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January 25, 2016

Mr. Yue Han
Response and Remediation Program
Land Protection Branch
Georgia Environmental Protection Division
2 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, SE
Atlanta, GA 30334-9000

CERTIFIED MAIL No. 7015 1520 0000 6184 4299
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Re: Semiannual Status Report – January 25, 2016
Including Monitoring Reports #6, #7, #8 and #9
Voluntary Remediation Program
Former Dry Cleaning Depot, HSI Site No. 10880
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia
Tax Parcel ID No. 12-1902-0412-049-1

AEC Report ECC-3051.7-10

Dear Mr. Han:

Atlanta Environmental Consultants (AEC), on behalf of Mr. Edwin Chang, K.I.C. Management, LLC, former Dry Cleaning Depot, 1073 Alpharetta Street, Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia, is pleased to present the our sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Semiannual Monitoring Reports for the above referenced facility. The Georgia Environmental Protection Division (Georgia EPD) accepted the former Dry Cleaning Depot into the Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) in a letter dated July 10, 2011. Progress in the Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) is summarized in this letter report and the updated Conceptual Site Model (CSM), enclosed. Monitoring Activities were delayed due to reasons stated in correspondence dated September 23, 2015. The following sections address previously unreported Monitoring Events, as well as the current Monitoring Events. Events occurring during each of these timeframes are summarized below.

GEORGIA EPD CORRESPONDENCE

No formal Georgia EPD correspondence was received during the time periods covered by these reports.

JANUARY 2014 through JULY 2014 (Monitoring Report #6)

During this period, corresponding to Monitoring Period number 6, the following events occurred and observations were noted:

Records of the National Weather Service (NWS) ("Rainfall Scorecard" for Georgia) indicate rainfalls exceeding the 30-year average by more than 16 inches in 2013, suggesting a strong likelihood of unusually high water table elevations onsite going into 2014.

Gauging of monitoring wells in the site area in March 2014 indicated that water table elevations in this area were unusually high early in 2014, and have been higher than average to date. This suggests that water table elevations onsite were most likely unusually high early in the year 2014, and likely above average since then.

Tenants moved out from the Frazier Street Apartments, which is located hydraulically down-gradient of the former Dry Cleaning Depot, as their leases ended. No new tenants moved in, and the number of tenants decreased over time.

JULY 2014 through JANUARY 2015 (Monitoring Report #7)

During this period, corresponding to Monitoring Period number 7, the following events occurred and observations were noted:

All remaining tenants moved out from the Frazier Street Apartments. The Frazier Street Apartments were closed to occupancy.

Demolition of the Frazier Street Apartments began late in 2014 and continued into 2015.

JANUARY 2015 through JULY 2015 (Monitoring Report #8)

During this period, corresponding to Monitoring Period number 8, the following events occurred and observations were noted:

Records of the National Weather Service ("Rainfall Scorecard" for Georgia) indicate rainfalls exceeding the 30-year average by more than 18 inches in 2015, suggesting a strong likelihood of unusually high water table elevations onsite through 2015.

Demolition of the Frazier Street Apartments continued well into 2015, and was completed by mid-2015.

Following completion of demolition of the Frazier Street Apartments, the site was cleared and graded in preparation for the construction of the Roswell City Walk Apartments.

Construction of the Roswell City Walk Apartments began on the former Frazier Street Apartments property in the spring of 2015, and was completed in 2015

Occupancy of the Roswell City Walk Apartments began after the completion of construction and receipt of a Certificate of Occupancy.

JULY 2015 through JANUARY 2016 (Monitoring Report #9)

During the current monitoring period, Monitoring Period number 9, the following events occurred and observations were noted:

Continuing occupancy of the Roswell City Walk Apartments was in progress.

All monitoring wells on the former Dry Cleaning Depot site were checked and were found to be in good condition. They were then gauged and sampled. Field data was collected and documented on appropriate forms.

Sampling of groundwater monitoring wells on November 28, 2015 indicated that dissolved concentrations of tetrachloroethene (PCE) have increased in a number of monitoring wells onsite. As noted above, unusually high water table elevations have been observed in the site area in 2014, suggesting that water table elevations onsite were most likely unusually high early in 2014, and likely higher than average since then. Multi-year rainfall records of the National Weather Service ("Rainfall Scorecard" for Georgia) indicate rainfalls exceeding the 30-year average in the greaterAtlanta area by over 16 inches in 2013 and by over 18 inches in 2015. Two very wet years within the most recent three-year period have resulted in water table elevations well above average in recent years at the former Dry Cleaining Depot site.

PROGRESS REPORT UPDATE

Updated Conceptual Site Model

An updated Conceptual Site Model report has been prepared following completion of horizontal and vertical delineation where access is available, completion of delineation where access is not available, and the most current semi-annual monitoring event groundwater sampling on November 28, 2015. Tables listing historical and current groundwater data and elevations, and historical and current groundwater dissolved concentrations were prepared and are included. Existing figures were updated and/or new figures were drafted, as appropriate, showing locations of the monitoring wells, water table elevations, and dissolved concentrations. Water table elevation equi-potential contours were developed and presented on appropriate figures in the CSM. Dissolved concentrations data is presented in the CSM.

Sampling of groundwater monitoring wells on November 28, 2015 indicated that dissolved concentrations of tetrachloroethene (PCE) have increased in a number of monitoring wells onsite. As noted above, unusually high water table elevations have been observed in the site area in 2014, suggesting that water table elevations onsite were most likely unusually high early in 2014, and likely higher than average since then. Water table elevations onsite appear to continue to be above long-term averages to this day. It is likely that higher-than-average water table elevations have resulted in groundwater coming in contact with normally unsaturated soils. Some soils normally above the water table may have contained some PCE concentrations that have now dissolved in groundwater. The increased ground-water concentrations are believed to be temporary, and it is considered likely that ground-

water concentrations of PCE will resume their historically documented decreasing trend once water table elevations return to, and remain in, longer-term average ranges or lower.

A void space (crawl space) exists under the building. This implies that the floor, which is situated as much as 2 ½ feet above grade at the rear of the building, must have a structural support system. The likely presence of structural support members in the floor's structural support system must be considered when considering possible approaches to soil and/or groundwater sampling under the building, if any. AEC does not recommend accessing the subsurface through the building floor, as doing so may potentially compromise the integrity of the floor's structural support system.

Additional revisions and updates will be made to the CSM, as appropriate, in accordance with the schedule as specified in the Georgia EPD Approval letter, dated July 10, 2011.

Please do not hesitate to contact us should you have any questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

ATLANTA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

Peter T. Kallay, P.E.
Manager, Environmental Services

01/25/2016

pc: Edwin Chang, K.I.C. Management
Richard A. Wingate, Esq., Hallman & Wingate LLC

AEC Proj. No.	ECC-3054
Client	K.I.C. Management LLC
Client/File No.	HSI Site No. 10880
Time Period	Sept 2015 to Jan 2016

Atlanta Environmental Consultants
TIME SUMMARY REPORT

Site Loc	1073 Alpharetta St., Roswell, GA
Signature	
Date	January 20, 2016

DATE	HOURS	ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION
9/23	0.50	Discuss date extension request with Mr. Chang. Draft a Date Extension Request letter to the Georgia EPD..
9/30	1.00	Receve signed proposal. Start setting up project files and scheduling work. Draft Date Extension Request letter.
10/8	0.75	Planning, preparation and tentative scheduling of tasks; Mr. Kallay is scheduled for surgery; some delays may occur.
11/12	1.25	Order sample bottles and kit. Order rental field equipment. Assemble tools,equipment, materials and supplies for the field.
11/23	0.75	Schedule field work for this week. Complete arrangements and assembling field equipment and supplies.
11/25	1.75	Pick up sample jars, sample kit at ACL and field equipment at AIR.
11/27	1.00	Complete assembling field supplies. Load in truck.
11/28	5.25	Field Day. Open, check wells. Purge wells; collect data. Sample wells; label jars, place on ice. Secure wells. Demobe.
11/30	2.25	Load samples and field equipmemt. Take samples to the lab and return rental equipment to AIR Inc. Demobe
12/4	1.25	Start drafting Semi-Annual Status Report (SASR).
12/8	1.00	Planning and preparation for report completion. Continue drafting report and attachments.
12/10	1.50	Continue drafting the SASR and updated Conceptual Site Model (CSM) report.
12/11	1.75	Continue drafting the SASR and updated CSM reports. Review and revise.
12/12	1.75	Complete first draft of the SASR and updated CSM reports, except for lab data. Continue reviewing and revising.
12/14	0.75	Draft Date Extension letter. Review and revise. Send draft to Richard Wingate and Edwin Chang to review.
12/15	0.75	Review and revise date extension letter. Discuss with Richard Wingate and Edwin Chang
12/16	0.50	Call John Andros, Advanced Chemistry Labs: expected date of lab report?
12/17	1.25	Receive report. Review and tabulate data. Write corresponding sections of SASR and CSM reports.
12/18	2.00	Continue drafting the SASR and updated CSM reports relating to analytical results. Review and revise.
12/23	1.25	Make copies of lab report for the CSM. Prepare invoice. Review and revise report.
12/28	0.75	Email correspondence with Yue Han, Georgia EPD: typo in date ext. letter. Correct and mail Certified Mail.
12/29	2.25	Sort, arrange and organize project files. Start assembling Figures, tables and attachments for the reports.
12/30	2.50	Start printing and organizing report attachments. Draft and request Terri CADD Figures for the report. Email drafts.
1/4	0.50	Planning and scheduling for report completion and finalization. Check with plan trviewers for currentt status.
1/5	0.75	Email correspondence with Terri: Plan review and CADD. Continue assembling report and attachments.
1/7	0.75	Receive CADDed figures and draft report review comments.
1/11	1.75	Complete data entry into tables. Finalize, print and assemble, along wiyth other report attachments.
1/12	2.25	Report preparation and assembly. Organize files.
	39.75	

REV: 01/22/11

PROJECTED MILESTONE SCHEDULE

Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075
HSI #10880

Reviewed and Updated: January 20, 2016

The following listing presents the projected Milestone Schedule for implementation of the Voluntary Remediation Program (VRP) at property containing the former Dry Cleaning Depot, 1073 Alpharetta Street, Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia. HSI #10880. Field data and information received was reviewed for potential revisions to the Milestone Schedule. The Milestone Schedule was updated.
No recommended changes were identified. Tasks completed are identified below.

Plan, Report or Action	Date to be Submitted	
Submit Preliminary Conceptual Site Model	at time of VRP Application	√
Complete Horizontal Delineation where Access is Available	12 months after enrollment	√
Complete Horizontal Delineation where Access is not Available	24 months	√
Complete Vertical Delineation	30 months	√
Final Voluntary Remediation Plan	30 months	√
Preliminary Cost Estimate for Implementation of Remediation and Associated Actions	30 months	√
Implement Voluntary Remediation Plan: Monitored Natural Attenuation with Semi-Annual Sampling	Every 6 months ✓ ** ** ** **	
Submit Compliance Status Report Including Required Certifications	60 months	
Semi-Annual Status Reports with Updated Conceptual Site Model	Every 6 months √ √ √ √ √ √ ** ** ** **	

** Included in the current submittal

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CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

FORMER DRY CLEANING DEPOT
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075
HSI #10880

Prepared For:

Mr. Edwin Chang
K.I.C. Management, LLC
2270 Evergreen Lane
Lawrenceville, Georgia 30043

January 2016

AEC Project Number ECC-3054

01/25/2016
Peter T. Kallay, P.E.

Atlanta Environmental Consultants
3440 Blue Springs Road, Suite 503
Kennesaw, Georgia 30144

Phone (770) 529-0386
Fax (678) 569-2419

Registered Professional Engineer Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this report and all attachments were prepared by me or under my direct supervision in accordance with the Voluntary Remediation Program Act (O.C.G.A. Section 12-8-101, et. seq.). I am a professional engineer who is registered with the Georgia State Board of Registration for Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors and I have the necessary experience and am in charge of the investigation and remediation of this release of regulated substances.

Furthermore, to document my direct oversight of the Voluntary and Investigation Remediation Plan development, implementation of corrective action, and long term monitoring, I have attached a monthly summary of hours invoiced and description of services provided by me to the Voluntary Remediation Program participant since the previous submittal to the Georgia Environmental Protection Division.

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.

Name Peter T. Kallay, P.E.

Signature _____

Date 01/25/2016

_____
Georgia Stamp or Seal

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Site Description

The site is a commercial property in the City of Roswell, Fulton County Tax Parcel # 12-1902-0412-049-1, and contains one single-story commercial concrete block building located at 1073 Alpharetta Street (also known as Georgia Highway 9 and Georgia Highway 120), Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075. The building appears to be a slab-on-grade structure, with the storefront facing Alpharetta Street, near the front of the building. However, the building has an elevated floor with a crawl space underlying most of the building's footprint. The building has been used primarily as a dry cleaners, operating under the names One Hour Martinizing, O'Hara's Cleaners, Care Cleaners, and Dry Cleaning Depot. During the later years of dry cleaners operation, the use of a dry cleaning machine and PCE onsite were discontinued, and the dry cleaning establishment became a drop-off/pick-up location only. The dry cleaning machine was removed from the building prior to Atlanta Environmental Consultants' (AEC) first site visit. The building was vacant from approximately 2006 to 2009. The building then housed Stargate Technologies, a computer store. The building is currently occupied by Metro PCS and A Second Chance Bail Bonds.

Site Surface and Subsurface Physical Setting

The site is situated on fill material (soil), averaging approximately 2 to 3 feet deep overlying native sandy, silty and some clayey soils. Partially weathered rock occurs at 15 to 20 feet deep under much of the site; competent rock exists not far below partially weathered rock. Depth to partially weathered rock and competent rock is deeper near the front of the site facing Alpharetta Street. Competent rock underlies much of the site at 20 to 25 feet deep except near Alpharetta Street. Competent rock is progressively deeper from the rear of the property toward Alpharetta Street, approximately 30 feet deep at the rear of the building onsite, and deeper than the completion depth of MW-1 near the front of the site, 45 feet. The site is underlain by the Powers Ferry Formation, in the Sandy Spring Group in the Northern Piedmont physiographic province of Georgia. The Powers Ferry Formation consists of undifferentiated biotite-quartz-plagioclase gneiss (metagraywacke), mica schist and amphibolite; a mappable mica schist unit; and a banded iron formation (McConnell and Abrams 1984).

The front of the site facing Alpharetta Street has the highest elevation onsite, and the property slopes down toward the rear, toward Frazier Street. Stormwater onsite generally flows eastward onsite toward Frazier Street, then flows north along Frazier Street in the gutter, and then drains into a nearby curbside storm drain.

Environmental Assessment and Graphical 3-Dimensional Conceptual Site Model

Environmental Assessment indicated the presence of tetrachloroethene (PCE) in soils and groundwater. Minor degradation of PCE was found; a single groundwater sample had a minimal detectable quantity of trichloroethene (TCE) in 2008. Groundwater samples were collected on March 31, 2008, June 28, 2012, June 21, 2013, December 12, 2013 and November 28, 2015. All samples were analyzed by Advanced Chemistry Labs, Inc., a qualified analytical

laboratory, and reported on April 7, 2008, July 13, 2012, July 8, 2013, December 23, 2013 and December 14, 2015.

Soil sampling on December 11, 2013 indicated the presence of 0.017 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) PCE in the 5-foot sample from soil boring B-7 (completed as MW-7). The soil boring logs are in Appendix I, and the groundwater well purging and sampling data is in Appendix II. Soil analyses are summarized in Table 1. Groundwater sampling on November 28, 2015 indicated the highest PCE concentration onsite was 0.278 mg/l in MW-4. MW-5, the down-gradient well, had 0.274 mg/l PCE. MW-6 near the southeast corner of the building had 0.105 mg/l PCE Monitoring well MW-7, located at the location marked "MW-A" in previous EPD correspondence, had 0.214 mg/l. MW-8, a new deep vertical delineation well, had no detectable PCE. PCE was the only VOC detected in any monitoring well onsite. No other VOCs on the EPA Method 8260B analyte list were identified in any of the groundwater samples collected onsite. Groundwater analytical results are attached. Groundwater gauging data is summarized in Table 2 and Figure 6; groundwater analyses are summarized in Table 3 and Figure 5. No VOCs were detected in MW-1, MW-2, or MW-8D.

The attached Figures show a graphical three-dimensional representation of the surface and subsurface setting, potential sources of contamination, contaminant concentration contours, expected contaminant movement, receptors and pathways (Figures 7, 8 and 9).

The former dry cleaning machine location, former dumpster location and underground utility lines including sanitary sewer have been investigated by the installation of MW-6 at the down-gradient corner of the building (southeast corner) in the areas most likely to be impacted by PCE and associated chlorinated hydrocarbons. These locations are at, near, and/or down-gradient of the most likely former locations of drum loading and unloading, drum storage, dry cleaning machine, filter handling, temporary storage, removal and disposal, former dumpster location, and other potentially associated activities.

The presence of an elevated floor, with unknown design, detail and locations of floor structural support system members, over much of the building's footprint, including areas likely to have been involved in former dry cleaning activities, precludes drilling through the building's floor. Since the elevated floor is in contact with air, not soil, a vapor sample is most relevant; a vapor sample was collected from the air space under the floor and analyzed. The likely present of structural support members in the floor structural support system must be considered when considering possible approaches to soil and/or soil and/or groundwater sampling under the building, if any.

A sub-slab vapor sample was collected in a SUMMA Canister on November 29, 2013 and analyzed for TO-15 Target Compounds, Tentatively Identified Compounds (TICs), and Total Volatile Organic Compounds (TVOC). Analysis of the vapor sample indicated the presence of 51 parts per billion by volume (ppbv) or 350 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3) of PCE. TCE, DCE (including both cis- and trans-) and VC were not detected. Minor concentrations of several other compounds were detected; the highest was 11 ppbv or 31 ug/m3 acetone. The laboratory report was previously attached to AEC report dated February 25, 2014, and results are tabulated in Table 4.

Vapor Intrusion Pathway

Photoionization detector (PID) readings taken in and around the building on July 27-28, 2012 did not exceed 0.3 ppm. Previous PID readings in and around the building have indicated VOC concentrations up to 1.0 ppm, most likely from use of minor quantities of VOCs in spray cans typically used in cleaning computer equipment, by the computer store, Stargate Technologies, then located in the building. MW-6 was located as close as practical to the corner of the building nearest where PCE would most likely have been released. The PID reading of soils 1 foot deep was 0.6 ppm. No PCE or PCE degradation compounds were detected in the shallowest soil sample, at the 5-foot depth. Available data does not suggest the presence of any significant PCE or PCE-related compounds in vapor or adsorbed phases at or near the building footprint.

On June 21, 2013, it was confirmed that a crawl space exists under the floor slab. While the front of the building appears to be slab-on-grade, most of the building's footprint appears to consist of a structurally supported elevated floor slab overlying a crawl space. No original building construction plans were available. The presence of an elevated floor, with unknown detail and locations of floor structural support system members, over much of the building's footprint, including areas that were likely formerly involved in dry cleaning activities, precludes safe drilling through the building's floor. Drilling holes through the floor of the building is not advisable, and is not recommended by AEC, as doing so could potentially compromise the integrity of structural members that provide structural support for the elevated floor slab.

AEC has identified an access hole on the south side of the building. One can insert a stiff wire, a thin stick or stiff tubing, and move it around freely, clearly demonstrating that a void space (not concrete or soil or any other solid material) exists, commonly referred to as a crawl space, under the building. Thus, a substantial portion of the building's floor does not appear to be in contact with soil. The floor in this area is in contact with air under the floor. Therefore, the most relevant sampling approach to evaluate potential for PCE migration into the building is sampling the volatile organic vapor content of the air under the floor slab.

In order to make a preliminary estimate of VOC concentrations underlying the floor slab, a length of tubing attached to a PID probe tip was inserted into the crawl space through an access hole identified on the south side of the building. The PID was operated until readings stabilized, as air concentrations in the PID's chamber equibrated with crawl space concentrations. A maximum concentration of 0.4 ppm was obtained on the PID, a Mini-RAE 2000 instrument equipped with a lamp capable of detecting PCE and associated compounds. Note that this is less than some readings that have been previously identified inside or at doorways in the building. The well-below-1-ppm reading in the crawl space does not suggest significant potential for vapor migration of significant concentrations of PCE from the crawl space into the building. Furthermore, as the crawl space is vented, there is no potential for pressure buildup in the crawl space that would create a pressure gradient from the crawl space into the building. It is Mr. Kallay's professional opinion that such a low total VOC concentration combined with lack of any likely scenario resulting in a sub-slab to building interior pressure

gradient does not support any further investigation of potential vapor migration into the former dry cleaners building from below the floor slab at this time. AEC has checked organic vapor concentrations under the floor slab a number of times, and has never detected over 0.4 ppm total VOCs.

All significant sources of PCE and other VOCs have been removed from the site. Remaining VOC concentrations, including minor concentrations of PCE in vapor form, are expected to generally decrease over time.

Sub-slab vapor phase concentrations results were confirmed by laboratory analysis of an air sample (Table 4). PCE was detected at 51 ppbv or 350 ug/m3. The total of all VOCs detected (including PCE, other TO-15 target compounds and tentatively identified compounds (TICs)) was 100 ppbv or 455 ug/m3. These concentrations are generally consistent with PID readings. These low concentrations do not present a potential for significant concentrations of PCE vapor migrating into the building. Nevertheless, AEC recommends additional venting of the sub-floor air space by drilling additional small-diameter vent holes into the crawl space wall, to preclude any vapor gradient toward the interior of the building, and/or vapor entry into the building. The additional vent holes would also assist in venting and reducing minor concentrations of PCE and other VOCs that are present in the crawl space.

Potential Exposure during Potential Utility or other Subsurface Construction

AEC recommends resampling of soils in the area in which soils previously exceeded Notification Concentration (NC) for PCE prior to conducting any significant subsurface excavation or any other work with potential of workers coming in contact with contaminated soils. If soil concentrations exceed standards (including site-specific utility and construction worker cleanup standards) and significant work onsite occurs or is proposed, remediation of soils may be implemented if data indicate exposure. Site-specific utility and construction worker cleanup standards will be calculated and compared to soil and groundwater concentrations. In the event any current concentrations exceed applicable standards, workers onsite shall be notified of the presence of soil VOC concentrations prior to beginning work and shall be aware of, and be trained in, appropriate implementation of, and use of, engineering controls, work practices, use of personal protective equipment (PPE) or other appropriate means of precluding or minimizing contact with contaminated soils. Construction areas, if any, shall be barricaded, surrounded with construction fencing and/or employ other appropriate means to preclude access by unauthorized persons.

Surface Water

Hog Wallow Creek is the nearest potential point of exposure. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute series topographic map, Roswell, GA Quadrangle (Figure 1) shows a distance of approximately 1,400 feet in the direction of groundwater flow (east-southeast, turning eastward past the Frazier Street Apartments property) from the source to Hog Wallow Creek. Figure 2 presents a site plan; the site area is shown on Figure 3. Available data does not suggest that any concentrations exceeding applicable standards will reach Hog Wallow Creek or any other surface water body. A Point-of-Demonstration (POD) well, TMW-9, was

installed near Hog Wallow Creek. The well was developed, purged and sampled on January 24, 2014. Analysis for EPA 8260 analytes on January 24, 2014 did not detect the presence of PCE or any other Method 8260 analytes. Groundwater flow direction determined using potentiometric contour mapping is shown on Figure 6. No other point of withdrawal between the site and Hog Wallow Creek has been identified. At the average rates of decrease in PCE concentrations of 73% onsite and 90% offsite, concentrations offsite are expected to approach non-detectable concentrations before any PCE concentrations reach the nearest surface water. No groundwater use between the site and Hog Wallow Creek is known to exist. Natural attenuation appears to be an effective mechanism in reducing remaining PCE concentrations. It is likely that concentrations will continue to decrease, and it is also likely that concentrations will decrease to below detection limits, as well as applicable standards, before any detectable concentrations reach Hog Wallow Creek. The groundwater pathway appears likely to be incomplete.

Potential Pathways and Potential Receptors

Limited soil concentrations appear to be located in areas mostly covered by asphalt. Only one location showed the presence of soil concentrations exceeding Georgia Notification Concentrations (NC); soil concentrations are expected to decrease naturally over time due to natural attenuation. Soil conditions onsite (predominantly sandy soils with little fines) suggest that concentrations in soils likely have already decreased to below NC, or, if not, will do so in the near future. There is no likelihood of contact by any individual, other than a utility worker or other worker conducting subsurface work. No significant soil concentrations have been identified in any unpaved areas of the site

No potential sources of contact with groundwater exist or are suspected between the site and Hog Wallow Creek, located approximately 1,400 feet east of the site. Groundwater sampling results recently collected on the former Dry Cleaning Depot property, despite some recent increases in concentrations, expected to be temporary, indicated a 73% decrease in the highest groundwater concentrations detected onsite from 1.040 mg/l in March 2008 to 0.278 mg/l in November 2015. Natural attenuation mechanisms are anticipated to continue decreasing concentrations. No detectable concentrations are expected to reach Hog Wallow Creek. Therefore, the groundwater pathway appears to be incomplete.

Soil concentrations are present primarily under the rear of the property, where no structures are located (Figure 4; Table 1). Vapor intrusion into the occupied areas of the building is very unlikely, based upon very low VOC concentrations in the crawl space and the venting of the crawl space, which precludes a vapor gradient from the sub-slab into the building. Recent soil sampling, within the last two years, has detected negligible soil concentrations, all well below Georgia Notification Concentrations (NC). Only one soil sample, the 2-foot deep soil sample collected at MW-2 on March 27, 2008, indicated concentrations exceeding Risk Reduction Standards (RRS) for soils. Soils at this site are mostly clean sand, with relatively low fines content. Vapors tend to dissipate in these soils more rapidly than groundwater concentrations have been decreasing onsite. It is very likely that soils within 5 feet of the ground surface now have non-detectable to very low concentrations of PCE and products, all below RRS. Therefore, the soil pathway appears to be incomplete, as no soils exceeding risk reduction

standards appear to be present at the site. This will be confirmed before the Compliance Status Report is completed.

Vapor concentrations of PCE under the building floor slab have been sampled and analyzed, and found to be very low (Table 4). The crawl space is vented, and, therefore, there is virtually no probability of a vapor gradient from the sub-slab void space into the building. Nevertheless, AEC recommends additional venting of the sub-floor air space by drilling additional small-diameter vent holes into the crawl space, to preclude any vapor gradient toward the interior of the building, and/or vapor entry into the building. The additional vent holes would also assist in venting and reducing minor concentrations of PCE that are present in the crawl space.

In 2013, Terracon prepared a Prospective Purchaser Corrective Action Plan (PPCAP) for the Frazier Street Apartments property, located hydraulically down-gradient of the former Dry Cleaning Depot site. A copy of the Terracon PPCAP was attached to the February 2014 SASR and updated CSM submittal. In 2007, ATC Associates prepared a Prospective Purchase Compliance Status Report (PPCSR) for the Frazier Street Apartments property. Neither the ATC nor the Terracon report indicated the presence of any detectable concentrations of PCE or any other EPA Method 8260 analytes in soils on the Frazier Street Apartments property.

Groundwater concentrations of PCE have been demonstrated to be decreasing in the range of 90% over a time period of between five and six years. While a recent increase in concentrations was observed, believed to be a result of unusually high water table conditions in 2014 and possibly into 2015, highest PCE concentrations onsite have still decreased by 73%. With no new source of PCE, the decreasing trend is expected to resume once water table elevations return to, and remain closer to, long-term averages. Natural attenuation appears to be an effective mechanism in reducing remaining PCE concentrations onsite and offsite. It is likely that concentrations will continue to generally decrease over time. It is also likely that concentrations will decrease to below detection limits, as well as below applicable standards, before any detectable concentrations reach Hog Wallow Creek. Thus, the groundwater pathway appears likely to be incomplete. Monitoring at a Point-of-Demonstration (POD) well near Hog Wallow Creek will assist in confirming that groundwater entering Hog Wallow Creek contains no PCE concentrations exceeding applicable standards.

Suspected or Potential Sources of Regulated Substances

The Subject Property was the location of dry cleaning operations for approximately 40 years. PCE may have entered the environment during delivery and handling of containers (e.g., drums and buckets), pouring PCE into dry cleaning machines, draining spent PCE, sweeping and mopping of floors, PCE that vaporized, drips and spills, PCE-containing filters, rags, mops, etc. that may have been disposed, spent PCE storage and handling, etc. The level of care exercised in properly containing PCE, including spent PCE, preventing or minimizing spills, and promptly cleaning up spills, if any, when they occurred was commensurate with regulatory requirements at the time. Regulation of PCE was non-existent to very minimal 40 or more years ago, as compared to today.

Pest USA is located across Alpharetta Street and a former Esso service station, which was later operated as an independent service station, formerly existed adjacent to the south side of the former Dry Cleaning Depot site. Other businesses exist or have previously existed nearby and up-gradient of the Subject Property on the busy commercial highway and local thoroughfare known as Alpharetta Street (also known as Georgia Highway 9 and Georgia Highway 120).

Proposed Additional Assessment and Risk Reduction Standards

Soil concentrations of PCE have been very low to non-detectable in soil borings conducted on site in recent years. Groundwater has been delineated to appropriate concentrations representing appropriate standards for commercial property with no receptors or completed pathways within 1,400 feet of the site, or as determined at the time of final selection of the remedy. The most current Risk Reduction Standards, rules and concentrations (or concentrations developed using a RRS Evaluation) as adopted by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division (EPD) at the time of the delineation will be utilized.

Exposure pathways have been, and will continue to be evaluated to include human and ecological receptors. AEC has prepared and presented a figure showing the most likely point of entry of groundwater into surface water (see Figure attached).

Additional assessment will be conducted as warranted, including re-sampling of soils at the single location onsite where PCE concentrations exceeding NC were identified in 2008. It is proposed that the investigation will be conducted to the following site-specific delineation criteria:

Voluntary Remediation Program Type I Residential Risk Reduction Standards are proposed.

Additional Delineation Where Access is Available

AEC installed MW-6 in 2012 at the hydraulically down-gradient corner of the building (southeast corner) in the area most likely to be down-gradient of any former dry cleaning machine(s), PCE drum storage location(s), loading and unloading of drums, disposal of spent filters and associated activities. In December 2013, MW-7 was installed at the northeast corner of the building. The former dumpster was believed to have been located in the area at the northeast corner of the building. Any release in this area would likely be detected in groundwater in MW-7, MW-3, MW-4 and/or MW-6. The locations of these monitoring wells are depicted in Figures 2, 3, 4 and 5.

On December 12, 2013, AEC conducted additional delineation where access was available to evaluate potential sources that may have been formerly located in or adjacent to the building located onsite. Dry cleaners operating onsite during the most recent years (2005 and some years previous) that dry cleaners have operated onsite reportedly operated only a drop-off/pickup store; no dry cleaning was conducted onsite at this time. Both the dry cleaning machine and the dumpster had been removed from the property before AEC's

initial site visit, and previous business and former property owners were not available to verify site-specific information during their previous occupancies. Therefore, exact locations of the former dry cleaning machine(s) and dumpster could not be definitively determined. MW-7 was installed at the location marked "MW-A" in Georgia EPD correspondence. MW-6 and MW-7 together cover areas near the building at which all or most of the activities that would be likely sources of PCE were most likely located.

A vertical delineation well, MW-8. was installed to 60 feet deep into competent rock. This well provides good vertical delineation. No detectable concentrations of PCE or associated compounds in MW-8 demonstrates that vertical delineation has been achieved.

Groundwater samples collected on November 28, 2015 from monitoring wells onsite identified the highest concentrations of PCE at MW-4, a down-gradient well, at 0.278 mg/l. Concentrations indicated an average 73% decrease in groundwater concentrations from the 2008 sampling event results, in both this well and the highest groundwater concentration of PCE detected onsite. Although there were recent increases in concentrations in several wells, this is expected to be temporary. Without a new source of PCE, PCE is generally naturally decreasing in both quantity and concentrations onsite and offsite, due to various Natural Attenuation mechanisms, including decreasing remaining concentrations, notwithstanding the current temporary increase in concentrations. No other VOC detection, besides PCE, was identified in any groundwater sample onsite. It is likely that the higher than average rainfall in recent years assisted in effectively flushing some PCE concentrations out of the source area, and then down-gradient. Overall, all monitoring wells onsite have shown a long-term decrease in PCE concentrations, generally a substantial decrease, since the initial sampling event in 2008. Averaging the concentrations in wells MW-1 through MW-5 (which have been onsite since 2008), groundwater PCE concentrations onsite have decreased by an average of 73%. The highest PCE concentration onsite in 2008, 1.040 mg/l in MW-5, compared to the highest groundwater PCE concentration onsite during the most recent groundwater sampling event, was 0.278 mg/l in MW-4. This represents a 73% decrease in the highest PCE concentration onsite over a time period of approximately 7 years.

Delineation Where Access is not Available

ATC Associates prepared a Prospective Purchaser Compliance Status Report (PPCSR) for the Frazier Street Apartments and Minkert Residence properties, dated August 2, 2007.

Terracon prepared a Prospective Purchaser Corrective Action Plan (PPCAP) for the Frazier Street Apartments property hydraulically down-gradient of the former Dry Cleaning Depot site in 2013. Terracon's groundwater analytical data indicated a decrease in PCE concentrations in the range of 90% from 2007 groundwater concentrations presented in ATC's report for the same general area of the same property. Groundwater concentrations have essentially been delineated offsite. To complete delineation, AEC collected a groundwater sample from TMW-9, a Point of Demonstration well located near Hog Wallow Creek, in 2014. No detectable PCE or any other 8260 analytes were detected.

According to both the ATC and Terracon reports, no detectable PCE or any other EPA Method 8260 analytes were detected in soils. By comparing the groundwater samples collected by Terracon to each corresponding groundwater sample collected by ATC, one can draw general conclusions regarding groundwater concentration trends. The average concentrations in the three most closely matched pairs (TW-5 and MW-4; TW-6 and MW-1; and TW-7 and MW-2), decreased by 90% from 2007 to 2013. The highest concentration offsite decreased from 0.330 mg/l (TW-6) to 0.040 mg/l (MW-7), or 88%. This indicates that groundwater concentrations offsite are decreasing at similar or higher percentage rates as concentrations onsite. The ATC and Terracon data is reproduced in copies of groundwater concentrations figures that are attached following Figure 9. The Terracon report was attached to the AEC report submitted on February 25, 2014.

In order to demonstrate concentrations down-gradient of these wells, a temporary well, TMW-9, was installed down-gradient of the other wells, near Hog Wallow Creek as a Point of Demonstration (POD) well. A groundwater sample was collected and analyzed. The results indicated no detectable PCE concentrations. No EPA Method 8260 analytes were detected in this sample. This well delineates the down-gradient side of the plume. Evaluating the years of data available, it appears very likely that natural attenuation factors will reduce remaining concentrations of PCE to below detectable concentrations and to below applicable standards long before any concentrations approach Hog Wallow Creek.

Risk Reduction Standards Proposed

Risk Reduction Standards (RRS) proposed for groundwater are as follows, from Table 1 of Appendix III unless otherwise noted:

Constituent	Delineation of Groundwater (mg/l)
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	0.005
Trichloroethene (TCE)	0.005
Cis-Dichloroethene (cis-DCE)	0.07*
Trans-DCE	0.1
Vinyl Chloride	0.002

* Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Risk Reduction Standards for soils are as follows, from Appendix I:

Constituent	Delineation of Soil (mg/kg)
PCE	0.18
TCE	0.13
Cis-DCE	0.53
Trans-DCE	0.53

VOLUNTARY REMEDIATION PLAN

Site Delineation Concentration Criteria

Site delineation has been completed to Voluntary Remediation Program Type III Risk Reduction Standards. Risk Reduction Standards (RRS) proposed for groundwater are as follows, from Table 1 of Appendix III unless otherwise noted:

Constituent	Delineation of Groundwater Stds (mg/l)
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	0.005
Trichloroethene (TCE)	0.005
Cis-Dichloroethene (cis-DCE)	0.07*
Trans-DCE	0.1
Vinyl Chloride	0.002

* Federal Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL).

Risk Reduction Standards proposed for soils are as follows, as discussed in Risk Reduction Standards guidance issued by the Georgia EPD and available on its website.

Constituent	Delineation of Soil Standards (mg/kg)
PCE	0.50
TCE	0.50
Cis-DCE	7.00
Trans-DCE	10.00

Proposed Engineering Controls

Soils

Engineering Control, in the form of an asphalt cap, is the primary proposed remedy in the event any significant shallow soil concentrations remain onsite. Recent soil sampling has indicated all soil concentrations are well below Georgia NC. In the event any data shows any remaining significant shallow soil concentrations, and engineering controls are proposed or utilized, a long-term maintenance and monitoring plan will be included as part of the proposed engineering controls remedy.

Evaluation of Remediation Alternatives

Groundwater

A number of approaches to remediation of dry cleaning compounds, consisting of PCE, exist. Following is a summary of the most significant approaches that were considered:

Groundwater Pump and Treat. Groundwater pump-and-treat can be used to pump out and treat impacted groundwater. However, Groundwater Pump and Treat systems require design, operational costs and disposal of treated groundwater. This is not the most cost-effective approach, and is not the recommended remedy at this time.

Vapor Extraction to include the vicinity and depth of the water table. Groundwater in reasonably close proximity to the water table can also be remediated by extracting vapors from just above the water table, particularly where air flow through soils is good. This removes PCE-containing vapors, encourages PCE partitioning from groundwater to vapor, and will thus clean up the site. However, costs associated with this approach do not make this the most cost-effective remedy. This is not the recommended remedy at this time.

Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA). Monitored Natural Attenuation is an accepted remedy where it has been demonstrated to effectively reduce concentration. At the Subject Property, years of monitoring have demonstrated the ability of natural attenuation processes to decrease groundwater concentrations. Groundwater concentrations naturally attenuate via a number of mechanisms, including vaporization and subsequent evaporation, chemical and biological decomposition, dilution, and other processes. Monitored Natural Attenuation is the recommended remedy for concentrations of PCE identified onsite and in the site area.

The most significant likely former source (s) onsite is (are) in the vicinity of MW-6 and/or MW-7, near the rear of the building used as a dry cleaners. Concentrations in MW-6 have decreased substantially, as well as in all other monitoring wells onsite, most likely due, at least in part, to a large increase in rainfall recently. This likely resulted in increased groundwater flow through the area.

Review of the PPCAP prepared by Terracon and a Prospective Purchaser Compliance Status Report (PPCSR) prepared by ATC Associates in 2007, both covering the Frazier Street Apartments Property, indicates an average groundwater tetrachloroethene (PCE) concentration decrease from 2007 to 2013 of 90% offsite. This, combined with average PCE concentration decreases over a roughly comparable timeframe five to six years) averaging 88% onsite suggests that Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) is the most appropriate and effective remedy, and is, therefore, the recommended remedy for groundwater at the former Dry Cleaning Depot site. Although the current sampling event indicated an increase in concentrations, most likely due to record high or unusually high water table conditions. Without a new source of PCE, concentrations of PCE and associated compounds are generally naturally decreasing in both quantity and concentrations onsite and offsite, due to various Natural Attenuation mechanisms. The long-term decrease in remaining concentrations is expected resume decreasing over time once water table elevations return to a long-term average range.

AEC proposes monitoring the continuing Natural Attenuation processes (e.g., Monitored Natural Attenuation) as concentrations are expected to continue resume decreasing over time, and continue decreasing over the long-term. Monitored Natural Attenuation is the selected remedy for groundwater at this site.

Soils

Monitored Natural Attenuation. Monitored Natural Attenuation can be an effective remedy if soils allow enough air and vapor movement through them; e.g., the soils are relatively coarse sandy soils, and the soils are open to the atmosphere. Natural Attenuation appears to have already reduced soil concentrations to below NC. No soil remediation is proposed at this time.

CONCLUSIONS

Completion of Additional Assessment and previous assessments at the Subject Property, on which the former Dry Cleaning Depot was located, 1073 Alpharetta Street, Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075 suggests the following conclusions:

- Installation of Monitoring Well MW-7 down-gradient of some potential sources, the dumpster, and other potential related former sources, indicated the presence of minor soil concentrations of PCE, below Georgia NC. No other related compounds or any VOCs were detected in shallow soils at this location adjacent to the side of the building that was the likely location of a former dumpster and related equipment and activities. Installation of deep well MW-8D at the down-gradient end of the property indicated no PCE or related compounds in deep soils or bedrock at this location. This demonstrates vertical definition in soils. No PCE or any other EPA Method 8260 analyes were detected in the deep well, MW-8D, demonstratING vertical definition groundwater.

- Groundwater sampling of all monitoring wells on the former Dry Cleaning Depot property indicated PCE concentrations have generally decreased in concentration since the monitoring wells have been installed. The highest PCE concentration in groundwater onsite decreased from 1.040 mg/l in 2008 to 0.278 mg/l in 2015, a decrease of 73%.

- Groundwater flow direction onsite has been determined to be toward the southeast. This groundwater flow direction has been consistently southeast, with a variation of no more than a few degrees during gauging events conducted over several years in the permanent monitoring wells installed onsite. Groundwater flow, as it passes through the former Frazier Street Apartments property (now Roswell City Walk Apartments), appears to transition to eastward flow toward Hog Wallow Creek.

- Despite a recent increase in dissolved PCE concentrations onsite, most likely due to recent unusually high water table conditions, the 73% decrease in the highest concentration of PCE onsite over 7 years suggests that Natural Attenuation is effectively reducing PCE concentrations at this site, and Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) is recommended as the remedy for this site. The long-term decreasing trend is expected to resume as water table elevations return to long-term average ranges.

- The 73% average decrease in PCE concentrations onsite and 88% decrease in the highest concentration of PCE offsite over 5 to 6 years suggests that Natural Attenuation is effectively reducing PCE concentrations onsite, as well as offsite. Monitored Natural Attenuation (MNA) is recommended as the remedy for this site, including offsite concentrations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

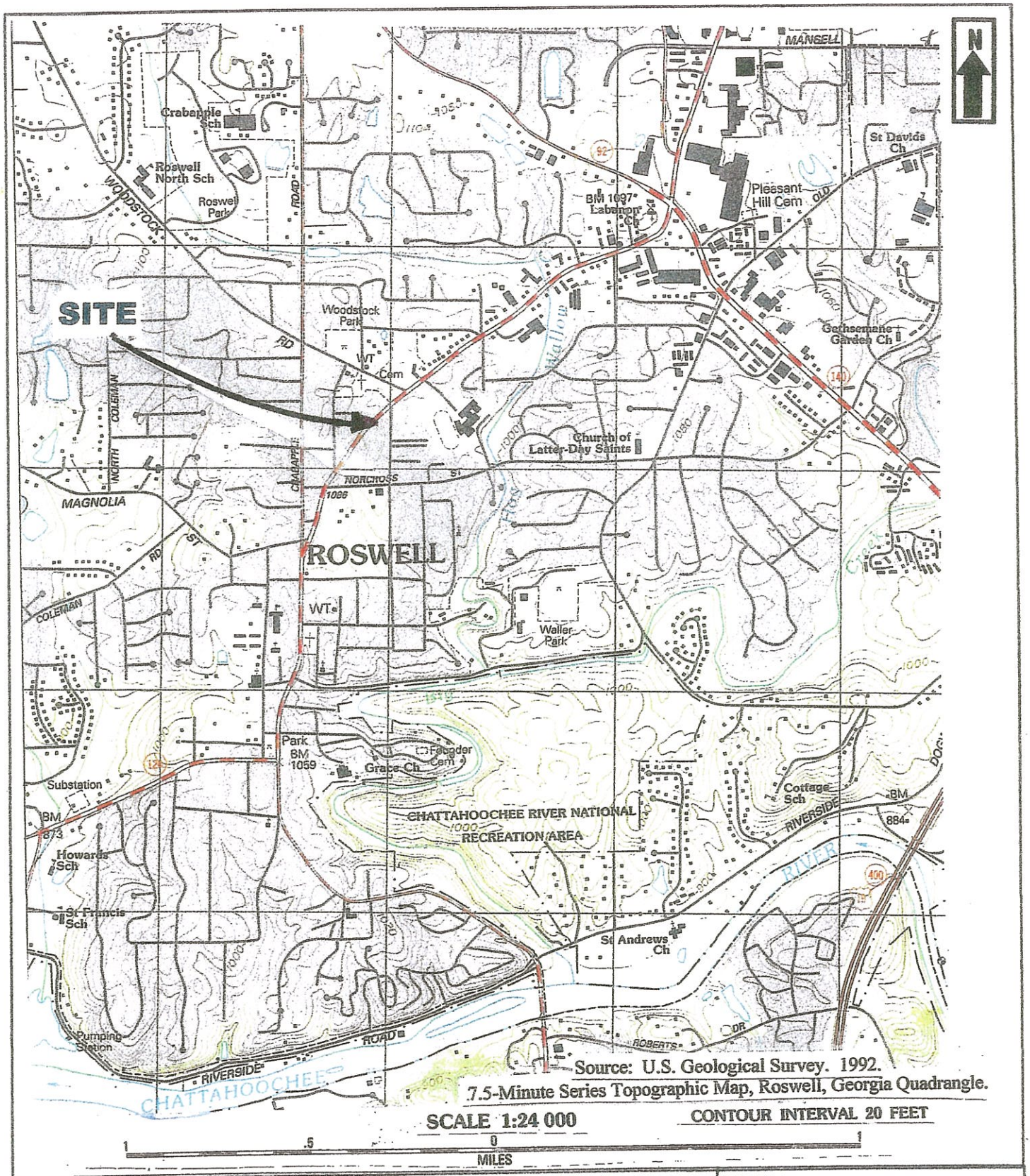
Completion of Additional Assessment and previous assessments at the former Dry Cleaning Depot property, 1073 Alpharetta Street, Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075 suggests the following Recommendations:

- Horizontal delineation has been effectively completed where access is available, with the original source generally appearing to be around the rear of the building. Decreasing groundwater concentrations have demonstrated the effectiveness of MNA. Despite a recent increase in dissolved PCE concentrations onsite, most likely due to recent unusually high water table conditions, a decreasing trend is expected to resume once water table elevation return to and remain in average or lower ranges. MNA is recommended for selection as the remedy for the former Dry Cleaning Depot site.

- Horizontal delineation where access is not available has been effectively completed by installation of TMW-9 near Hog Wallow Creek, hydraulically down-gradient of the former Dry Cleaning Depot site in 2014. No detectable concentrations of PCE or other EPA Method 8260 analytes were identified. MNA is recommended for selection as the remedy for remaining offsite concentrations, with sampling of the POD well providing a confirmation that no detectable concentrations of PCE are reaching Hog Wallow Creek.

- It is recommended that additional venting of the sub-floor air space by drilling several small-diameter vent holes into the crawl space wall, to preclude any vapor gradient toward the interior of the building, and/or vapor entry into the building. The additional vent holes would also assist in venting and reducing minor concentrations of PCE that are present in the crawl space in the vapor phase.

FIGURES



Source: U.S. Geological Survey. 1992.
7.5-Minute Series Topographic Map, Roswell, Georgia Quadrangle.

SCALE 1:24 000 CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET

1 .5 0 1
MILES

Figure 1: SITE LOCATION MAP
Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia

aec
Atlanta Environmental Consultants

Drawn By: Terri Drabek

Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

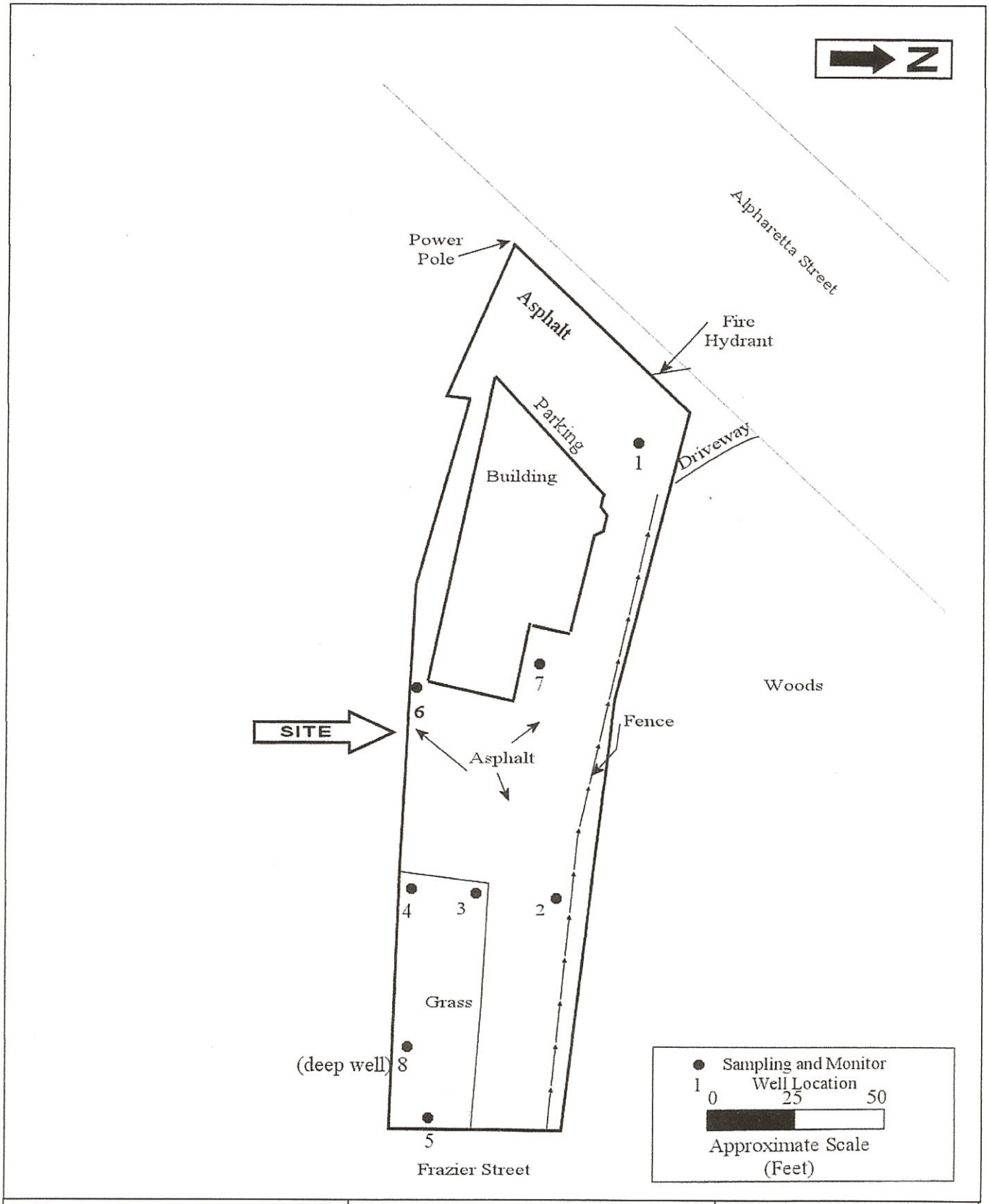


Figure 2: Site Plan Former Dry Cleaning Depot 1073 Alpharetta Street Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia	**aec** **Atlanta Environmental Consultants**	Drawn By: Terri Drabek Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

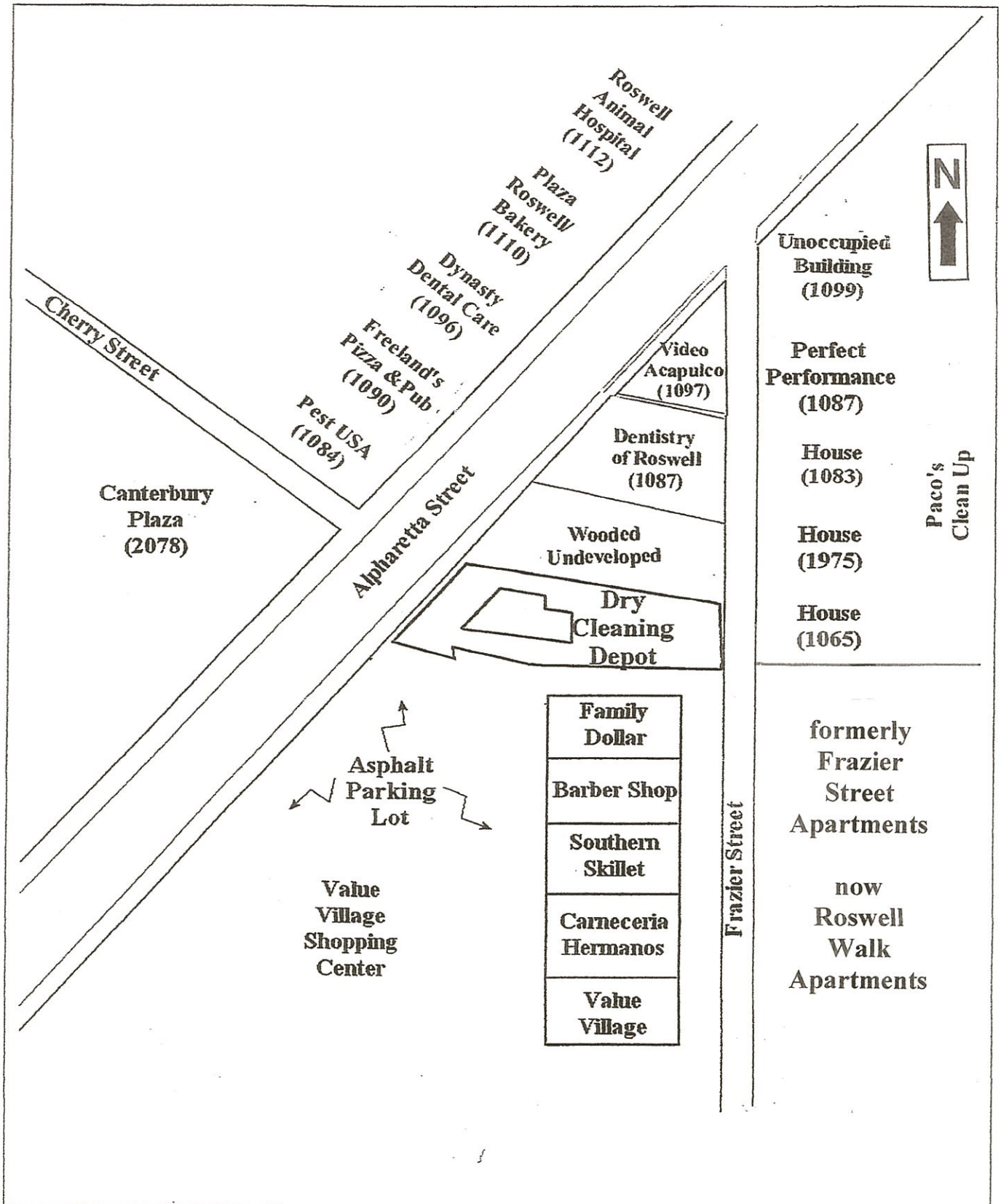


Figure 3: SITE AREA MAP
Drycleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia

aec
Atlanta Environmental Consultants

Drawn By: Terri Drabek

Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

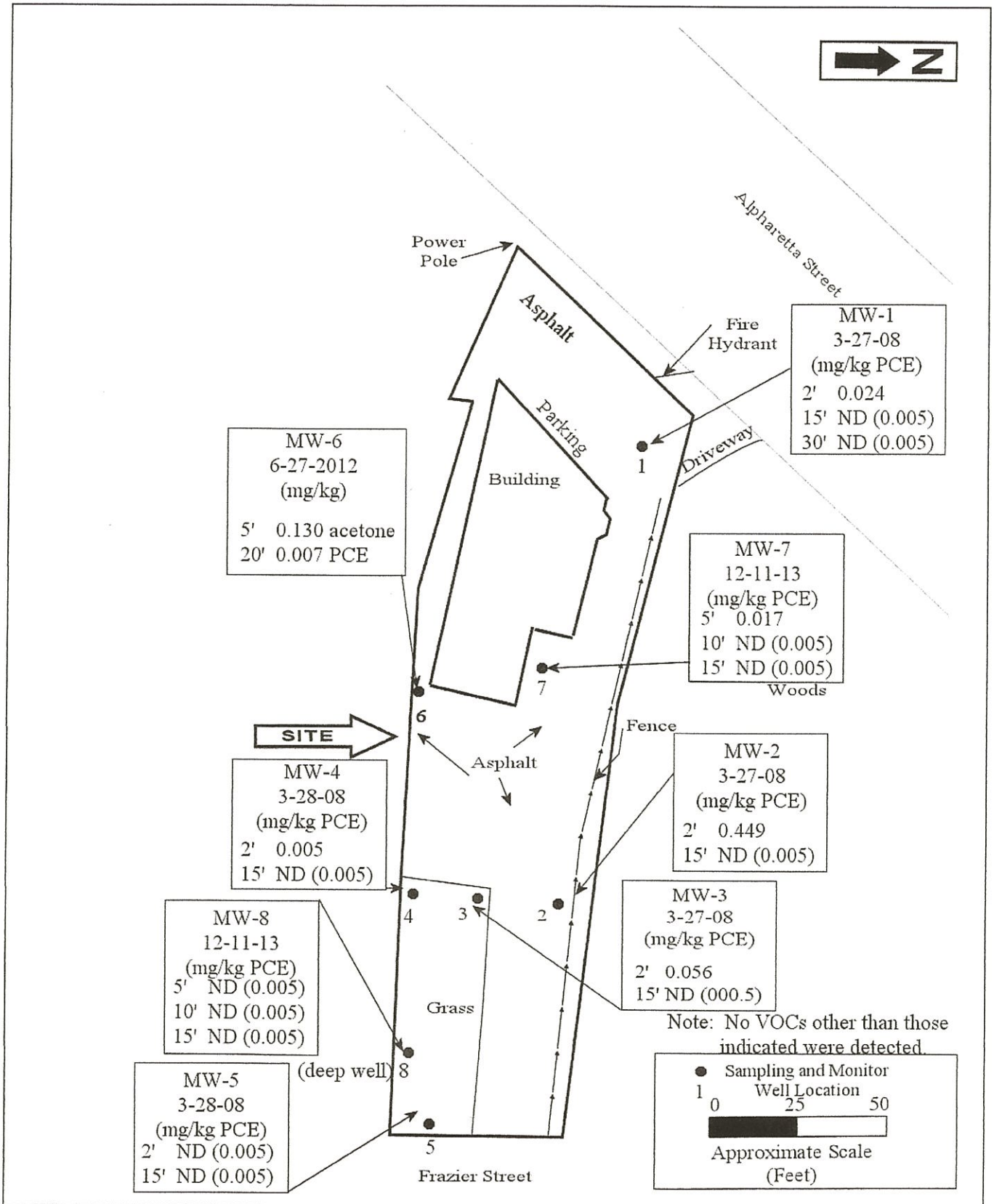


Figure 4: Soil Boring Results

Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia

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Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

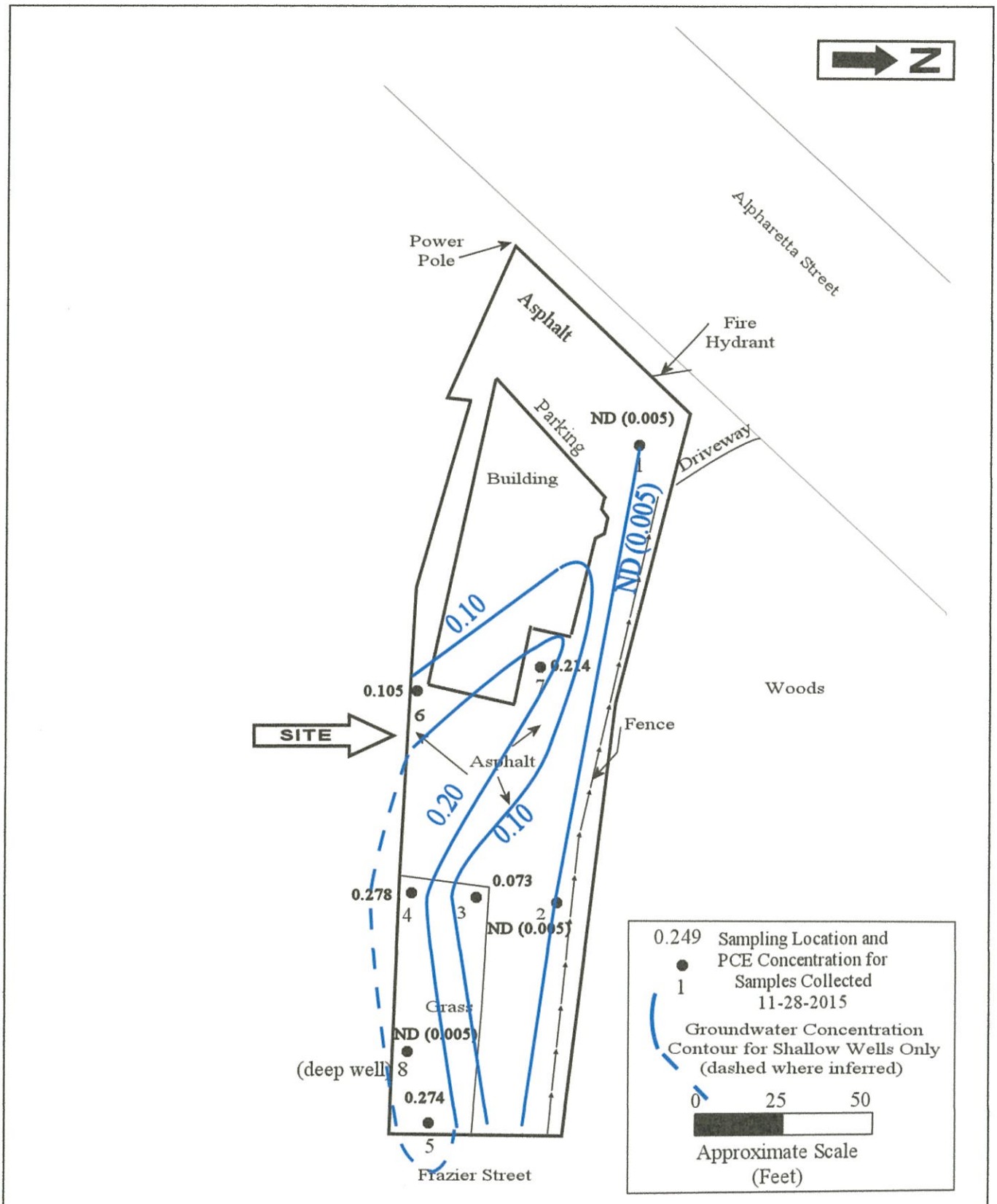

Figure 5: PCE Concentration

Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia

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Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

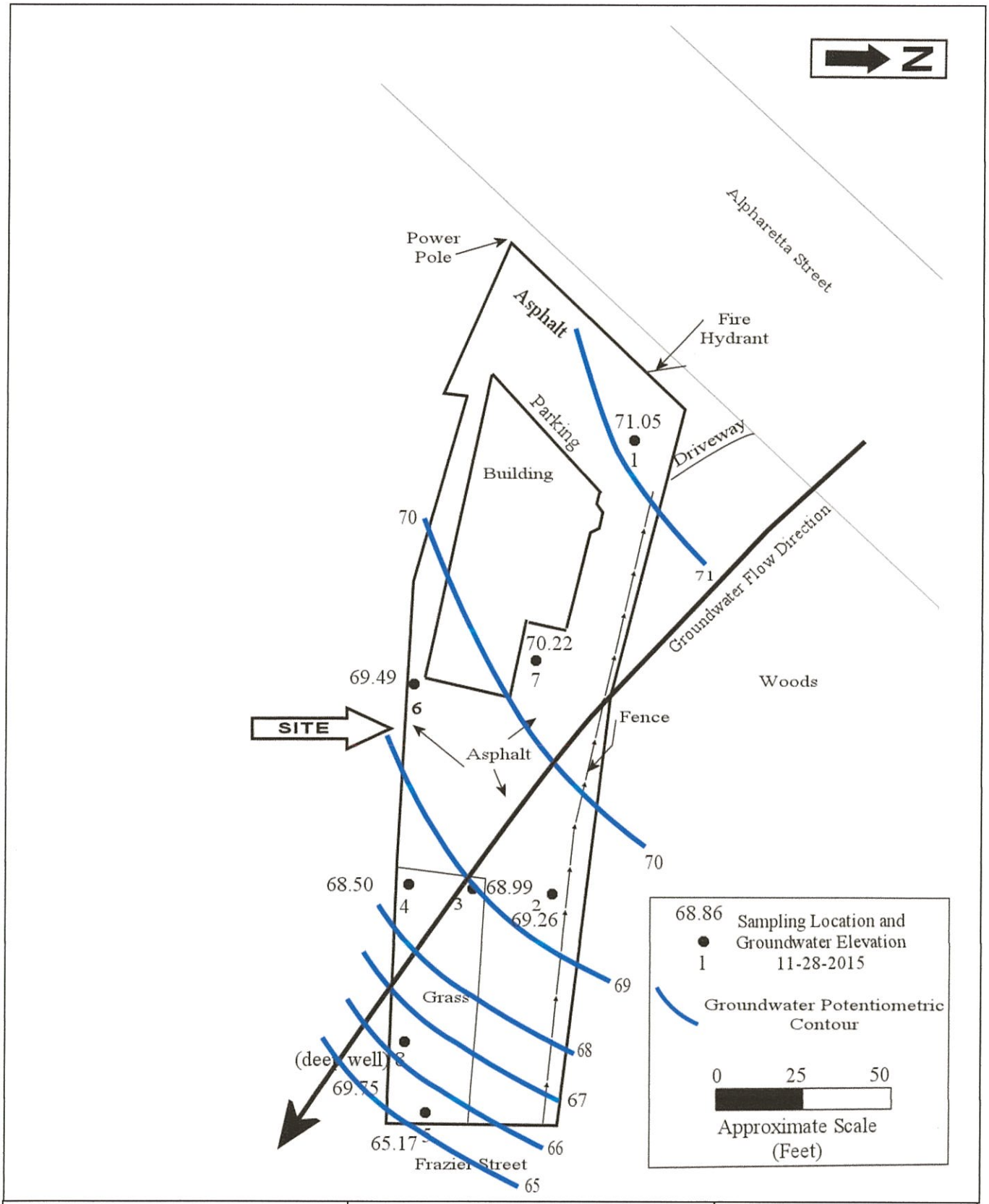

Figure 6: Potentiometric Contour Map
Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia

aec
Atlanta Environmental Consultants

Drawn By: Terri Drabek

Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

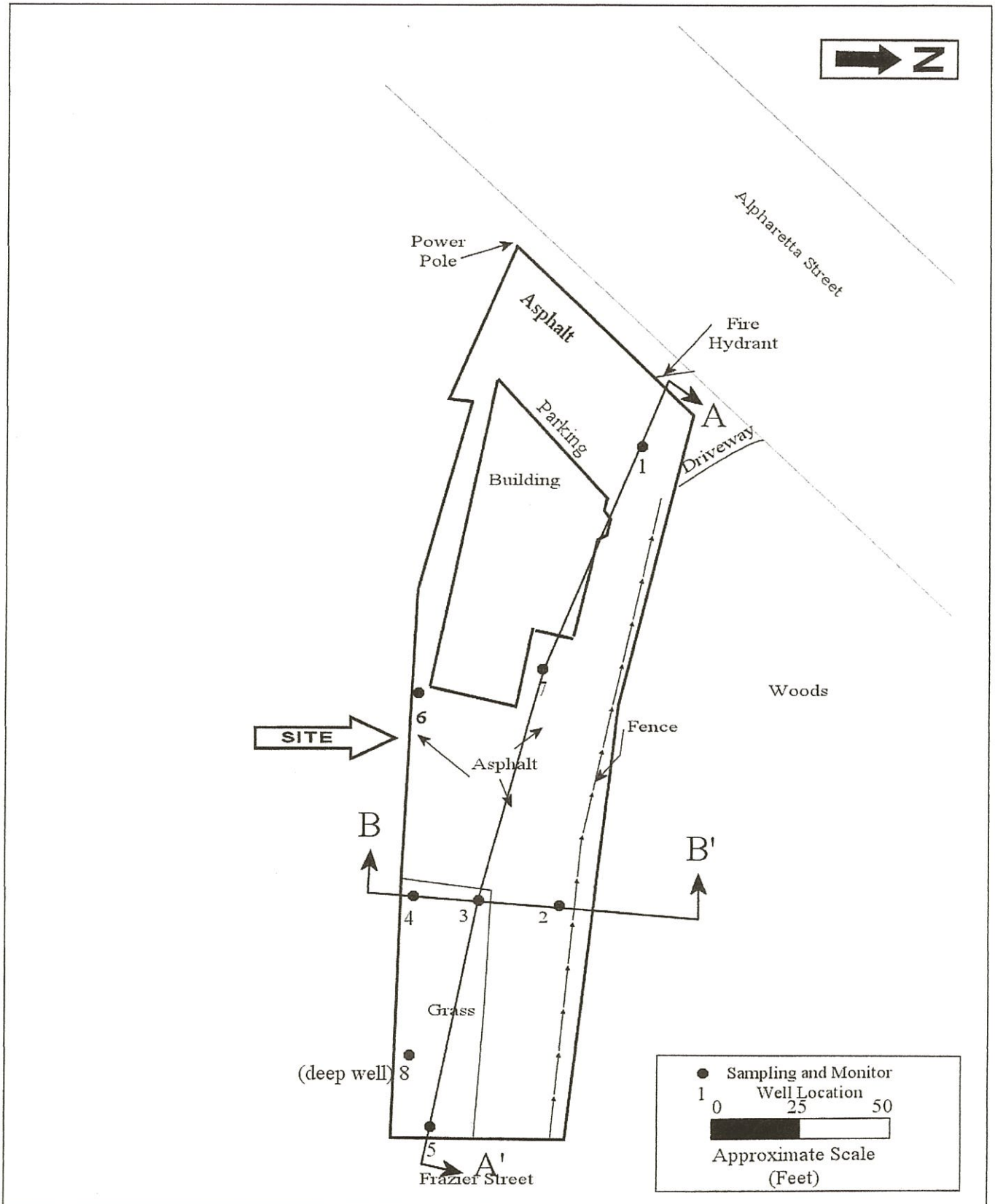

Figure 7: Cross-Section Locations Former Dry Cleaning Depot 1073 Alpharetta Street Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia	**aec** **Atlanta Environmental Consultants**	Drawn By: Terri Drabek Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

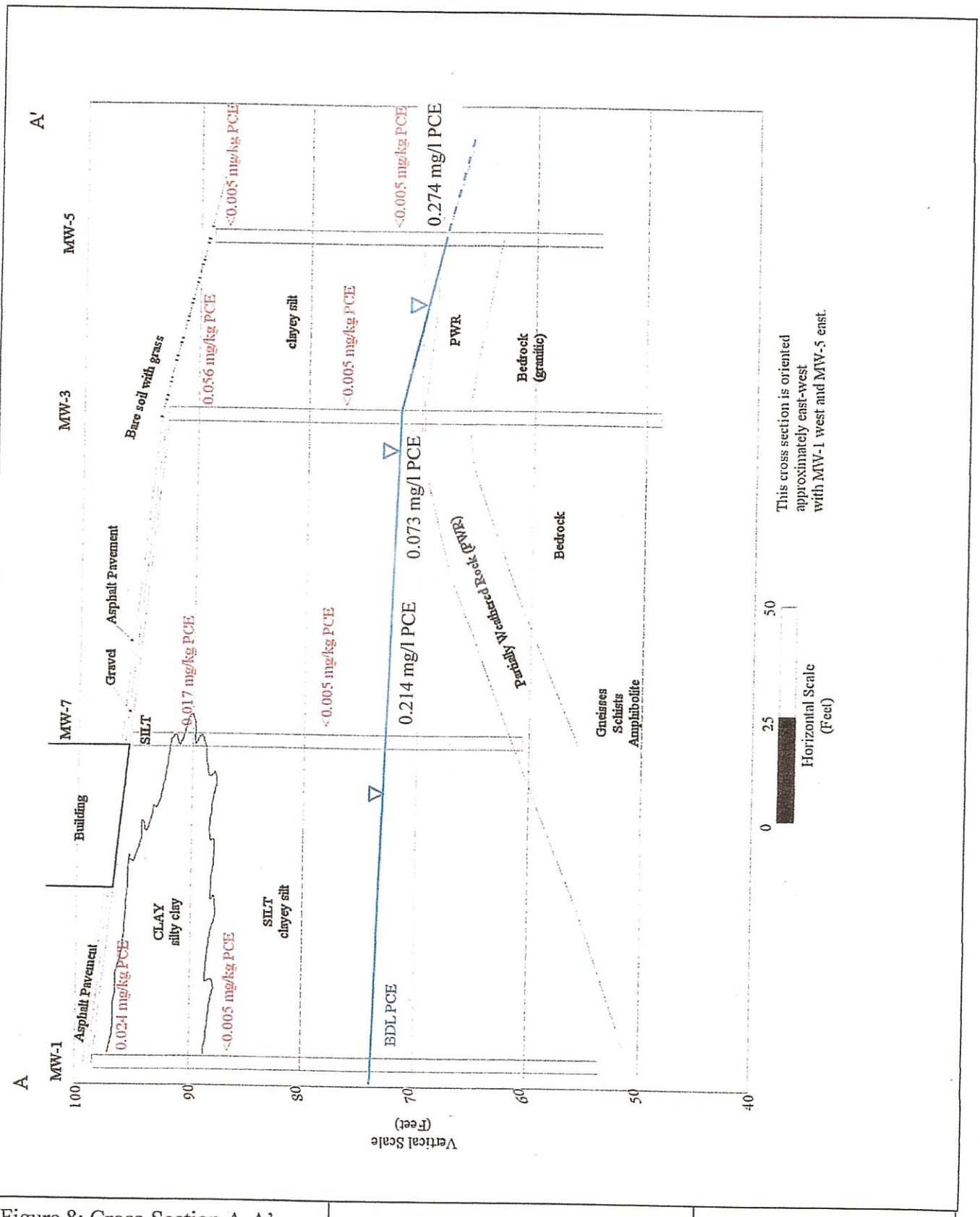

Figure 8: Cross-Section A-A'

Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia

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Atlanta Environmental Consultants

Drawn By: Terri Drabek

Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.

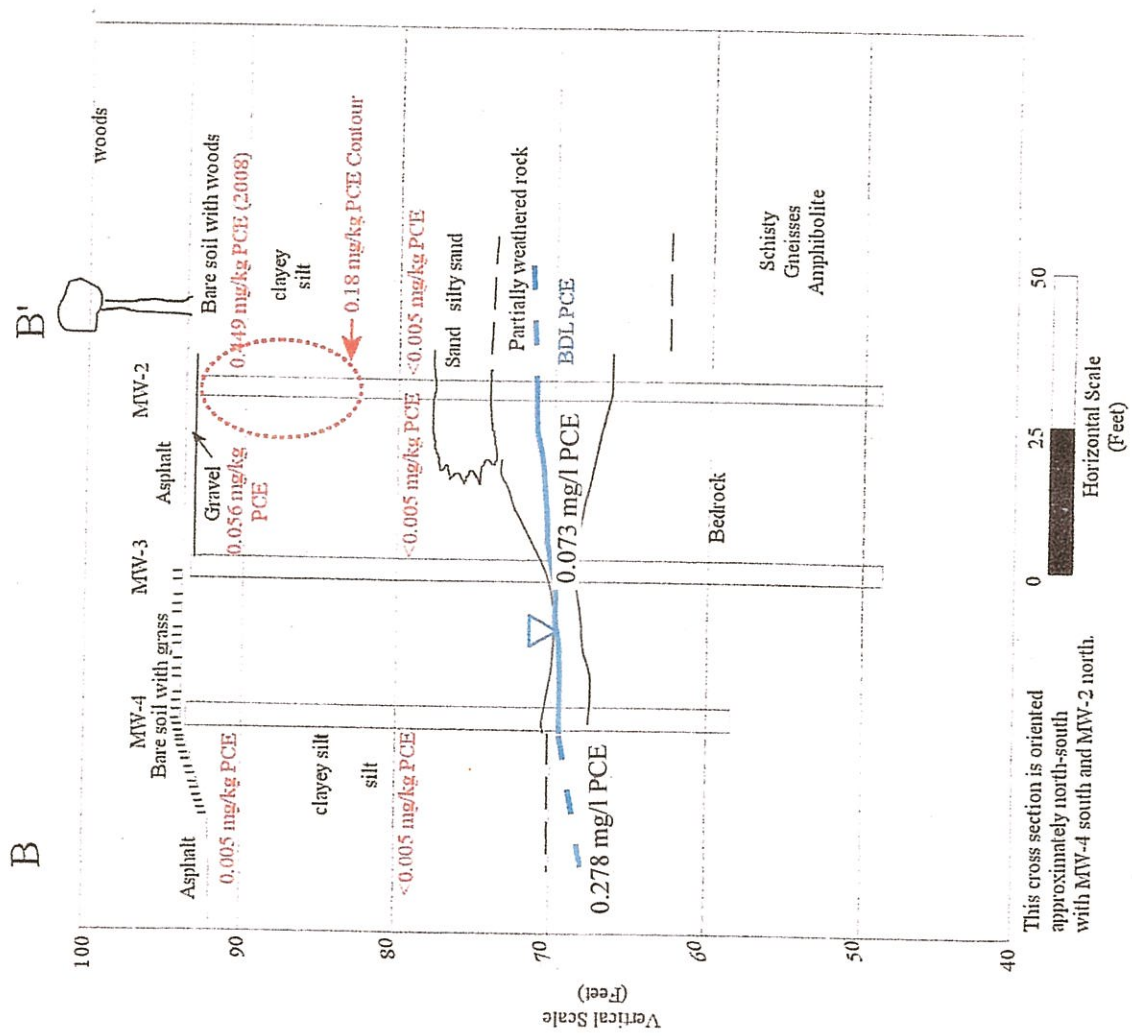
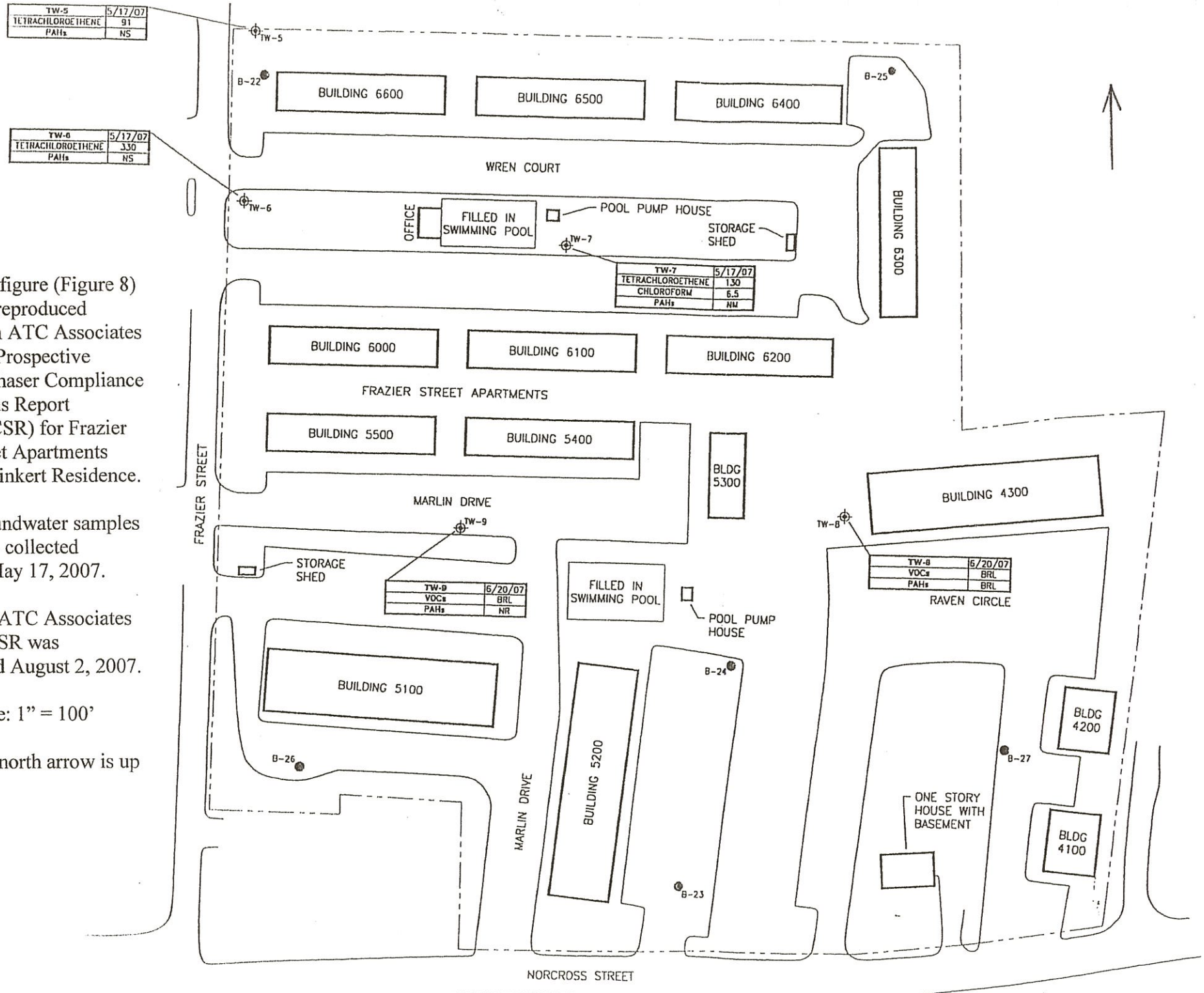


Figure 9: Cross-Section B-B'' Former Dry Cleaning Depot 1073 Alpharetta Street Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia	**aec** **Atlanta Environmental Consultants**	Drawn By: Terri Drabek Checked By: Peter Kallay, P.E.



This figure (Figure 8) was reproduced From ATC Associates Inc. Prospective Purchaser Compliance Status Report (PPCSR) for Frazier Street Apartments & Minkert Residence.

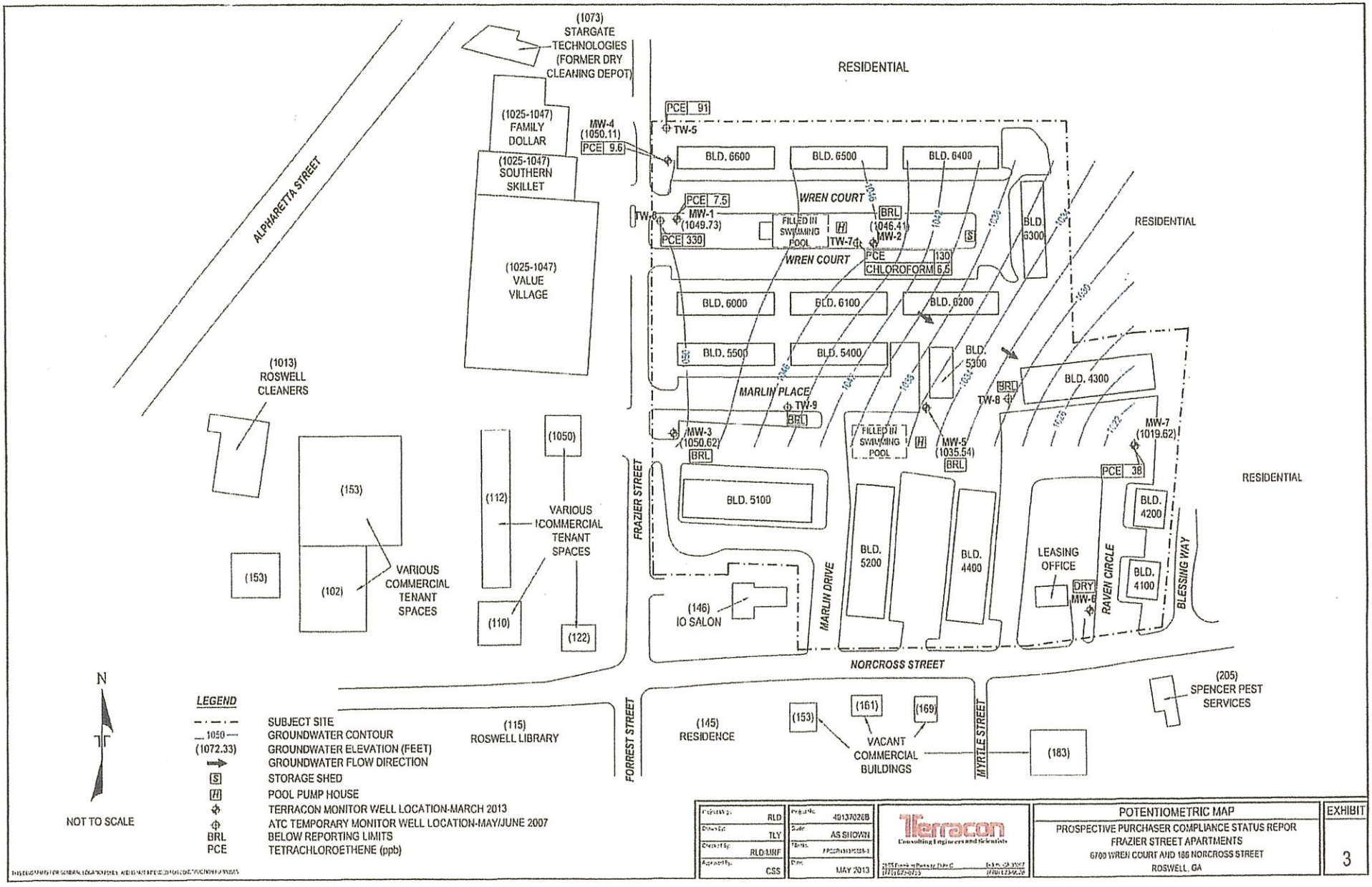
Groundwater samples were collected on May 17, 2007.

The ATC Associates PPCSR was dated August 2, 2007.

Scale: 1" = 100'

The north arrow is up

This Figure (Figure 3) was reproduced from Terracon Prospective Purchaser Corrective Action Plan (PPCAP) dated June 24, 2013. Groundwater samples were collected on March 28, 2013.



TABLES

TABLE 1. Soil Analytical Results
Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075

SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE DATE	ANALYTICAL RESULTS - Milligrams Per Kilogram (mg/kg)			
			PCE	TCE	OTHER COMPOUNDS	NOTES
MW-1 2'	2'	3/27/2008	0.024	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-1 15'	15'	3/27/2008	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-1 30'	30'	3/27/2008	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-2 2'	2'	3/27/2008	0.449	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-2 15'	15'	3/27/2008	0.071	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-3 2'	2'	3/27/2008	0.056	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-3 15'	15'	3/27/2008	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-4 2'	2'	3/28/2008	0.005	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-4 15'	15'	3/28/2008	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-5 2'	2'	3/28/2008	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-5 15'	15'	3/28/2008	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-6 5'	5'	6/27/2012	ND	ND (0.005)	0.130	Acetone
MW-6 20'	20'	6/27/2012	0.007	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-7 5'	5'	12/11/2013	0.017	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-7 10'	10'	12/11/2013	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-7 20'	20'	12/11/2013	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-8 5'	5'	12/11/2013	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-8 10'	10'	12/11/2013	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	
MW-8 15'	15'	12/11/2013	ND (0.005)	ND (0.005)	ND	

NOTES:

Concentrations are given in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) were extracted by EPA Method 5035 and were analyzed by EPA Method 8260B

ND = Not Detected (I.e., compound, if present, is Below Quantitation Limits)

PCE = Tetrachloroethene, also known as perchloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, or perc

TCE = Trichloroethene, also known as trichloroethylene

Table 2. Water Table Elevations
Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia

MONITORING WELL	DATE MEASURED	TOP-OF-CASING ELEVATION (feet)	DEPTH TO WATER (feet)	WATER TABLE ELEVATION (feet)	NOTES
MW-1	3/28/2008	98.72	29.73	68.99	
MW-1	3/31/2008	98.72	29.64	69.08	
MW-1	6/27/2012	98.72	27.89	70.83	
MW-1	6/28/2012	98.72	27.88	70.84	
MW-1	6/21/2013	98.72	24.90	73.82	
MW-1	12/12/2013	98.72	26.11	72.61	
MW-1	11/28/2015	98.72	27.67	71.05	
MW-2	3/28/2008	93.77	26.54	67.23	
MW-2	3/31/2008	93.77	26.49	67.28	
MW-2	6/27/2012	93.77	24.89	68.88	
MW-2	6/28/2012	93.77	24.91	68.86	
MW-2	6/21/2013	93.77	21.25	72.52	
MW-2	12/12/2013	93.77	22.94	70.83	
MW-2	11/28/2015	93.77	24.51	69.26	
MW-3	3/28/2008	93.51	27.56	65.95	
MW-3	3/31/2008	93.51	27.12	66.39	
MW-3	6/27/2012	93.51	24.91	68.60	
MW-3	6/28/2012	93.51	25.01	68.50	
MW-3	6/21/2013	93.51	21.27	72.24	
MW-3	12/12/2013	93.51	22.83	70.68	
MW-3	11/28/2015	93.51	24.52	68.99	
MW-4	3/28/2008	93.39	33.47	59.92	
MW-4	3/31/2008	93.39	27.50	65.89	
MW-4	6/27/2012	93.39	25.25	68.14	
MW-4	6/28/2012	93.39	25.29	68.10	
MW-4	6/21/2013	93.39	22.54	70.85	
MW-4	12/12/2013	93.39	23.83	69.56	
MW-4	11/28/2015	93.39	24.89	68.50	
MW-5	3/28/2008	89.37	26.42	62.95	
MW-5	3/31/2008	89.37	26.38	62.99	
MW-5	6/27/2012	89.37	24.88	64.49	
MW-5	6/28/2012	89.37	24.89	64.48	
MW-5	6/21/2013	89.37	21.37	68.00	
MW-5	12/12/2013	89.37	23.49	65.88	
MW-5	11/28/2015	89.37	24.20	65.17	
MW-6	6/27/2012	96.71	32.53	64.18	
MW-6	6/28/2012	96.71	27.83	68.88	
MW-6	6/21/2013	96.71	24.43	72.28	
MW-6	12/12/2013	96.71	25.91	70.80	
MW-6	11/28/2015	96.71	27.22	69.49	
MW-7	12/12/2013	97.23	25.72	71.51	
MW-7	11/28/2015	97.23	27.01	70.22	
MW-8D	12/12/2013	90.34	40.96	49.38	Deep well
MW-8D	11/28/2015	90.34	20.59	69.75	
TMW-9	1/24/2014	*	1.93	*	See note 4.

Note: Footnotes are on the following page.

FOOTNOTES for Table 2:

1. Top of Casing Elevations are relative elevations, relative to an assumed height of instrument (H.I.) of 100.00 feet (on the initial elevation survey)

2. On subsequent elevation surveys, the difference between the Height of Instrument (H.I.) and H.I. in the current surrvey is calcukated. All newly determined elevations are computed to properly correlate to the original set of elevations before entering them on the Table.

2. MW-7 and MW-8D were installed on December 12, 2013.

3. MW-8D is a deep well set at 60 feet deep.

4. TMW-9 is a temporary well installed near Hog Wallow Creek as a Point-of-Demonstration (POD) well. A precise elevation was not determined. The USGS topographic map indicates the area of TMW-9 is approximately 80 feet lower elevation than the center of the former Dry Cleaning Depot property. Therefore, the well's TOC is at approximately 13 feet relative elevation, and groundwater is at approximately 11 feet relative elevation.

TABLE 3. Groundwater Analytical Results
Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075

SAMPLE ID and DATE sampled	ANALYTICAL RESULTS - Milligrams Per Liter (mg/L)			
	PCE	TCE	OTHER COMPOUNDS	NOTES
MW-1 3-31-08	0.006	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-1 6-28-12	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-1 6-21-13	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-1 12-12-13	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	No 8260 VOCs
MW-1 11-28-15	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	detected
MW-2 3-31-08	0.109	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-2 6-28-12	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-2 6-21-13	0.0031 J	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-2 12-12-13	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	No 8260 VOCs
MW-2 11-28-15	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	detected
MW-3 3-31-08	0.089	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-3 6-28-12	0.086	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-3 6-21-13	0.014	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-3 12-12-13	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-3 11-28-15	0.073	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-4 3-31-08	0.244	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-4 6-28-12	0.195	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-4 6-21-13	0.256	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-4 12-12-13	0.102	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-4 11-28-15	0.278	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-5 3-31-08	1.040	0.005	ND	
MW-5 6-28-12	0.249	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-5 6-21-13	0.309	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-5 12-12-13	0.074	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-5 11-28-15	0.274	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-6 6-28-12	0.145	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-6 6-21-13	0.085	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-6 12-12-13	0.027	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-6 11-28-15	0.105	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-7 12-12-13	0.079	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-7 11-28-15	0.214	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-8D 12-12-13	0.015	ND(0.005)	ND	
MW-8D 11-28-15	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	
TMW-9 01-24-14	ND(0.005)	ND(0.005)	ND	No 8260 VOCs
				detected

NOTES:

Concentrations are given in milligrams per liter (mg/L)

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC) were analyzed by EPA Method 8260B

ND = Not Detected (Below Quantitation Limits)

PCE = Tetrachloroethene, also known as perchloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, or perc

TCE = Trichloroethene, also known as trichloroethylene

TABLE 4. Sub-Slab Soil Vapor Analytical Results
Former Dry Cleaning Depot
1073 Alpharetta Street
Roswell, Fulton County, Georgia 30075
Sub-slab vapor was sampled on November 29, 2013

SAMPLE ID	Compound	SUB-SLAB VAPOR SAMPLE ANALYTICAL RESULTS		
		parts per billion by volume(ppbv)	micrograms/cubic meter (ug/m3)	NOTES
	PRIMARY TARGET COMPOUNDS			
SSV-1	Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	51.00	350.00	
SSV-1	Trichloroethene (TCE)	ND(5.0)	ND(2.7)	not detected
SSV-1	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND(5.0)	ND(2.0)	not detected
SSV-1	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND(5.0)	ND(2.0)	not detected
SSV-1	Vinyl Chloride	ND(5.0)	ND(1.3)	not detected
	OTHER TO-15 TARGET COMPOUNDS			
SSV-1	Acetone	13.00	31.00	
SSV-1	Ethanol	8.40	16.00	
SSV-1	Cyclohexane	5.80	20.00	
	TENTATIVELY IDENTIFIED COMPOUNDS (TICs)			
SSV-1	Decane	11.00	62.00	
SSV-1	Undecane	11.00	73.00	
	Total Volatile Organic Compounds			
SSV-1	TVOC TO-15 Target Compounds	78.00	420.00	
SSV-1	TVOC TICs only	22.00	135.00	
SSV-1	TVOC Total of all VOCs detected	100.00	455.00	

NOTES: ND = Not Detected

1. Concentrations are given in parts per billion by volume (ppbv) and micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3)

2. Compounds not detected are not listed (except primary targets). See Laboratory Analytical Report.

4. The number of decimal places are equalized to improve comparisons between relative concentrations. Number of decimal places shown do not necessarily represent number of significant figures (see lab report).

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING LOGS

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-1

DATE: 11-28-15 | PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT | PROJECT NO. EA-3054

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY & MILD, CALM

WELL DIAMETER (IN.) ☐ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)

SAMPLE TYPE ☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER

WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 45 FT. | DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 27.67

HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER 17 FT | CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 2.8

PURGING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

SAMPLING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

EQUIP'T DECON: ☑ TAP WATER WASH ☑ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE

☑ ALCONOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE

☐ LIQUINOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY

CONTAINER PRESERVATION: ☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED

WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO. HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
11:27	INITIAL	20.85	5.18	0.096	744	7.57	TU-CO	Lt Brn No Odor
11:30	2	20.85	5.11	.076	780	10.24	TU	" "
11:33	3.5	20.78	4.91	.066	343	10.05	TU-CO	" " "
11:37	5	20.83	4.85	.069	188	5.82	CO	V. Lt Brn " "
11:41	7.5	20.84	4.76	.065	93	4.83	CO-CL	" " "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 30.16 | SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☑ NO SIZE ___

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 11:45 ID# MW-1

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-2

DATE: 11-28-15 | PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT | PROJECT NO. EA-3054

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, MID, CALM

WELL DIAMETER (IN.) ☐ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)

SAMPLE TYPE ☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER

WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 45 FT. | DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 24.51

HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER 20 FT | CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 3.4

PURGING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

SAMPLING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

EQUIP'T DECON: ☑ TAP WATER WASH ☐ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE

☑ ALCONOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE

☐ LIQUINOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY

CONTAINER PRESERVATION: ☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED

WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO. HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
11:48	INITIAL	21.33	5.37	0.118	264	5.21	TU-CO	LT BRN. NO ODOR
11:50	2	20.82	5.24	0.131	401	9.43	TU	" " "
11:53	4	20.72	5.39	0.132	454	9.44	TU	" " "
11:55	6	20.52	5.44	0.131	389	5.52	TU	" " "
11:59	8.5	20.54	5.44	0.131	383	4.89	TU-CO	" " "
12:03	10	20.51	5.46	0.130	374	4.13	TU-CO	" " "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 24.31 | SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☑ NO SIZE ___

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 1205 ID# MW-2

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-3

DATE: 11-28-15 | PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT | PROJECT NO. EA-3054

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, CALM, MILD

WELL DIAMETER (IN.) ☐ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)

SAMPLE TYPE ☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER

WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 44.5 FT. | DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 24.52

HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER 20 FT | CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 3.4

PURGING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

SAMPLING DEVICE: ☑ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

EQUIP'T DECON: ☑ TAP WATER WASH ☑ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE

☑ ALCONOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE

☐ LIQUINOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY

CONTAINER PRESERVATION: ☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED

WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO. HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
12:30	INITIAL	20.62	5.70	0.114	556	9.93	TU	Brown, No Odor
12:33	2.5	20.49	5.50	0.106	705	7.40	TO	Brn, no odor
12:37	5	20.39	5.64	0.102	667	7.55	TO	" "
12:40	7.5	20.33	5.51	0.097	423	7.55	TO	" "
12:43	10	20.28	5.62	0.093	387	7.49	TO-CO	" "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 23.94 | SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☑ NO SIZE ___

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 12:45 ID# MW-3

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-4

DATE: 11-28-15	PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT	PROJECT NO. EA-3054
WEATHER CONDITIONS:	SUNNY, MID, CALM	
WELL DIAMETER (IN.)	☐ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)	
SAMPLE TYPE	☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER	
WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 35 FT.		DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 24.84
HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER 10 FT		CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 1.7
PURGING DEVICE:	☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED	
SAMPLING DEVICE:	☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED	
EQUIP'T DECON:	☑ TAP WATER WASH ☑ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE	
☑ ALCONOX WASH	☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE	
☐ LIQUINOX WASH	☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY	
CONTAINER PRESERVATION:	☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED	
WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO.	HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL	

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
12:51	INITIAL	20.60	5.78	0.127	420	8.99	TU	Brown, Mod
12:53	2	20.46	5.84	0.127	636	7.36	TU	" "
12:57	4	20.67	5.81	0.115	564	8.93	TU	" "
1:01	6	20.46	5.79	0.108	393	9.04	TU	" "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 25.79 SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☑ NO SIZE ___

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 1:10 PM ID# MW-4

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-5

DATE: 11-28-15 | PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT | PROJECT NO. EA-3054

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, WARM, CALM

WELL DIAMETER (IN.) ☐ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)

SAMPLE TYPE ☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER

WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 34.5 FT. | DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 24.20

HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER 10 FT | CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 1.7

PURGING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

SAMPLING DEVICE: ☑ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

EQUIP'T DECON: ☑ TAP WATER WASH ☐ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE

☑ ALCONOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE

☐ LIQUINOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY

CONTAINER PRESERVATION: ☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED

WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO. HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
1:14	INITIAL	19.95	5.21	0.100	439	6.24	TU	LT. BRN, NO ODOR
1:18	3	19.80	4.93	0.101	807	10.47	TU	" " "
1:22	5	19.76	4.90	0.098	792	7.47	TU	" " "
1:25	7	19.71	4.95	0.097	588	9.53	TU	" " "
1:28	9	19.69	4.98	0.095	493	8.47	TUCO	" " "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 25.35 | SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☑ NO SIZE ___

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 1:30 ID# MW-5

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-6

DATE: 11-28-15 | PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT | PROJECT NO. ECC-3054

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, WARM, CALM

WELL DIAMETER (IN.) ☐ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)

SAMPLE TYPE ☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER

WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 35 FT. | DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 27.22

HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER 8 FT | CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 1.4

PURGING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

SAMPLING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

EQUIP'T DECON: ☑ TAP WATER WASH ☑ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE

☑ ALCONOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE

☐ LIQUINOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY

CONTAINER PRESERVATION: ☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED

WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO. HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
1:35	INITIAL	20.04	4.82	0.114	36.9	8.77	CL	Clear-No odor
1:37	2	20.23	4.87	0.114	49.2	9.34	CL	Clear - No odor
1:40	4	20.25	4.77	0.112	60.7	3.86	CL	" "
1:43	6	20.26	4.78	0.111	51.3	5.77	CL	" "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 30.01 | SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☑ NO SIZE ___

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 1:50 ID# MW-6

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-7

DATE: 11-28-15 | PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT | PROJECT NO. EEC-3054

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, WARM, CALM

WELL DIAMETER (IN.) ☐ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)

SAMPLE TYPE ☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER

WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 35 FT. | DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 27.01

HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER FT | CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 1.4

PURGING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

SAMPLING DEVICE: ☑ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

EQUIP'T DECON: ☑ TAP WATER WASH ☑ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE

☑ ALCONOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE

☐ LIQUINOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY

CONTAINER PRESERVATION: ☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED

WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO. HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
1:58	INITIAL	19.68	5.54	0.144	463	9.03	CO-CL	No odor, no sheen
2:01	2	19.77	4.87	0.134	>1000	8.77	TU	Lt. Brown " "
2:05	4	19.61	4.93	0.129	>1000	5.32	TU	" " " "
2:10	6	19.57	5.01	0.124	517	6.84	TU-CO	" " " "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 28.15 | SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☑ NO SIZE ___

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 2:15 ID# MW-7

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

WELL PURGING AND SAMPLING DATA

WELL NO: MW-8D

DATE: 11-28-15 | PROJECT NAME: DRY CLEANING DEPOT | PROJECT NO. EC-3054

WEATHER CONDITIONS: SUNNY, WARM, CALM

WELL DIAMETER (IN.) ☑ 1 ☑ 2 ☐ 4 ☐ 6 ☐ Other (specify)

SAMPLE TYPE ☑ GROUNDWATER ☐ WASTEWATER ☐ SURFACE WATER ☐ OTHER

WELL DEPTH (BTOC) 60 FT. | DEPTH TO WATER BEFORE PURGE 20.19

HEIGHT OF COLUMN OF WATER 39 FT | CALCULATED ONE WELL VOLUME 6.5

PURGING DEVICE: ☐ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

SAMPLING DEVICE: ☑ DEDICATED ☐ DISPOSABLE ☑ DECONTAMINATED

EQUIP'T DECON: ☑ TAP WATER WASH ☑ ISOPROPANOL ☑ ANALYTE FREE FINAL RINSE

☑ ALCONOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 1 RINSE ☐ OTHER SOLVENT ☐ DIST/DEION FINAL RINSE

☐ LIQUINOX WASH ☐ DIST/DEION 2 RINSE ☐ TAP WATER FINAL RINSE ☐ AIR DRY

CONTAINER PRESERVATION: ☑ LAB PRESERVED ☑ FIELD PRESERVED

WATER ANALYZER MAKE, MODEL, SERIAL NO. HORIBA U-53 G910JGHL

ACTUAL TIME (MIN)	CUMUL. VOLUME PURGED (GAL)	TEMP ☐ F ☑ C	pH	SPECIFIC CONDUCT (mS/cm)	TURBIDITY (NTUs)	DISS. OXYGEN (mg/L)	WATER APPEAR CL=CLEAR CO-CLOUDY TU=TURBID	REMARKS: ODOR COLOR PID
2:16	INITIAL	19.61	5.94	0.156	2.89	7.10	TU-CO	Lt Brn, no odor
2:19	2.5	19.84	6.39	0.195	1.64	7.83	CO	" " "
2:22	5	19.95	6.77	0.198	136	6.18	CO	Lt Brn-beige
2:26	7	19.99	6.87	0.199	132	9.44	CO	" " "
2:30	9	20.04	6.91	0.201	127	9.57	CO	" " "
2:35	12	20.09	6.99	0.202	114	10.01	CO-CL	" " "

DEPTH TO WATER AFTER PURGING (BTOC) 37.44 | SAMPLE FILTERED ☐ YES ☐ NO SIZE ____

NOTES:

SAMPLE TIME: 2:40 ID# MW-8D

DUPLICATE ☐ TIME: ID#

EQUIP. BLANK ☐ TIME: ID#

PREPARED BY: PTK

VOLUME OF WATER IN 1 FOOT: 0.0102 Gal in 1/2 inch 0.023 Gal in 3/4 inch 0.041 Gal in 1" DIA pipe
0.17 Gal in 2" inch 0.65 Gal in 4 inch 1.47 Gal in 6 inch DIA pipe

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS

ACL

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Laboratory Report

ACL Project #: **68613**

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot

Prepared For:

Atlanta Environmental Consultants
3440 Blue Springs Rd.
Suite 503
Kennesaw, GA 30144-0000

Attention: Mr. Peter Kallay

Report Date: 12/14/2015

This report contains 12 pages.
(including this cover page and chain of custody)

John Andros
Lab Manager

ACCREDITED IN ACCORDANCE WITH nelac

Advanced Chemistry Labs is a woman-owned, small business concern.

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Explanation of Symbols and Abbreviations

Listed below are common symbols and abbreviations typically used in reporting technical data:

PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit	MDL	Method Detection Limit
BQL	Below Quantitation Limit	BDL	Below Method Detection Limit
MPN	Most Probable Number	TNTC	Too Numerous To Count
NTU	Nephelometric Turbidity Units	BTU	British Thermal Units
°C	Degrees Centigrade	°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
µmhos/cm	micromhos/cm	cfu	Colony Forming Unit
DF	Dilution Factor	meq	milliequivalents
kg	kilogram(s)	g	gram(s)
mg	milligram(s)	µg	microgram(s)
l or L	liter(s)	ml or mL	milliliter(s)
µl or µL	microliter(s)	m^3	cubic meter(s)
lb	pound(s)	ft^3	cubic foot(feet)
ft	foot(feet)	su	Standard Units
<	Less than	>	Greater than

mg/L, mg/kg — Units of concentration in milligrams per liter for liquids and milligrams per kilogram for solids. Also referred to as parts per million or "ppm" when the assumption is made that the specific gravity or density is one (1 g/mL).

µg/L, µg/kg — Units of concentration in micrograms per liter for liquids and micrograms per kilogram for solids. Also referred to as parts per billion or "ppb" when the assumption is made that the specific gravity or density is one (1 g/mL).

wt % — Units of concentration expressed on a weight/weight basis (e.g. grams per 100 grams).

Surrogate — Compound(s) added by the laboratory for quality control monitoring.

mg/kg,dw — Units of concentration in milligrams per kilogram (dry weight basis).

Data Qualifiers:

B	Analyte was also detected in the method blank
E	Estimated value - analyte was detected at concentration greater than upper calibration limit
F	Estimated value - analyte should have been tested as a field parameter
H	Estimated value - sample was analyzed beyond the accepted holding time
J	Estimated value - analyte was detected < PQL and ≥ MDL
L	The batch-specific LCS and/or LCSD was not within lab control limits for this analyte
M	The batch-specific MS and/or MSD was not within lab control limits for this analyte
R	The RPD between batch-specific sample/dup or MS/MSD was not within lab control limits for this analyte
S	The surrogate recovery was not within quality control limits
Z	Laboratory specific qualifier – refer to case narrative
*	Performed in strict accordance with the procedures and controls of the ACL quality system, but not currently in the NELAC list of certified analytes/methods

Solid samples (i.e. soil, sludge, solid waste) are reported on a wet weight basis unless otherwise noted. Estimated uncertainty values are available upon request.

Representation and Limitation of Liability – The accuracy of all analytical results for samples begins as it is received by the laboratory. The integrity of the sample begins at the time it is placed in the possession of authorized ACL personnel. All other warranties, expressed or implied, are disclaimed. Liability is limited to the cost of the analysis.

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Client: Atlanta Environmental Consultants
3440 Blue Springs Rd.
Suite 503
Kennesaw, GA 30144-0000

Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-1
ACL Sample #: 308317
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 11:45
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	BQL	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-2
ACL Sample #: 308318
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 12:05
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	BQL	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-3
ACL Sample #: 308319
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 12:45
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	73	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-8D
ACL Sample #: 308320
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 14:40
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	BQL	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-6
ACL Sample #: 308321
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 13:50
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	105	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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P.O. Box 88610 • Atlanta, GA 30356
www.acl-labs.com

Client: Atlanta Environmental Consultants
3440 Blue Springs Rd.
Suite 503
Kennesaw, GA 30144-0000

Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-7
ACL Sample #: 308322
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 14:15
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	214	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-5
ACL Sample #: 308323
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 13:30
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	274	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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Contact: Mr. Peter Kallay

Client Proj #: ECC-3054 / Dry Cleaning Depot
ACL Project #: 68613
Date Received: 11/30/2015
Date Reported: 12/14/2015

Volatile Organics (8260B)

Sample ID: MW-4
ACL Sample #: 308324
Units: µg/L

Matrix: Water
Date Sampled: 11/28/2015 13:10
Date Prepared:
Date Analyzed: 12/04/2015
Analyst: JG

Analyte	Result	PQL	Analyte	Result	PQL
Acetone	BQL	100	1,3-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrolein	BQL	50	2,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0
Acrylonitrile	BQL	50	1,1-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Benzene	BQL	5.0	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromobenzene	BQL	5.0	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	BQL	5.0
Bromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Ethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Bromodichloromethane	BQL	5.0	Hexachlorobutadiene	BQL	5.0
Bromoform	BQL	5.0	2-Hexanone	BQL	50
Bromomethane	BQL	10	Isopropylbenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Butanone	BQL	100	p-Isopropyltoluene	BQL	5.0
n-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	4-Methyl-2-pentanone	BQL	50
sec-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Methylene chloride	BQL	5.0
tert-Butylbenzene	BQL	5.0	Naphthalene	BQL	5.0
Carbon disulfide	BQL	5.0	n-Propylbenzene	BQL	5.0
Carbon tetrachloride	BQL	5.0	Styrene	BQL	5.0
Chlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
Chloroethane	BQL	10	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	BQL	5.0
2-Chloroethylvinyl ether	BQL	10	Tetrachloroethene	278	5.0
Chloroform	BQL	5.0	Toluene	BQL	5.0
Chloromethane	BQL	10	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
2-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0
4-Chlorotoluene	BQL	5.0	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	BQL	5.0	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromochloromethane	BQL	5.0	Trichloroethene	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dibromoethane	BQL	5.0	Trichlorofluoromethane	BQL	5.0
Dibromomethane	BQL	5.0	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	BQL	5.0
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	BQL	5.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	BQL	5.0	Vinyl acetate	BQL	50
Dichlorodifluoromethane	BQL	10	Vinyl chloride	BQL	2.0
1,1-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	m,p-Xylene	BQL	10
1,2-Dichloroethane	BQL	5.0	o-Xylene	BQL	5.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	BQL	5.0			
1,2-Dichloropropane	BQL	5.0			

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Sample Log-in Checklist

Client Name: Atlanta Environmental Consultants

ACL Project Number: **68613**

Cooler Check

	Yes	No		Yes	No
Ice Present?	☑	☐	Evidence Tape Present?	☐	☑
Temperature 4 °C			Evidence Tape Intact?	☐	☑

For coolers with a temperature greater than 6°C or with a damaged evidence seal, the bottles affected are identified below.

	Yes	No
Chain-of-Custody Form Included?	☑	☐
Field Sampling Sheet Included?	☐	☑

Cooler Shipping and Receipt

Shipping Method: Delivered by Customer

Tracking Number:

Receipt Date: 11/30/2015

Receipt Time: 10:15 AM

Bottle Check

Acid Preserved Sample (pH Check): pH<2? Yes
(pH for VO vials to be checked upon analysis)

Base Preserved Samples (pH Check): pH>12? N/A

Chlorine Check (Positive, Negative, N/A): N/A

Condition of Containers:

	Yes	No
Evidence Tape Present on Bottles?	☐	☑
Evidence Tape Intact?	☐	☑
Loose Caps?	☐	☑
Broken Bottles?	☐	☑

Cooler Unpacked/Checked By: JA

Logged In By: JA

Log-in Date: 11/30/2015

Comments (if any):

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CHAIN-OF-CUSTODY RECORD

Company Name: ATLANTA ENVIRON CONSULTANTS	Phone #: 770-529-0386
Address: 3440 BLUE SPRINGS RD #503 KENNESAW, GA 30144	Fax #: 678-569-2419
Project Manager: PETER T. KALLAY	Site Location: former DRY CLEANING DEPOT (DCD)
I attest that the proper field sampling procedures were used during the collection of these samples.	Project #: ECC-3054
	Project Name: Dry Cleaning Depot
	Sampler Name (Print): PETER T. KALLAY

ANALYSIS REQUEST

EPA METHOD 8260

Field Sample ID	# of Containers	Matrix: Water	Soil	Air	Sludge	Product	Other	Method Preserved: HCl	$NaHSO_4$	H_2SO_4	HNO_3	NaOH	None	Sampling: Date	Time	Grab	Comp	Remarks
MW-1	2	✓						✓						11/28/15	11:45	✓	✓	
MW-2	2	✓						✓							12:05	✓	✓	
MW-3	2	✓						✓							12:45	✓	✓	
MW-8D	2	✓						✓							2:40	✓	✓	
MW-6	2	✓						✓							1:50	✓	✓	
MW-7	2	✓						✓							2:15	✓	✓	
MW-5	2	✓						✓							1:30	✓	✓	
MW-4	2	✓						✓							1:10	✓	✓	

Special Detection Limits

Remarks:

Special Reporting Requirements

Fax ☑ GAEPD

Lab Use Only:

ACL Project#: 68613

Cooler Temp. 4 °C

TAT
Next Bus. Day ☐
2nd Bus. Day ☐
3rd Bus. Day ☐
Normal ☑

Special Handling
ACL Contract _____
Quote # _____
P.O. _____

QA/QC Level
Level 1 ☐ Level 2 ☐ Other ☐ _____

CUSTODY RECORD

	Date	Time	
Relinquished by Sampler:	11/30/15	10:15	Received by:
Relinquished by:	Date:	Time:	Received by:
Relinquished by:	11/30/15	10:15	Received by Laboratory: