/cm; Temperature = 0.7°C (ice cover); Turbidity = 366; pH (meter) = 7.17; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 26.81" North Latitude 73° 33' 30.04" West Longitude
SD-05	D21852	4/2/08 1755	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the unnamed stream adjacent to the drainage culvert protruding from the northern slope of the former landfill, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black, SILT, some fine sand, little clay, trace medium-to-coarse sand and organics. An oil-like sheen was released from the sediments during augering to collect the sample. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 448.8 μ S/cm; Temperature = 9.7°C; Turbidity = 7.43; pH (meter) = 6.68; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.5 units above background. 41° 08' 25.57" North Latitude 73° 33' 29.41" West Longitude

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment (Continued)					
SD-06	D21853	4/2/08 1735	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the unnamed stream, downstream (east) of the drainage culvert protruding from the northern slope of the former landfill, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black-to-dark gray, fine SAND, some silt, trace medium-to-coarse sand and organics. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 321.3 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.0°C; Turbidity = 5.44; pH (meter) = 7.3; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.2 units above background. 41° 08' 25.78" North Latitude 73° 33' 28.08" West Longitude
SD-07	D21854	4/2/08 1715	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the unnamed stream, prior to the surface water flowing off the property, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black, SILT, some fine sand and organics, little clay, trace medium-to-coarse sand. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 309.4 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.4°C; Turbidity = 1.55; pH (meter) = 7.01; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 25.33" North Latitude 73° 33' 25.57" West Longitude
SD-08	D21855	4/2/08 1755	Grab	0 to 2	Field duplicate of sediment sample SD-05, collected for quality control.

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment (Continued)					
SD-09	D21856	4/2/08 1640	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from a downstream location along Poorhouse Brook and adjacent to the culvert leading from the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was dark gray, SILT, some fine sand, little clay, trace fine gravel, medium-to-coarse sand, and organics. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 318.1 μ S/cm; Temperature = 12.2°C; Turbidity = 2.98; pH (meter) = 7.04; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 24.66" North Latitude 73° 33' 23.03" West Longitude
SD-10	D21857	4/2/08 1536	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from a downstream location along Poorhouse Brook, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black-to-dark gray, fine-to-coarse SAND, some fine gravel, little medium gravel, trace silt and debris. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 314.1 μ S/cm; Temperature = 12.5°C; Turbidity = 3.27; pH (meter) = 7.19; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 22.45" North Latitude 73° 33' 21.06" West Longitude
SD-11	D21858	4/2/08 1525	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from a downstream location along Poorhouse Brook, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was light brown, medium SAND, some fine-to-coarse sand, little silt, trace fine gravel. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 320.4 μ S/cm; Temperature = 12.3°C; Turbidity = 3.10; pH (meter) = 6.75; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 20.64" North Latitude 73° 33' 20.73" West Longitude

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment (Continued)					
SD-12	D21859	4/2/08 1454	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from a downstream location along Poorhouse Brook, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was light-to-dark gray, fine SAND, some silt and medium-to-coarse sand, trace clay, fine-to-medium gravel, and organics. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 307.6 μ S/cm; Temperature = 11.4°C; Turbidity = 4.61; pH (meter) = 6.52; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 15.82" North Latitude 73° 33' 17.28" West Longitude
SD-13	D21860	4/2/08 1420	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from a downstream location along Poorhouse Brook, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was light-to-dark gray, fine SAND, some medium sand and silt, little organics, trace coarse sand, clay, and fine-to-medium gravel. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 300.6 μ S/cm; Temperature = 10.07°C; Turbidity = 5.07; pH (meter) = 6.53; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.04 units above background. 41° 08' 10.68" North Latitude 73° 33' 12.16" West Longitude
SD-14	D21861	4/2/08 1850	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the southern portion of the pond located in the park area of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black, SILT, some organics, trace fine sand. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 300.6 μ S/cm; Temperature = 10.07°C; Turbidity = 5.07; pH (meter) = 6.53; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 17.64" North Latitude 73° 33' 32.01" West Longitude

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment (Continued)					
SD-15	D21862	4/2/08 1910	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the northern portion of the pond located in the park area of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to determine if a release of hazardous materials to the surface water pathway has occurred. Material was black, SILT, some fine sand and organics, little fine-to-medium gravel, trace fine-to-medium sand and clay. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 242.6 μ S/cm; Temperature = 9.3°C; Turbidity = 8.14; pH (meter) = 7.54; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 18.61" North Latitude 73° 33' 32.94" West Longitude
SD-16	D21863	4/3/08 1403	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the Smith House property (88 Rock Rimmon Road) located southwest of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to document reference concentrations for sediment sample comparison. Material was black, SILT, some clay, little organics, trace fine-to-coarse sand. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 51.1 μ S/cm; Temperature = 9.6°C; Turbidity = 8.94; pH (meter) = 8.98; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 19.28" North Latitude 73° 33' 40.52" West Longitude
SD-17	D21864	4/3/08 1217	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the wetland area located north of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to document reference concentrations for sediment sample comparison. Material was black, SILT, some organics, trace fine-to-coarse sand. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 330.0 μ S/cm; Temperature = 9.2°C; Turbidity = 0.36; pH (meter) = 6.60; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.05 units above background. 41° 08' 19.53" North Latitude 73° 33' 40.32" West Longitude

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008 (Continued)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment (Continued)					
SD-18	D21865	4/3/08 1350	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the Smith House property (88 Rock Rimmon Road) located southwest of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to document reference concentrations for sediment sample comparison (metals analyses only). Material was black, SILT, little fine sand, trace medium-to-coarse sand, trace clay, some organics. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 330.0 μ S/cm; Temperature = 9.2°C; Turbidity = 0.36; pH (meter) = 6.60; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. FID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 30.20" North Latitude 73° 33' 34.61" West Longitude
SD-19	D21866	4/3/08 1245	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the wetland area located to the north of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to document reference concentrations for sediment sample comparison (metals analyses only). Material was black, SILT, some clay, little organics, trace fine sand. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 349.8 μ S/cm; Temperature = 9.5°C; Turbidity = 1.68; pH (meter) = 6.33; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 30.03" North Latitude 73° 33' 34.85" West Longitude

Table 11

**Sediment Sample Summary: Scofieldtown Road Park
Samples Collected by START on 2 through 3 April 2008 (Concluded)**

Sample Location No.	Traffic Report No.	Date/ Time (hours)	Remarks	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Description/Rationale
MATRIX: Sediment (Concluded)					
SD-20	D21904	4/3/08 1043	Grab	0 to 2	Sediment sample collected, using a hand auger, from the tributary to the unnamed stream, located east of the wetland area, north of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, to document reference concentrations for sediment sample comparison. Material was light gray, fine-to-coarse SAND, some fine gravel, little organics, trace medium gravel and silt. Water quality parameters at that time of sampling were as follows: Conductivity = 268.1 µS/cm; Temperature = 5.4°C; Turbidity = 1.29; pH (meter) = 7.30; pH (paper) = NA. PID = 0.0 units above background. 41° 08' 27.71" North Latitude 73° 33' 29.72" West Longitude

- MS/MSD = Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate.
- " = Seconds.
- µS/cm = microSiemens per centimeter.
- ° = Degrees.
- PID = Photoionization detector.
- bgs = Below ground surface.
- START = Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
- ' = Minutes.
- No. = Number.
- Temp. = Temperature.
- C = Celsius.
- FID = Flame ionization detector.

[100, pp. 15-31]

Complete analytical results of START sediment samples, including quantitation and reporting limits, are presented in *Attachment D* of this report. START has reported the data as it was received from the EPA OEME Laboratory. START has not performed data validation of the EPA OEME Laboratory data. An internal data review was performed by EPA OEME Laboratory personnel prior to submittal to the EPA COR. EPA OEME Laboratory Data Qualifiers, defined by the EPA OEME Laboratory in the Project's Laboratory Reports, are listed in *Attachment D* of this report. Sample results qualified with a "B" on analytical tables are considered estimated values because the analyte is associated with contamination detected in the laboratory blank or the trip blank. Sample results qualified with a "L" on analytical tables are considered estimated values because the analyte is below the calibration range. Sample results qualified with a "P" are analytes in which the confirmation value exceeded 35% difference and is less than 100%, therefore the lower value is reported [127-133].

Complete analytical results, as reported by the EPA OEME Laboratory, for START equipment rinsate, trip, and preservative blank samples collected in accordance with the QAPP for the Region I START Contract, are presented in *Attachment B* of this report [134-139].

Table 12 is a summary of organic compounds and inorganic elements detected through laboratory analyses of START sediment samples. For each sample location, a compound or element is listed if it is detected at three times or greater than the highest appropriate reference samples' concentration. However, if the compound or element is not detected in the reference samples or is detected in the reference samples at a concentration below the reporting limit, the reference samples' reporting limit is used as the reference value. Compounds and elements are considered exceeding reference criteria if they occurred at a value equal to or greater than the reference samples' reporting limit, and are designated by their approximate relative concentration above these values. In addition, Table 12 contains any organic compounds and inorganic elements that were detected in START sediment samples at concentrations exceeding their respective National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Screening Quick Reference Tables (SQuiRTs) Threshold Effects Level (TEL) and/or Probable Effects Level (PEL) values in freshwater sediment, but not at concentrations exceeding reference criteria [100, pp. 15-31; 127-133; 151].

Analytical results of START sediment samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR are compared against NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and PEL values in freshwater sediment [151]. NOAA SQuiRT TELs and PELs represent the level at which adverse effects to benthic organisms are expected. TELs represent the concentration below which adverse effects are expected to occur only rarely. PELs represent the level above which adverse effects are frequently expected to occur. Screening with conservative, lower-threshold values (e.g. TELs) ensure, with a high degree of confidence, that any contamination sources eliminated from future consideration pose no potential threat. Conversely, it does not predict toxicity. Upper threshold values (e.g. PELs) identify compounds which are more probably elevated to toxic levels. NOAA SQuiRTs TELs and PELs were developed for screening purposes only. The NOAA SQuiRT TELs and PELs are not enforceable by law, nor do they constitute criteria or clean-up levels, and for the purpose of this evaluation are included for comparison purposes only. Bolded values indicate the compound or element was detected at a concentration equal to or greater than its respective NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and/or PEL values in freshwater sediment.

Table 12

Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQUIRT TEL Value	NOAA SQUIRT PEL Value
SD-01	SVOC					
	Anthracene	290 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.1 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(a)anthracene	1,200 µg/Kg	260 ND	4.6 × RL	31.7 µg/Kg	385 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	1,100 µg/Kg	260 ND	4.2 × RL	31.9 µg/Kg	782 µg/Kg
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,100 µg/Kg	260 ND	4.2 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	920 µg/Kg	260 ND	3.5 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	980 µg/Kg	260 ND	3.8 × RL	NL	NL
	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	530 µg/Kg	260 ND	2.0 × RL	NL	NL
	Chrysene	1,400 µg/Kg	260 ND	5.4 × RL	57.1 µg/Kg	862 µg/Kg
	Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	310 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.2 × RL	6.22 µg/Kg	135 µg/Kg
	Diethylphthalate	560 B µg/Kg	260 ND	2.2 × RL	NL	NL
	Fluoranthene	2,400 µg/Kg	260 ND	9.2 × RL	111 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	870 µg/Kg	260 ND	3.3 × RL	NL	NL
	Phenanthrene	1,200 µg/Kg	260 ND	4.6 × RL	41.9 µg/Kg	515 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	2,200 µg/Kg	260 ND	8.5 × RL	53 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDES/PCBs					
		4,4'-DDE	87 µg/Kg	3.0 ND	29.0 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	57 µg/Kg	3.0 ND	19.0 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.77 µg/Kg
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	57 µg/Kg	3.0 ND	19.0 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg
	Aroclor-1254	180 µg/Kg	61 ND	3.0 × RL	60 µg/Kg	340 µg/Kg
	Aroclor-1260 ²	66 µg/Kg	61 ND	1.1 × RL	34.1 µg/Kg	277 µg/Kg

Table 12

Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQiRT PEL Value
SD-01 (Concluded)	INORGANICS					
	Calcium	13,000 mg/Kg	2,000 mg/Kg	6.5 × Ref	NL	NL
	Cobalt	8.2 mg/Kg	3.0 ND	2.7 × RL	NL	NL
	Copper	150 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	5.6 × Ref	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg
	Iron	32,000 mg/Kg	7,000 mg/Kg	4.6 × Ref	NL	NL
	Lead	230 mg/Kg	34 mg/Kg	6.8 × Ref	35.0 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg
	Magnesium	6,900 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg	6.9 × Ref	NL	NL
	Manganese	390 mg/Kg	110 mg/Kg	3.5 × Ref	NL	NL
	Mercury †	0.2 mg/Kg	NA	NA	0.174 mg/Kg	0.486 mg/Kg
	Nickel †	31 mg/Kg	NA	NA	18.0 mg/Kg	36 mg/Kg
	Vanadium	63 mg/Kg	18 mg/Kg	3.5 × Ref	NL	NL
	Zinc	470 mg/Kg	38 mg/Kg	12.4 × Ref	123 mg/Kg	315 mg/Kg
	SD-02	VOCs				
Carbon Disulfide		4.5 µg/Kg	2.3 ND	2.0 × RL	NL	NL
Chloroethane		5.3 µg/Kg	2.3 ND	2.3 × RL	NL	NL
SVOCS						
Diethylphthalate		580 B µg/Kg	260 ND	2.2 × RL	NL	NL
PESTICIDE/PCBs						
4,4'-DDD		3.3 L µg/Kg	3.0 ND	1.1 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
4,4'-DDE †		2.5 µg/Kg	NA	NA	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
INORGANICS						
Cobalt		3.5 mg/Kg	3.0 ND	1.2 × RL	NL	NL
Zinc		220 mg/Kg	38 mg/Kg	5.8 × Ref	123 mg/Kg	315 mg/Kg

Table 12

Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQiRT PEL Value
SD-03	SVOCS					
	Benzoic Acid	1,600 µg/Kg	580 ND µg/Kg	2.8 × RL	NL	NL
	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD †	30 µg/Kg	NA	NA	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE †	17 µg/Kg	NA	NA	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	INORGANICS					
	Copper †	38 mg/kg	NA	NA	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg
	Lead †	63 mg/kg	NA	NA	35.0 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg
	Mercury †	0.27 mg/kg	NA	NA	0.174 mg/Kg	0.486 mg/Kg
	SVOCS					
Diethylphthalate	1,400 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	5.4 × RL	NL	NL	
PESTICIDE/PCBs						
4,4'-DDD	340 µg/Kg	3.0 ND µg/Kg	113.3 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg	
4,4'-DDE	190 µg/Kg	3.0 ND µg/Kg	63.3 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg	
INORGANICS						
Arsenic	13 mg/Kg	3.0 ND mg/Kg	4.3 × RL	5.9 mg/Kg	17 mg/Kg	
Barium	830 mg/Kg	110 mg/Kg	7.5 × Ref	NL	NL	
Calcium	21,000 mg/Kg	2,000 mg/Kg	10.5 × Ref	NL	NL	
Copper	120 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	4.4 × Ref	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg	
Iron	80,000 mg/Kg	7,000 mg/Kg	11.4 × Ref	NL	NL	
Lead	220 mg/Kg	34 mg/Kg	6.5 × Ref	35.0 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg	
Mercury	0.72 mg/Kg	0.21 mg/Kg	3.4 × Ref	0.174 mg/Kg	0.486 mg/Kg	
Nickel	34 mg/Kg	11 mg/Kg	3.1 × Ref	18.0 mg/Kg	36 mg/Kg	
Zinc	740 mg/Kg	38 mg/Kg	19.5 × Ref	123 mg/Kg	315 mg/Kg	
SD-04	SVOCS					
	Diethylphthalate	1,400 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	5.4 × RL	NL	NL
	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	340 µg/Kg	3.0 ND µg/Kg	113.3 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	190 µg/Kg	3.0 ND µg/Kg	63.3 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	INORGANICS					
	Arsenic	13 mg/Kg	3.0 ND mg/Kg	4.3 × RL	5.9 mg/Kg	17 mg/Kg
	Barium	830 mg/Kg	110 mg/Kg	7.5 × Ref	NL	NL
	Calcium	21,000 mg/Kg	2,000 mg/Kg	10.5 × Ref	NL	NL
	Copper	120 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	4.4 × Ref	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg

Table 12

**Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQuiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQuiRT PEL Value
SD-05	VOCs					
	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	4,000 µg/Kg	2.3 ND µg/Kg	1,739.1 × RL	NL	NL
	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1,600 µg/Kg	2.3 ND µg/Kg	695.7 × RL	NL	NL
	SVOCs					
	Fluoranthene †	170 µg/Kg	NA	NA	111.0 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Pyrene †	160 µg/Kg	NA	NA	53.0 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	61 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	14.9 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	33 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	8.0 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	48 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	11.7 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.47 µg/Kg
	Alpha Chlordane †	26 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	6.3 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg
	Gamma Chlordane †	8.8 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	2.1 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg
Aroclor-1254	350 µg/Kg	83 ND µg/Kg	4.2 × RL	60 µg/Kg	340 µg/Kg	
Aroclor-1260 † ²	51 µg/Kg	NA	NA	34.1 µg/Kg	277 µg/Kg	
INORGANICS						
Arsenic	29 mg/Kg	3.0 ND mg/Kg	9.7 × RL	5.9 mg/Kg	17 mg/Kg	
Calcium	7,700 mg/Kg	2,000 mg/Kg	3.9 × Ref	NL	NL	
Copper	150 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	5.6 × Ref	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg	
Iron	39,000 mg/Kg	7,000 mg/Kg	5.6 × Ref	NL	NL	
Lead †	82 mg/Kg	NA	NA	35 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg	
Manganese	1,000 mg/Kg	110 mg/Kg	9.1 × Ref	NL	NL	
Nickel †	21 mg/Kg	NA	NA	18 mg/Kg	36 mg/Kg	
Vanadium	61 mg/Kg	18 mg/Kg	3.4 × Ref	NL	NL	
Zinc	230 mg/Kg	38 mg/Kg	6.1 × Ref	123 mg/Kg	315 mg/Kg	

Table 12

Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQiRT PEL Value
SD-06	SVOCs					
	Anthracene	450 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.7 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(a)anthracene	1,200 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	4.6 × RL	31.7 µg/Kg	385 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	900 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	3.5 × RL	31.9 µg/Kg	782 µg/Kg
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	970 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	3.7 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	780 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	3.0 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	830 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	3.2 × RL	NL	NL
	Chrysene	1,300 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	5.0 × RL	57.1 µg/Kg	862 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	2,500 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	9.6 × RL	111 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	700 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	2.7 × RL	NL	NL
	Phenanthrene	1,800 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	6.9 × RL	41.9 µg/Kg	515 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	2,500 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	9.6 × RL	53 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	160 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	39.0 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	69 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	16.8 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
4,4'-DDT	300 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	73.1 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.77 µg/Kg	
Alpha Chlordane ¹	49 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	12.0 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg	
Gamma Chlordane ¹	47 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	11.5 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg	
INORGANICS						
Calcium	12,000 mg/Kg	2,000 mg/Kg	6.0 × Ref	NL	NL	NL
Lead †	65 mg/Kg	NA	NA	35 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg
Magnesium	3,800 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg	3.8 × Ref	NL	NL	NL

Table 12

**Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/ Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQiRT PEL Value
SD-07	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	14 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	3.4 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	5.1 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	1.2 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	5.8 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	1.4 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.77 µg/Kg
SD-08	VOCs					
	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	990 µg/Kg	2.3 ND	430.4 × RL	NL	NL
	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	400 µg/Kg	2.3 ND	173.9 × RL	NL	NL
	M/P Xylene	750 µg/Kg	4.5 ND	166.7 × RL	NL	NL
	SVOCs					
	Fluoranthene	320 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.2 × RL	111.0 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	280 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.1 × RL	53.0 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	160 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	39.0 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	36 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	8.8 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
4,4'-DDT	36 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	8.8 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.77 µg/Kg	
Alpha Chlordane ¹	31 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	7.6 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg	
Gamma Chlordane ¹	24 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	5.9 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg	
Aroclor-1254	430 µg/Kg	83 ND	5.2 × RL	60 µg/Kg	340 µg/Kg	
Aroclor-1260 ²	89 µg/Kg	83 ND	1.1 × RL	34.1 µg/Kg	277 µg/Kg	
INORGANICS						
Arsenic	27 mg/Kg	3.0 ND	9.0 × RL	5.9 mg/Kg	17 mg/Kg	
Calcium	6,500 mg/Kg	2,000	3.3 × Ref	NL	NL	

Table 12

**Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQiRT PEL Value
SD-11	SVOCs					
	Fluoranthene	310 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.2 × RL	111.0 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Phenanthrene †	150 µg/Kg	NA	NA	41.9 µg/Kg	515 µg/Kg
	Pyrene †	210 µg/Kg	NA	NA	53 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg
PESTICIDE/PCBs						
	4,4'-DDT	4.9 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	1.2 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.47 µg/Kg
SD-12	SVOCs					
	Benzo(a)anthracene †	150 µg/Kg	NA	NA	31.7 µg/Kg	385 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene †	150 µg/Kg	NA	NA	31.9 µg/Kg	782 µg/Kg
	Chrysene †	160 µg/Kg	NA	NA	57.1 µg/Kg	862 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	370 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.4 × RL	111.0 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Phenanthrene †	140 µg/Kg	NA	NA	41.9 µg/Kg	515 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	270 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.0 × RL	53 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg
PESTICIDE/PCBs						
	4,4'-DDD	9.8 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	2.4 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE †	3.5 µg/Kg	NA	NA	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	4.3 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	1.0 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.47 µg/Kg
INORGANICS						
	Manganese	380 mg/Kg	110 mg/Kg	3.5 × Ref	NL	NL

Table 12

Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQuiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQuiRT PEL Value
SD-13	SVOCs					
	Fluoranthene †	220 µg/Kg	NA	NA	111.0 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Pyrene †	150 µg/Kg	NA	NA	53 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg
	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	5.4 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	1.3 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	6.5 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	1.6 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	21 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	5.1 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.47 µg/Kg
	SVOCs					
	Benzo(a)anthracene	690 µg/Kg	260 ND	2.7 × RL	31.7 µg/Kg	385 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	750 µg/Kg	260 ND	2.9 × RL	31.9 µg/Kg	782 µg/Kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	680 µg/Kg	260 ND	2.6 × RL	NL	NL	
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	510 µg/Kg	260 ND	2.0 × RL	NL	NL	
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	690 µg/Kg	260 ND	2.7 × RL	NL	NL	
Chrysene	820 µg/Kg	260 ND	3.2 × RL	57.1 µg/Kg	862 µg/Kg	
Fluoranthene	1,800 µg/Kg	260 ND	6.9 × RL	111 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg	
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	470 µg/Kg	260 ND	1.8 × RL	NL	NL	
Phenanthrene	850 µg/Kg	260 ND	3.3 × RL	41.9 µg/Kg	515 µg/Kg	
Pyrene	1,500 µg/Kg	260 ND	5.8 × RL	53 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg	
PESTICIDE/PCBs						
SD-14	4,4'-DDD	660 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	161.0 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	110 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	26.8 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	140 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	34.1 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.47 µg/Kg
	Alpha Chlordane ¹	54 µg/Kg	4.1 ND	13.2 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg
	Gamma Chlordane ¹	42 P µg/Kg	4.1 ND	10.2 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg

Table 12

**Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)**

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQuiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQuiRT PEL Value
SD-14 (Concluded)	PESTICIDE/PCBs (Concluded)					
	Aroclor-1254	290 µg/Kg	83 ND µg/Kg	3.5 × RL	60 µg/Kg	340 µg/Kg
	Aroclor-1260 ²	180 µg/Kg	83 ND µg/Kg	2.2 × RL	34.1 µg/Kg	277 µg/Kg
	INORGANICS					
	Copper	83 mg/Kg	27 mg/Kg	3.1 × Ref	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg
	Lead	260 mg/Kg	34 mg/Kg	7.6 × RL	35 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg
	Magnesium	5,200 mg/Kg	1,000 mg/Kg	5.2 × Ref	NL	NL
	Mercury [†]	0.34 mg/Kg	NA	NA	0.174 mg/Kg	0.486 mg/Kg
	Nickel [†]	27 mg/Kg	NA	NA	18 mg/Kg	36 mg/Kg
	Zinc	210 mg/Kg	38 mg/Kg	5.5 × Ref	123 mg/Kg	315 mg/Kg
SD-15	SVOCS					
	Benzo(a)anthracene	420 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.6 × RL	31.7 µg/Kg	385 µg/Kg
	Benzo(a)pyrene	490 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.9 × RL	31.9 µg/Kg	782 µg/Kg
	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	390 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.5 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	350 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.3 × RL	NL	NL
	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	350 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.3 × RL	NL	NL
	Chrysene	470 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.8 × RL	57.1 µg/Kg	862 µg/Kg
	Fluoranthene	1,100 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	4.2 × RL	111 µg/Kg	2,355 µg/Kg
	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	310 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	1.2 × RL	NL	NL
	Phenanthrene	510 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	2.0 × RL	41.9 µg/Kg	515 µg/Kg
	Pyrene	850 µg/Kg	260 ND µg/Kg	3.3 × RL	53 µg/Kg	825 µg/Kg

Table 12

Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Continued)

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQiRT TEL Value	NOAA SQiRT PEL Value
SD-15 (Concluded)	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD	29 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	7.1 × RL	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE	16 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	3.9 × RL	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDT	11 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	2.7 × RL	1.19 µg/Kg	4.47 µg/Kg
	Alpha Chlordane †	4.9 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	1.2 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg
	Dieldrin	4.4 µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	1.1 × RL	2.85 µg/Kg	6.67 µg/Kg
	Gamma Chlordane †	4.5 P µg/Kg	4.1 ND µg/Kg	1.1 × RL	4.5 µg/Kg	8.9 µg/Kg
INORGANICS						
SD-16	Copper †	76 mg/Kg	NA	NA	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg
	Lead †	53 mg/Kg	NA	NA	35 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg
INORGANICS						
SD-17	Mercury †	0.20 mg/kg	NA	NA	0.174 mg/Kg	0.486 mg/Kg
	PESTICIDE/PCBs					
	4,4'-DDD †	31 µg/Kg	NA	NA	3.54 µg/Kg	8.51 µg/Kg
	4,4'-DDE †	21 µg/Kg	NA	NA	1.42 µg/Kg	6.75 µg/Kg
INORGANICS						
SD-17	Cadmium †	1.1 mg/Kg	NA	NA	0.596 mg/Kg	3.53 mg/Kg
	Copper †	36 mg/Kg	NA	NA	35.7 mg/Kg	197 mg/Kg
	Lead †	71 mg/Kg	NA	NA	35 mg/Kg	91.3 mg/Kg
	Mercury †	0.31 mg/Kg	NA	NA	0.174 mg/Kg	0.486 mg/Kg

Table 12

Summary of Analytical Results
Sediment Sample Analysis for Scofieldtown Road Park (Concluded)

Sample Location	Compound/Element	Sample Concentration	Reference Concentration	Comments	NOAA SQUIRT TEL Value	NOAA SQUIRT PEL Value
SD-18	INORGANICS					
	Mercury [†]	0.21 mg/Kg	NA	NA	0.174 mg/Kg	0.486 mg/Kg

Notes: START has reported the data as it was received from the EPA OEME Laboratory. START has not performed data validation of the EPA OEME Laboratory data. An internal data review was performed by EPA OEME Laboratory personnel prior to submittal to the EPA COR. EPA OEME Laboratory Data Qualifiers, defined by the EPA OEME Laboratory in the Project's Laboratory Reports, are listed below.

Bolded values indicate the organic compound or inorganic element was detected at a concentration equal to or greater than its respective NOAA SQUIRTs TEL and/or PEL values for freshwater sediment.

[†] Indicates an organic compound or inorganic element that was detected at concentrations exceeding NOAA SQUIRTs TEL and/or PEL values for freshwater sediment, but not at concentrations exceeding reference criteria.

¹ Indicates the NOAA SQUIRTs TEL and PEL for total chlordane is listed, as a standard for individual alpha and gamma chlordane does not exist.

² Indicates the NOAA SQUIRTs TEL and PEL for polychlorinated biphenyls (sum) is listed, as a standard for individual aroclors does not exist.

Ref	=	Reference value.	VOCs	=	Volatile Organic Compounds.
NA	=	Not Applicable.	RL	=	Reporting Limit.
TEL	=	Threshold Effects Level.	PEL	=	Probable Effects Level.
NOAA	=	National Oceanic and Administration.	µg/Kg	=	Micrograms per kilogram [equivalent to parts per billion (ppb)].
SQUIRTs	=	Screening Quick Reference Tables.	mg/Kg	=	Milligrams per kilogram [equivalent to parts per million (ppm)].
SVOCs	=	Semivolatile Organic Compounds.	PCBs	=	Polychlorinated Biphenyls.
ND	=	Indicates the organic compound or inorganic element was analyzed for, but was not detected above the reporting limit. The associated value is the reporting limit.			
B	=	Indicates the organic compound or inorganic element is an estimated value because the analyte is associated with contamination detected in the laboratory or trip blank.			
L	=	Indicates the organic compound is an estimated value because the analyte is below the calibration range.			
P	=	Indicates the organic compound in which the confirmation value exceeded 35% difference and is less than 100%. The lower value is reported.			
NL	=	Not Listed. No NOAA SQUIRTs TEL or PEL values for freshwater sediment exist for this organic compound or inorganic element.			

[90, 100, pp. 15-31; 127-133]

A total of 12 VOCs were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START sediment samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR; however, only the following five VOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene (4,000 µg/Kg in SD-05); 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (1,600 µg/Kg in SD-05); carbon disulfide (26 µg/Kg in SD-10); chloroethane (5.3 µg/Kg in SD-02); and m/p xylene (750 µg/Kg in SD-08) [100, pp. 15-31; 127-133]. No VOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and/or PEL values in freshwater sediment [151]. Carbon disulfide was detected in START soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [101-104]. Xylene (total) was detected in START drum samples collected from the property as part of the 2008 Removal PA/SI [140]. As a result, two VOCs (carbon disulfide and m/p xylene) in START sediment samples are considered at least partially attributable to source areas on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, and chloroethane were not detected in historical soil/source and drum samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property, and therefore, START does not consider them attributable to source areas located on the property.

A total of 17 SVOCs were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START sediment samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR; however, only the following 15 SVOCs were detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): anthracene (450 µg/Kg in SD-06); benzo(a)anthracene (1,200 µg/Kg in SD-01 and SD-06); benzo(a)pyrene (1,100 in SD-01); benzo(b)fluoranthene (1,100 µg/Kg in SD-01); benzo(g,h,i)perylene (920 µg/Kg in SD-01); benzo(k)fluoranthene (980 µg/Kg in SD-01); benzoic acid (1,600 µg/Kg in SD-03); bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (530 µg/Kg in SD-01); chrysene (1,400 µg/Kg in SD-01); dibenz(a,h)anthracene (310 µg/Kg in SD-01); diethylphthalate (580 B µg/Kg in SD-02); fluoranthene (2,500 µg/Kg in SD-06); indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (870 µg/Kg in SD-01); phenanthrene (1,800 µg/Kg in SD-06); and pyrene (2,500 µg/Kg in SD-06) [100, pp. 15-31; 129]. Seven SVOCs [benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and pyrene] were detected in sediment samples at concentrations exceeding their respective NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and/or PEL values in freshwater sediment [151]. The 15 SVOCs detected in sediment samples at concentrations above reference criteria were also detected in START surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [105-106]. As a result, 15 SVOCs [anthracene; benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(g,h,i)perylene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; benzoic acid; bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; chrysene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; diethylphthalate; fluoranthene; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene] detected in START sediment samples are considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

A total of six pesticides were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START sediment samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. In addition, these six pesticides were detected in START sediment samples at concentrations exceeding reference criteria. The six pesticides consist of the following (maximum concentrations and location in parentheses): 4,4'-DDD (340 µg/Kg in SD-04); 4,4'-DDE (190 µg/Kg in SD-04); 4,4'-DDT (300 µg/Kg in SD-06); alpha chlordane (57 µg/Kg in SD-01); dieldrin (4.4 µg/Kg in SD-15); and gamma chlordane (47 µg/Kg in SD-06) [100, pp. 15-31; 130]. All six of the pesticides detected in START sediment samples exceeded their respective NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and/or PEL values

in freshwater sediments [151]. Five pesticides (4,4'-DDD; 4,4'-DDE; 4,4'-DDT; alpha chlordane; and gamma chlordane) were detected in surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [107-108]. In addition, one pesticide (dieldrin) was detected in soil samples collected during the 1996 SIP and Removal PA/SI [54-55]. As a result, the presence of these six pesticides in START sediment samples is considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

A total of two PCB compounds were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START sediment samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. In addition, the two PCB compounds were detected in START sediment samples at concentrations exceeding reference criteria. The two PCB compounds consist of the following (maximum concentration and location in parentheses): Aroclor-1254 (430 µg/Kg in SD-08) and Aroclor-1260 (180 µg/Kg in SD-14) [100, pp. 15-31; 130]. Both PCB compounds detected in START sediment samples exceeded their respective NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and/or PEL values in freshwater sediments [151]. Both PCB compounds (Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260) were also detected in surface soil/source samples collected from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [107-108]. As a result, the presence of these two PCB compounds in START sediment samples is considered at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

A total of 18 metals were detected at concentrations above laboratory reporting limits in START sediment samples collected as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR; however, only the following 13 metals were detected at concentrations exceeding reference criteria (maximum concentrations and sample locations in parentheses): arsenic (29 mg/Kg in SD-05); barium (830 mg/Kg in SD-04); calcium (13,000 mg/Kg in SD-01); cobalt (8.2 mg/Kg in SD-01); copper (580 mg/Kg in SD-08); iron (80,000 mg/Kg in SD-04); lead (260 mg/Kg in SD-14); magnesium (6,900 mg/Kg in SD-01); manganese (1,000 mg/Kg in SD-05); mercury (0.72 in SD-04); nickel (34 mg/Kg in SD-04); vanadium (63 mg/Kg in SD-01 and SD-08); and zinc (740 mg/Kg in SD-04) [100, pp. 15-31; 131-132]. Arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and/or PEL values in freshwater sediments [151]. In addition, five metals (cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, and nickel) were detected above their respective NOAA SQuiRTs TEL and PEL values in freshwater sediments but not above reference concentration. Refer to Table 12 for the locations of these occurrences. Arsenic, calcium, mercury, vanadium, and zinc were detected in START soil/source samples collected as part of the SR. In addition, barium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, and nickel were detected in either the 1996 SIP, 1996 Removal PA/SI, or 2008 Removal PA/SI [54-55; 140]. As a result, 13 metals (arsenic, barium, calcium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc) detected in START sediment samples are considered at least partially attributable source areas located on to the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

Cyanide was not detected in START sediment samples at concentrations exceeding reference criteria [100, pp. 15-31; 133].

START performed sediment sampling as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. Based on analytical results, a release of two VOCs (carbon disulfide and m/p xylene); 15 SVOCs [anthracene; benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(g,h,i)perylene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; benzoic acid; bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; chrysene; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; diethylphthalate; fluoranthene; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; phenanthrene; and pyrene]; six

pesticides (4,4'-DDD; 4,4'-DDE; 4,4'-DDT; alpha chlordane; dieldrin; and gamma chlordane); two PCBs (Aroclor-1254 and Aroclor-1260); and 13 metals (arsenic, barium, calcium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc) to sediment, at least partially attributable to on-site sources, has been documented [100; 129-132]. In addition, six SVOCs, six pesticides, two PCB compounds, and seven metals were detected in START sediment samples at concentrations exceeding their respective NOAA SQuRTs TEL and/or PEL values in freshwater sediment. Impacts to sensitive environments along the surface water pathways by the release from on-site sources are suspected. To date, no known actions have been taken to address the release of contaminants to sediment or surface water.

SOIL EXPOSURE PATHWAY

The City of Stamford, CT DPW is the current operator of the recycling and leaf composting facility, located on the northern portion of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The City of Stamford, CT Parks and Recreation Department is the current operator of the public recreation park (Scofieldtown Road Park), located on the southern portion of the property [100, pp. 3-10].

Municipal and industrial landfilling was formerly conducted on the southern and central portions of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The central portion of the former landfill area (currently the recycling and composting area) is currently covered with pavement millings to form a flat surface which is covered by piles of composting leaves, asphalt millings, and fill material. A steep slope exists along the northern border of the former landfill. An unnamed stream flows west to east along the northern border of the former landfill and property. Vehicular access to the Scofieldtown Road Park property is partially restricted by fences and gates. Pedestrian access to the property is unrestricted. Access to the recycling center from the southern portion of the property is partially restricted by a steep slope and piles of leaves and fill material. A pond, tennis court, playground area, and open grass area (Scofieldtown Park) are currently located in the southern portion of the property.

An estimated 3,052 people reside within 1 radial mile of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [77]. The nearest residence is located east of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, at 27 Hannahs Road, and is occupied by four people [100, pp. 3-10; 154]. The nearest school is the Scofield Magnet Middle School, which is located within 200 feet (east) of the property [152]. The nearest known daycare is the Forest Street Daycare, located 5.59 miles from the Scofieldtown Road Park property [153]. In addition, there are two on-site workers on the property [100, pp. 3-10].

On 4 March 1996, on behalf of EPA, CDM Federal completed a SIP of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. On 23 May 1995, CDM Federal collected surficial soil samples from the property. The soil samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide via an EPA Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) Laboratory. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of acetone, chlorobenzene, methylene chloride, benzo(b)fluoranthene, fluoranthene, pyrene, gamma-chlordane, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, dieldrin, endrin, heptachlor epoxide, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, calcium, copper, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, sodium, vanadium, and zinc above reference criteria [54, pp. 10-12]. This data is discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling section of this report.

On 2 February 1996, on behalf of EPA, START completed a Removal PA/SI of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START personnel collected four surface soil samples from the property. The soil samples were analyzed for VOCs, BNAs, pesticides, PCBs, metals, and cyanide via the EPA Region I Laboratory. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of fluoranthene, fluorine, pyrene, anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, chrysene, 4,4'-DDE, 4,4'-DDD, 4,4'-DDT, alpha-chlordane, gamma-chlordane, and dieldrin above laboratory reporting limits [55]. This data is discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling section of this report.

On 25 through 26 March 2008, on behalf of EPA and as part of the SR, START collected 20 surface soil samples (SS-01 through SS-20), including one duplicate sample, from 19 locations on the Scofieldtown Road Park property and the Smith House property. The surface soil/source samples were collected from depths of 0 to 2 feet below ground surface (bgs), and are therefore evaluated for potential soil exposure. The following paragraph summarizes analytical results of soil/source samples collected by START. This data is discussed in greater detail in the Waste/Source Sampling section of this report.

START conducted surface soil/source sampling as part of the Scofieldtown Road Park SR. Based on analytical results, a contaminated surface soil/source area associated with the former landfill containing 11 VOCs [1,1,1-TCA; 1,1-DCA; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; MIBK; benzene; carbon disulfide; PCE; tetrahydrofuran; toluene; TCE; and cis-1,2-DCE]; 26 SVOCs [1-methylnaphthalene; 2-methylnaphthalene; acenaphthene; acenaphthylene; anthracene; benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene; benzo(b)fluoranthene; benzo(g,h,i)perylene; benzo(k)fluoranthene; benzoic acid; bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; butylbenzylphthalate; carbazole; chrysene; di-n-butylphthalate; dibenz(a,h)anthracene; dibenzofuran; diethylphthalate; fluoranthene; fluorine; indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; naphthalene; phenanthrene; phenol; and pyrene]; six pesticides (4,4'-DDD; 4,4'-DDE; 4,4'-DDT; alpha chlordane; gamma chlordane; and technical chlordane); three PCB compounds (Aroclor-1248; Aroclor-1254; and Aroclor-1260); 11 metals (antimony; arsenic; cadmium; calcium; chromium; copper; iron; lead; mercury; vanadium; and zinc); and cyanide has been documented. Of these substances, benzo(a)anthracene; benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, technical chlordane, Aroclor-1248, Aroclor-1254, and lead were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils [100, pp. 15-31; 101-114; 145; 156]. To date, no known actions have been taken to address this contaminated surface soil/source area.

AIR PATHWAY

The nearest residence to the Scofieldtown Road Park property is located at 27 Hannahs Road, 500 feet east of the property [100, pp. 3-10]. There are two full-time employees on the Scofieldtown Road Park property [100, pp. 3-10]. The nearest school is the Scofield Magnet Middle School which is located within 200 feet (east) of the property [152]. The nearest known daycare is the Forest Street Daycare, located 5.59 miles south of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [153]. There are an estimated 43,740 people residing within 4 radial miles of the property [77].

Table 13 summarizes the population within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property.

Table 13

Estimated Population Within 4 Radial Miles of Scofieldtown Road Park

Radial Distance from the Scofieldtown Road Park (miles)	Estimated Population
On a Source	2 *
> 0.00 to 0.25	208
> 0.25 to 0.50	639
> 0.50 to 1.00	2,205
> 1.00 to 2.00	7,700
> 2.00 to 3.00	10,922
> 3.00 to 4.00	22,064
TOTAL	43,740

* Includes two on-site workers.

[77]

Approximately 985.5 acres of wetlands, a CWA-protected water body, one Federal-listed threatened species habitat, and one State-listed endangered species habitat are located within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property [82; 98]. Table 14 summarizes sensitive environments located within 4 radial miles of the property.

Table 14

Sensitive Environments Located Within 4 Radial Miles of Scofieldtown Road Park

Radial Distance from Scofieldtown Road Park (miles)	Sensitive Environment/Species (status)
On a Source	1.97 acres of wetlands
	Clean Water Act-protected water body
> 0.00 to < 0.25	35.22 acres of wetlands
≥ 0.25 to < 0.50	21.26 acres of wetlands
≥ 0.50 to < 1.00	51.87 acres of wetlands
≥ 1.00 to < 2.00	142.31 acres of wetlands

Table 14

**Sensitive Environments Located Within 4 Radial Miles of Scofieldtown Road Park
(Concluded)**

Radial Distance from Scofieldtown Road (miles)	Sensitive Environment/Species (status)
≥ 2.00 to < 3.00	257.63 acres of wetlands
	One Federal-listed threatened species habitat
	One State-listed endangered species habitat
≥ 3.00 to < 4.00	475.24 acres of wetlands

[82; 98]

Ambient air monitoring for personnel health and safety purposes was conducted by START during the on-site activities at the Scofieldtown Road Park property using a photoionization detector (PID), flame ionization detector (FID), radiation meter, and a combustible gas indicator/oxygen meter (CGI/O₂). No readings above background levels were detected [100, pp. 3-10].

START did not conduct Air Pathway sampling as part of this SR. No quantitative or qualitative laboratory air samples are known to have been collected in association with the Scofieldtown Road Park property to date. As a result, a release of hazardous substances to the ambient air from on-site sources has not been documented. No impacts to nearby residential populations, on-site workers, or sensitive environments are known or suspected.

SUMMARY

The Scofieldtown Road Park property is located at 612 Scofieldtown Road, in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (CT). The geographical coordinates of the property, as measured from its approximate center, are 41° 08' 22.6" north latitude and 73° 33' 34.2" west longitude. The Scofieldtown Road Park property consists of approximately 18.1 acres of land, and is identified by the City of Stamford, CT Tax Assessor's Parcel Identification Number (No.) 002-5936, as Block No. 0390, and Lot No. 15. The property is currently owned by the City of Stamford, CT. The Scofieldtown Road Park property is currently operated by the City of Stamford, CT and consists of a recycling and leaf composting facility as well as a public recreation park. Both operations lie atop a former landfill that operated on the property. The landfill is estimated to have encompassed 10 to 18 acres with a maximum waste depth ranging from 10 to 30 feet.

As of January 2007, the Scofieldtown Road Park property consisted of a former landfill area (currently the recycling and composting area and park area), which is covered with pavement millings to form a flat surface. Piles of composting leaves, asphalt millings, and fill material lie atop the former landfill. In addition, a salt hut and office trailer are present on the northern portion of the property. A steep slope exists along the northern border of the former landfill. An unnamed stream flows west to east along the northern border of the former landfill and property.

A culvert located along the northern slope of the former landfill allows water to flow under the former landfill before discharging into the unnamed stream. A pond, tennis court, playground area, and grassy area (Scofieldtown Park) are currently located in the southern portion of the property. The property is bordered to the southeast and east by Scofieldtown Road, to the north by Queen of Peace Cemetery, and to the west and southwest by Rock Rimmon Road.

In August 1986, NUS Corporation Field Investigation Team (NUS/FIT), on behalf of EPA, completed a Preliminary Assessment (PA) of the property. No environmental samples were collected as part of the PA. NUS/FIT, on behalf of EPA, recommended a Site Inspection (SI) be performed due to the proximity of the site to drinking water supplies and the presence of organic contaminants on site. On 11 March 1988, NUS/FIT completed a Final SI Form for the EPA. NUS/FIT recommended that surface water and well water sampling be conducted at and around the site.

On 20 July 1994, Camp, Dresser, & McKee, Inc. Federal Programs Corporation (CDM Federal), on behalf of EPA, performed a Site Inspection Prioritization (SIP) of Scofieldtown Road Park property. CDM Federal collected soil and sediment samples from the property, as well as drinking water samples from three properties in the vicinity of Scofieldtown Road Park property. The SIP documented a release of one pesticide and one metal, attributable to source areas located on the property, to neighboring private drinking water supply wells.

On 28 November 1995, Roy F. Weston, Inc., Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START), on behalf of EPA, performed a removal site evaluation, consisting of a Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (PA/SI), of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. As part of the PA/SI, START performed an on-site reconnaissance and collected soil and drum samples from the property. On 2 February 1996, EPA determined that time critical removal action "was not appropriate" and issued a SI closure memorandum.

On 13 June and 20 November 2007, Weston Solutions, Inc., START, on behalf of EPA, performed a removal site evaluation, consisting of a PA/SI, of the Scofieldtown Drum Site (Scofieldtown Road Park property). As part of the PA/SI, START performed an on-site reconnaissance and collected two drum samples from the property.

In 2004, based on information provided in previous investigations, EPA initiated the Site Reassessment (SR) of the Scofieldtown Road Park property to identify potential source areas associated with the former landfill as well as to determine if source areas on the property are affecting the surrounding environment. Based on analytical results of surface soil/source samples collected by START as part of the SR, a contaminated surface soil/source area associated with the former landfill, containing 11 volatile organic compounds (VOCs), 26 semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), six pesticides, three polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 11 metals, and cyanide, has been documented. Of these substances, five SVOCs, one pesticide, two PCB compounds, and one metal were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) Remediation Standard Regulation (RSR) Residential or Industrial/Commercial Direct Exposure Criteria (DEC) for soils. To date, no known actions have been taken to address this contaminated surface soil/source area.

The estimated number of residents utilizing public groundwater sources within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property is 2,125. The nearest public drinking water supply well is one well that comprises the Church of the Holy Spirit System, located approximately 0.71 miles south of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The estimated number of residents utilizing private groundwater sources within 4 radial miles of the property is 19,739. The location of the nearest off-site private drinking water groundwater supply well is estimated to be within 500 feet of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, located at 27 Hannahs Road. Depth to groundwater on the property is unknown. Based on on-site observations and site topography, groundwater appears to flow east-southeast through the site, toward Poorhouse Brook. Based on analytical results of 16 drinking water samples collected as part of investigation of the Scofieldtown Road Park property, a release of three pesticides and three metals, at least partially attributable to source areas located on the Scofieldtown Road Park property, has been documented in private drinking water supply wells. One pesticide was detected at a concentration exceeding its respective Connecticut Department of Health (CT DPH) Drinking Water Action Level (DWAL). One metal was detected in START drinking water samples, in one of the two reference samples, at concentrations exceeding its respective CT DPH DWAL and EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) value, but the concentration did not exceed reference criteria. Filtration treatment systems have been installed on the wells previously known to have concentrations exceeding state standards (27 and 29 Hannahs Road). However, to date, no additional known actions have been taken to address the releases of hazardous substances to the private drinking water supply wells, including the well located at 24 Hannahs Road, where dieldrin concentrations exceed state standards.

The Scofieldtown Road Park property is located in the Rippowam River Drainage Basin. Based on property topography and on-site observations, stormwater runoff/overland flow over the Scofieldtown Road Park property flows radially from the northern slope of the former landfill, intersecting the unnamed stream that flows east along the northern property boundary. Stormwater runoff/overland flow on the southern portion of the property flows into the on-site pond. City of Stamford, CT records indicate that a pipe begins in the on-site pond and continues north, underneath the former landfill, joining with the unnamed stream at the drainage culvert along the northern slope of the former landfill. The probable point of entry (PPE) to the 15-mile downstream Surface Water Pathway is located in the northwestern portion of the property, on the eastern side of Rock Rimmon Road. There are multiple PPEs for the 15-mile downstream surface water pathway, located along the slope of the former landfill. For the purpose of this report, START will evaluate the surface water pathway from the most upstream PPE. The property and its surrounding area are located outside of the 500-year floodplain.

There are no known surface water drinking water intakes located along the 15-mile surface water pathway from the Scofieldtown Road Park property. According to the Connecticut Anglers Guide, the Rippowam River and Long Island Sound are classified as recreational fisheries. There are two locations along the Rippowam River which are habitats for one state-listed endangered/federally-listed threatened species and one state-listed endangered/federally-listed endangered species. In addition, there are one state-listed threatened/federally-listed endangered species and one state-listed threatened species habitats located within the Long Island Sound, along the 15 mile Surface Water Pathway. The unnamed stream is a Clean Water Act (CWA)-protected water body. Approximately 1.1 miles of wetland frontage are located along the Scofieldtown Road 15-mile downstream surface water pathway.

Based on analytical results of 20 sediment samples collected by START as part of the SR, a release of two VOCs, 15 SVOCs, six pesticides, two PCBs, and 13 metals to sediment, at least partially attributable to on-site sources, has been documented. In addition, seven SVOCs, six pesticides, two PCBs, and seven metals were detected in START sediment samples at concentrations exceeding their respective National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Screening Quick Reference Tables (SQuiRTs) Threshold Effects Level (TEL) and/or Probable Effects Level (PEL) values in freshwater sediment. Impacts to sensitive environments along the surface water pathways by the release from on-site sources are suspected. To date, no known actions have been taken to address the release of contaminants to sediment or surface water.

The nearest residence to the Scofieldtown Road Park property is located at 27 Hannahs Road, 500 feet east of the property. There are two full-time employees on the Scofieldtown Road Park property. The nearest school is the Scofield Magnet Middle School which is located within 200 feet (east) of the property. The nearest known daycare is the Forest Street Daycare, located 5.59 miles south of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Vehicular access to the Scofieldtown Road Park property is partially restricted by fences and gates. Pedestrian access to the property is unrestricted. Access to the recycling center from the southern portion of the property is partially restricted by a steep slope and piles of leaves and fill material. A pond, tennis court, playground area, and grass area (Scofieldtown Park) are currently located in the southern portion of the property. Based on analytical results of 20 surface soil/source samples collected by START as part of the SR, a contaminated surface soil/source area associated with the former landfill containing 11 VOCs, 26 SVOCs, six pesticides, three PCBs, 11 metals, and cyanide has been documented. Of these contaminants, five SVOCs, one pesticide, two PCBs, and one metal were detected at concentrations exceeding their respective CT DEP RSR for Residential or Industrial/Commercial DEC for soils. To date, no known actions have been taken to address this contaminated surface soil/source area.

An estimated 43,740 people reside within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. In addition, approximately 985 acres of wetlands, a CWA-protected water body, one Federal-threatened species habitat, and one State-endangered species habitat are located within 4 radial miles of the Scofieldtown Road Park property. Ambient air monitoring for personnel health and safety purposes was conducted by START during the on-site activities at the Scofieldtown Road Park property using a photoionization detector (PID), flame ionization detector (FID), radiation meter, and a combustible gas indicator/oxygen meter (CGI/O₂). No readings above background levels were detected. No quantitative or qualitative laboratory air samples are known to have been collected in association with the Scofieldtown Road Park property to date. As a result, a release of hazardous substances to the ambient air from on-site sources has not been documented. In addition, no impacts to nearby residential populations, on-site workers, or sensitive environments are known or suspected.

The last known action completed at the Scofieldtown Road Park property was the SR, conducted by Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) in 2008.

**SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD PARK
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