

**REMOVAL PROGRAM
PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT/
SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT
FOR THE
SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM SITE
STAMFORD, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT
13 JUNE 2007 AND 20 NOVEMBER 2007**

Prepared For:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Region I
Emergency Planning and Response Branch
1 Congress Street, Suite 1100
Boston, MA 02114-2023

CONTRACT NO. EP-W-05-042

TDD NO. 01-07-05-0009

TASK NO. 0303

DC NO. R-4984

Submitted By:

Weston Solutions, Inc.
Region I
Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team III (START)
3 Riverside Drive
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March 2008

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I. Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation Forms



EPA REGION I
REMOVAL PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Site Name and Location

Site Name: Scofieldtown Drum Site **Address:** Intersection of Rock Rimmon Road and Scofieldtown Road
Town: Stamford **County:** Fairfield **State:** Connecticut

Site Status: NPL NON-NPL RCRA TSCA
 ACTIVE ABANDONED OTHER

Attached USGS Map of Location Site I.D. No.:CTD981214299

Latitude: 41° 08' 26" North **Longitude:** 73° 33' 35" West

Referral

Citizen City/Town State Preremedial
RCRA Other:

Name of referring party: Gerardo Millán-Ramos, Site Assessment Manager for the Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA)
Telephone: (617) 918-1377
Address: 1 Congress Street, Boston Massachusetts 02114

Contacts Identified

- 1) Kenneth Povodator, Attorney **Telephone:** (203) 977-5762
 City of Stamford
- 2) Joseph Barbarotta, Park Maintenance Division, **Telephone:** Not Available
 City of Stamford

Source of Information

(X) Verbal: Joseph Barbarotta
(X) Report: NUS Corporation form, entitled *Final Site Inspection Form 2070-1*; Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc. Federal Programs Corporation report, entitled *Final Site Inspection Prioritization Report, Scofieldtown Road Park, Stamford, Connecticut*; Roy F. Weston, Inc., START report, entitled *Removal Program Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation for Scofieldtown Road Park, Stamford, Connecticut, 28 November 1995*; U.S. EPA Memorandum from Athanasios Hatzopoulos,

REMOVAL PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Physical Site Characterization (Continued)

closed in the early 1970s, and the landfill was graded and capped with clean fill. The landfill is unlined and does not have an impermeable cap.

The City of Stamford, Department of Public Works (DPW), currently operates on the northern portion of the property. The DPW stages vehicles, road salt, and equipment, and also operates a recycling center and leaf composting facility in this area. The City of Stamford, Parks and Recreation Department, currently operates a recreational area on the southern portion of the property, known as the Scofieldtown Complex (also known as Scofieldtown Road Park). The recreational area consists of a tennis court, playground, small pond, and an open grassy area.

In May 1986, Scofieldtown Road Park was entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database (CERCLIS No. CTD981214299).

On 14 July 1988, responding to a complaint of chemical dumping on the property, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) conducted an on-site reconnaissance of the site. During this visit, CT DEP 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. On 2 August 1988, CT DEP sent a letter to the Mayor of Stamford requesting the removal of the drums located on the property.

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

On 13 January 1990, the Stamford Department of Health (DOH) conducted an inspection of the property to observe the leaf composting activities conducted on the property. The leaf composting appeared to be taking place on the exterior edge of an upper mound of the landfill, and the DOH had concerns regarding potential adverse effects the composting may have on the landfill cap. From February to June 1990, Stamford DOH repeatedly expressed concern to CT DEP regarding erosion of the landfill cap and areas of exposed landfill waste. CT DEP recommended that the City of Stamford install a barricade to prevent traffic from causing future erosion problems.

On 2 February 1996, on behalf of EPA, Roy F. Weston, Inc. (currently Weston Solutions, Inc.), Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) completed a removal program Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (Removal PA/SI) of the site. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START conducted an on-site reconnaissance and observed two drums containing material and less than 10 drums that were crushed or empty. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START

REMOVAL PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Physical Site Characterization (concluded)

collected four soil samples and one drum sample from the eastern portion of the property. The soil and drum samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), extractable base/neutrals and acids (BNAs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, metals, and cyanide.

Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of the following substances (concentrations in parentheses): 4,4'-DDE [80 micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$)], 4,4'-DDD (19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), 4,4'-DDT (82 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), alpha-chlordane (85 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), gamma-chlordane (67 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), dieldrin (12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), fluoranthene (11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), fluorene (0.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), pyrene (11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), anthracene (0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (1.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), phenanthrene (6.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), 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(k)fluoranthene (2.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), benzo(g,h,i)perylene (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), and chrysene (2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$). Analytical results of the drum sample indicated the presence of the following substances (concentrations in parentheses): toluene [110 micrograms per gram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$)], zinc [600 parts per million (ppm)], and barium (not quantifiable, but in excess of 5,000 ppm). Only barium exceeded the Connecticut Remediation Standards, and as a result, a Removal Action was not deemed necessary.

Description of Substances Possibly Present, Known or Alleged: On 16 January 2007, on behalf of EPA and as part of a Site Reassessment (SR), START personnel conducted an on-site reconnaissance of the site. START personnel observed a total of 14 55-gallon steel drums/drum carcasses on site. START personnel observed seven 55-gallon drums along the steep slope of the northern property boundary. In addition, START personnel observed seven 55-gallon drums along the slope of the east-northeastern property boundary. START personnel could not confirm the contents or volume of the drums. Some of the observed drums were protruding from the slopes on which they were observed.

Existing Analytical Data

() Real-Time Monitoring Data:

(X) Sampling Data: Analytical results from the Removal Program Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (Removal PA/SI), conducted by START for EPA Region I, 2 February 1996 (results listed above).

Potential Threat

Description of potential hazards to environment and/or population-identify any of the criteria for a Removal Action (from NCP) that may be met by the site under 40 CFR 300.415 [b] [2].

- i. Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants.
- ii. Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems.

REMOVAL PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

Potential Threat (Concluded)

- iii. Hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of release.
- iv. High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate.
- v. Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to migrate or be released.
- vi. Threat of fire or explosion.
- vii. The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release.
- viii. Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare or the environment.

Prior Response Activities

PRP STATE FEDERAL OTHER

Brief Description: On 22 December 1987, on behalf of the City of Stamford, MacDonald and Watson removed the 17 drums from the staging area, and they were subsequently disposed of at approved facilities. On 2 February 1996, START completed a removal program Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (Removal PA/SI) of the site on behalf of EPA.

Priority for Site Investigation

High Medium Low None

Comments:

Report Generation

Originator: Alysha Lynch **Date:** 11 March 2008
Affiliation: Weston Solutions (START) **Telephone:** (978) 552-2115
TDD No.: 01-07-05-0009 **Task No.:** 0303-00



**EPA REGION I
REMOVAL SITE INVESTIGATION**

Inspection Information

Site Name: Scofieldtown Drum Site **Address:** Intersection of Rock Rimmon Road and Scofieldtown Road

Town: Stamford **County:** Fairfield **State:** Connecticut

Date of Inspection: 13 June 2007 **Time of Inspection:** 0810 to 1700 hours

Date of Inspection: 20 November 2007 **Time of Inspection:** 0745 to 1400 hours

Weather Conditions: 13 June 2007 – Cloudy, some rain, mid-low 60 degrees Fahrenheit (°F).
20 November 2007 – Cloudy, rain, low 40s °F.

Site Status at Time of Inspection: **ACTIVE** **INACTIVE**

Comments: The Scofieldtown Road Drum site is located at the intersection of Rock Rimmon Road and Scofieldtown Road in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (CT). The geographic coordinates of the property, as measured from its approximate center, are 41° 08' 26" north latitude and 73° 33' 35" west longitude. The site is depicted on the City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Parcel Identification Number (No.) 002-5636, Block No. 0390, Street No. 7648, as Lot No. 15. The approximate 18.1-acre site is located in a residential area of the Town of Stamford, CT. The site is bordered to the southeast and east by Scofieldtown Road, to the north by Poorhouse Brook and the Queen of Peace Cemetery, and to the west and southwest by Rock Rimmon Road.

Agencies/Personnel Performing Inspection

	<u>Names</u>	<u>Program</u>
(X) EPA:	Rich Haworth	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region I Emergency Planning and Response Branch (EPRB) On-Scene Coordinator (OSC).
(X) EPA Contractor:	Gerald Hornok Ryan Manderbach Paul Callahan Aaron Benoit Timothy Benton Bonnie Mace	Weston Solutions, Inc. (WESTON®) Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team III (START).

() State:

REMOVAL SITE INVESTIGATION

Agencies/Personnel Performing Inspection

Other:

Current Owner Based on Field Interview: City of Stamford

Physical Site Characteristics

Parameter	Quantities/Extent
<input type="checkbox"/> Cylinders:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums:	A total of 17 drum carcasses were observed along the northern and eastern borders of the site. Two of the drum carcasses contained a hard, resin-like material that was sampled.
<input type="checkbox"/> Lagoons:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanks:	<input type="checkbox"/> Above:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Below:
<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Piles:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stained Soil:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Sheens:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Stressed Vegetation:	
<input type="checkbox"/> Landfill:	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Population in Vicinity:	The site is located in a residential area of the Town of Stamford, Connecticut. There is residential housing located adjacent to the eastern and western portions of the site. The Scofield Magnet Middle School is located southeast of the site.
<input type="checkbox"/> Wells:	<input type="checkbox"/> Drinking:
	<input type="checkbox"/> Monitoring:
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:	

Physical Site Observations

Currently, there are paved parking areas located along the western portion of the site. The northern portion of the site contains a flat area used in the composting of leaf and grass material; and the southern portion of the site contains a park area. The northern and eastern borders of the property are surrounded by forested area; and a small intermittent stream (Poorhouse Brook) runs along the northern border of the property.

REMOVAL SITE INVESTIGATION

Field Sampling and Analysis

Matrix/Analytical Parameter	Field Instrumentation				
	CGI/O₂	RAD	PID	FID	Other
Background Readings:	20.9 %	10-12 µR/hr	0.0 ppm	0.0 ppm	
Air:	20.9 %	10-12 µR/hr	0.0 ppm	0.0 ppm	
Soil:	20.9 %	10-12 µR/hr	0.0 ppm	0.0 ppm	
Surface:					
Water:					
Tanks:					
Drums:	20.9 %	10-12 µR/hr	0.0 ppm	0.0 ppm	
Vats:					
Lagoons:					
Spillage:					
Run Off:					
Piles:					
Sediments:					
Groundwater:					
Other:					

Field Quality Control Procedures

() SOP Followed

(X) Deviation From SOP

Comments: Due to a lack of sample material, START did not collect duplicate and matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate samples as outlined in the document entitled *Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Schofield Drum Site, Stamford, Connecticut*.

Description of Sampling Conducted

On 13 June 2007, START members Gerald Hornok, Ryan Manderbach, Paul Callahan, and Aaron Benoit mobilized to the site to conduct a reconnaissance for suspected drums along the northern and eastern edges of the former landfill and potentially collect samples from any drums which contained material, as requested by On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Richard Haworth, to determine the extent of contamination. START personnel established a support zone and calibrated air monitoring instruments, including a combination photoionization detector (PID)/flame ionization detector (FID), a combustible gas indicator/oxygen meter (CGI/O₂), Drager X-am 7000 Multi Gas meter (HCN), and a radiation meter (MicroR). Background levels were recorded in the Health and Safety Plan (HASP). START member Callahan conducted a safety and operations meeting, and on-site personnel reviewed and signed the site HASP.

REMOVAL SITE INVESTIGATION

Description of Sampling Conducted (Concluded)

The HASP was prepared as a separate document, entitled *Weston Solutions, Inc., Region I START Site Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for the Schofield Drum Site, Intersection of Rock Rimmon Road and Scofieldtown Road, Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut*, dated June 2007.

While conducting the reconnaissance, START members located 11 drums on the northern and eastern slopes of the former landfill. The drums appeared to be empty. However, due to thick vegetation growth throughout the area, the reconnaissance of the former landfill could not be completed. OSC Haworth requested that START return on a later date, with the objectives of determining the location of additional drums and collecting samples, where possible. START documented the location of the drums by using the Trimble™ Pathfinder Pro XRS Global Positioning System (GPS) and photodocumented site conditions. START personnel conducted continuous ambient air monitoring during the on-site reconnaissance, with no readings above background.

On 20 November 2007, START members Hornok, Callahan, Bonnie Mace, and Tim Benton mobilized to the site to complete a reconnaissance for additional drums in the northern and eastern portions of the former landfill and to collect samples, where possible. START personnel established a support zone and calibrated air monitoring instruments, including a combination PID/FID, a CGI/O₂, Drager X-am 7000 Multi Gas meter (HCN), and a radiation meter (MicroR). Background levels were recorded in the HASP. START member Callahan conducted a safety and operations meeting, and on-site personnel reviewed and signed the site HASP.

During the November site reconnaissance, additional drums were discovered, two of which contained material that could be sampled. OSC Haworth requested that START members collect the samples and document the location of additional drums using the GPS. START members Mace and Callahan collected samples of a hard, resin-like material on the northern slope (samples DP-01 and DP-02). The samples were prepared for shipment to PEL Laboratories, Inc., located in Tampa, Florida, for volatile organic compound (VOC), semivolatile organic compound (SVOC), pesticide/polychlorinated biphenyls (pest/PCBs), metals, herbicides, pH, ignitability, total cyanide, total sulfide, Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) VOCs, TCLP SVOCs, TCLP pest/PCBs, TCLP herbicides, and TCLP metals and cyanide analyses.

Analyses

Analytical Parameter	Media	Laboratory
(X) VOC	() AIR	() NERL
(X) PCB	() WATER	() CLP
(X) PESTICIDE	() SOIL	(X) PRIVATE
(X) METALS	(X) SOURCE	() SAS
(X) CYANIDE	() SEDIMENT	() SOW

REMOVAL SITE INVESTIGATION

Analyses (Concluded)

Analytical Parameter	Media	Laboratory
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SVOC		<input type="checkbox"/> FIELD
<input type="checkbox"/> TOXICITY		
<input type="checkbox"/> DIOXIN		
<input type="checkbox"/> ASBESTOS		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: TCLP (VOCs, SVOCs, Pest/PCB, herbicides, metals and cyanide).		

Receptors

Comments

(X) Drinking Water:	(X) Private:	According to the Camp Dresser and McKee, Inc. Federal Programs Corporation report, entitled <i>Final Site Inspection Prioritization Report, Scofieldtown Road Park, Stamford, Connecticut</i> (Page 17, Paragraph 1), it was determined that two neighboring private supply wells (27 and 29 Hannahs Road), located to the east of the site, have been impacted by a release of hazardous substances from the property.
	() Municipal:	
() Groundwater:		
(X) Unrestricted Access:		There is unrestricted access to the site.
(X) Population in Proximity:		The site is located in a residential area of the Town of Stamford, Connecticut. There is residential housing located adjacent to the eastern and western portions of the site. The Scofield Magnet Middle School is located southeast of the site.
() Sensitive Ecosystem:		
(X) Other:		Poorhouse Brook flows along the northern property boundary and exits the northeastern corner, flowing southeast. A wetland area is located to the north of the site.

Additional Procedures for Site Determination

() Biological Evaluation	() ATSDR
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REMOVAL SITE INVESTIGATION

Site Determination

Depending on further information, criteria that may be met by the site include 40 CFR 300.415 [b] [2], parts:

- i. Actual or potential exposure to nearby human populations, animals, or the food chain from hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants.
- ii. Actual or potential contamination of drinking water supplies or sensitive ecosystems.
- iii. Hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in drums, barrels, tanks, or other bulk storage containers, that may pose a threat of release.
- iv. High levels of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants in soils largely at or near the surface, that may migrate.
- v. Weather conditions that may cause hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants to migrate or be released.
- vi. Threat of fire or explosion.
- vii. The availability of other appropriate federal or state response mechanisms to respond to the release.
- viii. Other situations or factors that may pose threats to public health or welfare or the environment.

Report Generation

Originator:	Alysha Lynch	Date:	10 March 2008
Affiliation:	Weston Solutions (START)	Telephone:	(978) 552-2115
TDD No.:	01-07-05-0009	Task No.:	0303-00

II. Narrative Chronology

NARRATIVE CHRONOLOGY

Site Description

The Scofieldtown Drum Site (the site) is located at the intersection of Rock Rimmon Road and Scofieldtown Road in Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut (CT). The geographic coordinates of the site, as measured from its approximate center, are 41° 08' 26" north latitude and 73° 33' 35" west longitude. The 18-acre site is depicted on the City of Stamford Tax Assessor's Parcel Identification as No. 002-5636, Block No. 0390, Street No. 7648, and Lot No. 15. The property is bordered to the southeast and east by Scofieldtown Road, to the north by Poorhouse Brook and the Queen of Peace Cemetery, and to the west and southwest by Rock Rimmon Road. The property is currently owned by the City of Stamford [see Appendix A – Figures: Site Location Map (Figure 1)] [1].

The City of Stamford, Department of Public Works (DPW), currently operates on the northern portion of the property. The DPW stages vehicles, road salt, and equipment, and also operates a recycling center and leaf composting facility in this area. The City of Stamford, Parks and Recreation Department, currently operates a recreational area on the southern portion of the property, known as the Scofieldtown Complex (also known as Scofieldtown Road Park). The recreational area consists of a tennis court, playground, small pond, and an open grassy area [2].

Site History

The site consists of a former landfill, known as the Scofieldtown Road Dump. The landfill is estimated to have covered approximately 10 to 18 acres, with a depth ranging from 10 to 30 feet. The landfill was originally opened in the mid-1930s as a town dump for household waste. However, in 1949, the dump began to receive waste generated by the City of Stamford. Industrial waste may have been brought to the landfill during this time. The Scofieldtown Road Dump was officially closed in the early 1970s, and the landfill was graded and capped with clean fill. The landfill is unlined and does not have an impermeable cap.

In May 1986, Scofieldtown Road Park was entered into the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database (CERCLIS No. CTD981214299).

On 14 July 1988, responding to a complaint of chemical dumping on the property, Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection (CT DEP) conducted an on-site reconnaissance of the site [5]. During this visit, CT DEP 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. On 2 August 1988, CT DEP sent a letter to the Mayor of Stamford requesting the removal of the drums located on the property.

On 22 February 1989, during a site inspection conducted by representatives from CT DEP, Stamford Environmental Protection Board, and the City of Stamford, refuse was visible in excavated materials adjacent to a new tennis court built on the southern portion of the site. CT DEP was concerned that drainage from the tennis court was directed onto the landfill. A follow-up letter, dated 13 March 1989, stated that the city must either regrade the drainage away from

the landfill or enhance runoff to minimize infiltration. The Stamford Parks and Recreation Department responded to these concerns in a letter to CT DEP which stated that the tennis court drains onto the playground and not into the landfill. CT DEP also found that exposed drums were still present along the perimeter of the property during this visit.

On 13 January 1990, the Stamford Department of Health (DOH) conducted an inspection of the property to observe the leaf composting activities conducted on the property [6]. The leaf composting appeared to be taking place on the exterior edge of an upper mound of the landfill, and the DOH had concerns regarding potential adverse effects the composting may have on the landfill cap. From February to June 1990, Stamford DOH repeatedly expressed concern to CT DEP regarding erosion of the landfill cap and areas of exposed landfill waste. CT DEP recommended that the City of Stamford install a barricade to prevent traffic from causing future erosion problems.

On 2 February 1996, on behalf of EPA, Roy F. Weston, Inc. (currently Weston Solutions, Inc.), Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) completed a removal program Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation (Removal PA/SI) of the site [7]. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START conducted an on-site reconnaissance and observed two drums containing material, and less than 10 drums that were crushed or empty. As part of the Removal PA/SI, START collected four soil samples and one drum sample from the eastern portion of the property. The soil and drum samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), extractable base/neutrals and acids (BNAs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, metals, and cyanide. Analytical results of the soil samples indicated the presence of the following substances (concentrations in parentheses): 4,4'-DDE [80 micrograms per Kilogram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$)], 4,4'-DDD (19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), 4,4'-DDT (82 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), alpha-chlordane (85 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), gamma-chlordane (67 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), dieldrin (12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), fluoranthene (11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), fluorene (0.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), pyrene (11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), anthracene (0.3 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (1.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), phenanthrene (6.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), 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(k)fluoranthene (2.1 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), benzo(g,h,i)perylene (1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$), and chrysene (2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{Kg}$). Analytical results of the drum sample indicated the presence of the following substances (concentrations in parentheses): toluene [110 micrograms per gram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$)], zinc [600 part per million (ppm)], and barium (not quantifiable, but in excess of 5,000 ppm). Only barium exceeded the Connecticut Remediation Standards, and as a result, a Removal Action was not deemed necessary.

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Site Activities

On 13 June 2007, START members Gerald Hornok, Ryan Manderbach, Paul Callahan, and Aaron Benoit mobilized to the site to conduct a reconnaissance for suspected drums along the northern and eastern edges of the former landfill and potentially collect samples from any drums which contained material, as requested by On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Richard Haworth, to determine the extent of contamination. START personnel established a support zone and calibrated air monitoring instruments, including a combination photoionization detector (PID)/flame ionization detector (FID), a combustible gas indicator/oxygen meter (CGI/O₂), Drager X-am 7000 Multi Gas meter (HCN), and a radiation meter (MicroR). Background levels were recorded in the Health and Safety Plan (HASP). START member Callahan conducted a safety and operations meeting, and on-site personnel reviewed and signed the site HASP. The HASP was prepared as a separate document, entitled *Weston Solutions, Inc., Region I START Site Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for the Schofield Drum Site, Intersection of Rock Rimmon Road and Scofieldtown Road, Stamford, Fairfield County, Connecticut*, dated June 2007.

While conducting the reconnaissance, START members located 11 drums on the northern and eastern slopes of the former landfill. The drums appeared to be empty. However, due to thick vegetation growth throughout the area, the reconnaissance of the former landfill could not be completed. OSC Haworth requested that START return on a later date with the objectives of determining the location of additional drums and collecting samples, where possible. START documented the location of the drums by using the Trimble™ Pathfinder Pro XRS Global Positioning System (GPS) and photodocumented site conditions. START personnel conducted continuous ambient air monitoring during the on-site reconnaissance, with no readings above background.

On 20 November 2007, START members Hornok, Callahan, Bonnie Mace, and Tim Benton mobilized to the site to complete a reconnaissance for additional drums in the northern and eastern portions of the former landfill and to collect samples where possible. START personnel established a support zone and calibrated air monitoring instruments, including a combination PID/FID, a CGI/O₂, Drager X-am 7000 Multi Gas meter (HCN), and a radiation meter (MicroR). Background levels were recorded in the HASP. START member Callahan conducted a safety and operations meeting, and on-site personnel reviewed and signed the site HASP.

During the November site reconnaissance, additional drums were discovered, two of which contained material that could be sampled. OSC Haworth requested that START members collect the samples and document the location of additional drums using the GPS. START members Mace and Callahan collected samples of a hard, resin-like material on the northern slope (samples DP-01 and DP-02) [4] [see Appendix A: Figures – Sample Location Map (Figure 2)]. The samples were prepared for shipment to PEL Laboratories, Inc., located in Tampa, Florida, for VOC, semivolatile organic compound (SVOC), pesticide/polychlorinated biphenyls (pest/PCBs), metals, herbicides, pH, ignitability, total cyanide, total sulfide, Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) VOCs, TCLP SVOCs, TCLP pest/PCBs, TCLP herbicides, and TCLP metals and cyanide analyses.

On 7 December 2007, START received analytical data from PEL Laboratories, Inc., which have been summarized below. Complete laboratory data may be found in the Scofieldtown Drum Site file.

Analytical Data Summary

Results of VOC analyses of the solid waste samples indicated the presence of 14 VOCs, including the following: acetone; benzene; 2-butanone; carbon tetrachloride; 1,2-dichloroethane; ethylbenzene; isopropylbenzene; methyl acetate; 4-methyl-2-pentanone; methylene chloride; styrene; toluene; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; and xylene. No VOCs were detected during TCLP VOC analyses of the solid waste samples [8; 9].

Results of SVOC analyses of the solid waste samples indicated the presence of eight SVOCs, including the following: acetophenone; benzaldehyde; bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; butylbenzylphthalate; di-n-butylphthalate; 2-methylnaphthalene; naphthalene; and phenol. No SVOCs were detected during TCLP SVOC analyses of the solid waste samples [8; 9].

Results of Pesticide analyses of the solid waste samples indicated the presence of two pesticides, including endosulfan and heptachlor. Heptachlor was also detected during TCLP Pesticide analysis [8; 9]. One PCB, Aroclor-1248, was detected during PCB analysis of the solid waste samples [8; 9]. No herbicides were detected during herbicide or TCLP herbicide analysis of the solid waste samples [8; 9].

A total of 15 metals were detected in the solid waste samples, including the following: aluminum, antimony, barium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, magnesium, manganese, mercury, nickel, potassium, and zinc. Two metals, barium and cadmium, were detected during TCLP metals analysis [8; 9].

No cyanide was detected during laboratory analysis of the solid waste samples [8; 9].

Complete analytical results and a summary of compounds detected can be found in Appendix C.

REFERENCES REVIEWED

- [1] USGS (U.S. Geological Survey). Stamford, Connecticut and Pound Ridge New York/Connecticut (7.5-minute series topographic map).
- [2] University of Connecticut CLEAR (Center for Land Use Education and Resources). 2004 Black and White Digitalorthophotos. Available from <http://clear.uconn.edu/data.html>. Internet accessed 15 February 2008.
- [3] Weston Solutions, Inc. March 2006. *Standard Operating Procedure for Thermo Instruments Flame Ionization Detector (FID)/Photoionization Detector (PID) Model TVA-1000B Toxic Vapor Analyzer*, SOP No. WSI/S3-023, Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team III (START), Wilmington, MA.
- [4] Weston Solutions, Inc. March 2006. *Standard Operating Procedure for Drum and Tank Sampling*, SOP No. WSI/S3-008, Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team III (START), Wilmington, MA.
- [5] Williams, H. (CTDEP). 1988. Project Note RE: Site Investigation conducted 14 July 1988 and Chronology of Scofieldtown Road Park. August 16.
- [6] CDM Federal. 1996. Final Site Inspection Prioritization Report, Scofieldtown Road Park. TDD No. 9308-06-ACS. March 4.
- [7] Weston Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START). 1996. Removal Program Preliminary Assessment/Site Investigation for Scofieldtown Road Park. February 2.
- [8] Mahany, W. (START). 2008. Letter to Ms. Christine Clark RE: Case No. 0766F; SDG No. D18673 PEL Laboratories, Inc., Scofieldtown Drum Site, Stamford, Connecticut (VOCs, SVOCs, Pest/PCBs, Herbicide, and Metals). February.
- [9] Mahany, W. (START). 2008. Letter to Ms. Christine Clark RE: Case No. 0766F; SDG No. D18673 PEL Laboratories, Inc., Scofieldtown Drum Site, Stamford, Connecticut (TCLP VOCs, TCLP SVOCs, TCLP Pesticides, TCLP Herbicide, TCLP Metals, Total Cyanide, Total Sulfide, pH, and Flashpoint). February.

III. Appendices

Appendix A

Figures

Site Location Map (Figure 1)

Sample Location Map (Figure 2)

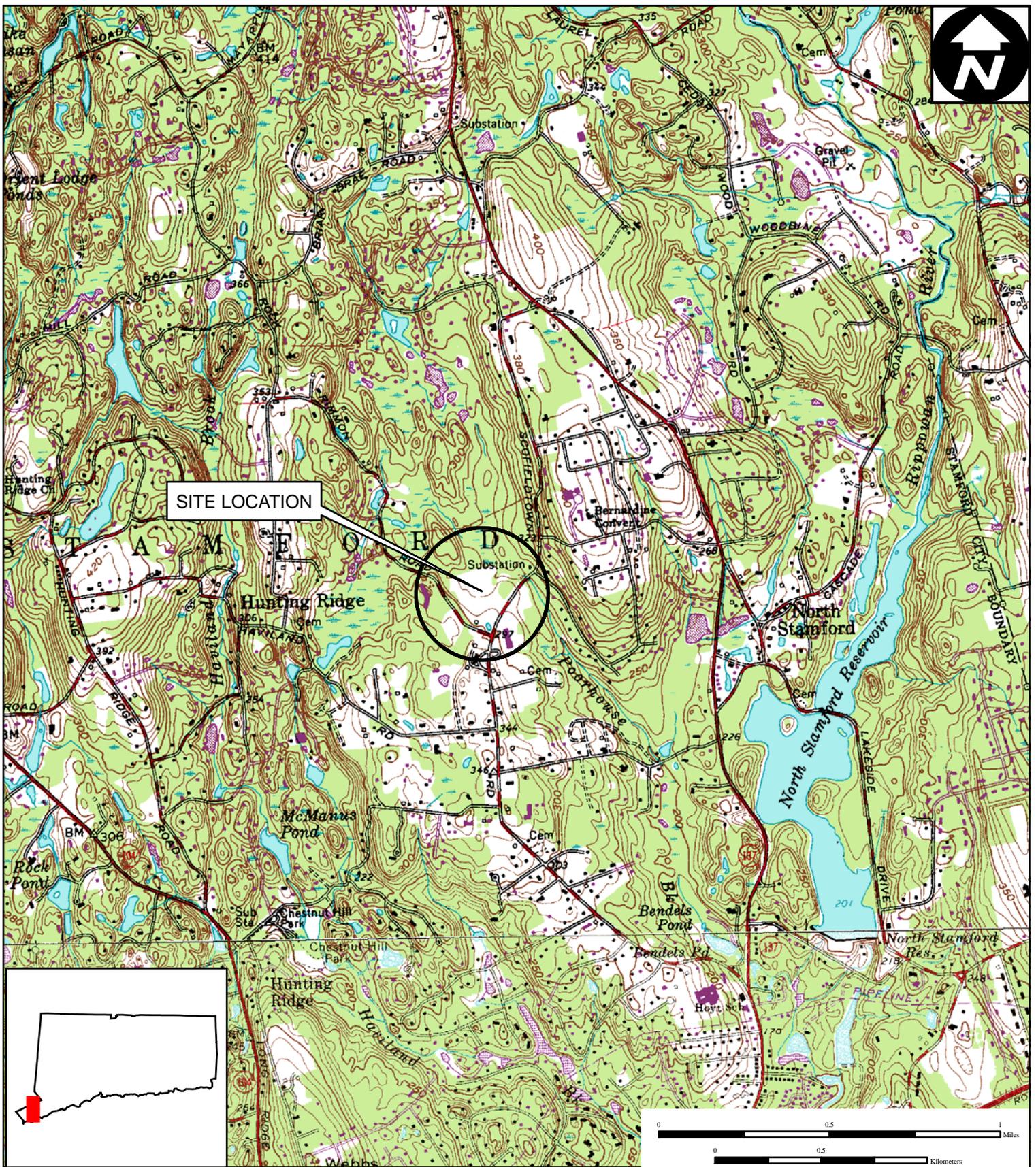


Figure 1

Site Location Map

**Scofield Drum Site
Scofieldtown Road
Stamford, Connecticut**

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

TDD Number: 07-05-0009
Created by: B. Mace
Created on: 6 June 2007
Modified by: G. Hornok
Modified on: 12 June 2007

Data Sources:

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



Restoring Resource Efficiency
E:\Ct_gis\Schofield Drum\MXD\Figure 1.mxd

Figure 2

Sample Location Map

**Scofieldtown Drum Site
Intersection of Scofieldtown Road
and Rock Rimmon Road
Stamford, CT**

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

TDD Number: 07-05-0009
Created by: G. HORNOK
Created on: 15 FEBRUARY 2008
Modified by:
Modified on:

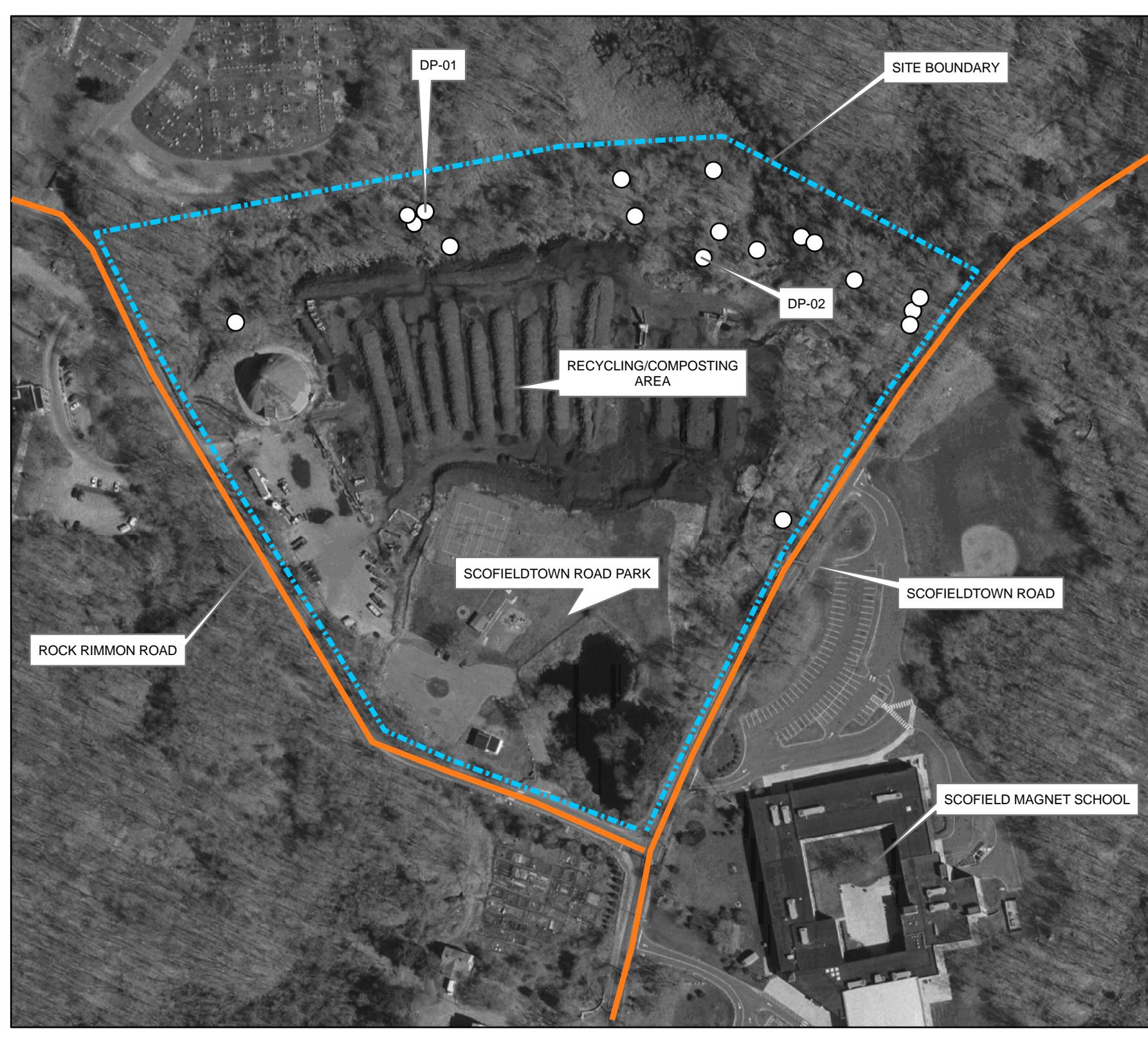
LEGEND

○ Drum/Drum Carcass



0 25 50 100 150
Feet

Data Sources:
Imagery: University of Connecticut CLEAR
Topos: MicroPath
All other data: START



Appendix B

Photodocumentation Log

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET
Scofieldtown Drum Site • Stamford, Connecticut



SCENE: View of solid waste sample location DP-01, located along the northwestern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 20 November 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1200 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22



SCENE: View of a drum carcass located at the northwestern corner of the site.

DATE: 20 November 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1205 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET
Scofieldtown Drum Site • Stamford, Connecticut



SCENE: View of a drum carcass located along the northern property boundary of the site.

DATE: 20 November 2007

TIME: 1210 hours

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22



SCENE: View of a drum carcass located along the northern property boundary of the site.

DATE: 20 November 2007

TIME: 1212 hours

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET
Scofieldtown Drum Site • Stamford, Connecticut

TOP



SCENE: View of a drum protruding from the northern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 20 November 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1214 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22



SCENE: View of solid waste sample location DP-02, located along the northern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 20 November 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1215 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET
Scofieldtown Drum Site • Stamford, Connecticut

TOP



SCENE: View of a drum protruding from the northern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 20 November 2007

TIME: 1216 hours

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

TOP



SCENE: View of a drum protruding from the northern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 20 November 2007

TIME: 1218 hours

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET
Scofieldtown Drum Site • Stamford, Connecticut



SCENE: View of a drum carcass located along the northern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 13 June 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1500 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22



SCENE: View of a drum carcass located along the northern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 13 June 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1528 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET
Scofieldtown Drum Site • Stamford, Connecticut

TOP



SCENE: View of a drum carcass located along the northern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 13 June 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1543 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22



SCENE: View of a drum carcass located in the northeastern corner of the site.

DATE: 13 June 2007

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

TIME: 1550 hours

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET
Scofieldtown Drum Site • Stamford, Connecticut

TOP



SCENE: View of a drum located along the eastern slope of the former landfill.

DATE: 13 June 2007

TIME: 1607 hours

PHOTOGRAPHER: Gerald Hornok

CAMERA: HP Photosmart M22

Appendix C

Tables

Volatile Organic Compounds in Solid Waste – Method 8260 (Table 1)
Semivolatile Organic Compounds in Solid Waste – Method 8270 (Table 2)
Pesticides in Solid Waste – Method 8081 (Table 3)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls in Solid Waste – Method 8082 (Table 4)
Herbicide in Solid Waste – Method 8151 (Table 5)
Total Metals in Solid Waste – Method 6010B (Table 6)
TCLP Volatile Organic Compounds in Solid Waste – Method 8260 TCLP (Table 7)
TCLP Semivolatile Organic Compounds in Solid Waste – Method 8270 TCLP (Table 8)
TCLP Pesticides in Solid Waste – Method 8081 (Table 9)
TCLP Herbicide in Solid Waste – Method 8151 TCLP (Table 10)
TCLP Metals in Solid Waste – Method 6010B TCLP (Table 11)
Total Cyanide in Solid Waste – Method SW9014 (Table 12)
Sulfide in Solid Waste – Method EPA 376.1 (Table 13)
pH in Solid Waste – Method SW9045C (Table 14)
Flash Point in Solid Waste – Method SW1010 (Table 15)
Summary of Analytical Detection for Scofieldtown Site Solid Waste Samples (Table 16)

TABLE 1

**VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8260**

µg/Kg

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-01	DP-01	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18673DL1	D18673DL2	D18673DL3	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815701DL1	250815701DL2	250815701DL3	250815704
COMPOUND					
Dichlorodifluoromethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Chloromethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Vinyl Chloride	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Bromomethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Chloroethane	7.3 U	7,100 U	35,500 U	355,000 U	769 U
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Carbon Disulfide	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Methylene Chloride	87.8	17,600	17,500 J	355,000 U	1,440
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Acetone	14.6 U	13,400,000 E	5,000,000 E	5,000,000	1,540 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Bromochloromethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
2-Butanone (MEK)	63	6,440 J	71,000 U	710,000 U	1,540 U
Chloroform	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Carbon tetrachloride	2.9 U	5,820	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Benzene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	384
1,2-Dichloroethane	53.9	13,300	11,000 J	142,000 U	308 U
Trichloroethene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Bromodichloromethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	17.1	8,180	28,400 U	284,000 U	615 U
Toluene	26.6	36,600	32,500	142,000 U	1,990
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Tetrachloroethene	7.3 U	7,100 U	35,500 U	355,000 U	769 U
2-Hexanone	5.8 U	5,680 U	28,400 U	284,000 U	615 U
Dibromochloromethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Chlorobenzene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Ethylbenzene	2.8 J	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	85,400 E
Styrene	37	1,920 J	14,200 U	142,000 U	229,000 E
Bromoform	7.3 U	7,100 U	35,500 U	355,000 U	769 U
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	1.2 J	3,090	14,200 U	142,000 U	19,400 E
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	445
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	7.3 U	7,100 U	35,500 U	355,000 U	769 U
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,4 Dioxane	183 U	178,000 U	888,000 U	8,880,000 U	19,200 U
Xylene (total)	8.8 U	3,120 J	42,600 U	426,000 U	8,430
MTBE	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Cyclohexane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
Methyl Acetate	93.2	14,600	35,500 U	355,000 U	769 U
Methyl Cyclohexane	2.9 U	2,840 U	14,200 U	142,000 U	308 U
DILUTION:	1.0	500	2,500	25,000	50
PERCENT SOLIDS:	100	100	100	100	100
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07	11/20/07	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
DATE ANALYZED:	11/27/07	11/28/07	11/28/07	11/29/07	11/29/07

Notes:

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.

µg/Kg = micrograms per Kilogram.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

E = Indicates the value reported is above the highest calibration standard for that analyte. The sample should be analyzed at an appropriate dilution. "E" qualified values are estimations and the diluted result may be reported on another Form 1.

J = Indicates estimated value. It is used when the data indicates the presence of an analyte above the method detection limit (MDL) yet lower than the reporting limit.

TABLE 1

**VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8260**

µg/Kg

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-02	DP-02	TB-01
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18674DL1	D18674DL2	D18675
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815704DL1	250815704DL2	250815705

COMPOUND			
Dichlorodifluoromethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Chloromethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Vinyl Chloride	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Bromomethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Chloroethane	385,000 U	3,850,000 U	1 U
Trichlorofluoromethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Carbon Disulfide	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Methylene Chloride	38,500 U	385,000 U	1 U
Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Acetone	76,900 U	769,000 U	10 U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Bromochloromethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
2-Butanone (MEK)	76,900 U	769,000 U	1 U
Chloroform	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Carbon tetrachloride	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Benzene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Trichloroethene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Bromodichloromethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	30,800 U	308,000 U	5 U
Toluene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Tetrachloroethene	38,500 U	385,000 U	1 U
2-Hexanone	30,800 U	308,000 U	5 U
Dibromochloromethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Chlorobenzene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Ethylbenzene	87,400	102,000 J	1 U
Styrene	1,280,000 E	1,490,000	1 U
Bromoform	38,500 U	385,000 U	1 U
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	18,000	154,000 U	1 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	38,500 U	385,000 U	2 U
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,4 Dioxane	962,000 U	9,620,000 U	40 U
Xylene (total)	46,200 U	462,000 U	3 U
MTBE	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Cyclohexane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U
Methyl Acetate	38,500 U	385,000 U	5 U
Methyl Cyclohexane	15,400 U	154,000 U	1 U

DILUTION:	2,500	25,000
PERCENT SOLIDS:	100	100
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	N/A	N/A
DATE ANALYZED:	11/28/07	11/29/07

Notes:

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.

µg/Kg = micrograms per Kilogram.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

E = Indicates the value reported is above the highest calibration standard for that analyte. The sample should be analyzed at an appropriate dilution. "E" qualified values are estimations and the diluted result may be reported on another Form 1.

J = Indicates estimated value. It is used when the data indicates the presence of an analyte above the method detection limit (MDL) yet lower than the reporting limit.

TABLE 2

SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8270
µg/Kg

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704

COMPOUND		
Pyridine	40,100 U	36,500 U
Bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	39,600 U	36,100 U
Phenol	65,600 J	6,360 J
2-Chlorophenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,2-oxybis(1-Chloropropane)	40,100 U	36,500 U
2-Methylphenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
Hexachloroethane	40,100 U	36,500 U
N-nitroso-di-n-propylamine	39,600 U	36,100 U
4-Methylphenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
Nitrobenzene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Isophorone	39,600 U	36,100 U
2-Nitrophenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,4-dimethylphenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,4-Dichlorophenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
Naphthalene	18,900 J	36,100 U
4-Chloroaniline	39,600 U	36,100 U
2-Methylnaphthalene	32,800 J	36,100 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	39,600 U	36,100 U
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	99,000 U	90,100 U
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
2-Chloronaphthalene	40,100 U	36,500 U
2-Nitroaniline	39,600 U	36,100 U
Acenaphthylene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Dimethyl phthalate	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Acenaphthene	39,600 U	36,100 U
3-Nitroaniline	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,4-Dinitrophenol	199,000 U	181,000 U
Dibenzofuran	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	39,600 U	36,100 U
4-Nitrophenol	99,000 U	90,100 U
Fluorene	39,600 U	36,100 U
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	39,600 U	36,100 U
Diethylphthalate	39,600 U	36,100 U
4-Nitroaniline	39,600 U	36,100 U
2-Methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	198,000 U	180,000 U
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	39,600 U	36,100 U
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	39,600 U	36,100 U
Hexachlorobenzene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Pentachlorophenol	198,000 U	180,000 U
Phenanthrene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Anthracene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Di-n-butylphthalate	389,000	36,100 U
Fluoranthene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Pyrene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Butylbenzylphthalate	92,600	36,100 U
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	39,600 U	36,100 U
Benzo(a)anthracene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Chrysene	39,600 U	36,100 U
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	252,000	36,100 U
Di-n-octyl phthalate	39,600 U	36,100 U
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Benzo(a)pyrene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	39,600 U	36,100 U
Acetophenone	20,200 J	207,000
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	39,600 U	36,100 U
2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	39,600 U	36,100 U
Carbazole	39,600 U	36,100 U
Caprolactam	40,100 U	36,500 U
Biphenyl	40,100 U	36,500 U
Atrazine	40,100 U	36,500 U
Benzaldehyde	40,100 U	467,000

DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	12/03/07	12/03/07
DATE ANALYZED:	12/05/07	12/05/07

Notes:

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.

µg/kg = micrograms per Kilogram.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

J = Indicates estimated value. It is used when the data indicates the presence of an analyte above the method detection limit (MDL) yet lower than the reporting limit.

TABLE 3
PESTICIDES IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8081
µg/Kg

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704
ORGANIC ANALYTES		
Alpha-BHC	21 U	19 U
Beta-BHC	21 U	19 U
Delta-BHC	21 U	19 U
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	21 U	19 U
Heptachlor	110 P	19 U
Aldrin	21 U	19 U
Heptachlor Epoxide	21 U	19 U
Endosulfan I	21 U	25 P
Dieldrin	21 U	19 U
4,4'-DDE	21 U	19 U
Endrin	21 U	19 U
Endosulfan II	21 U	19 U
4,4'-DDD	21 U	19 U
Endosulfan Sulfate	21 U	19 U
4,4'-DDT	21 U	19 U
Methoxychlor	21 U	19 U
Endrin Aldehyde	21 U	19 U
Gamma-Chlordane	21 U	19 U
Alpha Chlordane	21 U	19 U
Endrin Ketone	21 U	19 U
Toxaphene	710 U	650 U
DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	12/03/07	12/03/07
DATE ANALYZED:	12/05/07	12/05/07

Notes:

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.

µg/Kg = micrograms per Kilogram.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

P = This qualifier is used for pesticide / Aroclor target analytes where there is greater than 25% difference for the detected concentration between the two gas chromatograph (GC) columns.

TABLE 4

POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8082
µg/Kg

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704
ORGANIC ANALYTES		
Aroclor-1016	430 U	390 U
Aroclor-1260	430 U	390 U
Aroclor-1221	430 U	390 U
Aroclor-1232	430 U	390 U
Aroclor-1242	430 U	390 U
Aroclor-1248	6,800	390 U
Aroclor-1254	430 U	390 U
DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	12/03/07	12/03/07
DATE ANALYZED:	12/05/07	12/05/07

Notes:

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.

µg/Kg = micrograms per Kilogram.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

TABLE 5

**HERBICIDE IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8151
µg/Kg**

**SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.**

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704

**ORGANIC
ANALYTES**

Dicamba	2,950 U	2,800 U
Dalapon	8,840 U	8,390 U
MCPD	442,000 U	419,000 U
MCPA	442,000 U	419,000 U
Diichloroprop	2,950 U	2,800 U
2,4'-D	2,950 U	2,800 U
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	2,950 U	2,800 U
2,4,5-T	2,950 U	2,800 U
2,4-DB	2,950 U	2,800 U
Dinoseb	2,950 U	2,800 U

DILUTION FACTOR:	10	10
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	12/03/07	12/03/07
DATE ANALYZED:	12/04/07	12/04/07

Notes:

µg/Kg = micrograms per Kilogram.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

TABLE 6

TOTAL METALS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 6010B
mg/Kg

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:		DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:		D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:		250815701	250815704
DATE SAMPLED:		11/20/07	11/20/07
PERCENT SOLIDS:		100	100
INORGANIC ANALYTES	METHOD		
Aluminum	P	17.1	7.98 B
Antimony	P	0.382 B	0.982 U
Arsenic	P	0.998 U	0.982 U
Barium	P	10.7	0.244 B
Beryllium	P	0.499 U	0.491 U
Cadmium	P	0.061 B	0.0737 B
Calcium	P	40.2	63.2
Chromium	P	0.499 U	0.221 B
Cobalt	P	0.499 U	0.173 B
Copper	P	0.734	1.26
Iron	P	232	3,270
Lead	P	0.798 U	0.786 U
Magnesium	P	7.59 B	8.77 B
Manganese	P	2.61	23.1
Mercury	CV	0.149	0.0194 U
Nickel	P	0.499 U	0.608
Potassium	P	9.55 B	5.06 B
Selenium	P	0.998 U	0.982 U
Silver	P	0.499 U	0.491 U
Sodium	P	29.9 U	29.5 U
Thallium	P	0.998 U	0.982 U
Vanadium	P	0.499 U	0.491 U
Zinc	P	13.2	0.731 B

ANALYTICAL METHOD

P - ICP

CV - Manual Cold Vapor AA

mg/Kg = milligrams per Kilogram.

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.

B = The reported value obtained was less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL.

U = The reported value obtained was less than the MDL or was not detected.

TABLE 7

**TCLP VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8260
mg/L**

**SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATOR\ PEL LABORATORIES, INC.**

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704

COMPOUND

1,1-Dichloroethene	0.01 U	0.01 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.01 U	0.01 U
2-Butanone (MEK)	0.05 U	0.05 U
Benzene	0.01 U	0.01 U
Carbon tetrachloride	0.01 U	0.01 U
Chlorobenzene	0.01 U	0.01 U
Chloroform	0.01 U	0.01 U
Tetrachloroethene	0.01 U	0.01 U
Trichloroethene	0.01 U	0.01 U
Vinyl Chloride	0.01 U	0.01 U

DILUTION:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	N/A	N/A
DATE ANALYZED:	11/28/07	11/28/07

Notes:

mg/L = Milligrams per Liter.

TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

TABLE 8

TCLP SEMIVOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8270
mg/L

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704

COMPOUND

Pyridine	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
2-Methylphenol	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
Hexachloroethane	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
4-Methylphenol	0.0217 U	0.0222 U
Nitrobenzene	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
Hexachlorobenzene	0.0087 U	0.00889 U
Pentachlorophenol	0.0435 U	0.0444 U

DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	11/29/07	11/29/07
DATE ANALYZED:	11/30/07	11/30/07

Notes:

mg/L = Milligrams per Liter.

TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

TABLE 9
TCLP PESTICIDES IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8081
mg/L

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704
ORGANIC ANALYTES		
Gamma-BHC (Lindane)	0.0001 U	0.00011 U
Heptachlor	0.000091 J	0.00011 U
Heptachlor Epoxide	0.0001 U	0.00011 U
Endrin	0.0001 U	0.00011 U
Methoxychlor	0.0001 U	0.00011 U
Chlordane	0.001 U	0.0011 U
Toxaphene	0.001 U	0.0011 U
DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	11/29/07	11/29/07
DATE ANALYZED:	11/30/07	11/30/07

Notes:

TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure.

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.

mg/L = Milligrams per Liter.

J = Indicates estimated value. It is used when the data indicates the presence of an analyte above the method detection limit (MDL) yet lower than the reporting limit.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

TABLE 10

**TCLP HERBICIDE IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 8151 TCLP
mg/L**

**SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.**

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704
<hr/>		
ORGANIC ANALYTES		
<hr/>		
2,4'-D	0.011 U	0.011 U
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.011 U	0.011 U
<hr/>		
DILUTION FACTOR:	10	10
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE EXTRACTED:	11/29/07	11/29/07
DATE ANALYZED:	11/29/07	11/29/07

Notes:

mg/L = Milligrams per Liter.

TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure.

U = Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The number adjacent to the "U" qualifier indicates the reporting limit for that analyte. The reporting limit can vary from sample to sample depending on dilution factors or the percent moisture adjustment when indicated.

TABLE 11

TCLP METALS IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD 6010B TCLP
mg/L

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: PEL LABORATORIES, INC.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	250815701	250815704
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
PERCENT SOLIDS:	NA	NA

INORGANIC ANALYTES	METHOD	DP-01	DP-02
Arsenic	P	0.15 U	0.15 U
Barium	P	1.2	0.62
Cadmium	P	0.00827 B	0.05 B
Chromium	P	0.1 U	0.1 B
Lead	P	0.15 U	0.15 U
Mercury	CV	0.002 U	0.002 U
Selenium	P	0.15 U	0.15 U
Silver	P	0.1 U	0.1 U

ANALYTICAL METHOD

P - ICP
CV - Manual Cold Vapor AA

Bolded results indicate a compound that was detected during sample analysis.
TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure.
mg/L = milligrams per Liter.
B = The reported value obtained was less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL.
U = The reported value obtained was less than the MDL or was not detected.

TABLE 12

TOTAL CYANIDE IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD SW9014
mg/kg

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM

DAS CASE: 0766F

LABORATORY: ACCURA Analytical Laboratory, Inc.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	13134-001	13134-002
<hr/>		
Cyanide	1.0 U	1.0 U
DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE ANALYZED:	11/27/07	11/27/07

Notes:

mg/Kg = milligrams per Kilogram.

U = The reported value obtained was less than the MDL or was not detected.

TABLE 13

**SULFIDE IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD EPA 376.1
mg/Kg**

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM

DAS CASE: 0766F

LABORATORY: ACCURA Analytical Laboratory, Inc.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	13134-001	13134-002

Sulfide	2.0 U	2.0 U
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DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE ANALYZED:	11/27/07	11/27/07

Notes:

mg/Kg = milligrams per Kilogram.

U = The reported value obtained was less than the MDL or was not detected.

TABLE 14

**pH IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD SW9045C
pH**

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN ROAD

DAS CASE: 0766F

LABORATORY: ACCURA Analytical Laboratory, Inc.

	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	13134-001	13134-002
<hr/>		
pH	6.70	7.80
DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE ANALYZED:	11/27/07	11/27/07

TABLE 15
FLASH POINT IN SOLID WASTE
METHOD SW1010
°F

SITE: SCOFIELDTOWN DRUM
DAS CASE: 0766F
LABORATORY: ACCURA Analytical Laboratory, Inc.

SAMPLE LOCATION:	DP-01	DP-02
SAMPLE NUMBER:	D18673	D18674
LABORATORY NUMBER:	13134-001	13134-002
Flash Point		
	>140	>140
DILUTION FACTOR:	1.0	1.0
DATE SAMPLED:	11/20/07	11/20/07
DATE ANALYZED:	11/28/07	11/28/07

Notes:
 °F = degrees Fahrenheit.
 > = greater than.

Table 16
Summary of Analytical Detection
For Scofieldtown Drum Site Solid Waste Samples
Collected by START on 20 November 2007

Parameter	DP-01	DP-02	TCLP Standards (mg/L)
VOCs			
Methylene Chloride	87.8 µg/Kg	1,440 µg/Kg	NA
Acetone	5,000,000 µg/Kg	ND	NA
2-Butanone (MEK)	63 µg/Kg	ND	NA
Carbon Tetrachloride	5,820 µg/Kg	ND	NA
Benzene	ND	384 µg/Kg	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	53.9 µg/Kg	ND	NA
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	17.1 µg/Kg	ND	NA
Toluene	26.6 µg/Kg	1,990 µg/Kg	NA
Ethylbenzene	2.8 J µg/Kg	87,400 µg/Kg	NA
Styrene	37.0 µg/Kg	1,490,000 µg/Kg	NA
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	1.2 J µg/Kg	18,000 µg/Kg	NA
Xylene (total)	3,120 J µg/Kg	8,430 µg/Kg	NA
Methyl Acetate	93.2 µg/Kg	ND	NA
SVOCs			
Phenol	65,600 J µg/Kg	6,360 J µg/Kg	NA
Napthalene	18,900 J µg/Kg	ND	NA
2-Methylnapthalene	32,800 J µg/Kg	ND	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	389,000 µg/Kg	ND	NA
Butylbenzylphthalate	92,600 µg/Kg	ND	NA
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	252,000 µg/Kg	ND	NA
Acetophenone	20,200 J µg/Kg	207,000 µg/Kg	NA
Benzaldehyde	ND	467,000 µg/Kg	NA
Pesticides			
Heptachlor	110 P µg/Kg	ND	NA
Endosulfan	ND	25 P µg/Kg	NA
TCLP Pesticides			
Heptachlor	0.000091 J mg/L	ND	0.008 mg/L
PCBs			
Aroclor-1248	6,800 µg/Kg	ND	NA
Metals			
Aluminum	17 mg/Kg	7.98 B mg/Kg	NA
Antimony	0.382 B mg/Kg	ND	NA
Barium	10.7 mg/Kg	0.244 B mg/Kg	NA
Cadmium	0.061 B mg/Kg	0.0737 B mg/Kg	NA
Calcium	40.2 mg/Kg	63.2 mg/Kg	NA
Chromium	ND	0.221 B mg/Kg	NA
Cobalt	ND	0.173 B mg/Kg	NA
Copper	0.734 mg/Kg	1.26 mg/Kg	NA
Iron	232 mg/Kg	3,270 mg/Kg	NA

Table 16
Summary of Analytical Detection
For Scofieldtown Drum Site Solid Waste Samples
Collected by START on 20 November 2007

Parameter	DP-01	DP-02	TCLP Standards (mg/L)
Metals			
Magnesium	7.59 B mg/Kg	8.77 B mg/Kg	NA
Manganese	2.61 mg/Kg	23.1 mg/Kg	NA
Mercury	0.149 mg/Kg	ND	NA
Nickel	ND	0.608 mg/Kg	NA
Potassium	9.55 B mg/Kg	5.06 B mg/Kg	NA
Zinc	13.2 mg/Kg	0.731 B mg/Kg	NA
TCLP Metals			
Barium	1.2 mg/L	0.62 mg/L	100 mg/L
Cadmium	0.00827 B mg/L	ND	1.0 mg/L
pH			
pH	6.7	7.8	NA
Flashpoint			
Flash Point	>140 °F	>140 °F	NA

Notes:

- µg/Kg = Micrograms Per Kilogram.
- mg/L = Milligrams Per Liter.
- mg/Kg = Milligrams Per Kilogram.
- TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure.
- ND = Not Detected.
- NA = Not Applicable.
- ° = Degrees.
- F = Fahrenheit.
- J = Indicates estimated value. It is used when the data indicates the presence of an analyte above the method detection limit yet lower than the reporting limit.
- P = Used for pesticide/Aroclor target analytes where there is greater than 25% difference for the detected concentration between the two Gas Chromatograph (GC) columns.
- B = The reported value obtained was less than the reporting limit but greater than or equal to the method detection limit.
- VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds.
- SVOCs = Semivolatile Organic Compounds.
- PCBs = Polychlorinated Biphenyls.

Appendix D

Chain-of-Custody Record

