

**VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE STATUS REPORT
FORMER VULCAN PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS
DALTON PLANT**

by

**Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
Greenville, South Carolina**

for

**Legacy Vulcan Corp.
Birmingham, Alabama**

**File No. 37848-007
15 August 2014**

Haley & Aldrich, Inc.
501 River Street
Suite 100
Greenville, SC 29601

Tel: 864.214.8750
Fax: 864.242.9140
HaleyAldrich.com



15 August 2014
File No. 37848-007

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
Response & Remediation Program
2 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive, SE
Suite 1054
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Attention: Mr. Kevin Collins, Geologist

Subject: Voluntary Compliance Status Report
Former Vulcan Performance Chemicals Dalton Plant
HSI Site No. 10770

Dear Mr. Collins:

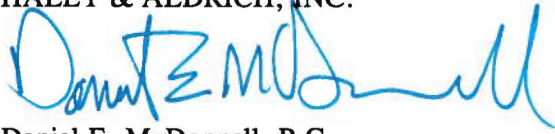
On behalf of Legacy Vulcan Corp. (LVC), Haley & Aldrich, Inc. is submitting this letter and accompanying report for the former Vulcan Performance Chemicals Dalton Plant (Hazardous Site Inventory No. 10770). Enclosed are an original and two (2) CD-ROM copies of the Voluntary Remediation Program Compliance Status Report (CSR). This CSR summarizes the existing groundwater conditions on the subject property and is submitted in lieu of the Third Annual Progress Report and completes the Voluntary Remediation Program corrective action process per the application approved on July 31, 2012.

As stated in the VRP Application, submitted to EPD on 27 January 2012, delineation and remediation at the property is complete. There are no chemicals of concern in soil and the one chemical of concern identified in groundwater (lead) is now below the maximum contaminant level. In general, lead concentrations in groundwater steadily declined following remedial activities in 2008, and, beginning in 2011, lead was reported below the MCL in samples collected from all wells, except MW-21. For the two most recent sampling events, analytical reports of samples collected from MW-21 have included results below the MCL of 0.015 mg/l. As discussed in the meeting with EPD on March 18, 2014, the duplicate sample collected from MW-21 in April 2013, had a reported concentration of lead below the MCL. In April 2014, the annual monitoring was conducted and the analytical report of the sample collected from MW-21 confirmed lead is no longer present in groundwater above the MCL. (Table IV of the attached report)

On behalf of LVC, Haley & Aldrich respectfully requests the EPD delist this site from the Hazardous Site Inventory. If you have any questions regarding this CSR, please contact Carleton Degges/LVC at (205) 298-3063 or myself at (864) 214-8754.

Georgia Environmental Protection Division
15 August 2014
Page 2

Sincerely yours,
HALEY & ALDRICH, INC.



Daniel E. McDonnell, P.G.
Senior Project Manager

Enclosures

c: Douglas E. Cloud – Kazmarek Mowrey Cloud Laseter LLP
Carleton Degges – LVC

COMPLIANCE STATUS CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that this report and all attachments were prepared under my direction in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Based on my review of the findings of this report with respect to the risk reduction standards of the Rules for Hazardous Site Response, Rule 391-3-19-.07, I have determined that this site/property is in compliance with Type 1 risk reduction standards.


[NAME]


Date

Senior Vice President
[TITLE]

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST CERTIFICATION

I certify that I am a qualified groundwater scientist who has received a post-graduate degree in the natural sciences, and have sufficient training and experience in groundwater hydrology and related fields, as demonstrated by state registration and completion of accredited university courses that enable me to make sound professional judgments regarding groundwater monitoring and contaminant fate and transport. I further certify that this Compliance Status Report prepared for Legacy Vulcan Corp. for the former Vulcan Performance Chemicals site, located in Dalton, Georgia, was prepared by myself and appropriate qualified subordinates working under my direction.


Daniel E. McDonnell, P.G.
Georgia Professional Geologist Registration No. 002083

8/15/14
Date

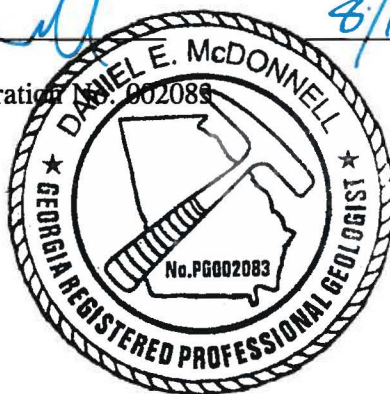


TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COMPLIANCE STATUS CERTIFICATION	i
PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST CERTIFICATION	ii
LIST OF TABLES	iv
LIST OF FIGURES	iv
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Objective	1
1.2 CSR Format	1
2. FACILITY HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS	2
2.1 Previous Investigations	2
2.2 Hydrogeologic Setting	3
2.3 Source Description	4
2.4 Extent of Lead in Groundwater	5
3. HYDROGEOLOGIC FRAMEWORK	6
3.1 Geochemistry	6
3.1.1 Cation Exchange Capacity	6
3.1.2 Geochemical Modeling	7
3.2 Lead Fate and Transport	8
4. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RECEPTORS	9
4.1 Potential Receptors and Exposure Pathways	9
4.1.1 Environmental Media	9
4.1.2 Exposure Pathways and Potential Human Receptors	9
4.1.3 Exposure Pathways and Potential Ecological Receptors	10
4.2 Point of Exposure and Point of Demonstration Well	10
5. RISK REDUCTION STANDARDS (RRS)	11
6. SUMMARY	12

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDIX A – Analytical Summary Documents (September 2006)

APPENDIX B – Groundwater Sampling Field Notes (April 2014)

APPENDIX C – Laboratory Analytical Reports (April 2014)

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title
I	Water Level Elevations – April 8, 2014
II	Groundwater Sampling Results – April 2014
III	Summary of Lead Concentrations in Groundwater (1996 – 2007)
IV	Summary of Lead Concentrations in Groundwater (2008 – 2014)

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.	Title
1	Site Location Map
2	Monitoring Well Locations
3	Water Table Configuration and Lead Concentration
4	Cross-Sections A - A', B - B'
5	pH vs. Eh Diagram

1. INTRODUCTION

This Voluntary Compliance Status Report (CSR) for the former Vulcan Performance Chemicals Dalton Plant (Hazardous Site Inventory #10770, the Site) is submitted by Haley & Aldrich, Inc. (Haley & Aldrich) on behalf of Legacy Vulcan Corp. (LVC). The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) formally accepted LVC as a participant in the Georgia Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) for this qualifying property in the letter dated 31 July 2012.

1.1 Objective

The objective of this CSR is to confirm and document consistency of corrective actions with the provisions, purposes, standards, and policies of the VRP, and to certify compliance of the property with the applicable cleanup standards. The CSR summarizes data obtained from investigations that have been completed since the CSR Addendum was submitted by CH2MHill in November 2008.

1.2 CSR Format

Consistent with EPD Guidance, the format and content of this CSR is as follows:

1. **Introduction** – General introduction to the report and statement of the objective.
2. **Facility History and Previous Investigation** - Description of the Site and facility ownership including a summary of previous investigations, hydrogeologic setting, source description, and extent of lead in groundwater.
3. **Hydrogeologic Framework** – Summary of fate and transport of lead in groundwater, including the results of geochemical modeling.
4. **Identification of Potential Receptors** – Discussion of potential receptors and exposure pathways, including point of exposure and point of demonstration.
5. **Risk Reduction Standards (RRS)** – Comparison of the Type I RRS to current conditions, including certification of compliance with the RRS.
6. **Summary** – Summary of documented findings.

2. FACILITY HISTORY AND PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

The facility was initially developed and owned by Mayo Chemical Company and operated under the name Farm and Industrial Chemical Company. Mayo sold the facility to a business unit of LVC in 1996. In 2003, Lynx Chemical Group purchased the facility and in July 2007, the facility was sold to Harcros Chemicals Inc. (Harcros). The Site continues to be used as a chemical manufacturing facility operated by Harcros.

Harcros' address is as follows:

Harcros Chemicals Inc.
134 Phelps Rd. SE
Dalton, GA 30720

The Site is comprised of approximately 27-acres and is located at 134 Phelps Road in the City of Dalton, Whitfield County, Georgia (Figure 1). The Site is bordered to the north by Corporate Drive, to the east by railroad tracks, to the south by undeveloped land, and to the west by South Dixie Road. The Site is zoned for heavy manufacturing and is surrounded by properties that are zoned for either heavy manufacturing or general commercial.

The active manufacturing area of the on-Site facility is located in the northeastern portion of the property and consists of an office building, a maintenance building, warehouses, manufacturing buildings, aboveground tank farms, and two pretreatment lagoons. The developed portion of the property is fenced and access is restricted.

2.1 Previous Investigations

The Site underwent a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) Preliminary Assessment in 1987. Beginning in 1996, environmental assessments associated with property transactions were conducted. Details of the environmental assessments were described in the 2008 CSR Addendum.

Lead was detected at a concentration of 0.044 milligrams per liter (mg/L), which was greater than the Hazardous Site Response Act (HSRA) notification concentration of 0.015 mg/L. A Release Notification was submitted to EPD in June 2003 for lead in groundwater. Based on the Release Notification, the Site was listed on the Hazardous Site Inventory (HSI) in September 2003. EPD notified Lynx Chemical Group LLC of the listing and cited the presence of lead, nickel, and beryllium in groundwater at concentrations above the HSRA notification levels. However, the groundwater pathway score that resulted in the Site being listed was based on the evaluation of lead.

Additional soil and groundwater investigations were conducted in 2006 to support development of a HSRA Corrective Action Plan. In 2006, 14 soil samples were collected at eight boring locations and three new (temporary) monitoring wells were installed and sampled along with four existing monitoring wells. The results of this work were summarized in a report submitted to EPD on 7 September 2006. The summary tables from the September 2006 submittal are included in Appendix A. These summary tables provide a comprehensive overview of metals concentrations in soil and groundwater samples collected onsite from 1996 through 2006. The corresponding data point location map for these samples, also from the September 2006 report, is included in Appendix A.

A HSRA CSR was submitted to EPD on 31 July 2007. An interim corrective action/excavation was completed in July 2008 (information is provided in Section 2.3 of this CSR). Monitoring wells that were abandoned during excavation activities were replaced with MW-17, MW-18, MW-19, and MW-20 in 2008. A CSR Addendum, which included a summary of the interim corrective action, was submitted to EPD on 11 November 2008. That submittal concluded that the Site was in compliance with applicable RRSs for soil but not in compliance with the applicable RRS for lead in groundwater.

Routine groundwater monitoring has been ongoing since 2008. Two monitoring wells were installed in August 2011 to replace destroyed/abandoned wells MW-12 and MW-3D. The replacement wells were designated MW-22D and MW-23 and were installed at the locations shown on Figure 2 to monitor the extent of lead in groundwater. Monitoring well MW-22D was installed adjacent to MW-21 (the only well at the time where lead was detected above RRS) to a depth of approximately 37 feet below ground surface (bgs), 19 feet below auger refusal, to provide vertical delineation data.

Groundwater monitoring results were documented in Annual Reports submitted on 29 October 2009, 29 November 2010, and 30 November 2011. An application requesting that the Site be entered into the VRP was submitted to the EPD on 27 January 2012. EPD reviewed the applications and in a letter dated 31 July 2012 formally approved the application and accepted the Site into the VRP. The approval letter provided a schedule for semi-annual sampling and progress reporting. In January 2013, EPD agreed to reduce the monitoring and reporting frequency from semi-annual to annual.

The first Annual Progress Report was submitted in January 2013 and included a discussion of the analytical results from samples collected in April 2012. A second Annual Progress Report was submitted in January 2014, focusing on the April 2013 sampling event. In accordance with the approved VRP application, the April 2013 groundwater monitoring event included sample collection at monitoring wells MW-19, MW-21, and MW-23, with laboratory analysis for lead.

Groundwater samples were most recently collected in April 2014 and the results are included in this CSR. As in other events, samples were collected using low-flow methods. Prior to sample collection, water levels and field parameters, including pH, temperature, conductivity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, and oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), were measured and recorded on purge logs (provided in Appendix B). Groundwater samples were submitted to Analytical Environmental Services, Inc. and analyzed for lead by EPA Method 6010C. The analytical results are discussed in Section 2.4 and the laboratory analytical reports are provided in Appendix C.

2.2 Hydrogeologic Setting

The Site is situated in a valley within the Valley and Ridge Physiographic Province. The predominant rocks in the area of the Site are shale and limestone/dolomite of the Conasauga Group (Cambrian). The residual soils present in this area were formed by normal chemical and physical weathering of the parent rock types and are referred to as saprolite. The typical saprolite soil profile consists of clayey soils near the ground surface, transitioning to sandy silts and silty sands that typically contain increasing amounts of rock fragments (shale and limestone) with depth. Depth to the top of rock varies at the Site but generally occurs between 10 and 20 feet. Zones of gravel-sized, partially weathered rock have been observed distributed throughout the otherwise predominantly silty material.

Groundwater occurs under unconfined conditions in the overburden. Although appreciable amounts of groundwater may occur in the limestone/dolomite bedrock units, there is generally minimal flow. Within the water table aquifer, the direction of groundwater flow is controlled by the local topography:

recharge occurs in upland areas with discharge to surface water. Flow within the bedrock (especially the limestone/dolomite units) is controlled to a large degree by fracture systems with recharge of the bedrock units originating from the overlying saprolite.

The developed portion of the Site is relatively flat, with a slight topographic gradient to the south and west. Site surface water includes a stream in the northwest corner of the Site. The stream flows off-Site along the southern boundary of the property.

Groundwater monitoring has been performed at the Site since 1996 with regularly scheduled routine groundwater monitoring events occurring since 2008. A potentiometric surface map based on water level data from the most recent sampling event (April 2014) is included as Figure 3. A summary of April 2014 water level elevations is provided in Table I. Based on these water level data, groundwater flow at the Site is interpreted to be to the south and west.

Hydrogeologic cross sections depicting subsurface hydrogeologic conditions are shown in Figure 4. Cross-section A-A', in Figure 4, is oriented along the groundwater flow path through the area excavated in July 2008. Cross section B-B', in Figure 4, is oriented perpendicular to the flow path, also through the excavated area.

The hydraulic conductivity of the shallow aquifer has been estimated from slug tests conducted at several monitoring wells. The results indicate that the hydraulic conductivity of the shallow aquifer ranges from approximately 1.5×10^{-4} centimeters per second (cm/sec) in silty material to approximately 2.2×10^{-2} cm/sec at wells where gravel zones were encountered. Hydraulic conductivity in bedrock is approximately 1.2×10^{-2} cm/sec. Based on these measurements, estimated values of groundwater flow velocity at the Site range from 11 feet per year (ft/yr) in saprolite to 800 ft/yr in bedrock and more than 1,000 ft/yr in saprolite where zones of gravel are present.

2.3 Source Description

Concentrations of lead in groundwater above the Type 1 RRS were documented at the Site; however, there are no known releases of lead or lead-containing substances. Personnel of a previous Site owner recalled a release of sodium hydroxide, many years ago, that caused a localized, elevated pH in groundwater. The resulting change in geochemical conditions likely induced mobilization of naturally-occurring lead from native soil to groundwater.

The conclusion that lead in groundwater originated from naturally-occurring lead in soil is supported by multiple lines of evidence including analytical results obtained from soil samples taken from borings across the Site, where the average concentration of lead was 12.3 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). This average value is consistent with regional studies for Georgia, which reports an average background soil range of lead from 10.3 to 18.7 mg/kg (USGS, 2001¹). In addition, lead was present in groundwater samples collected during the early phases of the investigation at levels above the RRS in a localized area, defined by monitoring wells MW-1, TMW-12, TMW-13, and TMW-14 (these wells have since been abandoned but their locations are shown on the map included in Appendix A).

Following discovery of the elevated groundwater pH, personnel of a previous Site owner reportedly introduced sodium bicarbonate to the subsurface as a buffering agent to neutralize the pH. The

¹ USGS, 2001. Geochemical Landscapes of the Conterminous United States - New Map Presentations for 22 Elements. N. Gustavsson, B. Bølviken, D.B. Smith, and R.C. Severson. U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1648. U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey. November, 2001.

application of sodium bicarbonate was successful in neutralizing the pH; however, it did not correct all of the geochemical conditions responsible for lead concentrations above the Type 1 RRS in groundwater. Previous soil sampling conducted in this area did not identify a source of lead or exceedances of soil cleanup standards. This appears to verify the report of a sodium hydroxide release as described above, and not of a chemical release containing lead.

To eliminate concerns regarding an ongoing release or a buried source of lead, an interim corrective action was completed in 2008 in the area of the sodium hydroxide release. The interim corrective action consisted of an excavation to a depth of 15 feet bgs at which point bedrock was encountered. Excavated soil was transported directly from the excavation to dump trucks and then transported to the Old Dixie Sanitary Landfill in Whitfield County. In an effort to enhance attenuation of lead in groundwater, a soil amendment (Enviroblend[®]) was added between layers of backfill up to the approximate depth of the water table.

Groundwater sampling conducted later in 2008, indicated lead was present in groundwater above the Type 1 RRS within the excavation area, but only at MW-19. Samples from a downgradient monitoring well installed later in 2008 (MW-21, located approximately 200 feet downgradient from the excavated area) also exceeded the Type 1 RRS for lead.

2.4 Extent of Lead in Groundwater

Analytical results for samples collected in April 2014 are summarized in Table II. Lead was not present above the laboratory detection limit (0.010 mg/L) in any of the samples. The historical concentrations of lead in groundwater samples collected at the Site are summarized in Tables III and IV. Lead concentrations are also included on both the potentiometric surface map (Figure 3) and the hydrogeological cross-sections (Figure 4).

The observations and trends in lead concentrations support the conclusion that lead in groundwater, above the MCL, was caused by a change in geochemical conditions following the subsurface introduction of sodium compounds that resulted in an ion exchange of naturally occurring lead from soil, at an elevated pH (a detailed discussion is provided in the following sections). The data support that lead concentrations have attenuated due to natural subsurface geochemical conditions that were enhanced by the application of a soil amendment during the interim corrective action, conducted in 2008. As a result of these processes, analytical results of collected groundwater samples no longer report detections of lead above the Type I RRS.

3. HYDROGEOLOGIC FRAMEWORK

As presented in the VRP Application, a Conceptual Site Model (CSM) developed for the Site portrays the environmental system, including the physical, chemical, and biological processes that affect the source, transport, and fate of lead through the subsurface to potential environmental receptors via potential exposure pathways. The CSM was developed to depict Site geology, hydrogeology, and subsurface geochemical conditions and used to evaluate how these factors affect the environmental fate and transport of lead compounds in groundwater. The CSM illustrates how, over a period of time, lead was mobilized from soil due to the presence of sodium hydroxide. The CSM further depicts lead re-adsorbing to soil following the buffering of impacted groundwater. A graphical representation of the CSM was included in the VRP application and was updated in previous Annual Progress Reports. The CSM graphic is not included in this CSR as there are no longer any exceedances of the lead RRS.

3.1 Geochemistry

In addition to the metals analyses, samples collected from monitoring wells MW-19, MW-21, and MW-23 during the April 2012 event were analyzed for select indicator parameters (total alkalinity, carbonate/bicarbonate alkalinity, chloride, and sulfate). The results of indicator parameter testing were used in the evaluation of geochemical interactions in Site groundwater that influence or otherwise control the environmental fate and transport of lead. The evaluation included a review of Site-specific data as well as available literature, and the use of geochemical computer modeling software (Geochemist's Workbench Essentials, Version 4.0, Rockware, Inc.) to evaluate the potential for lead compounds to migrate within groundwater. The model output was then used to assess monitored natural attenuation as an appropriate remedial option.

The mobility of lead from soil to groundwater depends on solubility and geochemical form, which is a function of site-specific soil chemistry. Many complex factors affect migration of lead in soils and the key documented factor in determining mobility is the chemical form (speciation). Speciation is affected by a host of site-specific variables including soil acidity (pH), redox potential (Eh), complexation and/or precipitation with natural electrolytes (e.g. sulfate/sulfide, carbonate), co-precipitation with abundantly occurring metal oxides (e.g. Al, Fe, Mn), and the type and amount of organic matter contained in the soil. Soil conditions can vary greatly from location to location, but the primary factor governing the mobility of lead in soil and groundwater (assuming pH ranges typical of natural systems) is its relatively low solubility.

Two non-related evaluation methods were used to investigate mobility of lead at the Site. First, a simple soil adsorption capacity solution was derived, followed by a more sophisticated geochemical model. Both are described below.

3.1.1 Cation Exchange Capacity

The adsorption capacity of a soil, estimated by the number and types of binding sites available, is measured as the "cation exchange capacity" (CEC). The CEC is the capacity of soil to exchange cations between soil and groundwater (soil porewater). CEC is often used as a measure of soil fertility and nutrient retention capacity; however, in environmental chemistry, CEC provides a basic measure of the capacity of the soil to bind cations such as lead.

Researchers have studied many soils and used multivariate regression models in an attempt to predict the ability of soils to bind lead via CEC². A simplified version of the referenced multiple linear regression equation, using pH and CEC, is as follows:

$$\text{Soil Pb Adsorption Maximum (umol/gram)} = 2.81 \times \text{CEC (meq/100g)} + 10.7 \times \text{pH} - 49.3$$

Based on data obtained from the Whitfield County U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (<http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>), the soils at the Site are classified as silty loams, with a reported CEC that ranges between 6.9 and 13.1 meq/100 grams. Inserting these values into the above equation, and assuming the soil pH reflects the pH of the groundwater (mean = 6.91 s.u., based on September 2011 groundwater sampling), results in a maximum soil lead absorption capacity ranging from 44 to 61 umol/gram of soil. This absorption capacity equates to a lead concentration in soil of between 9,100 to 12,700 mg/kg. The natural background concentration of lead in soil at the Site is approximately 20 mg/kg and the calculated lead adsorption indicates excess capacity for the soil to adsorb lead from groundwater following pH equilibration. Excess soil binding capacity, calculated as CEC, effectively prevents lead compounds from migrating beyond the Site boundary via groundwater.

3.1.2 Geochemical Modeling

To further evaluate lead mobility, geochemical modeling was performed. Model inputs utilized both the concentration of lead reported from samples collected in September 2011 and the geochemical ‘activities’ of various groundwater parameters that are known to affect the solubility of lead in aqueous systems. Laboratory data were obtained from wells MW-4, MW-5, MW-18, MW-21, and MW-23 for input into the geochemical model. Analytical results used as input into the model included dissolved lead, alkalinity (total and bicarbonate), chloride, silica, sulfate, and sulfide. Field parameters from the September 2011 sampling event were also used, including temperature, specific conductivity, pH, dissolved oxygen, ORP, and turbidity.

Groundwater pH measured across the Site indicates the geochemistry of the vadose zone soils is within a normal range (6.27 to 7.13 s.u.). Typical for the region, where the parent rocks are shale and limestone/dolomite, the reported bicarbonate alkalinity (HCO_3^-) was essentially equivalent to total alkalinity (as calcium carbonate equivalents). Dissolved (or ‘free’) lead in groundwater (as Pb^{2+}) is not expected due to the likelihood of ionic bonding resulting in lead carbonate (PbCO_3). Adjusting for actual concentrations of chloride, carbonate, and sulfate, the geochemical species of lead predicted to be the most stable is PbCO_3 . (Figure 5) Lead carbonate is sparingly soluble at pH conditions above 6.5 s.u. (mean for the Site is 6.9 s.u.) and alkalinity is greater than 30 mg/L (mean for the Site is 278 mg/L). This confirms the finding that excess lead (dissolved Pb^{2+}) adsorbs to soil as groundwater migrates.

² Hassett, J.J., 1974. Capacity of selected Illinois soils to remove lead from aqueous solutions. Commun. Soil Sci. Plant Anal., 5, 499-505.; Zimdahl, R.L. and Skogerboe, R.K., 1977. Behavior of lead in soil. Environ. Sci. Technol. 11, 1202-1207.

3.2 Lead Fate and Transport

Considering the available information, the geochemical processes that resulted in detections of lead in well MW-21 are likely the result of:

1. A historic subsurface release of sodium hydroxide that created a high groundwater pH in a localized area. The alkaline conditions caused desorption of naturally-occurring lead in soil via cation exchange with sodium. This desorption resulted in an imbalance of lead ions in groundwater and the subsequent formation of lead carbonate and/or lead hydroxide as suggested by the geochemical modeling. Lead hydroxide and lead carbonate are slightly soluble under the existing (normal) pH/Eh conditions at the Site.
2. The high pH groundwater was discovered years later and groundwater in the immediate area was then buffered with sodium bicarbonate. Although the pH was neutralized, the additional sodium may have caused supplemental dissolution of more lead, again via cation exchange. Additional lead carbonate likely formed when the lead hydroxide reacted with the sodium bicarbonate.
3. The contribution of sodium from both the sodium hydroxide (NaOH) and the sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3^-), as well as the presence of lead bound to solubilized (dissolved) organic carbon, held lead in solution as a colloid (USEPA, 2007³).
4. As the lead (inorganic and organically bound colloidal) migrated in groundwater, the neutral groundwater pH, combined with the subsurface forces of advection/dispersion, was sufficient to allow the normal cation exchange capacity of the downgradient soils to re-adsorb the lead. This condition is supported by the steady decrease in lead concentration observed at MW-19 and at MW-21.

The geochemical modeling predicted a minimally-soluble form of lead (PbCO_3) in Site groundwater. Geochemical conditions at the Site, combined with a generally low hydraulic conductivity and an abundance of silts and clays with high cation binding capacity in the overburden, support the conclusion that Site soils have re-adsorbed lead thereby restricting movement of dissolved lead in groundwater. As predicted by the model, groundwater with higher than background lead concentrations re-adsorbs to soil, without active remediation. The model accuracy was confirmed at well MW-21 where the detected lead concentration decreased below the RRS without additional remedial activities.

³ USEPA, 2007. Monitored Natural Attenuation of Inorganic Contaminants in Ground Water. Volume 2: Assessment for Non-Radionuclides Including Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, Lead, Nickel, Nitrate, Perchlorate, and Selenium. US Environmental Protection Agency, National Risk Management Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, Cincinnati, OH. EPA/600/R-07/140. October 2007.

4. IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL RECEPTORS

4.1 Potential Receptors and Exposure Pathways

Land use at the Site and contiguous parcels is classified as industrial and commercial. Dalton Utilities supplies potable water to all developed properties in the area, including the Site. The possible exposure pathways to Site groundwater were evaluated for environmental media, and human and ecological receptors. The results of the evaluation are discussed below.

4.1.1 Environmental Media

- Lead is not present in Site soils above the RRS.
- Soil gas is not a medium of concern for exposure to lead.
- Groundwater is present under unconfined conditions and is controlled by topography. Analytical results from the most recent round of sampling (April 2014) indicate lead is not present above the laboratory reporting limit. Previously, lead concentrations above the RRS were determined to be limited to the uppermost portion of the surficial aquifer and did not migrate downward vertically into the deeper portion of the surficial aquifer.
- Surface water on the Site includes an unnamed small creek that flows northwest to southeast through the undeveloped portion of the property and offsite. The developed portion of the site is primarily paved and stormwater runoff from the production and chemical storage areas is directed into drains that discharge to the facility's pretreatment lagoons and ultimately to the Dalton Utilities sanitary sewer.

4.1.2 Exposure Pathways and Potential Human Receptors

- Dalton Utilities provides water service to the facility. Potable use of groundwater is an incomplete exposure pathway as there is no use of groundwater onsite.
- The nearest groundwater extraction well is more than 3,000 feet, and not downgradient, from the previous lead detections in groundwater. Lead is no longer present in groundwater at concentrations above the RRS. Therefore, migration of lead in groundwater to downgradient receptors is considered an incomplete exposure pathway.
- The water table varies from 4 to 16 feet bgs at the Site. In the localized area where lead has previously been detected in groundwater above the RRS, the depth to water is approximately 10 feet bgs. A future construction worker could be potentially exposed to groundwater through incidental contact (ingestion or dermal contact) should development include the excavation of soil to depths beneath the water table, water is accumulated into the excavation, and construction workers have contact with the accumulated water; however, it is unlikely an excavation in this area would intersect the water table. Regardless, lead is no longer detected in groundwater at concentrations above the RRS. Therefore exposure to future construction workers is considered an incomplete pathway.

- At the Site, there is no complete exposure pathway of groundwater, exhibiting concentrations of lead above the RRS, to surface water. The nearest surface water is approximately 650 feet downgradient from MW-21. Based on groundwater measurements and Site-specific geochemical modeling, dissolved lead has attenuated prior to reaching surface water. Additionally, the onsite creek is located in an undeveloped portion of the site where there is limited possibility of human contact with surface water or sediment.

4.1.3 Exposure Pathways and Potential Ecological Receptors

- Other than native soil, there are no known or documented sources of lead at the Site. Habitat conditions at the Site are, in general, not suitable for the threatened and endangered species for Whitfield County identified by the USFWS. Based on visual assessment of the creek, the quality of the aquatic habitat is moderate. As indicated previously, no complete exposure pathway from groundwater, exhibiting concentrations of lead above the RRS, to surface water occurs at the Site because lead has attenuated prior to reaching the creek, approximately 650 feet down-gradient from MW-21. Therefore, the potential for exposure to lead in groundwater, surface water, and sediments is expected to be minimal because no complete exposure pathway exists.

4.2 Point of Exposure and Point of Demonstration Well

EPD requested a *point of exposure* be identified that is the nearest of the following locations:

- (A) The closest existing downgradient drinking water supply well;
- (B) The likely nearest future location of a downgradient drinking water supply well where public supply water is not currently available and is not likely to be made available within the foreseeable future; or
- (C) The hypothetical point of drinking water exposure located at a distance of 1,000 feet downgradient from the delineated site contamination.

The closest existing water supply well is not directly downgradient, and is approximately 3,000 feet from the Site. This closest water supply well is not known to be a drinking water source as a public water supply is available for the area. As a default, the *point of exposure* for the Site is the property line downgradient/cross gradient of monitoring well MW-21).

EPD also requested a *point of demonstration well* to be identified, consisting of a “monitoring well located between the source of site groundwater contamination and the actual or estimated downgradient point of exposure”. Monitoring well MW-23 (Figure 2) is selected as the *point of demonstration well*.

Based on the evaluation presented in Section 4.1, there are no potentially complete exposure pathways at the Site.

5. RISK REDUCTION STANDARDS (RRS)

Soil - There have been no known releases of lead or lead containing substances at the Site. Lead concentrations in soil are within the range of background concentrations

Groundwater - The RRS for the point of exposure and the point of demonstration well is the published (Type 1) RRS value for lead in groundwater (0.015 mg/L). The lead concentration reported at the point of demonstration well (MW-23) is below the MCL and indicates the Site is in compliance with the Type 1 RRS. Consistent with, and as a result of, the fate and transport mechanisms known to effectively attenuate the migration of lead in groundwater, the Site is also in compliance with regard to the point of exposure (the property line).

6. SUMMARY

In summary, and based on the foregoing discussion, the following findings have been documented.

- In isolated areas, concentrations of metals in soil exceed established background concentrations; however, previous investigations indicate no releases exceeding a reportable quantity and no additional work is required.
- Currently there are no regulated substances in Site groundwater above MCLs.
- Lead was previously present in Site groundwater above the MCL and was adequately delineated. Lead concentrations have decreased over time and are no longer present at concentrations above the laboratory reporting limits.
- There have been no known releases of lead or lead containing substances at the Site. The source of lead in groundwater is believed to be related to a sodium hydroxide release that resulted in mobilization of naturally occurring lead from soil to groundwater.
- An interim corrective action was completed to enhance attenuation of lead mobilized by a change in geochemistry.
- The geochemistry of the Site subsurface supports natural attenuation of lead in groundwater. The process resulted in the re-adsorption to soil of naturally occurring lead that had been dissolved in groundwater. The natural attenuation mechanisms were verified by the fate and transport analysis.
- There are no remaining potential exposure pathways for lead in groundwater
- Lead concentrations in groundwater do not exceed the Type 1 RRS at the identified point of exposure and at the point of demonstration well.

In conclusion, this CSR confirms consistency of the corrective actions with the provisions, purposes, standards, and policies of the VRP, and it is certified that the Site is in compliance with applicable RRS.

LVC will comply with the applicable public participation requirements for this CSR within the regulated timeframe. Haley & Aldrich respectfully requests that EPD issue a decision of concurrence with this CSR and that activities for removing the Site from the HSI proceed accordingly.

TABLES

TABLE I
SUMMARY OF GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS
April 8, 2014
FORMER VULCAN PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS PLANT - DALTON, GA

Well No.	Top of Casing (ft msl)	Depth to Water (ft below TOC)	Elevation (ft msl)
MW-4	712.26	1.48	710.78
MW-5	713.68	5.40	708.28
MW-6	702.78	1.94	700.84
MW-7	712.69	4.06	708.63
MW-8	711.81	3.65	708.16
MW-13	705.92	2.23	703.69
MW-14	711.05	2.96	708.09
MW-15	710.08	4.30	705.78
MW-16	702.42	1.69	700.73
MW-17	711.95	3.89	708.06
MW-18	711.74	3.65	708.09
MW-19	711.62	3.41	708.21
MW-20	710.91	2.88	708.03
MW-21	709.84	4.53	705.31
MW-22D	710.00	4.74	705.26
MW-23	708.41	5.10	703.31
TMW-19	715.43	14.70	700.73

TABLE II
GROUNDWATER SAMPLING RESULTS
April 8, 2014
FORMER VULCAN PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS PLANT - DALTON, GA

WELL NO.	Lead (mg/L)	Temp (Deg C)	Conductivity (uS/cm)	pH (SU)	DO (mg/L)	ORP (mV)	Eh** (mV)	Turbidity (NTU)
MW-19	<0.0100	14.42	1113	9.17	0.46	213.6	413.6	3.80
MW-19 DUP	<0.0100	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-21	<0.0100	15.43	462	6.52	0.76	198.6	398.6	10.10
MW-23	<0.0100	14.68	966	6.82	0.64	50.2	250.2	1.79
RRS*	0.015*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

NOTES:

MW-19 DUP is a duplicate from MW-19

* Type 1 Risk Reduction Standard

**Eh value calculated by adding 200 mv to the ORP reading.

TABLE III
SUMMARY OF LEAD CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER (mg/L)
1996 - 2007
FORMER VULCAN PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS PLANT - DALTON, GA

Well	February-96	April-03	May-03	July-03	March-06	May-06	August-06	July-07
TMW-2	0.088							
TMW-3	BDL							
TMW-5	BDL							
TMW-8	BDL							
TMW-9	BDL							
TMW-10	BDL							
TMW-11	BDL							
TMW-12						<0.010		
TMW-13						<0.010		
TMW-14						<0.010		
TMW-15								<0.001
TMW-16								0.00162
TMW-17								<0.001
TMW-18								<0.001
TMW-21								<0.001
B-1		0.011						
B-2		0.026						
B-6		<0.010						
B-7		<0.010						
B-10		0.095						
B-11		<0.010						
B-12		<0.010						
B-13		<0.010						
B-14		<0.010						
B-15		<0.010						
B-16		<0.010						
B-17		<0.010						
B-18		<0.010						
B-19		<0.010						
MW-1			0.044	0.089	0.199		0.200	0.243
MW-2				<0.001				
MW-3D						<0.010		
MW-4						<0.010		
MW-5						<0.010		
MW-7						<0.001		<0.001
MW-8						<0.001		<0.001
MW-9								0.0927
MW-10								0.00108
MW-11								<0.001

NOTE: Shaded cell indicates an exceedance of the Type 1 RRS for lead (0.015 mg/L)

TABLE IV
SUMMARY OF LEAD CONCENTRATIONS IN GROUNDWATER (mg/L)
2008 - 2014
FORMER VULCAN PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS PLANT - DALTON, GA

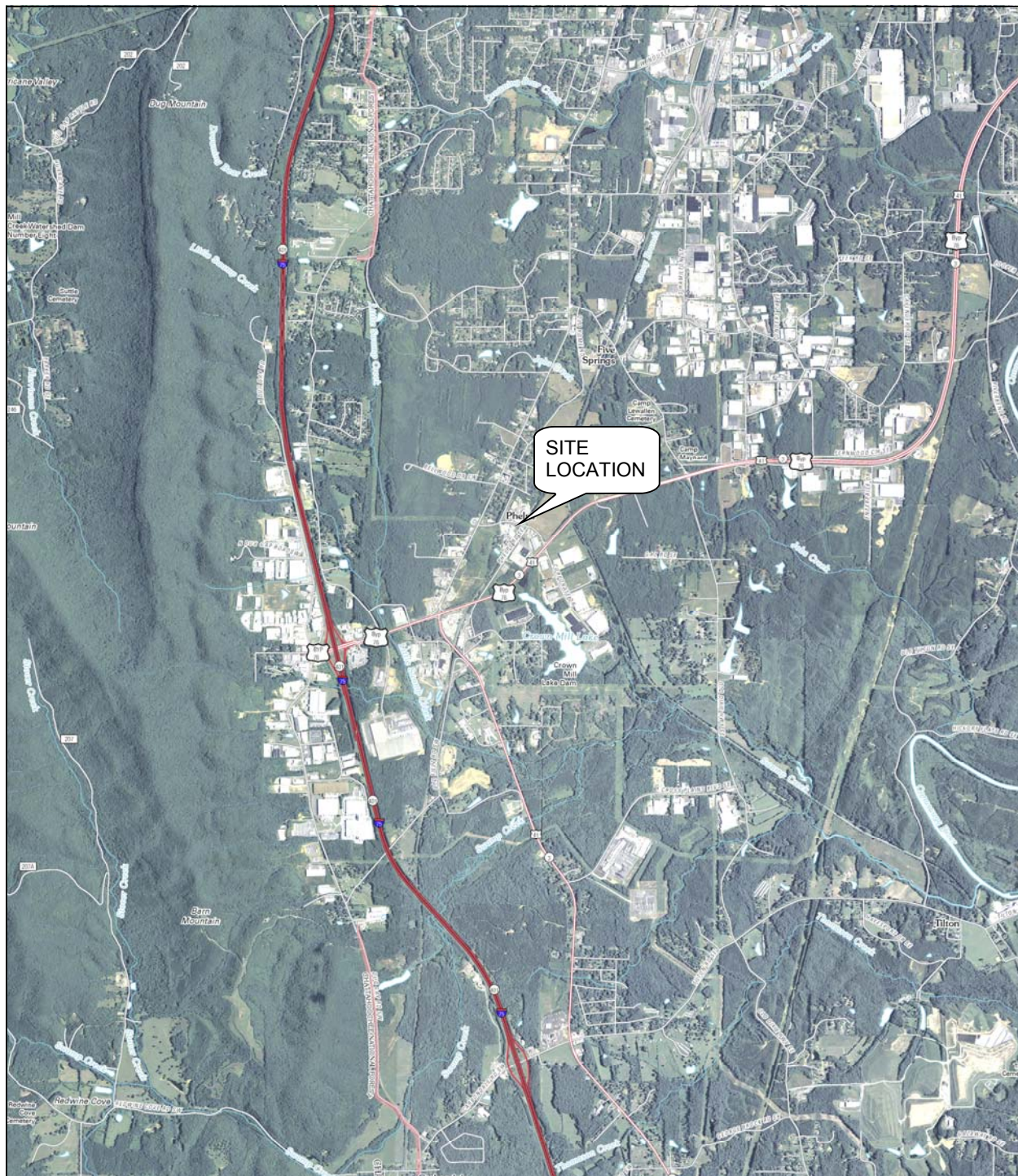
Well	Oct-08	Oct-08*	Apr-09	Oct-09	Apr-10	Oct-10	Apr-11	Sep-11	Apr-12	Apr-13	Apr-14
MW-5							<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100		
MW-12	<0.010										
MW-13	<0.010		<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100			<0.0100	<0.0100		
MW-15	<0.010										
MW-16							<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100		
MW-17	<0.010		<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	0.143	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100		
MW-18	<0.010		<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100		
MW-19	0.103	0.0669	0.0311	0.0523	0.0184	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	0.0135	<0.0100	<0.0100
MW-20	0.0137	0.0124	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	0.0027	<0.0100	<0.0100		
MW-21	0.0402	0.0346	0.0284	0.0332	0.0315	0.0361	0.0305	0.0300	0.0239	0.0157 ⁺	<0.0100
MW-22D								<0.0100	<0.0100		
MW-23								<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100	<0.0100

NOTE: Shaded cell indicates an exceedance of the Type 1 RRS for lead (0.015 mg/L)

* Confirmation samples

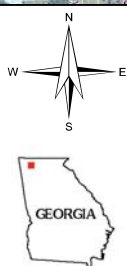
⁺ Duplicate sample collected from MW-21 in April 2013 contained lead at 0.0147 mg/L, below the RRS

FIGURES



NOTES:

1. ALL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.
2. BACKGROUND SOURCED FROM THE USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES, QUADS: DALTON SOUTH AND VILLANOW, GA 2011.



HALEY & ALDRICH

FORMER VULCAN PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS PLANT
DALTON, GA

SITE LOCATION

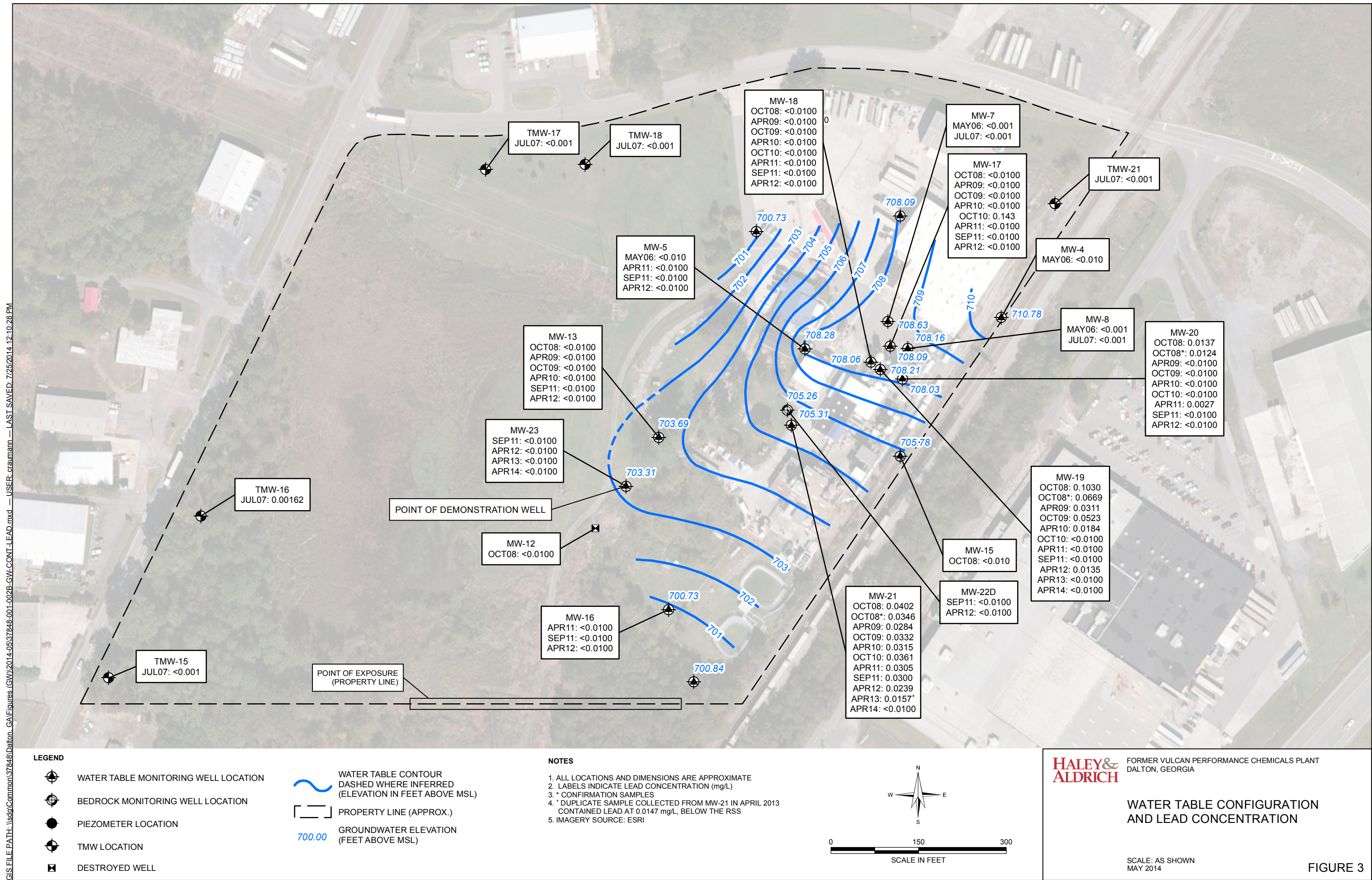
SCALE: 1:24,000
MAY 2014

FIGURE 1

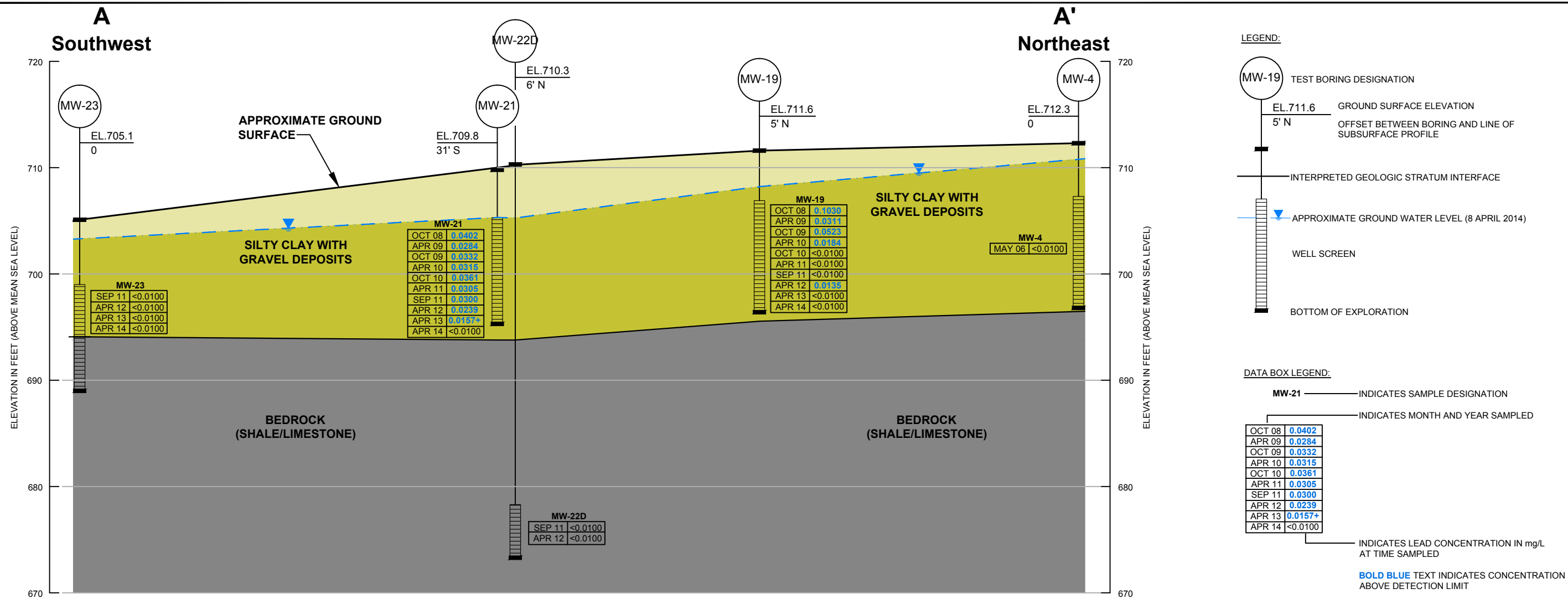


G:\37848\Dalton_GA\Etudes\GWI\37848-001-002B-GW-CONT-FIG2-20120706.mxd

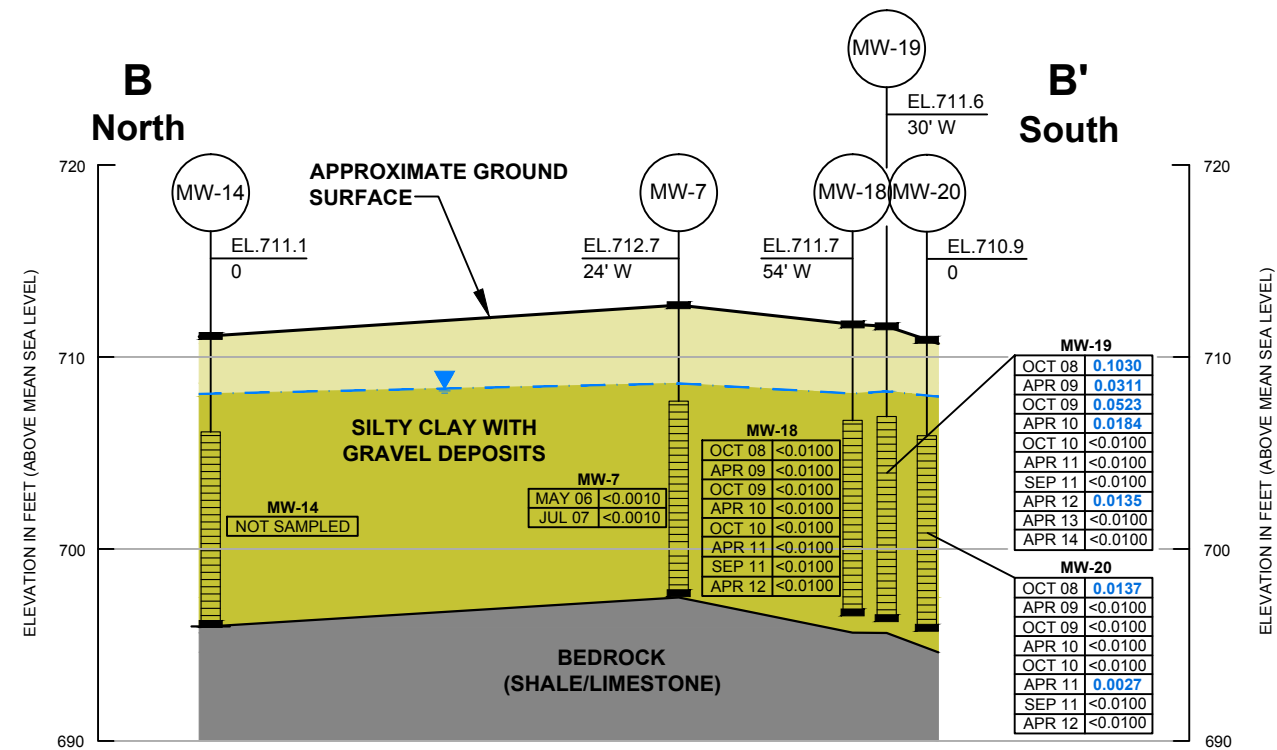
GIS FILE PATH: \\usdoCommon\37848\Dalton, GA\Figures (GW)\2014-05\37848-001-002B-GW-CONT-1-LEAD.mxd — USER: craumann — LAST SAVED: 7/25/2014 12:10:28 PM



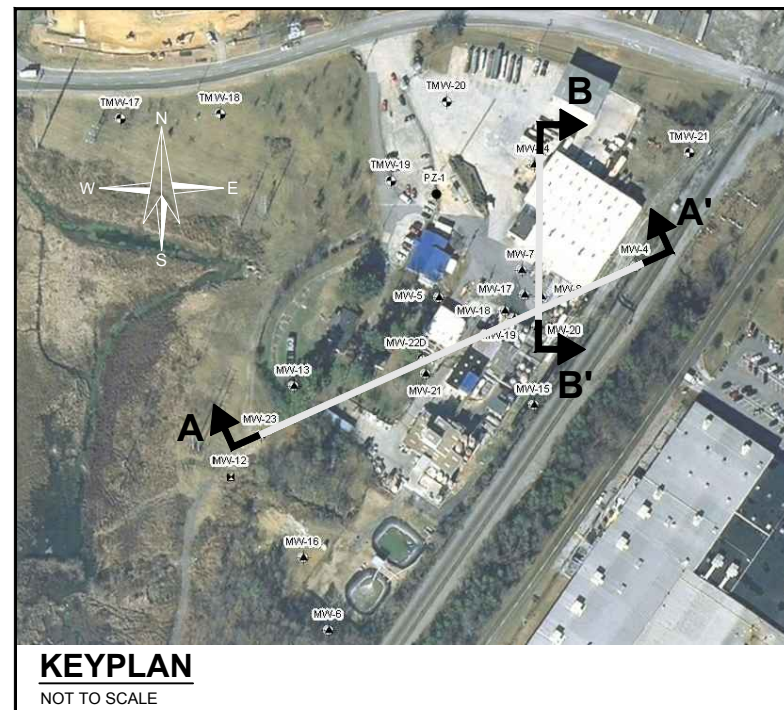
J:\GRAPHICS\37848\37848-005-B011.DWG



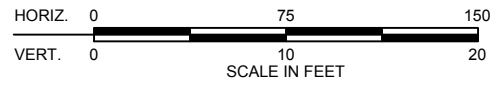
CROSS SECTION A-A'



CROSS SECTION B-B'



- NOTES:
1. OFFSET DISTANCES INDICATED ARE MEASURED FROM THE PLAN LOCATION OF THE PROFILE LINE, PERPENDICULAR TO THE LINE.
 2. SUBSURFACE PROFILES DEPICT THE GENERAL GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS AT THE SITE AND ARE BASED ON INTERPRETATION OF DATA ENCOUNTERED IN THE EXPLORATIONS. LINES REPRESENTING INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ON THE PROFILE ARE BASED ON INTERPOLATION BETWEEN ADJACENT BORINGS. THE BORING STICK SHOWS THE INTERPRETED SEQUENCE OF STRATA ENCOUNTERED AT THAT LOCATION. ACTUAL SOIL AND BEDROCK CONDITIONS AND INTERFACES BETWEEN EXPLORATIONS MAY VARY SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THOSE INDICATED ON THE PROFILES.



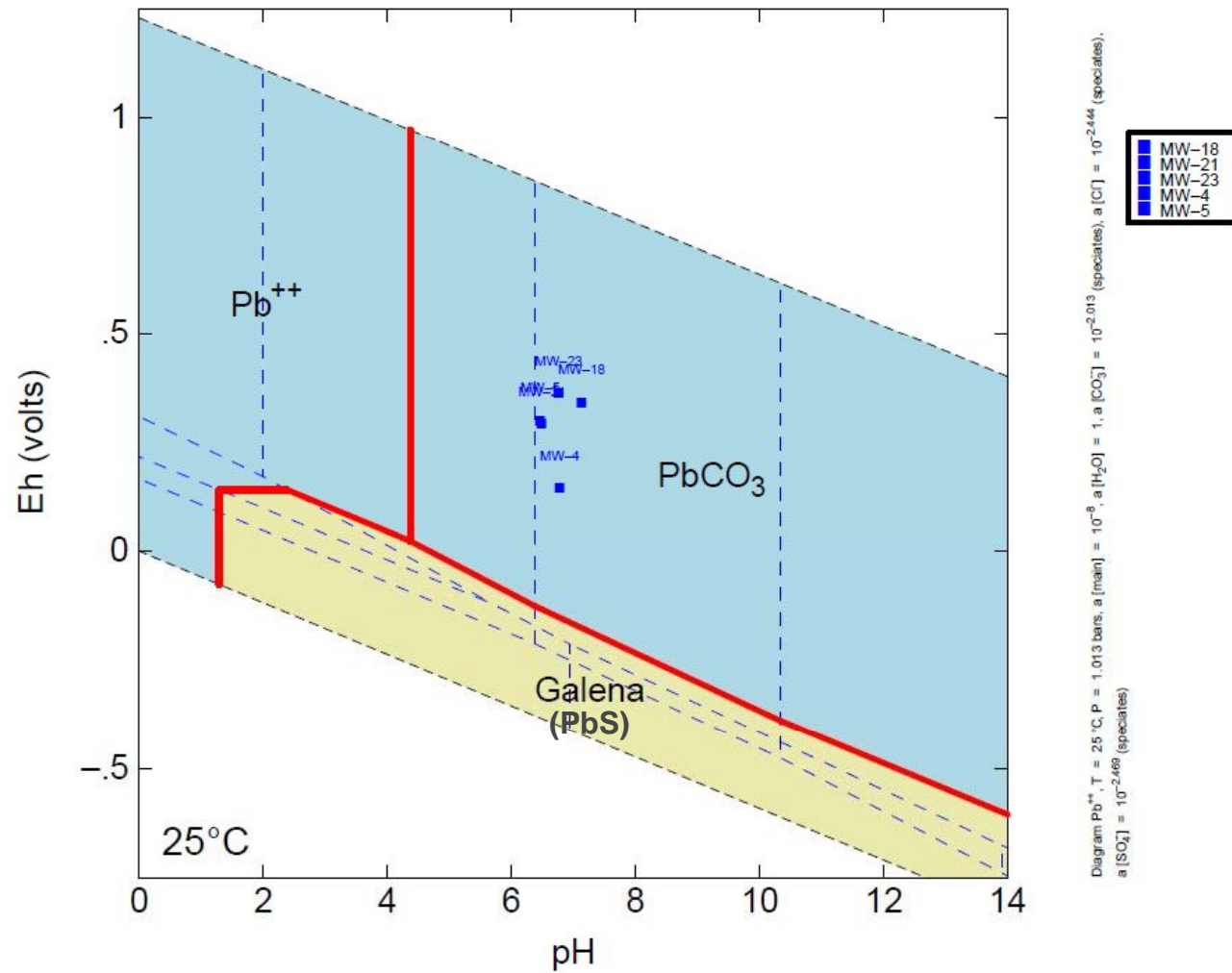
HALEY & ALDRICH

FORMER VULCAN PERFORMANCE CHEMICALS PLANT
DALTON, GEORGIA

CROSS SECTIONS
A-A' AND B-B'

SCALE: AS SHOWN
JULY 2014

Figure 5
pH vs. Eh Diagram
Former Vulcan Performance Chemicals Dalton Plant



APPENDIX A

Analytical Summary Documents (September 2006)

Table 1
Soil Sampling Results
March 1996 through June 2006
Former Vulcan Performance Chemicals Plant, Dalton, Georgia

Analyte (mg/kg):	Antimony	Arsenic	Berylium	Chromium	Chromium (Hexavalent)	Copper	Cyanide	Lead	Nickel	Selenium	Thallium	Zinc
HSRA Notification Concentration (mg/kg):	10	41	3	1,200	--	1,500	10	300	420	36	10 or background if higher	2,800
Sample Location (ft bgs)												
TMW-1 ^a (4'-7')	<5.0	<3.0	<1.0	6.8	<1.0	5.9	NA	<2.5	7.1	<4.0	<5.0	18.0
TMW-2 ^a (2'-5')	<5.0	<3.0	<1.0	15.0	<1.0	3.1	<0.25	8.0	<2.0	<4.0	<5.0	50.0
TMW-3 ^a (3'-6')	<5.0	3.8	<1.0	13.0	<1.0	2.6	<0.25	10.0	<2.0	<4.0	<5.0	13.0
TMW-5 ^a (6.9'-15')	6.5	<3.0	1.4	32.0	<1.0	18.0	<0.25	13.0	27.0	<4.0	<5.0	57.0
TMW-7 (3'-6')	<5.0	<3.0	<1.0	19.0	<1.0	2.1	<0.25	10.0	4.5	<4.0	<5.0	6.9
TMW8 ^a (5'-8')	5.5	<3.0	1.2	23.0	<1.0	17.0	<0.25	19.0	10.0	<4.0	<5.0	30.0
B-1 ^b (0'-2')	NA	<4.58	<2.29	20.9	NA	9.37	NA	11.7	7.59	<4.58	<4.58	17.4
B-2 ^b (4'-6')	NA	<5.54	<2.77	30.5	NA	16.9	NA	11.1	19.2	<5.54	<5.54	39
B-3 ^b (2'-4')	NA	<5.95	<2.97	34.7	NA	17.8	NA	11.7	16.6	<5.95	7.32	39.5
B-5 ^b (4'-6')	NA	<5.45	<2.72	27.8	NA	11.7	NA	9.22	7.85	<5.45	5.77	34.3
B-6 ^b (2'-4')	NA	3.47	<1.72	35.9	NA	29	NA	11.3	31.8	<3.44	7.64	60.2
B-7 ^b (4'-6')	NA	<5.98	<2.99	41.5	NA	24.3	NA	12.9	19.4	<5.98	7.06	31
B-9 ^b (0'-2')	NA	10.5	<3.00	33.8	NA	30.2	NA	26.2	13.1	<5.99	<5.99	59
B-10 ^b (4'-6')	NA	4.43	<1.92	28	NA	11.7	NA	13.4	22.5	<3.84	5.0	33.5
B-11 ^b (4'-6')	NA	8.41	<1.95	37.7	NA	22.2	NA	10.6	8.25	<3.90	8.25	12.2
B-12 ^b (9'-10')	NA	4.72	<1.80	23.9	NA	10.4	NA	17.6	23.4	<3.59	4.65	48.3
B-13 ^b (2'-4')	NA	<3.95	<1.97	18.5	NA	4.43	NA	9.65	4.53	<3.95	<3.95	9.82
B-14 ^b (4'-6')	NA	<4.50	<2.25	35.8	NA	19.2	NA	14.3	31.2	<4.50	7.77	50.9
B-15 ^b (2'-4')	NA	6.82	<2.78	32.9	NA	11	NA	6.9	5.82	<5.57	6.5	10.6
B-16 ^b (9'-11')	NA	<5.33	<2.67	23.1	NA	17.1	NA	6.38	19.5	<5.33	<5.33	38
B-17 ^b (4'-6')	NA	<4.16	<2.08	127	NA	40	NA	66.5	22.2	<4.16	5.96	556
B-18 ^b (6'-8')	NA	<3.92	3.5	46.7	NA	34.8	NA	8.73	35	4.69	8.36	51.6
B-19 ^b (10'-12')	NA	<5.43	<2.71	36.3	NA	27.8	NA	13.8	19.3	<5.43	6.23	50.2
TMW-12 ^c (4'-6')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.95	NA	NA	NA	NA
TMW-12 ^c (9'-11')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.06	NA	NA	NA	NA
TMW-12 ^c (14'-15')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.57	NA	NA	NA	NA
TMW-13 ^c (4'-6')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.78	NA	NA	NA	NA
TMW-13 ^c (9'-11')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.37	NA	NA	NA	NA
TMW-14 ^c (4'-6')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.74	NA	NA	NA	NA
TMW-14 ^c (9'-11')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.72	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-3D ^d (4'-6')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-3D ^d (9'-11')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.37	NA	NA	NA	NA
MW-3D ^d (14'-15.5')	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.73	NA	NA	NA	NA
B-20 ^e (1'-2')	NA	NA	1.29J	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B-21 ^e (1'-2')	NA	NA	1.97J	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B-22 ^e (1'-2')	NA	NA	<2.40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
B-23 ^e (1'-2')	NA	NA	1.30J	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

- Notes:**
- a. TMWs were installed, sampled, and abandoned by CH2M HILL in 1996
 - b. Borings were advanced and sampled by Clayton Group Services in 2003
 - c. TMWs were installed, sampled, and abandoned by CH2M HILL in 2006
 - d. Monitoring wells were installed and sampled by CH2M HILL in 2006
 - e. Borings were advanced and sampled by CH2M HILL in 2006
 - f. Yellow highlight indicates an exceedence of HSRA criterion in soil

Legend:

mg/kg milligram per kilogram

NA Not Analyzed

TMW Temporary Monitoring Well

B Boring

J Value was below the analytical method detection limit

Table 2
Groundwater Sampling Results
March 1996 through May 2006
Former Vulcan Materials Plant, Dalton, Georgia

Analyte		Sample Date	Antimony Total	Antimony Dissolved	Arsenic Total	Arsenic Dissolved	Beryllium Total	Beryllium Dissolved	Cadmium Total	Cadmium Dissolved	Chromium Total	Chromium Dissolved	Copper Total	Copper Dissolved	Lead Total	Lead Dissolved	Nickel Total	Nickel Dissolved	Selenium Total	Selenium Dissolved	Silver Total	Silver Dissolved	Thallium Total	Thallium Dissolved	Zinc Total	Zinc Dissolved	Mercury Total	Mercury Dissolved	pH	Turbidity	
Units			µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	µg/L	SU	NTUs	
GA HSRA Appendix III Criteria			6	NC	50	NC	4	NC	5	NC	100	NC	1,300 ^e	NC	15 ^e	NC	100	NC	50	NC	100	NC	2	2	2,000	NC	2	NC	NC	NC	
EPA Drinking Water Standards																															
MCL EPA Region IX PRG			NC	6	NC	10	NC	4	NC	5	NC	100	NC	TT ^f	NC	TT ^f	NC	NC	NC	50	NC	NC	NC	2	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	
			NC	15	NC	0.045	NC	2,600	NC	18	NC	110	NC	1,400	NC	NC	730	NC	180	NC	180	NC	2.4	NC	11,000	NC	11	NC	NC	NC	
TMW-2 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	NA	45	NA	88	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,700	NA	1.2	NA	13	silty, cloudy ^g	
TMW-3 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	6.9	clear ^g	
TMW-4 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3	cloudy ^g	
TMW-5 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	110	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	6.4	silty, cloudy ^g	
TMW-6 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4	silty, cloudy ^g	
TMW8 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	7.7	silty, cloudy ^g	
TMW-9 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	silty, cloudy ^g	
TMW-10 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	98	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	BDL	NA	6.5	cloudy ^g	
TMW-11 ^a	03/96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9	silty, cloudy ^g	
B-1 ^b	04/03	NA	<5.00	<5.0	<5.00	<1.0	<1.00	NA	<0.700	15.5	0.58 J	10.4	1.1 J	10.9	0.42 J	17.5	7.90	NA	0.84 J	NA	<5.00	NA	<1.00	45.8	6.2 J	NA	<0.2	6.7	>999		
B-2 ^b	04/03	NA	<5.00	<5.0	1.6 J	<1.0	0.052 J	NA	0.095 J	16.9	1.2 J	9.64	1.4 J	26.4	26.80	88.7	75.40	NA	0.65 J	NA	<5.00	NA	<1.00	42	20.30	NA	<0.2	6.77	>999		
MW-1 ^c	05/03	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	44	40	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.40	>999	
	07/03	0.086 J	0.13 J	1.1 J	1.1	<1.0	<1.0	2.06	2.19	<5.0	<5.0	14.6	13.2	88.9	94.7	88.9	94.2	<5.0	<5.00	0.009 J	0.006 J	<1.0	<1.00	30.9	32	NA	NA	6.42	NA		
	03/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	199	190	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.49	1.28	
	08/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	200	200	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
B-6 ^b	04/03	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<1.0	NA	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<5.0	NA	<1.0	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<10.0	NA	NA	NA	7.4	36	
B-7 ^b	04/03	NA	0.18 J	<5.0	1.0 J	<1.0	0.052 J	NA	<0.700	11.1	3.2 J	5.47	6.92	7.01	4.63	25.9	7.13	NA	<5.00	NA	<5.00	NA	0.061 J	<10.0	22.2	NA	<0.5	6.9	619		
B-10 ^b	04/03	NA	0.068 J	<5.0	<5.00	8.87	0.028 J	NA	<0.700	77.3	3.3 J	28.7	1.8 J	95.2	0.80 J	64.4	4.9 J	NA	0.79 J	NA	<5.00	NA	<1.00	145	10.2	NA	<0.5	7.4	>999		
MW-2 ^d	07/03	0.15 J	0.15 J	0.68 J	0.63 J	<1.0	<1.0	<0.7	<0.7	<5.0	<5.0	1.4 J	1.1 J	0.86 J	0.71 J	3.7 J	3.1 J	1.8 J	1.8 J	0.008 J	0.0040 J	<1.0	<1.0	9.7 J	5.9 J	NA	NA	6.8	NA		
B-11 ^b	04/03	NA	0.065 J	<5.0	<5.00	<1.0	1.5	NA	<0.700	<5.0	15.0	<5.0	9.38	3.25	10.7	<5.0	26.5	NA	0.32 J	NA	<5.00	NA	0.083 J	<10.0	31.1	NA	<0.2	6	150		
B-12 ^b	04/03	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<1.0	NA	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<5.0	NA	1.48	NA	6.02	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<10.0	NA	NA	NA	6.7	10	
B-13 ^b	04/03	NA	0.12 J	<5.0	0.26 J	<1.0	<1.00	NA	<0.700	<5.0	21.4	<5.0	1.8 J	2.31	0.24 J	<5.0	6.07	NA	<5.00	NA	<5.00	NA	<1.00	<10.0	22.7	NA	<0.5	7.2	192		
B-14 ^b	04/03	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<1.0	NA	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<5.0	NA	<1.0	NA	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<10.0	NA	NA	NA	7.7	18	
B-15 ^b	04/03	NA	<5.00	<5.0	<5.00	<1.0	<1.00	NA	<0.700	<5.0	0.43 J	<5.0	0.85 J	2.83	0.39 J	6.59	3.9 J	NA	0.48 J	NA	<5.00	NA	<1.00	<10.0	5.1 J	NA	<0.2	6.5	13		
B-16 ^b	04/03	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<1.0	NA	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<5.0	NA	<1.0	NA	<5.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<10.0	NA	NA	NA	7.1	8	
B-17 ^b	04/03	NA	NA	6.39	NA	<1.0	NA	NA	NA	<5.0	NA	<5.0	NA	2.61	NA	8.63	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<10.0	NA	NA	NA	7.1	5	
B-18 ^b	04/03	NA	<5.00	<5.0	<5.00	<1.0	0.46 J	NA	<0.700	<5.0	2.5 J	<5.0	2.8 J	4.32	2.47	23.7	18.7	NA	<5.00	NA	<5.00	NA	<1.00	<10.0	8.9 J	NA	<0.5	5.9	38		
B-19 ^b	04/03	NA	0.13 J	<5.0	0.43 J	<1.0	0.34 J	NA	<0.700	<5.0	4.7 J	<5.0	5.08	5.85	6.30	284	88.0	NA	0.34 J	NA	<5.00	NA	<1.00	<10.0	24.5	NA	<0.5	6.8	123		
MW-3D ^j	05/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9	5.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7	4.2	
MW-4 ⁱ	05/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2	3.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0	3.8	
MW-5 ⁱ	05/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8	1.7	
MW-6 ⁱ	05/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.2	3.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.01	3.7	
TMW-12 ⁱ	05/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<0.01	<0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.72	NA	
TMW-13 ⁱ	05/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BDL	B DL	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.84	850	
TMW-14 ⁱ	05/06	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.98	1,100	

Notes:

- a. TMWs 2-11 were installed, sampled, and abandoned by CH2M HILL in 1996
- b. Soil borings were installed, sampled, and abandoned by Clayton Group Services in April 2003
- c. MW-1 was installed by CH2M HILL in May 2003 to confirm lead concentrations in B-2
- d. MW-2 was installed by CH2M HILL in July 2003 to confirm lead concentrations in B-10
- e. Action level
- f. Treatment Technique - a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water (as defined by US EPA)
- g. Visual observation
- h. Yellow highlighting indicates exceedances of HSRA Appendix III, Table 1 criteria.
- i. TMWs 12-14 were installed, sampled, and abandoned by CH2M HILL in 2006

Abbreviations:

- BDL Below Detection Limit
- J Analyte below detection limits
- NA Not analyzed
- NC No criterion established
- SU Standard units
- µg/L microgram per liter
- TMW Temporary Monitoring Well
- B Boring
- MW Monitoring Well
- NTUs Nephelometric Turbidity Units

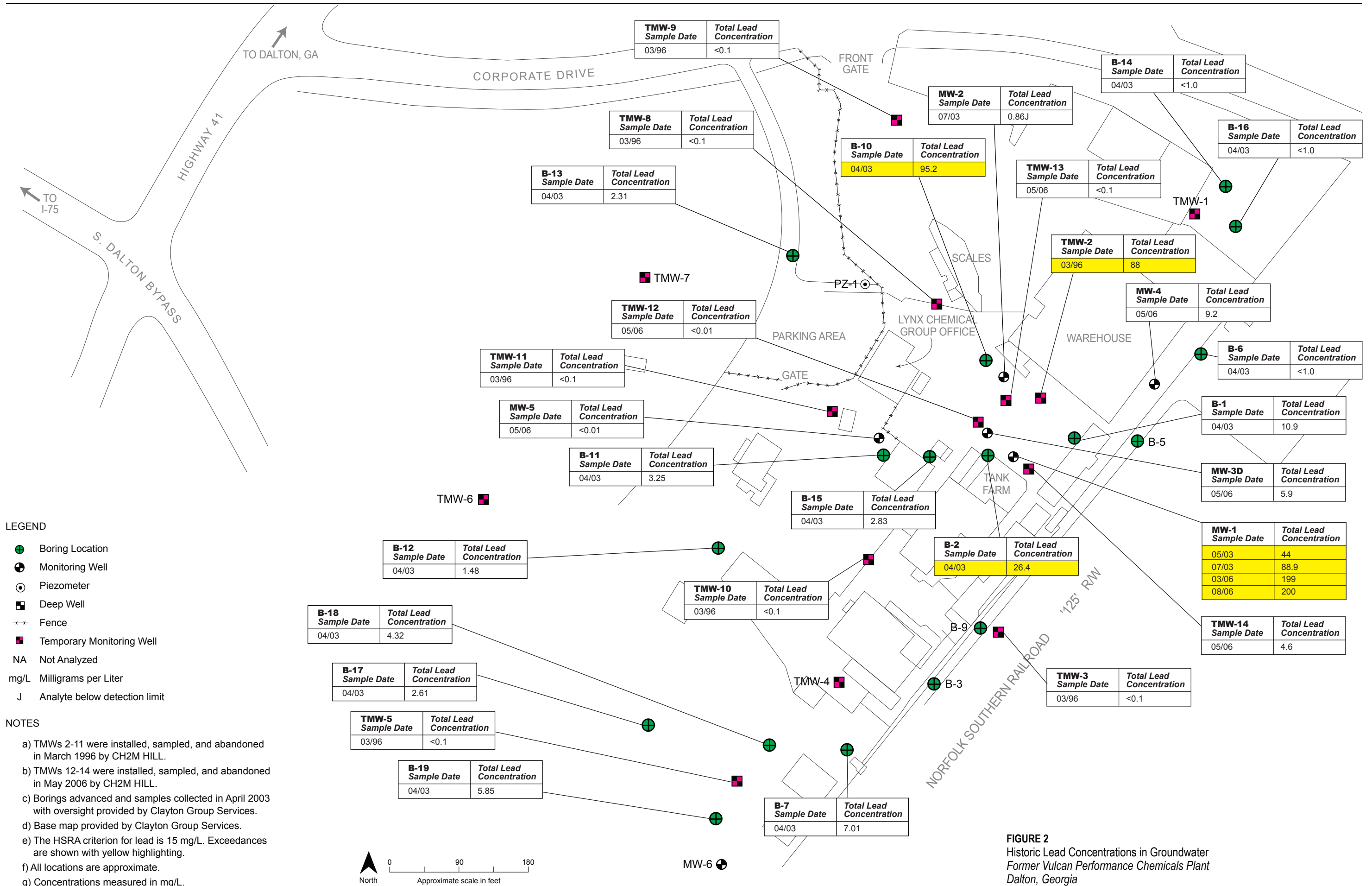


FIGURE 2
 Historic Lead Concentrations in Groundwater
 Former Vulcan Performance Chemicals Plant
 Dalton, Georgia

APPENDIX B

Groundwater Sampling Field Notes

(April 2014)

AEM Project: Haley & Aldrich - Former Vulcan Site	AEM Job No.: 1398-1401	Well No.: MW-23
Sampling Personnel: Tony Gordon, Chad Crumbley		Date: 4/8/2014
Comments:		Time In: 1400 Time Out: 1620

Well Information		
Well Diameter:	2-0 inches	Reference Point Marked: <u>Yes</u> No
Depth to Water:	5.10 feet below T.O.C.	Well Depth: 19.00 feet below T.O.C.

Purging Information		Purging Equipment and Calibration Information	
Water Column: 13.90 ft	Purge Method (check): Low Flow-Low Stress Micro-purge	Bailer: <input type="checkbox"/> Teflon <input type="checkbox"/> Poly. Pump: <input type="checkbox"/> Grundfos <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Peri. ID# 1424	
1 Well Volume= 2.2 gal	Purge Start Time: 1423	Pump Tubing Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Teflon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Teflon-Lined Poly. <input type="checkbox"/> Polyethylene	
3 Well Volume= 6.6 gal	Purge End Time: 1612	Meter(s) Used: <input type="checkbox"/> Hanna 991300 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YSI 556 <input type="checkbox"/> Lamotte 2020 ID#s Renk	
Total Purged: 7.0 gal	Total Time: 109 min	Calibration Date/Time: 1350 4/8/2014	
Well Purge Dry (?): yes/no	Purge Rate: 0.06 gpm	Comments: clear purge water, no odor	

[illegible]

Sample Collection Parameters				
Sample Collection Method (check all):	Bailer	Straw Method	<u>Pump Tubing</u>	Vacuum Jug Other
Final Tubing/Pump Depth: <u>2.5</u>	feet below T.O.C		Final Groundwater Depth (if applic.) <u>12.22</u>	feet below T.O.C
Final Sample Turbidity: <u>1.79</u>	NTUs <u>0.22</u> <small>after sample</small>		Ferrous Iron Concentration (if sampled):	NA mg/L
Comments:				

Laboratory Analytical Information					
Sample ID	Analysis	Container	Qty.	Preservative	Time Sampled
<u>mw-23</u>	<u>Total Lead (6010B)</u>	<u>250 mL HDPE</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>HNO₃</u>	<u>1615</u>

Sample Laboratory (circle): ACL/Xenco AES Other Delivery Method: Hand Delivery Fed-Ex / UPS / Other

Field Personnel Signature: Larry J Gordon

**April 2014 Semi-Annual
Groundwater Level Measurements
Former Vulcan Plant - Dalton, Ga**

Estimated Time	Recorded Date	Well Number	Aquifer Zone	Apr-14 DTW ¹	Apr-14 DTB ²	Lead (Method 6010B)
1205	4/8/2014	MW-4	Residuum	1.48	15.10	
1128	4/8/2014	MW-5	Residuum	5.40	18.42	
1257	4/8/2014	MW-6	Residuum	1.94	15.26	
1232	4/8/2014	MW-7	Residuum	4.06	15.73	
1235	4/8/2014	MW-8	Residuum	3.65	14.70	
1135	4/8/2014	MW-13	Residuum	2.23	11.10	
1158	4/8/2014	MW-14	Residuum	2.96	15.06	
1210	4/8/2014	MW-15	Residuum	4.30	14.57	
1252	4/8/2014	MW-16	Residuum	1.69	15.09	
1221	4/8/2014	MW-17	Residuum	3.89	14.95	
1228	4/8/2014	MW-18	Residuum	3.65	15.15	
1218	4/8/2014	MW-19	Residuum	3.41	15.25	X
1245	4/8/2014	MW-20	Residuum	2.88	14.44	
1123	4/8/2014	MW-21	Residuum	4.53	14.05	X
1120	4/8/2014	MW-22D	Residuum	4.74	36.81	
1112	4/8/2014	MW-23	Residuum	5.10	19.00	X
1150	4/8/2014	TMW-19	Residuum	4.70	15.25	
1155	4/8/2014	TMW-20	Residuum	13.65	15.00	
1142	4/8/2014	PZ-1 (1")	Residuum	15.25	21.50	

¹ - Depth to Water (DTW) measured in feet from Top of Casing (TOC)

² - Depth to Bottom (DTB) measured in feet from Top of Casing

- Well Sampled

Vulcan
Dalton, GA

Meter	Date	Time	pH			Conductivity (µS/cm)		ORP		D.O. (mg/L) %		Turbidity (NTU)	
			Before	After		Before	After	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
YSI #12	4/8/14	1341	7	7.27	7.00	1413	Temperature	22.20	Temperature	22.20	Barometric Pressure		8.68 10.2
			4	3.99	3.99		1,313	1,413	226.3	240.1	96.9%	101%	
			10										
LaMotte #5	4/8/14	1341	7	—	—	1413	Temperature	—	Temperature	—	Barometric Pressure		8.68 10.2
			4	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
			10	—	—								
YSI Rental	4/8/14	1150	7	6.98	7.01	1413	Temperature	18.56°C	Temperature	18.56°C	Barometric Pressure		— —
			4	3.69	4.00		1,408	1,413	238.6	240.0	106.9%	100.0%	
			10	—	—								
LaMotte #7	4/8/14	1150	7	—	—	1413	Temperature	—	Temperature	—	Barometric Pressure		9.27 9.98
			4	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	
			10	—	—								
			7			1413	Temperature		Temperature		Barometric Pressure		
			4										
			10										
			7			1413	Temperature		Temperature		Barometric Pressure		
			4										
			10										
			7			1413	Temperature		Temperature		Barometric Pressure		
			4										
			10										
			7			1413	Temperature		Temperature		Barometric Pressure		
			4										
			10										

Standard	Lot Number	Expiration
pH 7	23066880 / 2208030	Jun-15 / 7/14
pH 4	2301425 / 2210176	Dec-14 / 9/14
Conductivity	10520 / 10526	16-Aug-14
ORP	NA / 4917	NA 8/17
Turbidity	NA	NA

ORP Calibration Chart	
Temp °C	Value, mV
10	250.5
15	244.0
20	237.5
25	231.0
30	224.5
35	218.0

Notes:

Designation	Meters	Serial #
1	Hanna HI 991300	
2	LaMotte 2020e	ME 11876
3	Hanna HI 991300	

Designation	Meters	Serial #
4	YSI 556 MPS	06L1239AN
5	LaMotte 2020	5377-4004
6	Hydac	9700142667

Designation	Meters	Serial #
7	LaMotte 2020we	185-3710
8	Hanna HI 991300	
9	Hanna HI 991300	8257290

Field Personnel Signature

APPENDIX C

Laboratory Analytical Reports

(April 2014)



ANALYTICAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

April 16, 2014

Daniel McDonnell
Haley & Aldrich
501 River Street, Suite 100
Greenville SC 29601

TEL: (864) 214-8754
FAX:

RE: Former Vulcan Materials (Dalton, GA)

Dear Daniel McDonnell:

Order No: 1404902

Analytical Environmental Services, Inc. received 4 samples on 4/9/2014 8:10:00 AM for the analyses presented in following report.

No problems were encountered during the analyses. Additionally, all results for the associated Quality Control samples were within EPA and/or AES established limits. Any discrepancies associated with the analyses contained herein will be noted and submitted in the form of a project Case Narrative.

AES' certifications are as follows:

- NELAC/Florida Certification number E87582 for analysis of Environmental Water, soil/hazardous waste, and Drinking Water Microbiology, effective 07/01/13-06/30/14.
- AIHA-LAP, LLC Laboratory ID: 100671 for Industrial Hygiene samples (Organics, Inorganics), Environmental Lead (Paint, Soil, Dust Wipes, Air), and Environmental Microbiology (Fungal) effective until 09/01/15.

These results relate only to the items tested. This report may only be reproduced in full.

If you have any questions regarding these test results, please feel free to call.

Chantelle Kanhai
Project Manager



Work Order

4/1/14

—

COMPANY:			ADDRESS:			ANALYSIS REQUESTED												REMARKS		No # of Containers							
Haley & Aldrich, Inc			501 River Street, Suite 100 Greenville, South Carolina 29601															Visit our website www.aesatlanta.com to check on the status of your results, place bottle orders, etc.									
Attn: Daniel McDonnell			dmcDonnell@haleyaldrich.com																								
PHONE: (864) 214-8734			SIGNATURE: <i>Daniel McDonnell</i>																								
T. Gordon / C. Crumley (AESM)			SAMPLED BY: <i>T. Gordon</i>																								
#			SAMPLE ID			DATE			TIME			Grab			Composite			Matrix (See codes)			REMARKS						
1			MW-23			4/8/14			1615			X						GW			1						
2			MW-21			4/8/14			1845			X						GW			1						
3			MW-19 Dup			4/8/14			1551			X						GW			1						
4			MW-19			4/8/14			1551			X						GW			1						
5																											
6			(Temp Blank)																								
7																											
8																											
9																											
10																											
11																											
12																											
13																											
14																											
RELINQUISHED BY			DATE/TIME			RECEIVED BY			DATE/TIME															RECEIPT			
1: <i>Tony J Gordon</i>			4/9/14 (8:00)			1: <i>PK</i>			4/9/14															Total # of Containers		4	
2:						2:			8:10																		
3:						3:																					
SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS/COMMENTS:						SHIPMENT METHOD			VIA:			VIA:			VIA:			VIA:									
						OUT			/			/			/			/									
						CLIENT			Fedex			UPS			MAIL			COURIER									
						GREYHOUND			OTHER																		
SAMPLES RECEIVED AFTER 3PM OR ON SATURDAY ARE CONSIDERED RECEIVED THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY. IF TURNAROUND TIME IS NOT INDICATED, AES WILL PROCEED WITH STANDARD TAT OF SAMPLES.						PROJECT NAME: <i>Former Vulcan Materials</i>																					
						PROJECT #: <i>1398-1701 (AESM)</i>																					
						SITE ADDRESS: <i>134 Phelps Road</i>																					
						SEND REPORT TO: <i>DAV McDonnell</i>																					
						INVOICE TO: <i>Dan McDonnell</i>																					
						(IF DIFFERENT FROM ABOVE)																					
						Haley & Aldrich, Inc																					
						(See Above)																					
						QUOTE #:																					
						PO#:																					
						STATE PROGRAM (if any): <i>HSP4</i>																					
						E-mail? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N, Fax? <input type="checkbox"/> Y / N																					
						DATA PACKAGE: <input type="checkbox"/> I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> II <input type="checkbox"/> III <input type="checkbox"/> IV																					

Page 2 of 8

DERIVATIVE CODES	MATRIX CODES	A = Air	GW = Groundwater	SE = Sediment	SO = Soil	SW = Surface Water	W = Water (Banks)	DW = Drinking Water (Banks)	O = Other (specify)	WW = Waste Water
H+I = Hydrochloric acid + ice	I = Ice only	N = Nitric acid	S+I = Sulfuric acid + ice	SA+I = Sodium Bisulfate/Acidic solution + ice	O = Other (specify)	N/A = None				

White Copy - Original; Yellow Copy - Client

Date: 16-Apr-14

Client Sample ID: MW-23
Collection Date: 4/8/2014 4:15:00 PM
Matrix: Groundwater

Analyses		Result	Qual	MDL	Reporting Limit	Units	BatchID	DF	Date Analyzed	Analyst
METALS, TOTAL	SW6010C						(SW3010A)			
Lead		0.0013	J	0.0009	0.0100	mg/L	189531	1	04/14/2014 20:04	JL

E	Estimated value above quantitation range
S	Spike Recovery outside limits due to matrix
J	Estimated value detected below Reporting Limit
>	Greater than Result value
<	Less than Result value
Narr	See case narrative

Analytical Environmental Services, Inc**Date:** 16-Apr-14

Client: Haley & Aldrich
Project Name: Former Vulcan Materials (Dalton, GA)
Lab ID: 1404902-002

Client Sample ID: MW-21
Collection Date: 4/8/2014 6:45:00 PM
Matrix: Groundwater

Analyses	Result	Qual	MDL	Reporting Limit	Units	BatchID	DF	Date Analyzed	Analyst
METALS, TOTAL									
SW6010C									
				(SW3010A)					
Lead	0.0048	J	0.0009	0.0100	mg/L	189531	1	04/14/2014 20:08	JL

Qualifiers:

- * Value exceeds maximum contaminant level
- BRL Not detected at MDL
- H Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded
- N Analyte not NELAC certified
- B Analyte detected in the associated method blank
- NC Not confirmed

- E Estimated value above quantitation range
- S Spike Recovery outside limits due to matrix
- J Estimated value detected below Reporting Limit
- > Greater than Result value
- < Less than Result value
- Narr See case narrative

Analytical Environmental Services, Inc**Date:** 16-Apr-14

Client: Haley & Aldrich
Project Name: Former Vulcan Materials (Dalton, GA)
Lab ID: 1404902-003

Client Sample ID: MW-19 DUP
Collection Date: 4/8/2014 3:51:00 PM
Matrix: Groundwater

Analyses	Result	Qual	MDL	Reporting Limit	Units	BatchID	DF	Date Analyzed	Analyst
METALS, TOTAL									
SW6010C									
				(SW3010A)					
Lead	BRL		0.0009	0.0100	mg/L	189531	1	04/14/2014 20:12	JL

Qualifiers:

- * Value exceeds maximum contaminant level
- BRL Not detected at MDL
- H Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded
- N Analyte not NELAC certified
- B Analyte detected in the associated method blank
- NC Not confirmed

- E Estimated value above quantitation range
- S Spike Recovery outside limits due to matrix
- J Estimated value detected below Reporting Limit
- > Greater than Result value
- < Less than Result value
- Narr See case narrative

Analytical Environmental Services, Inc**Date:** 16-Apr-14

Client: Haley & Aldrich
Project Name: Former Vulcan Materials (Dalton, GA)
Lab ID: 1404902-004

Client Sample ID: MW-19
Collection Date: 4/8/2014 3:51:00 PM
Matrix: Groundwater

Analyses	Result	Qual	MDL	Reporting Limit	Units	BatchID	DF	Date Analyzed	Analyst
METALS, TOTAL									
SW6010C									
				(SW3010A)					
Lead	0.0010	J	0.0009	0.0100	mg/L	189531	1	04/14/2014 20:15	JL

Qualifiers:

- * Value exceeds maximum contaminant level
- BRL Not detected at MDL
- H Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded
- N Analyte not NELAC certified
- B Analyte detected in the associated method blank
- NC Not confirmed

- E Estimated value above quantitation range
- S Spike Recovery outside limits due to matrix
- J Estimated value detected below Reporting Limit
- > Greater than Result value
- < Less than Result value
- Narr See case narrative

Analytical Environmental Services, Inc.

Sample/Cooler Receipt Checklist

Client HALEY & ALDRICH, INC

Work Order Number 1404902

Checklist completed by [Signature] 4/9/14
Signature Date

Carrier name: FedEx ☐ UPS ☐ Courier ☐ Client ☒ US Mail ☐ Other ☐

Shipping container/cooler in good condition? Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Present ☐

Custody seals intact on shipping container/cooler? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Present ☒

Custody seals intact on sample bottles? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Present ☒

Container/Temp Blank temperature in compliance? (4°C±2)* Yes ☒ No ☐

Cooler #1 4-0 Cooler #2 ☐ Cooler #3 ☐ Cooler #4 ☐ Cooler #5 ☐ Cooler #6 ☐

Chain of custody present? Yes ☒ No ☐

Chain of custody signed when relinquished and received? Yes ☒ No ☐

Chain of custody agrees with sample labels? Yes ☒ No ☐

Samples in proper container/bottle? Yes ☒ No ☐

Sample containers intact? Yes ☒ No ☐

Sufficient sample volume for indicated test? Yes ☒ No ☐

All samples received within holding time? Yes ☒ No ☐

Was TAT marked on the COC? Yes ☒ No ☐

Proceed with Standard TAT as per project history? Yes ☐ No ☐ Not Applicable ☒

Water - VOA vials have zero headspace? No VOA vials submitted ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐

Water - pH acceptable upon receipt? Yes ☒ No ☐ Not Applicable ☐

Adjusted? ☐ Checked by [Signature]

Sample Condition: Good ☒ Other(Explain) ☐

(For diffusive samples or AIHA lead) Is a known blank included? Yes ☐ No ☒

See Case Narrative for resolution of the Non-Conformance.

* Samples do not have to comply with the given range for certain parameters.

\\Quality Assurance\\Checklists Procedures Sign-Off Templates\\Checklists\\Sample Receipt Checklists\\Sample_Cooler_Receipt_Checklist

Client: Haley & Aldrich
 Project Name: Former Vulcan Materials (Dalton, GA)
 Workorder: 1404902

ANALYTICAL QC SUMMARY REPORT

BatchID: 189531

Sample ID: MB-189531	Client ID:					Units: mg/L	Prep Date: 04/11/2014	Run No: 265540			
SampleType: MBLK	TestCode: METALS, TOTAL	SW6010C				BatchID: 189531	Analysis Date: 04/14/2014	Seq No: 5594779			
Analyte	Result	RPT Limit	SPK value	SPK Ref Val	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD Ref Val	%RPD	RPD Limit	Qual

Lead BRL 0.0100

Sample ID: LCS-189531	Client ID:					Units: mg/L	Prep Date: 04/11/2014	Run No: 265540			
SampleType: LCS	TestCode: METALS, TOTAL	SW6010C	BatchID: 189531				Analysis Date: 04/14/2014	Seq No: 5594778			
Analyte	Result	RPT Limit	SPK value	SPK Ref Val	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD Ref Val	%RPD	RPD Limit	Qual

Lead 0.9866 0.0100 1.000 98.7 80 120

Sample ID: 1404509-009BMS	Client ID:					Units: mg/L	Prep Date: 04/11/2014	Run No: 265540			
SampleType: MS	TestCode: METALS, TOTAL	SW6010C				BatchID: 189531	Analysis Date: 04/14/2014	Seq No: 5594782			
Analyte	Result	RPT Limit	SPK value	SPK Ref Val	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD Ref Val	%RPD	RPD Limit	Qual

Lead 1.001 0.0100 1.000 100 75 125

Sample ID: 1404509-009BMSD	Client ID:					Units: mg/L	Prep Date: 04/11/2014	Run No: 265540			
SampleType: MSD	TestCode: METALS, TOTAL	SW6010C				BatchID: 189531	Analysis Date: 04/14/2014	Seq No: 5594787			
Analyte	Result	RPT Limit	SPK value	SPK Ref Val	%REC	Low Limit	High Limit	RPD Ref Val	%RPD	RPD Limit	Qual

Lead 0.9865 0.0100 1.000 98.7 75 125 1.001 1.45 20

Qualifiers:	> Greater than Result value	< Less than Result value	B Analyte detected in the associated method blank
	BRL Below reporting limit	E Estimated (value above quantitation range)	H Holding times for preparation or analysis exceeded
	J Estimated value detected below Reporting Limit	N Analyte not NELAC certified	R RPD outside limits due to matrix
	Rpt Lim Reporting Limit	S Spike Recovery outside limits due to matrix	