

Ms. Karen Kromar and Ms. Stacey Hendry-Van Patten Minnesota Pollution Control Agency 520 Lafayette Road North St. Paul, Minnesota 55155-4194

Subject:

Supplemental Phase II - Exterior Investigation Work Plan Ford Twin Cities Assembly Plant, St. Paul, Minnesota MPCA VIC Project Number VP23530 MPCA PBP Number PB3682

Dear Ms. Kromar:

On behalf of Ford Motor Company (Ford), ARCADIS has prepared this *Supplemental Phase II - Exterior Investigation Work Plan* (Work Plan) for the Twin Cities Assembly Plant (TCAP) in accordance with the requirements of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup (VIC) Program and Petroleum Brownfields Program (PBP).

This work plan describes the investigation activities to be completed to further evaluate Features identified during the Phase I and the Initial Phase II - Exterior Investigation. All utility clearance, sampling protocols, quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures, decontamination procedures, surveying protocols, and data management procedures will be completed in accordance with the field sampling plan (FSP) dated June 18, 2007 and the site-specific health and safety plan (HASP) dated March 12, 2007 that have been prepared for the TCAP site.

#### Background

#### **Property Location and Description**

TCAP is located at 966 South Mississippi River Boulevard in St. Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota at the approximate easting coordinate 484562.5 meters (m) and northing coordinate 4973822.5 m. TCAP is located in a mixed industrial-, commercial-, and residential-use area on the eastern shore of the Mississippi River, along the east side of South Mississippi River Boulevard, south of Ford Parkway and west of South Cleveland Avenue.

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#### ENVIRONMENT

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Our ref: MN000593.0003

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#### **Scope of Work**

The scope of work is described in detail in the *Supplemental Phase II – Exterior Work Plan Table 1*, *Supplemental Phase II – Exterior Work Plan – Historical Features Table 2*, and *Supplemental Phase II – Exterior Investigation Scope Matrix presented in Table 3*. Below is a summary of the means and methods to be utilized during the investigation.

#### Feature Investigations

The majority of the Features represent former or current aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) or underground storage tanks (USTs), former disposal areas, areas of staining, or railroad spurs. The Features are presented on Figures 2 through 31.

A full utility clearance will be performed prior to initiating any subsurface work at the Site. The total number of borings to be advanced, the depth of exploration, and analytical sampling requirements were developed based on the use of each Feature; previous investigations; and input from the MPCA during a meeting held between Ford, ARCADIS, and the MPCA on April 22, 2008. Analytical sampling requirements for each Feature were also based on the type of known or potential chemical usage and the applicable MPCA guidance based on the Feature type. Detailed sampling and analysis information is presented in Tables 1, 2, and 3. Where Features overlap, borings will be colocated and samples submitted for all of the analytical parameters identified within the overlapping Features.

Boreholes will be advanced with a nominal 4.25-inch inner diameter hollow-stem auger (HSA) drilling method until the depth requirements for the Feature have been reached or competent bedrock is encountered. Soil samples will be collected, and soil boring logs will be prepared for each boring in accordance with MPCA and Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) requirements and will present the United Soil Classification System (USCS) classification of the materials encountered. Each soil sample will be screened in the field with a photoionization detector (PID).

At each boring location, soil sample(s) will be collected for laboratory analysis as presented in Tables 1 and 2. Sample depths are also detailed in Tables 1 and 2.

Soil sampling techniques will be consistent with State requirements or guidelines. See the site-specific FSP for further details. Soil samples collected for laboratory analysis will be placed in a cooler with wet ice and transported to the laboratory by

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the laboratory courier, following standard chain-of-custody procedures. Soil samples will be submitted for one or more of the following analytes: volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method 8260, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) using USEPA Method 8270, gasoline range organics (GRO) using the Wisconsin Modified Method, diesel range organics (DRO) using the Wisconsin Modified Method, metals using USEPA Method 6010, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) using USEPA Method 8082. Specific analyte information is summarized in Tables 1 and 2.

Several sample locations for Features listed in Tables 1 and 2 state that the interval will be either zero to two feet or two to four feet below ground surface (bgs). These are historical Features in which impacts most likely would have been surface spills, leaks, etc. which may have caused impacts to the site. Since the site has been regraded, additional fill materials added to the site, etc. the exact depth of the historical Feature is unknown. As such, a field determination will be made on the sample depth based upon visual observations (i.e. staining), elevated PID readings, or other evidence of impacts or of the historical surface material.

In the event that potential impacts appear to extend to the water table (based on visual observations, odors, or PID readings), temporary monitoring wells may be installed and a groundwater grab sample collected and analyzed. Groundwater samples will be submitted for one or more of the following analytes: VOCs using USEPA Method 8260, SVOCs using USEPA Method 8270, GRO using the Wisconsin Modified Method, DRO using the Wisconsin Modified Method, metals using USEPA Method 6010, and PCBs using USEPA Method 8082. See Tables 1 and 2 for details on the number and locations of proposed temporary monitoring wells. In the event that sufficient groundwater cannot be recovered for the analysis of all parameters, the groundwater grab samples will be collected in the following order: VOCs, SVOCs, metals, PCBs, GRO, and DRO, omitting parameters that are not required for a given Feature. In accordance with MDH well code, temporary wells will be properly abandoned within 48 hours of installation.

All analytical data collected will be verified and/or validated. Full (Level IV) validation will be completed on approximately 10 percent of all field sample data.

#### Permanent Groundwater Monitoring Wells

Select soil borings will be converted to groundwater monitoring wells. The monitoring wells will be used to evaluate groundwater quality within Features that

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had exceedances of the MDH Health Risk Limits (HRLs) from temporary monitoring wells during the Initial Phase II - Exterior Investigation. The permanent monitoring wells will be installed within the unconsolidated sediments to evaluate the perched groundwater quality.

Boreholes will be drilled using either a nominal 4.25-inch inner diameter HSA drilling methods or sonic drilling methods using a dual-casing methodology in which the inner casing is drilled past the outer casing. Well construction and soil boring logs will be prepared as described above, and each soil sample will be screened in the field with a PID.

Two-inch diameter monitoring wells will be installed. The wells will be developed (bailing and surging techniques or air lifting) and permitted in accordance with MDH requirements and in accordance with the standard operating procedures (SOPs) outlined in the FSP. Each monitoring well will be completed as a flush-mount well or as an aboveground stick-up well with protective posts. The well location, ground surface, and top–of-casing elevation for each well will be surveyed to the Ramsey County coordinates and 1929 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Vertical Datum.

Static water levels will be measured from the surveyed top of casing using an electronic water-level meter. After collecting static water-level data, the newly installed wells along with existing wells will be sampled during the third quarter of 2008. All of the monitoring wells will be sampled in accordance with the FSP. Wells will be sampled using a disposable bailer or submersible pump; collected into clean, laboratory-supplied sample containers; and placed in a cooler filled with ice. Field parameters will be measured using a multi-parameter probe for pH, dissolved oxygen, oxidation reduction potential, and specific conductance. Groundwater samples will be submitted for one or more of the following analytes: VOCs using USEPA Method 8260, SVOCs using USEPA Method 8270, GRO using the Wisconsin Modified Method, DRO using the Wisconsin Modified Method, metals using USEPA Method 6010, and PCBs using USEPA Method 8082. The samples will be submitted to the laboratory using appropriate "chain-of-custody" procedures as outlined in the FSP.

#### **Quality Assurance Program**

The QA/QC protocols for the work described in this Work Plan will meet or exceed the standards of care required by the State of Minnesota and by Ford. The QA/QC

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protocols will be completed in accordance with those presented in the Phase B Exterior Work Plan (ARCADIS, June 2007), including the FSP and the site-specific HASP.

#### Decontamination

The decontamination protocols will be completed in accordance with those presented in the FSP and the site-specific HASP.

#### Reporting

The results of the Supplemental Phase II - Exterior Investigation will be submitted to the MPCA. The report will discuss information collected during the site characterization activities and will include a technical overview of the site characterization execution, results, findings, and recommendations.

#### Schedule

Site investigation activities will be scheduled approximately one and a half to two month after approval of this Work Plan by the MPCA. The start date for field activities will be dependent on contractor schedule and availability.

We appreciate your assistance with this project. If you have questions or need additional information, please call Bryan Zinda of ARCADIS at your convenience.

Sincerely,

ARCADIS

Bryen Jinda

Bryan Zinda, PE Project Manager

Andrew Fiskness, PG Staff Geologist

Eni am

Eric Carman Principal In Charge Vice President

Copies:

Ms. Barbara Rusinowski, Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan Mr. John Meyers, Ford Twin Cities Assembly Plant, St. Paul, Minnesota

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Test Track Feature 1 Eastern Portion of TCAP Property Figure 2	Based on a review of aerial photographs, the former test track was historically used to test vehicles from prior to 1953 until prior to 1974. The test track was sprayed with oil for dust control based on information provided through interviews with TCAP personnel.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Borings and Wells: Two Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-033, ASB-046). Sample depths were 2-4 and 0-2 ft bgs, respectively. Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-033 was 2.8 ppm at 2-4 ft bgs The highest PID reading at ASB-046 was 1.5 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) Results: Soil: ASB-033 and ASB-046 no SRV exceedances. DRO detected at 97 mg/kg and 330 mg/kg.	Additional investigation of the test track to characterize the area for evidence of dust control activities. Refer to Figure 2 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete seven soil borings in the area of the former test track to further investigate the area. Eight borings will be located approximately 660 feet apart along the track. Borings shall extend up to 12 feet below ground level; until bedrock is encountered; or until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed, whichever is shallower.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS. At each of the borings soil samples will be collected from either the 0-2 or the 2-4 foot interval or from the interval with the highest PID reading, In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	If potential impacts extend to the water table, convert a maximum of four soil borings to temporary monitoring wells and sample groundwater, if encountered.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) RCRA Metals (Method 6010),Dissolved PCBs (Method 8082)	The exact location of the test track is only visible in a few areas. The proposed test track boring locations will be surveyed at the site and the locations will be adjusted based on field conditions and utilities.

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Location of Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Underground Piping Feature 5 Along northern portion of main assembly building beneath the current training center and employee parking lot Figure 6	Underground steel piping was formerly utilized in conjunction with former gasoline and diesel fuel USTs in the area, which were removed in 1993. The piping had been in place since approximately 1977. Some piping may still be in place below the ground surface. The piping is estimated to be present approximately 4 to 8 feet bgs. A release occurred from the piping which impacted subsurface soils. Remedial activities were completed in the area of the piping, which included soil removal. However, in 2004-2005 during a water main repair in the area of the piping, a subsequent release was reported. The releases have been closed per the MPCA; however, based on the recurrent releases identified, impacted soil may still be present in the area of the underground piping.	Field Measurements:OrganicVapor using a PID. The highestPID reading at ASB-029 was 2.2ppm at 4-6 ft bgs. The highestPID reading at ASB-030 was 16ppm at 4-6 ft bgs. The highestPID reading at ASB-045 was 2.6ppm at 2-4 ft bgs. The highestPID reading at ASB-047 was40.7 ppm at 10-12 ft bgs. Thehighest PID reading at ASB-047 was40.7 ppm at 10-12 ft bgs. Thehighest PID reading at ASB-048was 5.4 ppm at 4-6 ft bgs.Borings and Wells: Five HollowStem Auger borings (ASB-029,ASB-030, ASB-045, ASB-047and ASB-048). Sample depthswere 0-2, 4-6, 2-4, 10-12 and 4-6, ft bgs, respectively.Temporary groundwater wells setand sampled from ASB-030 andASB-047.Analytical Parameters:Soil:VOCs (Method 8260B)PAH (Method 8270C)GRO (Wisconsin ModifiedMethod)Lead (Pb) (Method 6010)ASB-045 Soil was sampled forVOCs, SVOCs, TAL metals,PCBs, GRO, and DRO.Groundwater:VOCs (Method 8260B)PAHs (Method 8270C)GRO (Wisconsin ModifiedMethod)Lead (Pb) (Method 6010)DRO (Wisconsin ModifiedMethod)DRO (Wisconsin ModifiedMethod)DRO (Wisconsin ModifiedMethod)Lead (Pb) (Method 6010)DissolvedResults:Soil:No SRV exceedences at anylocationGr	Two monitoring wells will be installed to further evaluate the groundwater exceedances identified at ASB-030 and ASB-047. Five soil borings will be completed to collect additional data along the areal extent of the feature for characterization purposes. Refer to Figure 6 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	<ul> <li>Two monitoring wells will be installed to confirm the exceedances identified at boring locations ASB-030 and ASB-047.</li> <li>Proposed well locations are provided on the attached figure. Actual well locations will be based on field conditions and access restrictions.</li> <li>Complete five soil borings along the former underground piping route. Borings will be placed approximately every 150 feet along the former piping route.</li> <li>Each boring shall extend a minimum depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallower.</li> </ul>	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS. At each of the borings soils samples will be collected at the highest PID reading interval and from the interval just above the perched groundwater table. In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Base Scope Install two monitoring wells and collect a groundwater sample from each well for analysis.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Lead (Pb) (Method 6010) Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) Lead (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	None.

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater	Analytical Requirements	Other
						Assessment		Considerations
Railroad Spurs	Railroad spurs are utilized for	Soil Logging: Soils were	Further investigation of	Complete eight soil borings	Field Measurements:	If potential impacts	Analytical Parameters:	Soil boring may not
F 1 7	the delivery and loading of parts	continuously logged from the	the railroad spurs.	in the area of the railroad	Organic Vapor using a PID.	extend to the water	Soil:	be able to be
Feature 7	and other items to and from the	surface to the bottom of each	Refer to Figure 7 for	spurs to further investigate		table, convert soil	VOCs (Method 8260B)	completed within the
Central and southern	assembly plant via rail cars. In	bore hole.	proposed soil boring and	potential impacts. Four	Scope:	borings (a maximum	SVOCs (Method 8270C)	feature area shown
portions of property	addition, railcars are used to		well locations.	borings will be located in the	Soils will be continuously logged	of three) to temporary	DRO (Wisconsin Modified	on Figure 7 due to
Figure 7	transfer final products to their	Borings and Wells: Five Hollow	1	rail yard at the center of the	from the surface to the bottom of	monitoring wells and	Method)	railcars being
rigure /	retail destinations. Some areas	Stem Augers borings (ASB-017,		site not previously	each bore hole. Under no	sample groundwater	PCBs (Method 8082)	present.
	of staining were observed within the vicinity of the railroad spurs.	ASB-021, ASB-022, ASB-031,		investigated. The other four	circumstances shall borings	if encountered.	If staining is present from	Designed and the
	the vicinity of the failload spurs.	ASB-043). Sample depths were 0-2, 4-6, 2-4, 2-4 and 0-2 ft bgs,		borings will be completed	extend beyond the base of a		the 0-2 foot interval, a minimum of two samples	Borings may need to be installed after
		respectively.		near the three sets of railroad spurs at the south	natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will			plant closure.
				portion of the plant.	not be collected from bedrock.		will be analyzed for PCBs. RCRA Metals (Method	piant ciosure.
		Field Measurements: Organic			The De Collected from Dedrock.		6010)	
		Vapor using a PID. The highest		Each boring shall extend	Visually assess and log the soil			
		PID reading at ASB-017 was 4.9		until native materials are	type and lithology in each boring		Groundwater (Provisional):	
		ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. The highest		encountered and no visual,	using the USCS.		VOCs (Method 8260B)	
		PID reading at ASB-021 was		olfactory, or PID evidence of			SVOCs (Method 8270C)	
		12.9 ppm at 4-6 ft bgs. The	1	impacts is observed.	At each of the borings soils		DRO (Wisconsin Modified	
		highest PID reading at ASB-022		•	samples will be collected from		Method)	
		was 16.7 ppm at 2-4 ft bgs. The		Each boring shall extend a	the 0-2 foot interval and from the		PCBs (Method 8082)	
		highest PID reading at ASB-031		minimum depth of 12 feet	interval with the highest PID		RCRA Metals (Method	
		was 6.3 ppm at 2-4 ft bgs. The		below ground level or to	reading.		6010), Dissolved	
		highest PID reading at ASB-043		bedrock refusal, whichever is				
		was 5.5 ppm at 2-4 ft bgs.		shallower.	In addition, if organic vapors,			
					odors, or visual indications of			
		Analytical Parameters:			impacts are observed at depth			
		Soil:			intervals that could provide			
		VOCs (Method 8260B)			useful assessment or delineation			
		SVOCs (Method 8270C) DRO (Wisconsin Modified			data those interval samples will			
		Method)			be containerized for possible			
		PCBs (Method 8082)			laboratory analysis.			
		RCRA Metals (Method 6010)					5	
		ASB-043 samples for Herbicides						
		& Pesticides via Method 8081A.						
		Results:					1	
		Soil:					1	
		ASB-017 exceeded Tier 1						
		Residential SRV for						
		benzo(a)pyrene 2.9J mg/kg.						
		ASB-022 exceeded Tier 1					1	
		Residential SRV for arsenic 6.8						
		mg/kg (within background						
		range).					1	
		ASB-021, ASB-031 and ASB-043					1	
		no SRV exceedences.	1					

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area Feature 8 Southwest of the paint building Figure 8	Based on historical documentation reviewed, a former hazardous waste storage area was identified. The documentation did not include any reported spills from this area; however, based on the general usage of the area to store hazardous waste materials this area was investigated.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.Borings and Wells: Two Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-034, ASB-044). Sample depth was 0- 2 ft bgs for both borings.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-034 was 1.1 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-044 was 1.3 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs.Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260) SVOCs (Method 8270) TAL Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) ASB-034 was not sampled for GRO or DRO. ASB-034 exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV for copper 15.7 mg/kg and iron 13,400 mg/kg (both are within typical background ranges).ASB-044 no SRV exceedences.	Further investigation of the former hazardous waste storage area. Refer to Figure 8 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete three soil borings in the area of the former hazardous waste storage area to provide additional information. Three borings will be located approximately 130 feet apart. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Each boring shall extend a minimum depth of 12 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallower.	Field Measurements:         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Soils will be continuously logged         from the surface to the bottom of         each bore hole. Under no         circumstances shall borings         extend beyond the base of a         natural water bearing zone, if         encountered. Soil samples will         not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil         type and lithology in each boring         using the USCS.         At each of the borings soil         samples will be collected from         the 0-2 foot interval and from the         interval with the highest PID         reading.         In addition, if organic vapors,         odors, or visual indications of         impacts are observed at depth         intervals that could provide         useful assessment or delineation         data those interval samples will         be containerized for possible         laboratory analysis.	If potential impacts extend to the water table, convert soil borings to temporary monitoring wells and sample groundwater, if encountered.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) TAL Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) TAL Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved PCBs (Method 8082) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	None.

		al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	xterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area Feature 10 Near Packer Building Figure 10	Based on historical documentation reviewed, a former hazardous waste storage area was identified in the area. The documentation did not include any reported spills from this area; however based on the general usage of the area to store hazardous waste materials this area was investigated.	Soil Loaging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.         Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-013 was 6.2 ppm at 4-6 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-014 was 5.4 ppm at 4-6 ft bgs.         Other Testing: Completed Sheen tests in the 0-2 ft bgs interval in each boring. No visible sheen.         Borings and Wells: Two Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-013, ASB-014). Sample depths were 4-6 at both borings.         Temporary groundwater well set and sampled from ASB-013.         Analytical Parameters: Soil:         VOCs (Method 8260)         SVOCs (Method 8270)         TAL Metals (Method 6010)         PCBs (Method 8082)         If potential petroleum impacts were identified:         GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)         DRO (Method 8082)	To further define the horizontal and vertical extents of arsenic impacts at ASB-014. Also, to further assess the former hazardous storage area. Refer to Figure 10 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete six soil borings in the area of the former hazardous waste storage area. Three step-out borings will be located as as shown of Figure 10and positioned in a manner to delineate the exceedances from ASB-014. In addition, one boring will be positioned near the location of ASB-014 location to provide vertical delineation of the exceedance. Also, two borings will be installed in the area of the former hazardous waste storage area to provide additional information. Each boring shall extend up to a depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings	Convert boring near ASB-014 to a temporary monitoring well and sample groundwater, if sufficient groundwater is present.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) TAL Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Arsenic (Method 6010) TCLP – Arsenic See other considerations for individual boring analytical requirements. Groundwater (Provisional): Arsenic (Method 6010), Dissolved	Initially, the 0 - 2 and 6-8 foot interval samples collected from boring ASB- 014 and the 0-2 and 4 - 6 ft intervals collected from the three step-out borings will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The –6-8 and 8 - 10 ft intervals collected from the three step- out borings will be submitted to the laboratory and placed on HOLD along with the 8-10 foot interval collected from the co-located boring ASB-014 pending the outcome of the initial analyses. Arsenic only will be analyzed for the step-out borings along with the 6-8 foot interval for boring ASB-014 (along with TCLP arsenic for ASB- 014). The 0-2 foot interval for boring ASB-014 and for the two additional borings will be analyzed for the full suite of parameters to further assess the former hazardous waste storage area. The 4-6 and 8-10 foot interval samples will be placed on hold for the two additional borings. A seventh boring will be installed in the Packer building after plant shutdown.

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Railroad Spurs Feature 12 Along eastern portion of main assembly building Former Coal Operations Feature 47 East of main assembly Figure 12	<ul> <li>Former Railroad Spurs</li> <li>Feature 12</li> <li>Railroad spurs were utilized for the delivery and loading of parts and other items to and from the assembly plant via rail cars. Based on their historic use the former railroad spurs were investigated.</li> <li>Former Coal Operations</li> <li>Feature 47</li> <li>The coal hopper building was utilized to store coal for use at the Steam Plant. Coal was delivered via rail and was transferred into the coal hopper building for storage. A tunnel connecting the coal hopper building and the steam plant runs beneath the main assembly plant, which was utilized to transfer the coal from the hopper to the steam plant. The estimated depth to the base of the coal hopper building is approximately 10 to12 feet bgs.</li> </ul>	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.         Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB- 005 was 2.9 ppm at 8-10 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-036 was 4.1 ppm at 2-4 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-037 was 4.1 ppm at 6-8 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-040 was 17.3 ppm at 6-8 ft bgs.         Other Testing: Completed Sheen tests in the 0-2 ft bgs interval in each boring. No visible sheen.         Borings and Wells: Four Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-005, ASB-036, ASB- 037, ASB-040)         Sample depths were 6-8, 6-8 and 12-14, and 6-8, ft bgs, respectively.         Temporary groundwater wells set and sampled from ASB-005, ASB-036 and ASB-037.         Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) PCBs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) PCBs (Method 8082) RCRA Metals (Method 6010)         Results: Soil: ASB-036 no SRV exceedences. ASB-037 DRO detected at 1,100 mg/kg. ASB-040 no SRV exceedences. ASB-037 Arsenic, beryllium, chromium, and lead detected above HRL's. ASB-036 Arsenic, beryllium, chromium, lead, manganese, nickel and vanadium detected above the HRL's. ASB-037 Arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead and mercury detected above HRL's.	To evaluate the exceedances identified at boring locations ASB-005, ASB-036, and ASB-037. Refer to Figure 12 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete one soil boring and install two monitoring wells in the area to provide additional information. The boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Each boring shall extend a minimum depth of 12 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallower. <b>Two monitoring wells</b> will be installed to further evaluate the exceedances identified at boring locations ASB-005, ASB-036, and ASB-037. Proposed soil boring and well locations are provided on the attached figure. Actual well locations will be based on field conditions and access restrictions.	Field Measurements:         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Base Scope:         Soils will be continuously logged         from the surface to the bottom of         each bore hole. Under no         circumstances shall borings         extend beyond the base of a         natural water bearing zone, if         encountered. Soil samples will         not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil         type and lithology in each boring         using the USCS.         At each of the three borings         (includes the borings converted         to monitoring wells) soil samples         will be collected from the 0-2 or         2-4 foot intervals.         In addition, if organic vapors,         odors, or visual indications of         impacts are observed at depth         intervals that could provide         useful assessment or delineation         data those interval samples will         be containerized for possible         laboratory analysis.	Install two monitoring wells to an anticipated total depth of 12 feet below land surface.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) PCBs (Method 8082) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	None.

Feature 15 Southwest of ICAP property in Hidden Fall Regional Park Figure 14	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase			
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Outfall 001	Outfall 001 is regulated under	A site reconnaissance was	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Outfall 001 will be
	the Site's NPDES permit and	conducted of the area and no						sampled as part of
Feature 15	discharges into Hidden Falls	visual impacts were observed.						the Mississippi River
Southwest of	Regional Park. According to							
TCAP property in	documentation maintained at							Sampling activities
Hidden Fall Regional	the MPCA, three separate spill							and is described in
Park	events occurred at the Hidden							the work plan titled
	Falls storm drain Outfall 001 in							Groundwater Seep
Figure 14								
	1989. Samples were taken from							and Mississippi
	the outfall area by MPCA							River Sampling
	representatives, which indicated							Work Plan dated
	the presence of MIBK and other							April 11, 2008.
	solvents. During a meeting with							April 11, 2000.
	MPCA representatives, Ford							
	indicated that the suspected	1						
	source of the spill was most							
	likely a catch basin around four							
	USTs containing solvents. Ford							
	agreed to complete the							
	requirements to define the							
	extent of contamination							
	surrounding the waste solvent							
	tanks and proposed remediation							
	addressed in the RFRA issued							
	by the MPCA in June 1990.							
	However, documentation							
	pertaining to additional closure							
	sampling at Outfall 001,							
	following the identification of the							
	presence of MIBK, was not							
	found at files maintained at the							
	TCAP or the MPCA.						1	

	Background/Initia	al Phase - Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Gasoline, Sunoco Spirits, and Pryoxlin USTs Feature 16 East of Central Engineering Office Figure 15	Two former 20,000 gallon gasoline USTs were located east of the former oil house and eight 6,000 gallon gasoline, Sunoco spirits and pryoxlin thinner USTs were located north of the former oil house, which were utilized in conjunction with the former paint operations that occurred within the main assembly building. The estimated depth to the base of the former USTs is approximately 10 to12 feet bgs. Documentation pertaining to the removal and subsequent closure of the USTs was not found in files maintained at TCAP or the MPCA.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.         Borings and Wells: Two Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-001, and ASB- 002). Sample depths were 6-8, & 8- 10, and 8-10 ft bgs, respectively.         Temporary groundwater well set and sampled from ASB-001.         Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-001 was 3 ppm at 6-8 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-002 was 20.7 ppm at 8-10 ft bgs.         Analytical Parameters: Soil:         YOCs (Method 8260B)         PAHs (Method 8270C)         GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)         DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)         RCRA Metals (Method 6010)         Groundwater:         VOCs (Method 8260B)         SVOCs (Method 8260B)         SVOCs (Method 8260B)         SVOCs (Method 8260B)         SVOCs (Method 8270C)         GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)         RCRA Metals (Method 6010)         Groundwater:         VOCs (Method 8270C)         GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)         RCRA Metals (Method 6010)         RCRA Metals (Method 6	To confirm and delineate exceedances of criteria at ASB-001 and ASB-002. Refer to Figure 15 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete seven soil borings in the area of the former gasoline, Sunoco spirits, and pryoxlin USTs to delineate exceedances of criteria at ASB-001 and ASB- 002. Seven step-out borings will be located as shown on Figure 15 and positioned in a manner to delineate the exceedances. In addition, soil samples will be collected from soil borings converted to <b>two monitoring wells</b> co- located with the original ASB-001 and ASB-002 locations to provide vertical delineation of the exceedances. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Borings shall extend approximately 12 feet below ground level or until bedrock, if encountered, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements:         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Base Scope:         Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.         At each of the three step-out borings completed to delineate ASB-001 soil samples will be collected from the 0-2, 6-8, and 10-12 foot intervals. At each of the four step-out borings completed to delineate ASB-002 soil samples will be collected from the 0-2, 8-10 and 10-12 foot intervals. At the co-located ASB-001 and ASB-002 boring locations soil samples will be collected from the 0-2 and 10-12 foot intervals.         In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Install two permanent monitoring wells and collect a groundwater sample for analysis.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	ASB-001 - Initially, both soil samples collected from ASB- 001 and the 6-8 ft intervals collected from the three step- out borings will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 0-2 and 10-12 ft intervals collected from the three step- out borings will be submitted to the laboratory and placed on HOLD pending the outcome of the initial analyses. ASB-002 - Initially, both soil samples collected from ASB- 002 and the 8-10 ft intervals collected from the four step- out borings will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 0-2 and 10-12 ft intervals collected from the four step- out borings will be submitted to the laboratory and placed on HOLD pending the outcome of the initial analyses.

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E			
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Oil Fill Area Feature 20 Northeast of the Coal Hopper House Figure 16	A review of historical drawings indicated the presence of a former oil fill location. Based on the former use of the area the oil fill location was investigated.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.Borings and Wells: Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-006, ASB-007) Sample depths were 8-10 and 10-12 ft bgs, respectively.Temporary groundwater well set and sampled from ASB-006.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. No elevated PID readings were noted at ASB- 006 and ASB-007.Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) PCBs (Method 8082) RCRA Metals (Method 6010)Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DCBs (Method 8082) RCRA Metals (Method 6010)Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8082) RCRA Metals (Method 6010)Groundwater: 	To evaluate the exceedances in groundwater identified at boring location ASB-006. Refer to Figure 16 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	One monitoring well will be installed to evaluate the exceedances identified at boring location ASB-006. The proposed well location is provided on the attached figure.	Field Measurements Organic Vapor using a PID. Base Scope Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.	Install one monitoring well and collect a groundwater sample for analysis.	Analytical Parameters: Groundwater: PAHs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	Original borings were not completed in the location identified on the map due to utility interference. Two soil borings will be installed during the interior investigation due to presence of utilities.

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment
1996 Glycol	In 1996 a leak occurred from	Soil Logging: Soils were	To further evaluate the	Complete one soil boring	Field Measurements:	None.
Release From	underground piping used to	continuously logged from the	visible sheen at ASB-008.	near ASB-008 to provide	Organic Vapor using a PID.	
Underground	transfer glycol along the eastern	surface to the bottom of each		additional information.		
Piping	portion of the main assembly	bore hole.	See also discussion for		Scope:	
	building. The piping is estimated		Feature 27 which is	The boring shall extend until	Soils will be continuously logged	
Feature 21	to be present approximately 4 to	Borings and Wells: Two Hollow	immediately adjacent to	native materials are	from the surface to the bottom of	
Along eastern	8 feet bgs. Based on available	Stem Auger borings (ASB-008,	Feature 21.	encountered and no visual,	each bore hole. Under no	
portion of main	documentation reviewed,	ASB-009). Sample depths were		olfactory, or PID evidence of	circumstances shall borings	
assembly building	remediation activities were	0-2 & 4-6 and 8-10 ft bgs,		impacts is observed.	extend beyond the base of a	
	completed in the area of the	respectively.			natural water bearing zone, if	
Figure 17	release; however there was no			The boring shall extend a	encountered. Soil samples will	
	documentation indicating that	Field Measurements: Organic		minimum depth of 12 feet	not be collected from bedrock.	
	the release had been	Vapor using a PID. No elevated		below ground level or to		
	adequately remediated per the	PID readings were noted a t		bedrock refusal, whichever is	Visually assess and log the soil	
	MPCA. Therefore, the glycol release represents a Feature.	AsB-008 and ASB-009.		shallower.	type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.	
		Other Testing: Completed			_	
		Sheen tests on ASB-008, ASB-			At the boring soil samples will be	
		009, ASB-011, and ASB-012.			collected from the 0-2, 4-6 and 6-	
		Visible sheen seen in ASB-008			8 foot interval.	
		from 0-2' and 4-6'. No sheen				
		visible in other borings.			In addition, if organic vapors,	
					odors, or visual indications of	
		Analytical Parameters:			impacts are observed at depth	
		Soil:			intervals that could provide	
		Ethylene glycol (Method 8015B)			useful assessment or delineation	
					data those interval samples will	
		Results:			be containerized for possible	
		Soil:			laboratory analysis.	
		ASB-008 and ASB-009 nothing				
		detected.				

Analytical Requirements	Other
	Considerations
Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	None.

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Brake Fluid UST Feature 23 Near southwest corner of main assembly building Figure 18	A former 6,000-gallon brake fluid UST was used in fluid fill operations at TCAP. The UST was installed in 1968 and removed in 1990. The UST was of steel construction. The estimated depth to the base of the former UST is approximately 8 to 10 feet bgs. A review of available documentation indicated that there were no reported releases from this UST; however, no documentation pertaining to removal activities or closure sampling was found in files maintained at TCAP or the MPCA.	No borings installed due to utilities.	Investigate potential impacts associated with the former brake fluid UST. Refer to Figure 18 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Investigation will be completed during the interior investigation. Complete <b>four soil borings</b> in the area of the former brake fluid UST area to investigate potential impacts. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Each boring shall extend a minimum depth of 12 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallower.	Field Measurements         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Base Scope         Soils will be continuously logged         from the surface to the bottom of         each bore hole. Under no         circumstances shall borings         extend beyond the base of a         natural water bearing zone, if         encountered. Soil samples will         not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil         type and lithology in each boring         using the USCS.         At each of the borings soil         samples will be collected from         the 10-12 foot intervals and the         interval with the highest PID         reading.         In addition, if organic vapors,         odors, or visual indications of         impacts are observed at depth         intervals that could provide         useful assessment or delineation         data those interval samples will         be containerized for possible         laboratory analysis.	If potential impacts extend to the water table, convert soil borings (maximum of two) to temporary monitoring wells and sample groundwater, if encountered.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	The location will be investigated during the interior investigation due to presence of utilities.

	Background/Initia	al Phase - Exterior			Supplemental Phase	- Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Unleaded Gasoline USTs Feature 24 West of the warehouse Figure 19	Two 20,000-gallon unleaded gasoline USTs (Figure 19) are currently utilized in conjunction with the fluid fill operations on the assembly line. The USTs are of STI-P3 construction with cathodic protection. The estimated depth to the base of the USTs is approximately 10 to12 feet bgs. A review of available documentation indicated that there were no reported releases from the USTs.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.Borings and Wells: One Hollow Stem Auger boring (ASB-028). Sample depth was 2- ft bgs.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-028 was 3.1 ppm at 2-4 ft bgs.Other Tests: Completed Sheen tests in the 0-2' interval in ASB- 028. No visible sheen.Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)Results: Soil: ASB-028 nothing detected.	Once these USTs are no longer in use the area will be addressed in accordance with applicable regulations.	None.	None.	None.	None.	Intrusive investigation can not be completed at this time due to the USTs currently being in service. Investigation will be completed following the removal of the tanks.

	Background/Initi	al Phase - Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Oil/Water Separator and Trench Feature 27 North of packer building Figure 20	An approximate 3,000-gallon oil/water separator collects an oil/water mixture from a 100- foot long collection trench. Since this subsurface structure collects oil and water mixture and the integrity of the structure could not be inspected it is considered a Feature. Once the oil/water separator has been emptied and cleaned, the integrity of the structure will be evaluated. The depth of this Feature is still being researched.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.         Borings and Wells: Three Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-010, ASB-011, ASB-012) Sample depths were 10-12 & 0-2 and 0-2 ft bgs, respectively.         Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. No elevated PID readings were noted at ASB-010. The highest PID reading at ASB-011 was 4.4 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-012 was 5.3 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs.         Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8082) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)         Results: Soil: ASB-010 Arsenic exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV 5.9 mg/kg (within typical background range). ASB-011Benzo(a)pyrene exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV 2.4 mg/kg. ASB-012 DRO detected at 640 mg/kg.	Further investigate potential impacts associated with the oil/water separator and trench. Refer to Figure 20 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete one soil boring in the area of the oil/water separator and trench to further investigate potential impacts. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Borings shall extend approximately 12 feet below ground level or until bedrock, if encountered, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements:         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Soils will be continuously logged         from the surface to the bottom of         bore hole. Under no         circumstances shall borings         extend beyond the base of a         natural water bearing zone, if         encountered. Soil samples will         not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil         type and lithology in boring using         the USCS.         At the boring soil samples will be         collected from the interval         approximately 2 feet below the         bottom of the oil/water separator         trench or the interval with the         highest PID reading.         In addition, if organic vapors,         odors, or visual indications of         impacts are observed at depth         intervals that could provide         useful assessment or delineation         data those interval samples will         be containerized for possible         laboratory analysis.	If potential impacts extend to the water table, convert soil borings to temporary monitoring wells and sample groundwater, if encountered.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	

Feature(s)         Background         Initial Scope         Additional Data Needs         Supplemental Scope         Solit Assessment         Conduction of the second of the sec		Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior	والمراجع والمتحديث المتحديد	
Wases Solution         The IGR00 palled UGT has the description         Composite to easiliboring to provide additional assessment of the form to provide additi	Feature(s)			Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope			Analytical Requirements	Other
UBTe         uses targe sizes and set and standy logged from the sixes standy sizes the to bottom in the particular between to the standy sizes the to bottom in the sixes standy sizes the bottom is standy sizes the bottom is standy sizes the standy sizes the bottom is standy sizes the							Assessment		Considerations
ControlExpert agree rate of control agree									Monitoring wells
Partner 35 West of Pre- Storen II Staring Buding         Pre-set al TCAP. The USTs and Data in a Staring Buding         Pre- set al TCAP. The USTs and Data in a Staring Buding         Pre- Staring Buding <th< td=""><td>USTS</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Organic Vapor using a PID.</td><td></td><td></td><td>MW-4, MW-5, and</td></th<>	USTS					Organic Vapor using a PID.			MW-4, MW-5, and
Notes of the second re base between in the second		process at TCAP. The LISTs are			assessment of this feature.		table, convert one soil	VOCs (Method 8260B)	MW-6 were installed
View of the biology Building Solvent UST Body Body Biology Building to Biology Building B			hole.				boring to a temporary	SVOCs (Method 8270C)	to monitor
Hazztords Wales Disange Bulking Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Dom op 14 19 49 Hulfster Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Solvent tuffster Hazztords Wales Hazztords Wales Hazztord				locations.	Each boring shall extend	Soils will be continuously logged	monitoring well and a	RCRA Metals (Method	groundwater
Shorage Building Domes Building Solvent USTs Damage Building Solvent USTs Damage Building Solvent USTs Damage Building The solution of the sol					until native materials are		groundwater sample	6010)	conditions in the
Former Buck Solvent UST- West of the first rules. The solution west of the metrods. The solution prime 12.4 The Spin The Tuppert of prime 12.4 The Spin The Tuppert of the Spin The Tuppert of prime 12.4 The Spin The Tuppert of Tuppert of the Spin The Tuppert of Tuppert of the Spin Tuppert of Tu	Storage Building	5	Vapor using a PID. The highest		encountered and no visual,	each bore hole. Under no			vicinity of Features
Former Bulk Solvent LUSTsextractor were installed with extractor to solvent LUSTsppm at 2.4 ft hgs. The highest PD resolut 2.4 A BU-10 was to 2.1 bgs. The to 2.1 bgs. T			PID reading at ASB-018 was 3.9		olfactory, or PID evidence of			Groundwater (Provisional):	35, 36, 37, and 46.
Solvent ust         Solvent ust         Solvent ust         Pion         Pion         Solvent ust         Pion         Pion         Solvent ust         Pion<			ppm at 2-4 ft bgs. The highest						These wells are
Solvent USTs     mid/set docutes do: mig/set PD reading at 22 ft bgs. The highes PD reading at 22 ft bgs. The highes PD reading at 22 ft bgs.     bd appm at 02 ft bgs. The highes PD reading at 28 bg. The highes PD reading PD reading at 28 bg. The highes PD reading at 28 bg. The highes PD reading at 28 bg. The highes PD reading PD reading at 28 bg. The highes PD reading PD	Solvent and Waste		PID reading 2-4 ASB-019 was						currently being
Feature 30 West of the West of the West of the Underground PiptingDiffer Tealing: Completed sheep taraction: Wost of the taraction: Wost of taraction: Wost of the taraction: Wost o	Solvent USTs		40.6 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. The		Each boring shall extend up				sampled per the
Feature 36 West of the USE of the proceedings well compared from the USE is a noncontrastity if to 12 feet bits. A release well recreted a routing well were interacted in the area and were methods and were pipingwe is 1.1 primit 42 lithes. Imported from the USE is a lithe is the state of the area and were methods and were and were the VECA denored to sample depth at ASB-018, ASB-018, ASB-018, ASB-019 were at a the transfer of the area and were marked in the area and were methods and vere the VECA denored to sample depth at ASB-018, ASB-019 were at a the transfer of the area and were marked in the area and were methods and vere methods and addition. If organic water is were instated in the area and were marked in the									Quarterly
West of the Hazardous Wasses resolutionUndergram resolutionOther Esting: Complete date resolution in the sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and of the Work matched in the sea and sea and the Work matched in semither data semither data sea and the Work matched in the sea and sea and the Work matched in semither data sea and sea and the Work matched in the sea and sea and the Work matched in semither data sea and sea and the Work matched in semither data s	Feature 36								Groundwater and
Hazardous Wasie Solorge Building Soloren UST Underground Pipting Soloren UST Underground Pipting Soloren UST Soloren UST Solor	West of the		11			Visually assess and log the soil	1		Annual Underground
Storage Building       remediat activities were completed in the series ap of the PPN meestigation completed at TCAP. There monitoring wells were proper that the series and some method in the series of the forms USTs in the series of the forms USTs in south of Paint Building       At each of the borings soil samples will be collected from the 4-6 foot interval and the interval will the injects IPID reading. In addition, if organic vapors, or visual inflactions of impacts are observed at depth interval as cover the south of Paint building. The series south of Paint building. The series of the series building to remove from the series before the UST Basin Figure 21.       Paint Displace south of Paint building. The series south of Paint building. The series south of Paint building. The series of the series building to remove from the series of the series south of the series of the series of the series south of the series of the series in 1992. Based on monothoring wells wellaw setinding the sump at the sump at the sump at the			Other Testing: Completed sheen						Storage Tank (UST)
Solvent UST PripringASB-020. No visible sheen.Month PripringThe monitoring wells were pripringASB-020. No visible sheen.Alead of the borings soil samples will be collected from the MPCA deemed the sampling on necessary. MBK is till prevent USTs in the sumple solution of Paint buildingASB-020. No visible sheen.Month Deeme Head Deeme Solution Of Paint buildingAlead of the borings soil samples will be collected from the 4PCA deemed the sampling on necessary. MBK is till prevent the ana of the fourt USTs in the sumple solution of paint alead boring the ana of the fourt USTs in the sumple solution of the ana of the fourt USTs in the sumple solution of the ana of the fourt USTs in the sumple solution of the ana of the fourt USTs in the sumple solution of the ana of the fourt USTs in the of the ana of the fourt USTs in the uST Basin.Alead of the boring solita USTS in the uST Basin in the uST Basin in the solita USTS in the uST Basin in the uST Basin			tests on ASB-018 ASB-019 and		Shanowest.				Discharge
Solvent UST Underground PipingInvestigation completed at TGAP. The memolitry wells were traited in the atra and were amproved to the stand were traited in the atra and were amproved to the stand were to and the stand were									Monitoring Work
Underground PipingThree montoring wells were sampled annually unit 2003, when the MPC Adverse the sampled in the 436 and were sampled annually unit 2003, when the same of the former USTs in the sump within south of Paint buildingDoings and Wells: Three Hollow SOUTH of Paint buildingSouth of Paint sampled annually unit 2003, when the area of the former USTs in the sump within south addition of transport during the paints process that is the transport depth at ASB-019 south of the paint building. The process that is the transport depth at ASB-020 were installed.Borings and Wells: Three Hollow SOUTH ASB-019 addition at the sample depth at ASB-019 the assouth addition of transport depth at ASB-019 were installed.Borings and Wells: Three Hollow the 46 fort interval additions of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assouth additions of transport depth at ASB-019 were installed.Doings and Wells: Three Hollow transport depth at ASB-019 to addition additions of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assouth additions of transport monitoring wells were installed.The addition additions of transport depth at ASB-019 to additions of transport depth at ASB-019 to additions of transport depth at ASB-019 to additions of the paint builting. The provide the sample depth at ASB-019 south additions of the paint builting. The provide the sample depth at ASB-019 southweater portion of the paint builting for manylical results for soil southweater portion of the paint builting for manylical results for soil Southweater portion of the paint builting for manylical results for soil Southweater portion of the paint builting for manylical results for soil Southweater portion of the paint bui	Solvent UST					At each of the borings soil			Plan dated
PipingInstalled in the area and wore sampled for the area and wore sampled for the MPCA deemed the sampling not the sample depth at ASB-018, AGB-019 and ASB-020.Ster Auge to points (ASB-018, AGB-019, and ASB-020.The 4-6 foot interval and the interval with the highest PID reading.Interval with with the highest PID reading.Interv		Three monitoring wells were	Borings and Wells: Three Hollow						December 19, 2007
Feature 37 South of Paint Building       Sels-012, and ASB-020,       Imerval with the highest PiD reading       Imerval with the highest PiD reading <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>									
Fedture 37 South of Paint Building       inccessary. MIK is suitoresent in sump.       inclessary. MIK is suitoresent in sump.<	, iping								which is being
South of Paint Building       the area of the former USTs in the sump.       The sample depth at ASB-018 and ASB-019 was 2-4 ft bgs.       The carged of the former USTs in the sump.       The carged of the former USTs in the sumple of the former VSTS of the sump.       The carged of the former VSTS of the former VSTS of the former VSTS of the former VSTS of the sump.       The carged of the former VSTS of the former VSTS of the former VSTS of the former VSTS of the sump.       The carged of the former VSTS	Feature 37	the MPCA deemed the sampling not	ASD-019, and ASD-020).						implemented at the
Buildingsump.sump.and ASB-010 was 2.4 ft bg.s.In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerzed for possible laboratory analysis.The concert ocors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerzed for possible laboratory analysis.The concert ocors, or visual indications of odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerzed for possible laboratory analysis.The concert ocors, or visual indications of outset assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerzed for possible laboratory analysis.The concert ocors, or visual indications of map of the part provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerzed for possible laboratory analysis.The concert ocors, or visual indications of map of the part provide to the part base of the useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerzed for possible laboratory analysis.The concert ocors, or visual indications of provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containers assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be contai			The cample depth at ASP 019			reading.			Sile.
Sump within Soluru UST BasinPiping is utilized to collect solvent was 0-2ft hgs.The sample depth at ASE-020 was 0-2ft hgs.contain includi includi used olores, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth includi used alores that is then transferred to the used solvent UST is located the used solvent UST is located to the paint building. The piping is located in a concrete the which is estimated to be additional inports near the solutivestem portion of the paint building for removal.The sample depth at ASE-020 was 0-2ft hgs.contain includi useful assessment of depth useful assessment of additional inports be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.containerized inport the interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.containerized interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.content sample containeriz									
Sump within Solvent UST Basin       Piping is ulicated to collect solvent grocess that is then transferred to the used solvent USTs located south of the paint building. The proprint is concrete the used solvent USTs located south of the paint building. The proprint is concrete the used solvent USTs located south of the paint building. The proprint is concrete the used solvent UST is contred.       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized to possible       Impacts are observed at depth useful assessment or delin	Dunung	sump.							The concrete
Solvent UST Basin     weiste generated during the painting metabolise observed at deguit     Inductor       Feature 46 Northwest Corner of the UST Basin     No temporary monitoring wells were installed.	Sump within	Piping is utilized to collect solvent							
Feature 46     No temporary monitoring wells were installed.     No temporary monitoring wells were installed.     Vol temporary monitoring wells wore installed.     Vol temporary were installed.     Vol tempo			was 0-2 it bgs.						includes the solvent
Feature 46 Northwest Corner of the UST Basin       Interface and the pair is building. Piping is located in a concrete then which is estimated to be approximately to 2 feet bgs.       Maivical Parameters Soll:       Maivical Parameters Soll:       Interface Analytical Parameters Sol	Solveni OST Basin								UST piping and the
Northwest Corner of the UST Basin       Solution by paint lough and noting, The piping is located in a concrete trench which is estimated to be approximately in 2 feet bgs.       Analytical Parameters       The su then the SOLI.         Figure 21       Additional piping is utilized to USTs to unloading ports near the southwester provison of the paint building for removal.       VOCs (Method 8200B) SCOC.       VOCs (Method 8200B) SCOC.       SOLI.       VOCs (Method 8200B) SCOC.       SOLI.       SOLI.       SOLI.       SOLI.       SOLI.       SOLI.       SOLIC.	Fasture 46	the used solvent USTs located							piping for the sump
the UST Basin       provinately it located in this estimated to be approximately it to 2 feet bgs.       Analytical Parameters       SOIL:       SOIL:       SOIL:       SOIL:       SOIL:       VCS (Method 8260B)       SVOCs (Method 8270C)       PCBs (Method 8270C)			were installed.						to the Paint Building.
Figure 21       approximately 1 to 2 feet bgs. Additional piping is utilized to transfer the used solvents from the USTs to unloading ports near the soltwester portion of the paint building for removal.       SOIL: VOCs (Method 8260B) VOCs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8082) RCRA Metals (Method 6010)       The analytical results for soil solvent UST basin which gets sumples collected from ASB-018, ASB-019, and ASB-020 no SRV exceedances.       Pesults: The analytical results for soil samples collected from ASB-018, ASB-019, and ASB-020 no SRV exceedances.       Pesults: The analytical results for soil solvent UST basin which gets sumples collected from ASB-018, ASB-019, and ASB-020 no SRV exceedances.			An all the all Davis states						The sump piping
Figure 21       Additional piping is utilized to transfer the used solvents from the USTs to unloading ports near the southwestern portion of the paint building for removal.       VOCs (Method 820B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8021) RCRA Metals (Method 6010)         Collection of groundwater from solvent UST basin which gets pumped to paint sludge pits. The samp is monitored annually due to a former release which occurred from the area in 1992: Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fail of 2008. The base of the sump is       Results: The analytical results for soil samples collected from ASB-018, ASB-019, and ASB-020 no SRV exceedances.	the UST Basin					laboratory analysis.			then runs above
transfer the used solvents from the USTs to unloading ports near the southwestern portion of the paint building for removal.       SVOC's (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8022) RCRA Metals (Method 6010)         Collection of groundwater from solvent UST basin which gets pumped to paint sludge pits. The sump is monitored annually due to a former release which occurred from the former solvent USTs that were removed from the area in 1992.       Results: The analytical results for soil samples collected from ASB-018, ASB-019, and ASB-020 no SRV exceedances.         Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimately 2.       Results:	<b>Eigure 04</b>								grade to the sludge
USTs to unloading ports near the southwestern portion of the paint building for removal. Collection of groundwater from solvent UST basin which gets pumped to paint sludge pits. The sumples monitored annually due to a former release which occurred from the former solvent USTs that were removed from the area in 1992. Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to	Figure 21								pits.
southwestern porion of the paint building for removal.       In Cols (Method 6010)         Collection of groundwater from solvent UST basis which gets pumped to paint sludge pits. The sump is monitored annually due to a former release which occurred from the former solvent USTs that were removed from the area in 1992. Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to       RCRA Metals (Method 6010)									
building for removal.       ROCA Intelats (wethod 6010)         Collection of groundwater from solvent UST basin which gets pumped to paint sludge pits. The sump is monitored annually due to a former release which occurred from the former solvent USTs that were removed from the area in 1992.       Results: The analytical results for soil samples collected from ASB-018, aspelse collected from ASB-018, aspelse collected from ASB-019, and ASB-020 no SRV exceedances.         Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to       Results: The malytical results for soil samples collected from ASB-018, aspelse collected									
Collection of groundwater from solvent UST basin which gets pumped to paint sludge pits. The sump is monitored annually due to a former release which occurred from the former solvent UST's that were removed from the area in 1992. Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to			RCRA Metals (Method 6010)						
solvent UST basin which gets pumped to paint sludge pits. The sump is monitored annually due to a former release which occurred from the former solvent USTs that were removed from the area in 1992. Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to									
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the former solvent USTs that were removed from the area in 1992. Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to		sump is monitored annually due to a	ASB-019, and ASB-020 no SRV						
removed from the area in 1992. Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to			exceedances.						
Based on monitoring results MIBK is still detected above the applicable criteria in the sump and the next monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to									
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monitoring event is scheduled in fall of 2008. The base of the sump is estimated to be approximately 2 to									
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estimated to be approximately 2 to								1	

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Fuel Oil ASTs Feature 42 South of Steam Plant Figure 23	Former fuel oil ASTs were located south of the Steam Plant. The ASTs were removed from service in 2000 and corrective actions were completed between August 1, 2000 and October 16, 2000. The corrective actions included removal of the remaining fuel oil from the in service AST, cleaning of the AST and associated piping and dismantling of the two ASTs for recycling.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of the bore hole.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-026 was 3.7 ppm at 4-6 ft bgs.Other Testing: Completed sheen tests on ASB-026. No visible sheen.Borings and Wells: One Hollow Stem Auger boring (ASB-026).Sample depth was 4-6 ft bgs.No temporary monitoring wells were installed.Analytical Parameters SOIL: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8082) TAL Metals (Method 6010)Results: ASB-026 exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV for copper (21.7 mg/kg) and iron (17,700 mg/kg) (within typical background range).	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 23 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete up to three soil borings to the south east and west of the former fuel oil ASTs to provide additional assessment of this feature. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Each boring shall extend a minimum depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements:         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Base Scope:         Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.         At each of the borings soil samples will be collected from the 4-6 foot interval or the interval with the highest PID reading.         In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Convert one boring to a temporary monitoring well and sample groundwater, if soil impacts extend to groundwater table.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8082) TAL Metals (Method 6010) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8082) TAL Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	The former fuel AST area has been converted to a storm water detention pond; therefore borings will be completed outside of the pond. As part of the Feature 153 investigation six soil borings will completed northeast of Feature 42. The analytical data collected from these borings will be used to assess subsurface conditions to the northeast.

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater	Analytical Requirements	Other
						Assessment		Considerations
Wastewater	Wastewater Collection ASTs -	Soil Logging: Soils were	To further define the	Complete five additional	Field Measurements:	Convert ASB-027 to a	Analytical Parameters:	Initially, the 0-2 and
Collection ASTs	Feature 44	continuously logged from the	horizontal and vertical	soil borings in the area of	Organic Vapor using a PID	temporary monitoring	Soil:	8-10 ft bgs samples
(	Three approximate 139,000-	surface to the bottom of each	extents of lead impacts at	the wastewater treatment		well and sample	Lead (Method 6010)	collected from boring
Feature 44	gallon wastewater treatment	bore hole.	ASB-027. Refer to Figure	area to delineate the	Base Scope:	groundwater, if	TCLP Lead	ASB-027 and the 0-
North of the	tanks are utilized to store and		24 for proposed soil	exceedance of criteria at	At each of the four step-out	sufficient groundwater		2 and 4-6 ft bgs
wastewater	treat process wastewater	Field Measurements: Organic	boring and well locations.	ASB-027. Four step-out	borings soil samples will be	is present.	Groundwater (Provisional):	intervals collected
treatment building	generated by the assembly and	Vapor using a PID. The highest		borings will be located	collected from the 0-2, 4-6, and	(	Lead (Method 6010),	from the four step-
1	painting processes at TCAP.	PID reading at ASB-023 was2.8		approximately 25 feet from	8-10 ft intervals. At the co-		Dissolved	out borings will be
Wastewater	The phosphate process	ppm at 6-8 ft bgs. The highest		ASB-027 and positioned in a	located ASB-027 boring location			submitted to the
Treatment Area	generates the majority of the	PID reading at ASB-024 was 2.3		manner to delineate the	soil samples will be collected			laboratory for
	wastewater. Since the ASTs	ppm at 4-6 ft bgs. The highest		exceedance. In addition,	from the 0-2, 8-10, and 10-12 ft			analysis. The 8-10 ft
Feature 134	contain and hold process	PID reading at ASB-025 was 1.6		one boring will be co-located	intervals.			bgs interval
Wastewater	industrial wastewater prior to	ppm at 12-14 ft bgs. The highest		with the original ASB-027				collected from the
treatment plant	and during treatment, this area	PID reading at ASB-027 was 3.3		location to provide vertical	In addition, if organic vapors,			four step-out borings
	was investigated.	ppm at 2-6 ft bgs.		delineation of the	odors, or visual indications of			and the 10-12 ft bgs interval collected
P			1	exceedance.	impacts are observed at depth			from ASB-027 will
Former Waste	Wastewater Treatment Area -	Other Testing: Completed Sheen		Cash basing shall subsed	intervals that could provide			be submitted to the
Disposal Area	Features 134	tests on each boring. No visible		Each boring shall extend	useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will			laboratory and
Fasture 140	The wastewater treatment area	sheen.		until native materials are	be containerized for possible			placed on HOLD
Feature 140 North of Steam Plant	houses operations including transferring, containing, storing,	Borings and Wells: Four Hollow		encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of	laboratory analysis.			pending the
North of Steam Plant	and treating process	Stem Auger borings (ASB-023,		impacts is observed.				outcome of the initial
Figure 24	wastewater generated from the	ASB-024, ASB-025, ASB-027).		impacts is observed.				analyses.
Figure 24	assembly process. Based on	Sample depths were 6-8, 4-6,		Borings shall extend				
	current and historic use this	12-14, and 4-6, ft bgs,		approximately 15 ft bgs or				
	area was investigated.	respectively. No temporary		until bedrock, if encountered,				
1	area was investigated.	monitoring wells were installed.		whichever is shallowest.				
1	Former Waste Disposal Area -	incluioning wone were incluied.						
í –	Feature 140	Analytical Parameters:						
1	In what appears to be an	Soil:						
i /	isolated disposal incident in	VOCs (Method 8260B)						
( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( ) ( )	1966, paint waste solvent and	SVOCs (Method 8270C)						
	sludge was disposed of north of	PCBs (Method 8082)						
1	the Steam Plant. Visibly	TAL Metals (Method 6010)						
1	contaminated soils in the area	,						
(	were excavated and sent to a	Results:						
1 /	permitted landfill. The reviewed	Soil:				1		
1	documentation had no	Lead was the only constituent						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	analytical data of the material	detected in ASB-027 at 1070						
	disposed of or description of	mg/kg at the interval 4-6 ft bgs						
	materials excavated and	which exceeded the SRV.						
	disposed.							
				1				

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment
Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area Feature 49 Along Eastern Portion of Main Assembly Building Figure 25	Based on historical documentation reviewed, a former hazardous waste storage area was identified to have been located east of the main assembly building. Based on the general usage of the area to store hazardous waste materials, the former hazardous storage area was investigated.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of the bore hole. Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-038 was 3.8 ppm at0-2 and 8-10 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-029 was 0.6 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. Other Testing: Completed Sheen tests on ASB-038. No visible sheen. Borings and Wells: Two Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-038 and ASB-039). Sample depth at ASB-038 was 8- 10 ft bgs Sample depth at ASB- 039 was 0-2 ft bgs. No temporary monitoring wells were installed. Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8082) TAL Metals (Method 6010) GRO & DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) were sampled for in ASB-038. Results: ASB-038 exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV for arsenic (8.9 mg/kg), copper (12.1 mg/kg), and iron (9,630 mg/kg) (within typical background range).	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 25 for soil boring locations.	Complete one soil boring to provide additional assessment of this feature. The boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. The boring shall extend up to a depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS. The boring soil sample will be collected from the 0-2 or 2-4 foot interval. In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	None.

Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) PCBs (Method 8082) TAL Metals (Method 6010) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	Six borings completed to investigate Features 12, 47, and 138 are located within or adjacent to Feature 49. Two of the soil borings completed at Feature 12 (ASB-037 and ASB- 040) were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, TAL metals and DRO. Soil samples were collected from 6-8 ft bgs and 12-14 ft bgs at ASB-037 and 6-8 ft bgs at ASB-040. The analytical results for soil samples collected from these borings did not exceed criteria. The two soil borings completed at Feature 47 (ASB-035 and ASB- 036) were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, TAL metals and DRO. Soil samples were collected from 8-10 ft bgs at ASB-035 and 6-8 ft bgs at ASB-036. The analytical results for soil samples collected from these borings did not exceed criteria. The two soil borings completed at Feature 43 (ASB-036. The analytical results for soil samples collected from these borings did not exceed criteria. The two soil borings completed at Feature 138 (ASB-041 and ASB-042) were analyzed for VOCs, lead, and GRO. Soil samples were collected from 6-8 ft bgs at ASB- 041 and 8-10 ft bgs at ASB-042. The analytical results for soil samples collected from these borings did not exceed criteria. Groundwater samples collected from ASB- 036 and ASB-037 exceeded criteria for select analytes; additional delineation of these exceedances are addressed in the SOW for the respective Features.

	Background/Initi	al Phase - Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Exterior locations adjacent to Sludge Pits Feature 121 Western Portion of Paint Building Figure 26	The paint sludge pits separate overspray from the painting process that is captured by sheeting action of water in trenches underneath the paint booths. The northern paint sludge pit was observed to be in good condition; however, the southern paint sludge pit was currently full of water and could not be inspected. Since the southern pit could not be inspected, the Feature was investigated. The base of the sludge pits is an approximate elevation of 822 feet mean sea level.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of the bore hole.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-015 was 7.9 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-016 was 3.4 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at ASB-032 was 3.9 ppm at 0-2 ft bgs.Borings and Wells: Three Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-015, ASB-016, and ASB-032).The sample depth at ASB-015 and ASB-016 was 0-2 ft bgs. The sample depth at ASB-015 and ASB-016 was 0-2 ft bgs. The sample depth at ASB-032 was 2-4 ft bgs.No temporary monitoring wells were installed.Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8082) TAL Metals (Method 6010)Results: ASB-032 exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV for iron (10,800 mg/kg) (within typical background range).	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 26 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete <b>two soil borings</b> in the area of the sludge pits to provide additional assessment of this feature. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. The borings shall extend an approximate depth of 6 feet below ground level. Ground surface elevation at the proposed boring location to the north of the sludge pits is approximately 826 feet mean sea level and the ground surface elevation of the proposed boring to the west is approximately 811 feet mean sea level.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID.Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock.Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.At the boring location to the north of the sludge pits a soil sample will be collected from the 4-6 foot interval and at the boring location to the west of the sludge pits a soil sample will be collected from the 0-2 foot interval.In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Convert one boring to a temporary monitoring well and sample groundwater, if soil impacts extend to groundwater table.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) TAL Metals (Method 6010) Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) TAL Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved	None.

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former 20,000 Gallon Gasoline AST Feature 138 South of Former Oil House Figure 27	A former 20,000-gallon gasoline AST was removed from south of the former oil house as identified during interviews with TCAP personnel. Based on the interviewee, when the AST was removed stained soil and odors were identified. However, actions for remediation of the soil were apparently not completed in the area. It is unknown if the AST stored leaded or unleaded gasoline.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of the bore hole.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-041 was 22.7 ppm at 6-8 ft bgs. No elevated PID readings were noted at ASB-042.Borings and Wells: Two Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-041 and ASB-042).Sample depth at ASB-041 was 6- 8 ft bgs. Sample depth at ASB- 042 was 8-10 ft bgs.No temporary monitoring wells were installed.Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) Lead (Method 6010) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)Results: The analytical results for soil samples collected from ASB-041 and ASB-042 no SRV exceedances.	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 27 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete <b>two soil borings</b> in the area of the former 20,000 gallon gasoline AST to provide additional assessment of this feature. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. The borings shall extend a minimum depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS. A soil sample will be collected from the 0-2 foot interval and/or the interval with the highest PID reading. In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Convert one boring to a temporary monitoring well and sample groundwater, if soil impacts extend to groundwater table.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) Lead (Method 6010) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) Lead (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	Soil boring may not be able to be completed within the feature area shown on Figure 26 due to utilities and Site infrastructure. Borings may need to be installed after plant closure.

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase -	Exterior
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater
Potential Battery Waste Disposal Area – Baseball Fields Feature 139 Baseball Diamonds Figure 28	Based on documentation reviewed the area was potentially used for disposal of battery waste. The MPCA requested a geophysical study in the area; however, no documentation pertaining to additional investigations into Feature 139 was found.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole         Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID.         Other Testing: Completed Sheen tests on each boring. No visible sheen.         Boring and Wells: 30 Geoprobe borings (ASB-049 to ASB-054 and ASB-071 to ASB-094         39 surface soil samples (AGM-SS- 001, to AGM-SS039) collected from 0 to 6 inches below ground surface.         Temporary groundwater well set and sampled from ASB-076 and ASB- 087.         Analytical Parameters: Soil:         VOCs (Method 8260)         SVOCs (Method 8270)         TAL Metals (Method 6010)         pH (Method 150.1)         RCRA Metals (Method 6010)         Surface Soil Samples: TAL Metals (Method 6010)         Groundwater:         VOC (Method 8260B)         SVOC (Method 8270C)         DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)         PCBs (Method 8270C)         DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	None.	None.	None.	Assessment None.

Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
None.	Considerations

		al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase	- Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Drums Feature 143 Underground Sand Tunnel 1A South and Sand Tunnel 4A Figure 29	A total of three drums were observed in the sand tunnels. The floor and walls of the sand tunnels consist of sandstone. Two of three drums were empty all drums were rusted and in poor condition with no lids. Staining was not observed in or near the drums observed in these areas. It appeared that the drums may have been historically utilized to mix concrete or mortar. However, due to the presence of the corroded drums of which the former contents is unknown, the area was investigated.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Borings and Wells: Two Hand Augers (HA-055, HA-056). Samples depths were 0-1 and 0- 0.5 ft bgs. Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. No elevated PID readings were noted at HA- 055. The highest PID reading at HA-056 was 0.4 ppm at 0-5 ft bgs. Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) Results: Soil: HA-055 no SRV exceedances. HA-056 no SRV exceedances.	None. Refer to Figure 29 for a map of the feature area.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

		al Phase – Exterior		and the second secon	Supplemental Phase	- Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Utility Tunnel Staining Feature 144 Underground Utility Tunnel Figure 29	Staining was identified on the concrete floor surface within the utility tunnel. The utility tunnel may have been associated with historical Fluid Fill AST tank farm (UST/AST Feature 52) located in or near the former fuel house which contains product piping.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.Borings and Wells: Two Hand Augers (HA-069, HA-070). Samples depths were 0-1 and 0- 1 ft bgs.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at HA-069 was1.2 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs.PiD reading at HA-070 was 5.7 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs.Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) Ethylene Glycol (Method 8015)Results: Soil: HA-069 and HA-070 no SRV exceedances.	None. Refer to Figure 29 for a map of the feature area.	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

		al Phase - Exterior	Supplemental Phase - Exterior						
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations	
Flow Stone Feature 149 Underground Easternmost Portion of Gas Tunnel Figure 29	At the east end of the gas tunnel, water was observed to be leaking in from the main assembly building above. The floor and walls of the gas tunnel consist of sandstone. Flow stone was observed on the walls within the gas tunnel.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole.Borings and Wells: One Hand Auger (HA-068). Sample depth was 0-1 ft bgs.Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at HA-068 was 065 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs.Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082)Results: Soil: HA-068 no SRV exceedances.	None. Refer to Figure 29 for a map of the feature area.	None.	None.	None:	None.	None.	

		al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase -	Exterior
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment
Collapsed Area with Buried Drums Feature 150 Underground Westernmost Portion of Sand Tunnel 1A South Figure 29	Sand tunnel 1A south was an exit at one point in time, with concrete and rebar-formed walls and ceiling. Currently, there is no exit point, and a collapse is apparent at the end of the tunnel. Buried drums were observed to be present among the collapse debris and black, rust and turquoise staining was observed on the floor and ceiling. The stained area had a paint odor. The black, rust, and turquoise staining was also present in open 55-gallon drums partially filled with solids with a paint odor. The extent of the drum deposits could not be determined due to a collapse at the assumed exit point of the tunnel.	Soil Loaging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole         Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at HA-064 was 101 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-065 was 90.4 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA- 066 was 85.2 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-067 was 80.1 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs.         Borings: Four Hand Auger borings HA- 064, HA-065, HA-066 and HA-067         Analytical Parameters: Soil:         VOC's (Method 8260B)         SVOC's (Method 8082)         Results:         HA-064 exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV for 1,2,4 TMB 87 mg/kg, naphthalene 150 mg/kg, 2- methylnaphthalene 370, naphthalene 1,400 mg/kg, arsenic 36.7 mg/kg, barium 6710 mg/kg, chomium 210 mg/kg, barium 6710 mg/kg, chomium 210 mg/kg, barium 6710 mg/kg, chomium 210 mg/kg, selenium 253 mg/kg and mercury 0.56 mg/kg; exceeded Tier 2 Industrial SRV for 1,2,4 TMB 1,100 mg/kg, 1,3,5 TMB 350 mg/kg, butylbenzene 6.3J mg/kg, n-propylbenzene 73 mg/kg, total xylene	To further evaluate the exceedances identified at hand auger boring locations HA-064, HA- 065, HA-066 and HA-067 and to estimate the volume of residual waste materials within the tunnel. Refer to Figure 29 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	The location of the collapsed portion of the tunnel will be surveyed (X,Y,Z). In addition, the extent of the visible sludge will also be surveyed. The surveyors will then proceed outside the tunnels and use the X and Y coordinates to identify the location of the collapse from the exterior. Field personnel will work with the surveyors using Site drawings and maps to identify and survey the former exit of the tunnel. This activity will be completed in accordance with confined space entry protocols outlined in the HASP.	None.	None.

Analytical Requirements	Other
None.	Considerations Options for further
None.	investigation will be
	developed following
	the determination of
	the location of the
	former tunnel exit and the estimated
0	volume of waste
	materials.

	Background/Initia	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase	e - Exterior
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment
Potential Film/Staining Feature 151 Underground Sand Tunnels Figure 29	Several of the mined sand tunnels contain railroad ties (with a limited number having rails still attached) which were used to transport the mined sand from the tunnels for use in the glass manufacturing operations in the main assembly building. A number of these tunnels have had or currently had standing water in them, and a film/staining on the standing water was observed in these areas. The staining may have been related to wood preservation residuals. The film/staining was observed to be dark brown to black in color.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Borings and Wells: Seven Hand Augers (HA-057, HA-058, HA- 059, HA-060, HA-061, HA-062, HA-063). Sample depths were 0-0.5, 0-1, 0-0.5, 0-0.5, 0-0.5, 0- 0.5 and 0-0.5 Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at HA-057 was 15.2 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-058 was 0.9 ppm at 0-1 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-059 was 1.2 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-060 was 19.1 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-060 was 19.1 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-061 was 10.4 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-061 was 10.4 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-063 was 40.1 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. The highest PID reading at HA-063 was 40.1 ppm at 0-0.5 ft bgs. Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) PCBs (Method 8082) Results: Soil: No SRV exceedences at any of the locations.	None. Refer to Figure 29 for a map of the feature area.	None.	None.	None.

Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
None.	None.

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - E	xterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Fuel Oil UST Feature 152 East of Central Engineering Office Figure 30	The 27,000-gallon UST may have been utilized to provide fuel as a heating source in the main assembly building. The UST was installed at an unknown date and no documentation pertaining to its removal was found through research activities; therefore, the UST may still be in place at TCAP. The estimated depth to the base of the former UST is approximately 10 to12 feet bgs.	Soil Logging: Soils were continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Borings and Wells: Two Hollow Stem Auger borings (ASB-003, ASB-004) Sample depths were 6-8 & 10-12 and 4-6 ft bgs, respectively. Temporary groundwater well set and sampled from ASB-003. Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. The highest PID reading at ASB-003 was 0.9 ppm at 6-8 ft bgs. There was no PID data available for ASB-004. Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) Results: Soil: ASB-003 (6-8 feet bgs) DRO detected at 290 mg/kg, GRO at 1,000 mg/kg; exceeded Tier 1 Residential SRV for 1,3,5 TMB 7.2 mg/kg, naphthalene 12 mg/kg, total xylenes 88 mg/kg exceeded Tier 2 Industrial SRV for 1,2,4 TMB 31 mg/kg. (10-12) GRO detected at 1,800 mg/kg; exceeded Tier 1 SRV for 1,2,4 TMB 20 mg/kg, 1,3,5 TMB 4.9 mg/kg, total xylenes 56 mg/kg ASB-003 detected above HRLs for benzene, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, naphthalene, total xylenes, benzo(a)pyrene, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, and lead.	To evaluate the exceedances identified at boring location ASB-003. Refer to Figure 30 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete four soil borings and install one monitoring wells in the area of the former fuel oil UST to delineate the exceedances of criteria at ASB-003. Four step-out borings will be located as shown on Figure 30 and positioned in a manner to delineate the exceedance. In addition, one boring will be co-located with the original ASB-003 (and converted to one monitoring well) location to provide vertical delineation of the exceedance. Each boring shall extend until native materials are encountered and no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Borings shall extend approximately 12 feet below ground level or until bedrock, if encountered.	Field Measurements:         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Scope:         Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.         At each of the four step-out borings soil samples will be collected from the 0-2, 6-8, and 10-12 foot intervals. At the co-located ASB-003 boring location soil samples will be collected from the 0-2 and 10-12 foot intervals.         In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Install one monitoring well and collect a groundwater sample for analysis.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	Initially, both soil samples collected from ASB-003 and the 6-8 ft intervals collected from the four step-out borings will be submitted to the laboratory for analysis. The 0-2 and 10-12 ft intervals collected from the four step- out borings will be submitted to the laboratory and placed on HOLD pending the outcome of the initial analyses.

	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior		
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Coal Gasification Plant Feature 153 Near Steam Plant Figure 31	Historically, a coal gasification plant was located near the steam plant where coal was used to generate gas. The gas was then pumped to the main assembly plant through the gas tunnel. Based on aerial photographs the plant was constructed prior to 1937 and was demolished between 1957 and 1974.	None.	Investigate the former Coal Gasification Plant. Refer to Figure 31 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete four soil borings to assess subsurface conditions. Each boring shall extend until no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Borings shall extend until competent bedrock is encountered.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID.Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered.Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.At each of the borings soil samples will be collected from the interval with the highest PID reading and from the lower most interval bgs or the interval just above the groundwater table, if present.In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	One soil boring will be completed and converted to a temporary monitoring well adjacent to the river down gradient from the Former Coal Gasification Plant if groundwater is present.	Analytical Paramters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) Free Cyanide Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved Free Cyanide	This Feature was added after completion of the Initial Phase II – Exterior Investigation.

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	Background/Initi	al Phase – Exterior			Supplemental Phase - I	Exterior				
Feature(s)	Background	Initial Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations		
Former Tar Decanter House Feature 154 Near Steam Plant Figure 32	Historically, a coal gasification plant was located near the steam plant where coal was used to generate gas. The gas was then pumped to the main assembly plant through the gas tunnel. Based on aerial photographs the plant was constructed prior to 1937 and was demolished between 1957 and 1974.	None.	Investigate the former Tar Decanter House. Refer to Figure 32 for proposed soil boring and well locations.	Complete four soil borings to assess subsurface conditions. Each boring shall extend until no visual, olfactory, or PID evidence of impacts is observed. Borings shall extend until competent bedrock is encountered.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID.Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered.Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.At each of the borings soil samples will be collected from the interval with the highest PID reading and from the lower most interval bgs or the interval just above the groundwater table, if present.In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	One soil boring will be completed and converted to a temporary monitoring well adjacent to the river down gradient from the Former Coal Gasification Plant if groundwater is present.	Analytical Paramters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010) Free Cyanide Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8260B) SVOCs (Method 8270C) RCRA Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved Free Cyanide	This Feature was added after completion of the Initial Phase II – Exterior Investigation.		

#### Notes:

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

Monitoring wells and piezometers shall be installed according to MDH well codes.

All wells completed 5 feet or more in limestone or dolomite will be completed as single cased wells with open bore hole or as double cased wells with stainless steel screens.

All wells materials used for well construction will meet the MDH well codes.

The wells shall be secured with a locking expandable cap.

All wells completed in roadway, sidewalk, driveway, or a parking area will be completed at grade with a flush-mount protective cover set inside a 48-inch square 4-inch thick concrete pad. The concrete pad shall be sloped to facilitate runoff drainage away from the well. All wells completed in areas other than those listed above will be completed as above grade monitoring wells with a steel protective casing and protective posts as required by MDH wells code. The wells shall be pad-tagged or otherwise permanently labeled to indicate the well identification.

Each monitoring well shall be developed using typical and appropriate methods. Development water shall be considered an IDW and managed appropriately. Monitoring wells may be sampled only a minimum of 48 hours after development.

ACRONYMS:

ASB ARCADIS Soil Boring Above Ground Storage Tank AST CRA Conestoga Rovers & Associates ft bgs Feet Below Ground Surface

- DRAP Development Response Action Plan
- **Diesel Range Organics** DRO
- GRO Gasoline Range Organics
- HA Hand Auger
- HASP Health and Safety Plan

Hollow-Stem Auger HSA HRL Health Risk Limit IDW Investigative Derived Waste MDH Minnesota Department of Health MIBK Methyl Isobutyl Ketone MTBE Methyl Tert-Butyl Ethet mg/kg Milligram per Kilogram MPCA Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

MS/MSD Matrix Spike/Matrix Spike Duplicate

- PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons Polychlorinated Biphenyls PCB
- Photo-Ionization Detector
- PID
- PLP Permanent List of Priorities
- Parts per million ppm
- Potentially Responsible Parties PRP
- RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- Soil Reference Value SRV
- SVOC Semi-Volatile Organic Compound

TAL	Target Analyte List
TCAP	Twin Cities Assembly Plant
тмв	Trimethylbenzenes
USCS	United Soil Classification System
VIC	Voluntary Investigation and Cleanup Program
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

Former Gasoline and Diesel USTsTwo 20,000 gallon gasoline USTs and two 10,000 gallon diesel fuel USTs were utilized in fuel fill operations at TCAP. The estimated depth to the base of the former USTs is approximately 10 to13 feet bgs.Soil Samples: Twenty-one soil samples were collected from the excavation sidewalls and bottom.None.None.None.None.This area has the MPCA. He from excavati collected from this Feature is necessary.Figure 3Figure 3Figur	r Considerations
and Diesel USTsUSTs and two 10,000 gallon diesel fuel USTs were utilized in fuel fill operations at TCAP. The southeast of Training Facilitysamples were collected from the excavation sidewalls and bottom.samples were collected from the excavation sidewalls and bottom.ho further assessment for this Feature is necessary.Figure 3fuel fill operations at TCAP. The excavation sidewalls and bottom.Samples were collected from the excavation sidewalls and bottom.No further assessment for this Feature is necessary.No further assessment for this Feature is necessary.No further assessment for this Feature is necessary.	
In 1903 a confirmed release (Lack #G373) form the USTs was reported during UST removal activities in June 1993; Approximately 210 cubic yards of impacted soil was removed during remedial actions.       MTBE Benzene Tylene         The results of verification soil sampling indicated that soils were not present within the underlying and sidewall bedrock deposits above MPCA Guidance Action Levels. The soils that remained had DRO Concentrations between 16 and 74 ppm, however they had no visual or offactory evidence of petroleum impact based on field observations. The tank piping was also removed. A spreed       MTBE Benzene Tylene         The results of verification soil soils were not present within the underlying and sidewall bedrock deposits above MPCA Guidance Action Levels. The soils that remained had DRO concentrations between 16 and 74 ppm, however they had no visual or offactory evidence of petroleum impact based on field observations. The tank piping was also removed. A prelease were detected in the length of the piping to the building.       HTBE Benzene The release received a closure letter from on April 21, 1994	as received closure fi Historical analytical ation verification sam om the sidewalls and not exceed current cri eanup appears to me

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	Background/Histor	ical Scope - Exterior			Supplemental P	hase - Exterior		
Historical Feature	Background	Historical Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Convoy UST Feature 3 Located Approximately 200 feet East of the Training Facility Figure 4	A confirmed release (Leak #5343) from the former Convoy 2,000 gallon diesel UST was reported during UST removal activities on June 22, 1992. The estimated depth to the base of the former UST is approximately 150 cubic yards of impacted soil was removed during remedial actions. As directed by the MPCA, a soil boring program was implemented to delineate the extent of contamination. Impacted soils were identified at a depth of 7-10 ft bgs (beneath 7 feet of clean overburden). It was determined that the vertical extent of impact extended to the shale at approximately 10 ft bgs and the horizontal extent was limited to the excavation area. Results of the additional soil borings indicated that THC as fuel oil was not above 2.5 ppm at the soil bedrock interface. Approximately 125 cubic yards of impacted soil remained in the excavation area beneath approximately 300 cubic yards of clean fill overlain by an asphalt cap (parking lot). It was proposed to the MPCA that the remaining impacted soil (approximately 125 cubic yards) should remain in place (although it was in contact with perched groundwater). The release received a closure letter on September 9, 1992 stating that it is the understanding of the MPCA that the remaining contamination is limited in extent and is impaired from vertical migration by the presence of bedrock at 10 feet below grade and by an asphalt cap over the impacted area. For this reason the MPCA does not consider the remaining contamination to be a threat to public health or the environment. This is a historical REC since the release pertaining to the UST, which was removed, was issued a closure by the MPCA, stating that adequate clean up and control measures have been implemented.	Soil Samples: 12 soil samples were collected to delineate the extent of impacted soils. Analytical Parameters Soil: THC – as fuel oil THC – as gas Lead MTBE Benzene Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene Results: Seven samples were collected from the sidewalls and bottom of excavation. THC as fuel oil highest at 4,300 ppm and THC as gas highest at 200 ppm in sample SS #5 at 8 ft bgs. Lead (8 ppm) and ethylbenzene (1.8 ppm) detected during initial excavation activities do not exceed current Tier 1 Residential SRVs; however, no criteria are available from the MPCA for THC concentrations. In addition 5 soil borings were completed to delineate the extent of impacted soils. Analytical results indicated that THC- as fuel oil was not present at the soil bedrock interface above 2.5 ppm in any of the soil borings.	To provide additional assessment of this Feature and to validate historic results that showed residual petroleum impacts are limited and delineated. Refer to Figure 4 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete three soil borings in the area of the former Convoy UST to provide additional assessment of this feature. The borings shall extend a minimum depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements:         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Base Scope:         Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS.         A soil sample will be collected from the 8 - 10 foot interval, or if shale is present deeper, from the interval just above the shale or from the highest PID reading interval.         In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Convert one boring to a temporary monitoring well and sample groundwater, if soil impacts extend to groundwater table.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) Lead (Method 6010) GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method 8260B) Lead (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	The closure letter states that it is the understanding of the MPCA that the remaining contamination is limited in extent and is impaired from vertical migration by the presence of bedrock at 10 feet below grade and by an asphalt cap over the impacted area.

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	Background/Historical Scope – Exterior		Supplemental Phase - Exterior					
Historical Feature	Background	Historical Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Area of Impacted Soil - Leak #10700 Feature 4 Located in the Area Beneath the Westernmost Portion of the Current Training Center Figure 5	An area of impacted soil located beneath the proposed training center was reported on June 30, 1997. The soil was impacted as a result of gasoline and diesel fuel leakage from product lines. The product lines were associated with gasoline and diesel USTs (Feature 2) that were removed in 1993. The initial subsurface investigation began in October 1997. Ford entered VPIC on December 16, 1997 for the identified impacted soils. The impacted soils were removed and the release received closure on February 27, 1998. The MPCA approved CRA's Development Response Action Plan (DRAP) for the site, which outlined how impacted soil and groundwater was to be managed during construction activities, in a letter dated February 27, 1998. The DRAP was implemented during excavation activities for the proposed training center and 3,078 cubic yards of impacted soil was sent off-site for disposal and 50,693 gallons of groundwater was dewatered from the excavation and discharged into the sanitary sewer system via a permitted discharge by the City of St. Paul. The release was reopened in 2005 when a release was identified during excavation activities for a water main. The MPCA issued a re-closure letter on September 22, 2005.	Soil and Groundwater Samples:         Thirty-one soil borings were         completed in 1997 and 1998 to         investigate leak #10700. Twenty         soil samples and 11 groundwater         samples were submitted for         laboratory analysis.         Analytical Parameters:         Soil:         Benzene         Toluene         Ethylbenzene         Xylene         MTBE         Lead         GRO and DRO         Groundwater:         VOCs - MDH 4653 List         MTBE         Lead         GRO and DRO         Results:         A comparison of the historical         analytical data to current criteria         indicate the following exceedances         of criteria:         The S-21 soil sample collected         from 4-6 ft bgs exceeded Tier 2         Industrial criteria for benzene and         xylene.         The S-21 groundwater sample         exceeded MDH HRLs/EPA MCLs         for acetone, benzene,         ethylbenzene, naphthalene,         toluene, xylene.         The S-30 soil sample exceeded         Tier I Residential SRV criteria for	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 5 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete two soil borings north and west of the former leak to provide additional assessment of this feature. The borings shall extend a minimum depth of 10 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS. A soil sample will be collected from the 4 - 6 foot interval or from the highest PID reading interval and the 2 foot interval above the water table or if the water table is not encountered the bottom 2 feet of the boring. In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Convert one boring to a temporary monitoring well and sample groundwater, if soil impacts extend to groundwater table.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) Lead (Method 6010) GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) Lead (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	The impacted soils associated with leak #10700 were addressed in 1997-98 and 2005. The abandoned piping identified as the source of this leak is being investigated as Former Location of Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Underground Piping – Feature 5. The exceedances at historic location S-21 will be addressed as part of the Feature 5 investigation

	Background/Histor	ical Scope – Exterior		يسترب ومكالج المتحد بالعلق	hase - Exterior						
Historical Feature	Background	Historical Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations			
Former Disposal Area A Feature 9 Southwest of the Paint Building Figure 9	This area was utilized as a historical disposal site for waste materials generated from the assembly and painting operations. Waste materials, including waste solvents, were disposed of and buried in this area from approximately 1946 through 1960. In 1992 as part of RI/AA activities several soil borings were installed to delineate the extent of impacted soil. Based on historic boring logs the depth of fill materials extends approximately 3 ft bgs. A 1993 Interim Response Action Field Report indicated that the MPCA advised on soil clean up goals for six parameters including arsenic, lead, ethylbenzene, methyl chloride, toluene, and total xylenes. The analytical results indicated that xylene concentrations at location A5 exceeded criteria; therefore remediation activities were implemented. Approximately 29 cubic yards of soil were removed at location A5 in November – December 1992. March 23, 1993 MPCA ROD document indicated that approximately 270 cubic yards of impacted soil was removed from six excavation areas at Areas A and B from November 1992 through January 1993 and samples obtained from the excavations indicated that clean up levels had been attained. The Response Action Final Completion Report completed for Areas A and B was accepted by the MPCA on April 20, 1993. On July 8, 1993, TCAP was de- listed from the Permanent List of Priorities (PLP) for Areas A and B. In 1985 the VOC incinerator for the site was installed. As part of the construction an unknown quantity of soil was removed from the site.	Soil Samples: Soil samples were collected from six soil borings at Former Disposal Area A. Verification samples were collected from the sidewalls and bottom of A5 excavation. Analytical Parameters: Soil Borings: VOCs Metals <u>Verification Samples:</u> Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene Methylene Chloride Lead <u>Results:</u> The historical soil boring and verification sample analytical data were compared to current Tier 1 Residential SRV or Tier 2 Industrial SRV Criteria. The analytical results do not exceed criteria	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 9 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete four soil borings at Former Disposal Area A to provide additional assessment of this feature. The borings shall extend a minimum depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Under no circumstances shall borings extend beyond the base of a natural water bearing zone, if encountered. Soil samples will not be collected from bedrock. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS. A soil sample will be collected from the 2 foot interval above the groundwater table or the interval with the highest PID reading. In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Convert one boring to a temporary monitoring well and sample groundwater, if soil impacts extend to groundwater table.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) TAL Metals (Method 6010) GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) TAL Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	Analytical data collected to characterize Feature 8 from soil boring ASB-034 will be used to assess subsurface conditions at the Former Disposal Area			

	Background/Histori	cal Scope - Exterior			Supplemental Pl	nase - Exterior		
Historical Feature	Background	Historical Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Former Disposal Area B Feature 11 Southeast of Main Assembly Building Figure 11	This area was utilized as a historical disposal site for waste materials generated from the assembly and painting operations. Waste materials, including waste solvents, were disposed of, buried and burned in this area from early plant operations until approximately 1945. In 1992 as part of RI/AA activities 17 soil borings were installed to delineate the extent of impacted soil at Former Disposal Area B. The analytical results identified several analytes which exceeded criteria at several locations. Based on historic boring logs the depth of fill materials extends approximately 12 ft bgs. A 1993 Interim Response Action Field Report indicated that the MPCA advised on soil clean up goals for six parameters including arsenic, lead, ethylbenzene, methyl chloride, toluene, and total xylenes. Five areas at Former Disposal Area B including BH-A, BH-B, B6, SL4 and MW-10 were identified to contain one or more contaminants of concern above MPCA response action goals. Excavation activities were initiated in the five areas until verification samples confirmed that cleanup goals were achieved. It was determined that based on confirmatory sampling all excavations had achieved cleanup goals as approved by the MPCA. March 23, 1993 MPCA ROD document indicated that approximately 270 cubic yards of impacted soil was removed from six excavation areas at Areas A and B from November 1992 through January 1993 and samples obtained from the excavations indicated that clean up levels had been attained. The Response Action Final Completion Report completed for Areas A and B was accepted by the MPCA on April 20, 1993. On July 8, 1993, TCAP was de- listed from the PLP for Areas A and B.	Soil and Groundwater Samples: Twenty-six soil samples were collected from 17 soil borings and four monitoring well locations. Groundwater samples were collected from 10 monitoring wells at Former Disposal Area B, Verification samples were collected from the sidewalls and bottom of excavations. <u>Analytical Parameters:</u> Soil and Groundwater: VOCs Metals Verification Samples: Toluene Ethylbenzene Xylene Methylene Chloride Lead <u>Results:</u> Historic analytical data were compared to current Tier 1 Residential SRVs, Tier 2 Industrial SRVs, and MDH HRLs/EPA MCLs. The following groundwater exceedances were noted: MW-2 exceeds criteria for 1,1- dichloroethylene, benzene, and ethylbenzene. MW-9 exceeds criteria for benzene, ethyl benzene, and methylene chloride. MW-10L exceeds criteria for chloroform. The following soil exceedances were noted: MW-1 (4-6) exceeded Tier I SRV for arsenic, copper and lead and Tier II SRV for xylenes. MW-2 (2-4) exceeded criteria Tier I SRVs for arsenic and copper. MW-3 (4-6) exceeded Tier I SRV for copper. Additional soil exceedances were noted at location BH-A and BH-B; however, the areas were excavated to achieve MPCA response action goals.	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 11 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete five soil borings at Former Disposal Area B to provide additional assessment of this feature. The borings shall extend a minimum depth of 15 feet below ground level or to bedrock refusal, whichever is shallowest.	Field Measurements         Organic Vapor using a PID.         Base Scope         Soils will be continuously logged         from the surface to the bottom of         each bore hole. Under no         circumstances shall borings         extend beyond the base of a         natural water bearing zone, if         encountered. Soil samples will         not be collected from bedrock.         Visually assess and log the soil         type and lithology in each boring         using the USCS.         A soil sample will be collected         from the 2 foot interval above the         groundwater table or from the         interval with the highest PID         reading.         In addition, if organic vapors,         odors, or visual indications of         impacts are observed at depth         intervals that could provide         useful assessment or delineation         data those interval samples will         be containerized for possible         laboratory analysis.	Convert up to three borings to temporary monitoring wells and sample groundwater, if soil impacts extend to groundwater table.	Analytical Parameters: Soil: VOCs (Method 8260B) TAL Metals (Method 6010) GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) Groundwater (Provisional): VOCs (Method 8260B) TAL Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved GRO and DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	None.

	Background/Histori	ical Scope – Exterior						
Historical Feature	Background	Historical Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations
Area C Feature 13 South of the Steam Plant Figure 13	This area was utilized as a historical disposal site for waste materials generated from the assembly and painting operations from early plant operations until approximately 1965. Impacted soils from Areas A and B were also deposited here along with paint sludge and wastes. Fill materials and concrete blocks were also deposited and buried in this area by others. An existing 8-inch concrete pavement covers most of the fill area. Based on historic boring logs the depth of fill materials extends approximately 70 ft bgs. Ford Motor Company proposed no further action for Area C in the February 15, 1991 "RI/FS Work Plan." The MPCA approved the Work Plan in a letter dated January 16, 1991 and Area C was delisted from the Minnesota PLP along with Areas A and B on July 8, 1993. Based on the presence of buried drums beneath several feet of construction debris and other fill materials, contaminants may still be present below the ground surface; however, based on 1990 groundwater monitoring results it appeared that VOC release to the surrounding areas around the fill area is minimal and the concentration of analytes were below method detection limits and therefore no further action was warranted.	Soil Borings, GroundwaterSamples and Test Pits: Six soilborings, five monitoring wells and10 test pits were completed.Analytical ParametersGroundwater:VOCsMetalsResults:Historic analytical data werecompared to current Tier 1Residential SRVs, and MDHHRLs/EPA MCLs.Six soil borings were completedat former disposal area C. Astrong solvent odor was detectedat B-5 at 12-14 feet bgs. Glass,fire brick and slag wereencountered in B-1, B-2, B-4,and B-6.Historical groundwater analyticaldata exceed current criteria at B-1 for vinyl chloride, at B-2 for 1,2-dichloroethylene and B-4 forcadmium and 1,2-dichloroethylene. However thelast round of groundwater datacollected were below currentcriteria.Ten test pits were completed athistorical disposal area C. Testpit TP3 exhibited soil with grayblack color and a strong paintodor and TP8 also exhibited thesame coloring but did not havean odor. VOCs were detectedbelow method detection limits insamples from TP8, no othersamples were collected due to	To provide additional assessment of this Feature. Refer to Figure 13 for soil boring and well locations.	Complete two monitoring wells at Former Disposal Area C to provide additional assessment of this feature. The depth of the wells will be approximately 15 to 20 feet below ground level. Also conduct a visual inspection of the existing surface cover to determine if there are any signs that the cover integrity has been compromised.	Field Measurements: Organic Vapor using a PID. Base Scope: Soils will be continuously logged from the surface to the bottom of each bore hole. Visually assess and log the soil type and lithology in each boring using the USCS. In addition, if organic vapors, odors, or visual indications of impacts are observed at depth intervals that could provide useful assessment or delineation data those interval samples will be containerized for possible laboratory analysis.	Assessment Install two monitoring wells and collect a groundwater sample from each well for analysis.	Analytical Parameters: Groundwater: VOCs (Method 8260B) PAHs (Method 8270C) TAL Metals (Method 6010), Dissolved DRO (Wisconsin Modified Method) GRO (Wisconsin Modified Method)	None.

		ical Scope – Exterior		Supplemental Phase - Exterior												
Feature(s)	Background	Historical Scope	Additional Data Needs	Supplemental Scope	Soil Assessment	Groundwater Assessment	Analytical Requirements	Other Considerations								
Former Fuel Oil UST	The former 26,500 gallon fuel oil UST was installed south of the steam plant in	Soil Samples: Four soil borings were completed and three monitoring wells were installed to	None. Refer to Figure 22 for the	None.	None.	None.	None.	Soil and groundwater samples collected to investigate Features 13, 42, and 153 will be used to assess								
Feature 41	approximately 1950. The	investigate Leak 3262.	feature map.					this feature.								
South of Steam	estimated depth to the base of															
Plant	the former UST is approximately 10 to12 feet bgs.	Analytical Parameters: Soil:					p									
Figure 22	Based on the location of the UST it could not be removed without possibly compromising	THC – as fuel oil #6 Benzene Toluene														
	the structural integrity of the steam plant; therefore, it was	Ethylbenzene Xylene														
	closed in place in 1990. A release was reported from the	Groundwater:														
	UST in 1990 during its in place closure (Leak 3262).	THC – as fuel oil #6 VOCs														
	In November 1991, two soil borings and three monitoring	Results: Soil and groundwater samples														
	wells were advanced and	collected and analyzed in 1991														
	installed in the vicinity of the UST. Impacted soils were	are below the current Tier 1 Residential SRV for soil and														
	identified at depths of 27 to 38 feet below ground surface. Soil	below the MDH HRLs/EPA MCLs for groundwater.														
	and groundwater samples were collected and submitted for															
	laboratory analysis. Based on analytical results it was															
	recommended that additional water level measurements and															
	groundwater samples be collected in March 1992. Some															
	minimal groundwater impact was still present in the vicinity of the UST.															
	An August 24, 1994, letter stated that the results of															
	analytical testing of groundwater samples collected															
	from the three monitoring wells installed in the vicinity of the															
	UST revealed non-detectable amounts of contaminants.															
	The MPCA issued a closure for the release on December 16,															
	1994.															

#### Page 8

Notes:

MONITORING WELL INSTALLATION AND DEVELOPMENT:

- Monitoring wells and piezometers shall be installed according to MDH well codes. •
- All wells completed 5 feet or more in limestone or dolomite will be completed as single cased wells with open bore hole or as double cased wells with stainless steel screens. .
- All wells materials used for well construction will meet the MDH well codes. .
- The wells shall be secured with a locking expandable cap. •
- All wells completed in roadway, sidewalk, driveway, or a parking area will be completed at grade with a flush-mount protective cover set inside a 48-inch square 4-inch thick concrete pad. The concrete pad shall be sloped to facilitate runoff drainage away from the well. •
- All wells completed in areas other than those listed above will be completed as above grade monitoring wells with a steel protective casing and protective posts as required by MDH wells code. •
- The wells shall be pad-tagged or otherwise permanently labeled to indicate the well identification. •
- Each monitoring well shall be developed using typical and appropriate methods. Development water shall be considered an IDW and managed appropriately. •
- Monitoring wells may be sampled only a minimum of 48 hours after development. •

#### ACRONYMS:

ASB ARCADIS Soil Boring .

- AST Above Ground Storage Tank •
- CRA Conestoga Rovers & Associates
- **Diesel Range Organics** • DRO
- Environmental Protection Agency EPA .
- Feet Below Ground Surface ft bgs .
- **Development Response Action Plan** DRAP
- Gasoline Range Organics GRO .
- HRL Health Risk Limit •
- IDW Investigative Derived Waste •
- MCL Maximum Contaminant Level •
- Minnesota Department of Health • MDH
- Methyl Tert-Butyl Ethet MTBE •
- Milligram per Kilogram mg/kg
- PAH Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons •
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls . PCB
- Photo-Ionization Detector • PID
- Permanent List of Priorities PLP
- REC **Recognized Environmental Condition** •
- Remedial Investigation/Alternatives Analysis • RI/AA
- SRV Soil Reference Value •
- SVOC Semi-Volatile Organic Compound •
- TAL Target Analyte List •
- Twin Cities Assembly Plant . TCAP
- THC Total Hydrocarbons •
- USCS Unified Soil Classification System .
- UST Underground Storage Tank •
- . VOC Volatile Organic Compound

### Table 3. Scope of Work Overview Supplemental Phase II - Exterior Investigation Twin Cities Assembly Plant, Saint Paul, Minnesota

			Drilling/inspection							Soil Analytical										Groundwater Analytical														
Feature Name	Feature Number	Figure Number	Number of Borings	Temporary	•	Depth of each (bgs) or to Competent Bedrock	Drilling Total Depth (bgs)	Visual Inspection of Ground Cover	VOCs (8260)			DRO N	letals Mo	FAL etals i010) (	Lead (6010)	Arsenic (6010)	TCLP Lead (6010)	TCLP Arsenic (6010)	PAHs (8270)	PCBs (8082)	Free Cyanide	VOCs (8260)	SVOCs (8270)	GRO DR (Wi) (W	Dissol RCR O Meta i) (601	A Diss Is TAL		Dissolved Lead (6010)	Dissolved Arsenic (6010)			Free Cyanide	Hold Samples	Submit Samples
WORK ELEMENT 1 - Historical Features			1																			_												
1. Former Gasoline and Diesel USTs	2	3	N/A																											L				(]
2. Former Convoy UST	3	4	3	1		15	45	1	3		3	3			3							1		1 1		1		1		1				
3 Former Area of Impacted Soil-Leak# 10700	4	5	2	1		10	20		4		4	4			4							1		1 1				1						
4 Former Disposal Area A	9	9	4	1		15	60	1	4		4	4		4								1		1 1			1			1				
5 Former Disposal Area B	11	11	5	3		15	75		5			5		5								3		3 3			3		1					
6. Former Disposal Area C	13	13	N/A		2	20	40	yes	Ŭ		-	-										2		2 2			2			2				
7. Former Fuel Oil UST	41	22	N/A			20		100											1															
WORK ELEMENT 2- Features			1 Marx																·						-									
8 Former Test Track	1	2	7	4	1	12	84	1	7	7		7	7	- 1	T					7		4	4	4	4		1				4			
9 Former Location of Gasoline and Diesel Fuel			-	<u> </u>				t	<u> </u>				-	- 1								2		2 2		10		2		2				
Underground Piping	5	6	5		2	15	105	1	10	E	10	10	1		10				10			2	1	2 2	1	- II		2		1 <sup>2</sup>				4
10 Railroad Spurs	7	7	8	3		12	96	1	16	16	-	16	16							8		3	3	3	3						3			
11 Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area	8	8	3	3		12	36		6	6		6		6	-	_		-		6		з	3	3 3	1		3				3			
12. Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area	10	10	6	1		15	90	1	18	18		18		18		- 4		31		18									া				7	11
13 Former Railroad Spur & Former Coal Operations	12 & 47	12	1		2	12	36	1	3	10		3	3	10		-7-			3	3		2		2 2	2					2				
14 Outfall 001	12 8 47	14	N/A			12			, J					- 1	1							-							1	1				
15 Former Gasoline, Sunoco Spirits, and Pryoxlin USTs			1977		-	l		1	-	1		-		-	-	_																		
to inter eaconto, cance opinte, and riversitions	16	15	7		2	12	108	1	25		25	25	1	1	1				25			2	1	2 2	2					2			14	11
16_Former Oil Fill Area	20	16	N/A	1	1	12	12	1																1 1	1					1				
17 1996 Glycol Release from Underground Piping	21	17	1	1	() ()	12	12		3		3	3		ľ			11 I.																	
18 Oil/Water Separator and Trench	27	20	1	1	1	12	12	1	1	1		1	1									1	1	1	1 1				I					
19 Waste Solvent USTs	35, 36, 37, 46	21	2	1		10	20	1	4	4		T.	4									1	1		1				L					
20 Former Fuel Oil ASTs	42	23	3	1		15	45		3	3	3	3		3						3	_	1	1	1 '	_	_	1		L		1			4
21 Wastewater Collection ASTs, Wastewater Treatment Area, Former Waste Diposal Area	44, 134, 140	24	5	1		15	75								ų		1											1					5	6
22. Former Hazardous Waste Storage Area	49	25	1		8	15	15	1	1	1	1	1		1						1					1									4 1
23 Exterior Locations Adjacent to Sludge Pits	121	26	2	1	2	6	12	1	2	2				2								1	1				1		Į					1
24. Potential Battery Waste Disposal Area-Baseball Fields	139	28	N/A																															
25. Drums	143	29	N/A		8								1																					
26. Utility Tunnel Staining	144	29	N/A	1				1					1		I.														I				-	
27 Flow Stone	149	29	N/A	1				1					1																				_	
28. Collapsed Area with Buried Drums	150	29	N/A	1			1	1				1		1			i i										1	0			1			
29. Potential Film/Staining	151	29	N/A	1	1			1		1													1											
30. Former Fuel Oil AST	152	30	4	1	1	12	60	1	14	1	14	14			1		ľ.		14			11		1	1				1	1			8	6
31, Former Coal Gasification Plant	153	31	4	1	1	15	60	1	8	8		1	8				1				8	1	1		1							1	1	
32 Former Tar Decantor Building	154	32	4	1	2	15	60	1	8	8			8								8	1	11		1		1		1			1		
WORK ELEMENT 3-Installed After Plant Closure																																		
33. Former Oil Fill Area	20	16	2			12	24			1				1															1		1			
34 Former Brake Fluid UST	23	18	4	2	1	12	48	1	2	2	2	2	1									2	2	2 2					1		1			
35. Unleaded Gasoline USTs	24	19	N/A										1												1				L		1			
36. Former 20,000 Gallon Gasoline AST	138	27	2	1	-	15	30		4		4		1		4							1		1	-			1			1			
Totals			86	27	10	343	1,280		151	76	102	125	47	39	32	4	1		52	46	16	34	18	23 3	0 17	š	11	6	1	10	11	2		

Note: Features with no proposed soil borings in Tables 1 or 2 have an N/A inserted under the Number of Borings column above.

AST Above ground storage tank

bgs Below ground surface DRO Diesel range organics GRO Gasoline range organics

- MW Monitoring well
- N/A Not Applicable
- PAH Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- PCB Polychlorinated bi-phenols

RCRA Resource conservation and recovery act

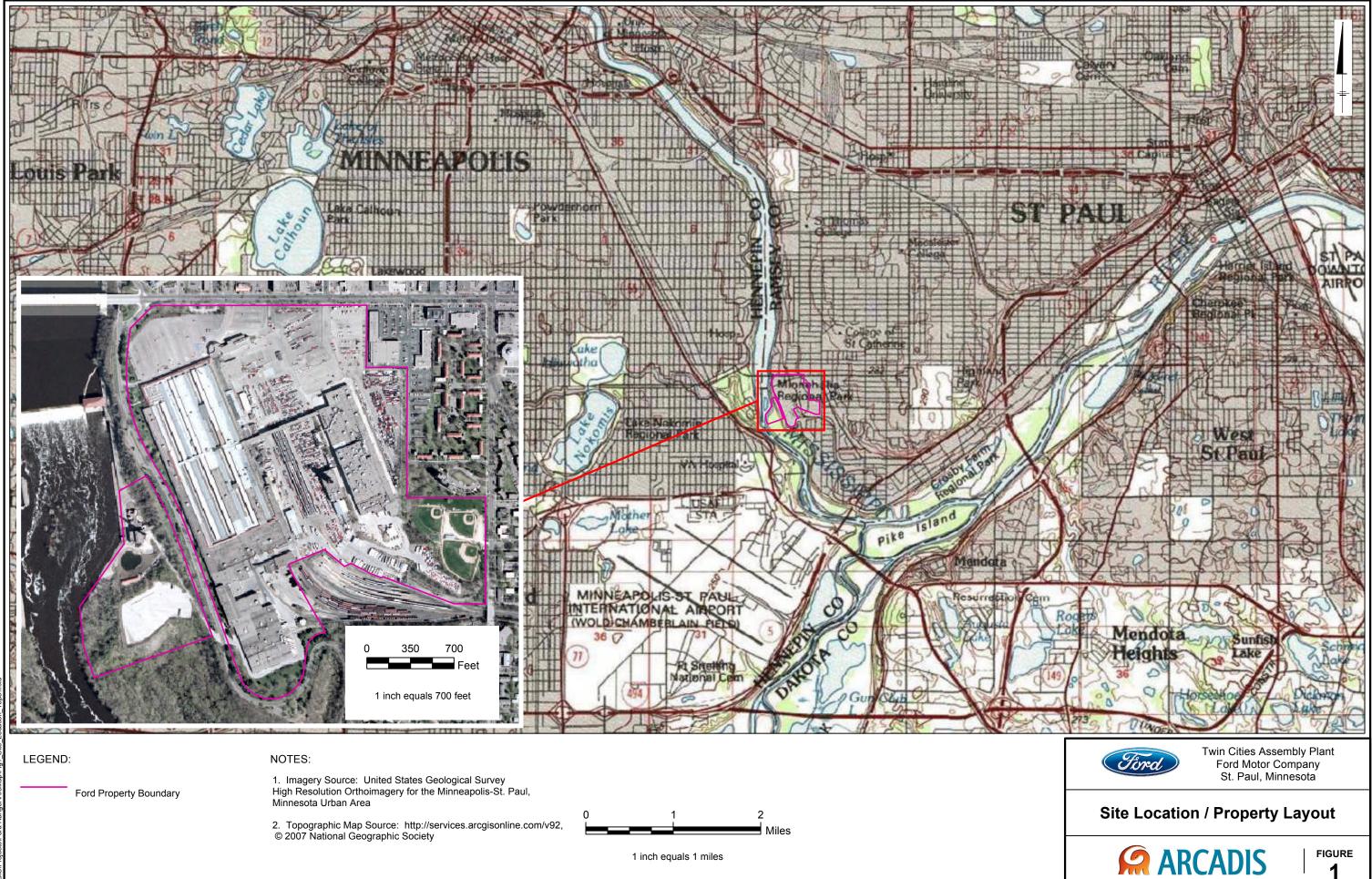
SB Soil boring

 SVOC
 Semi-volatile organic compounds

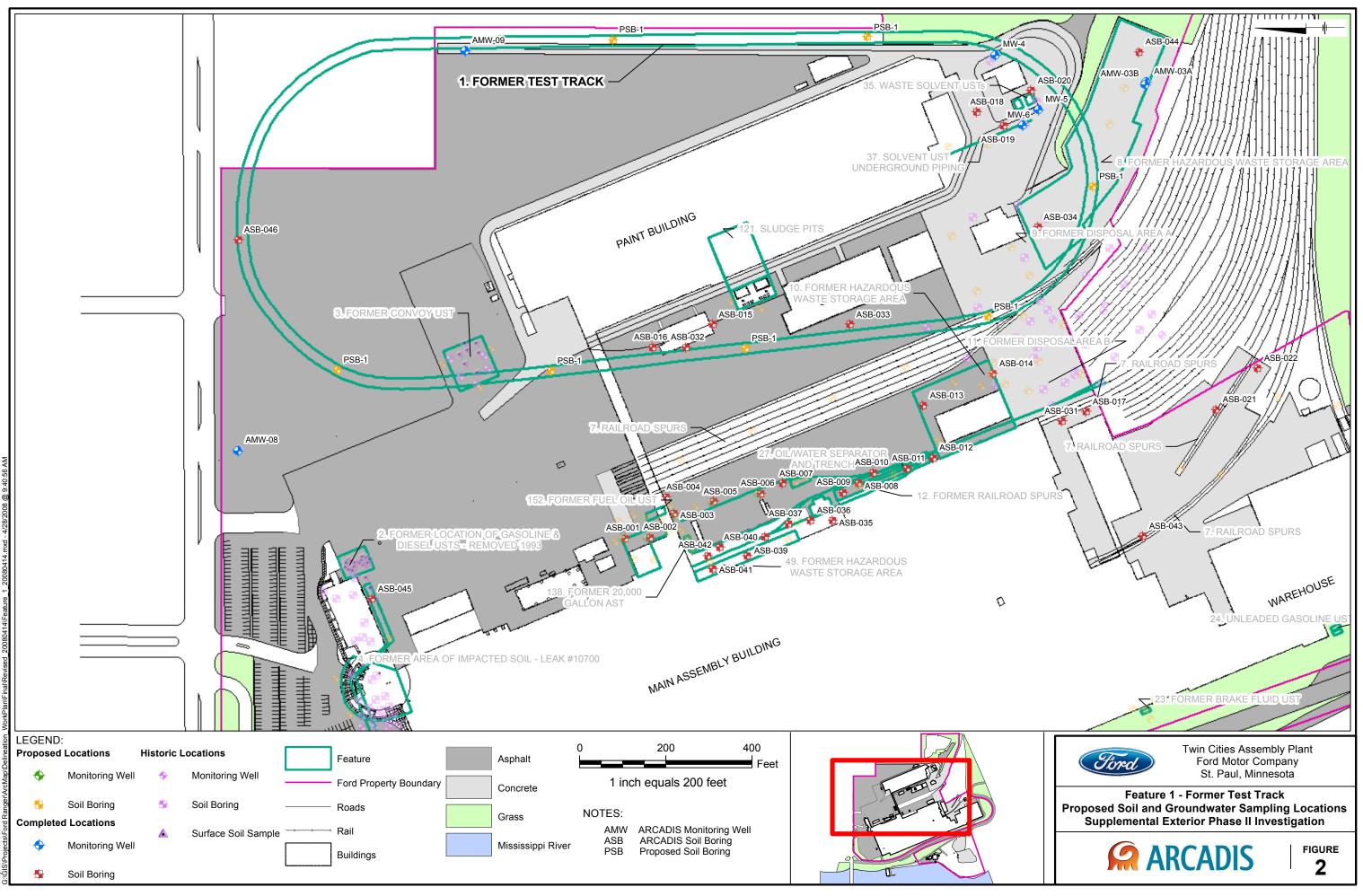
 TAL
 Target analyte list

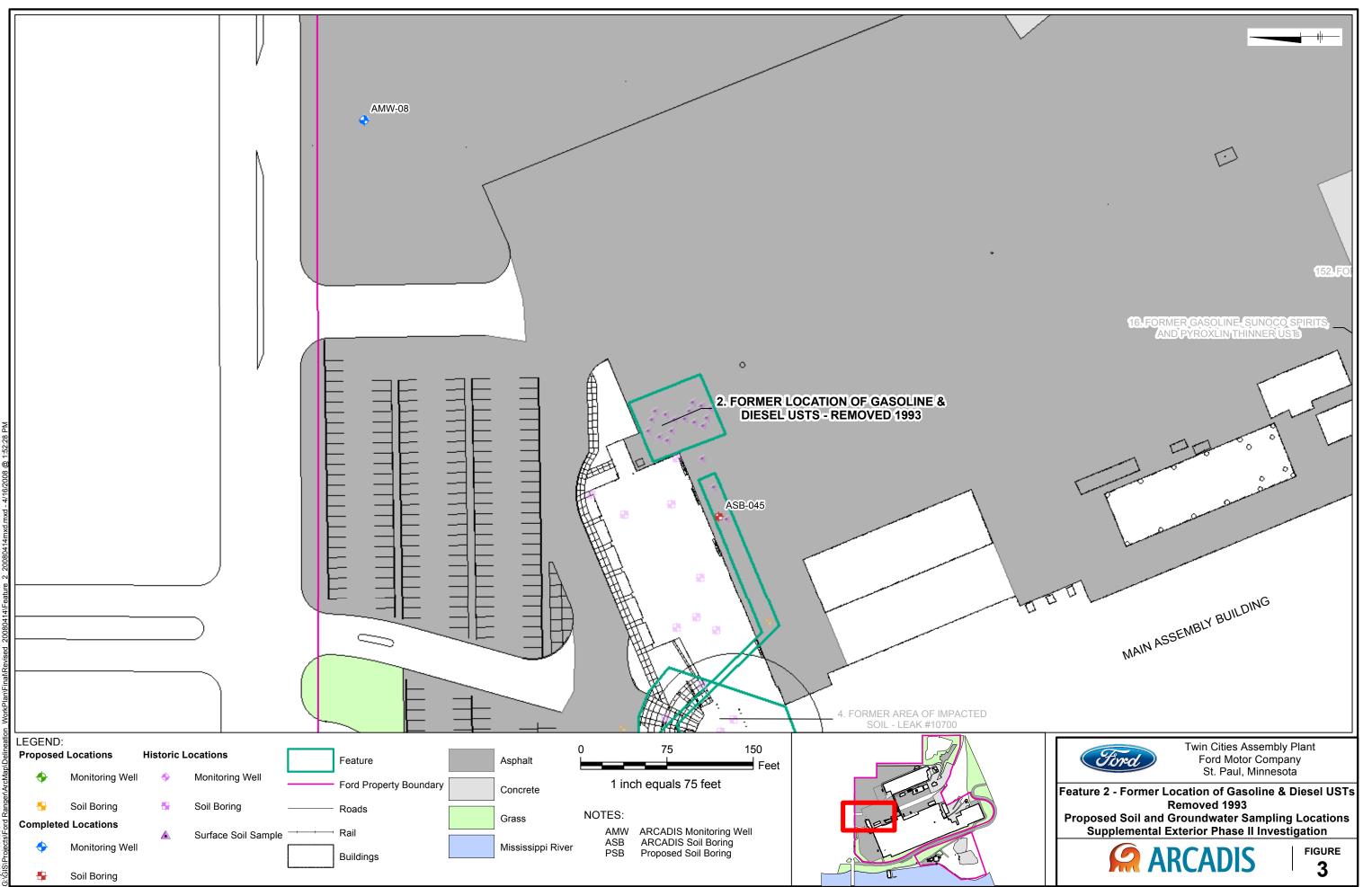
- Under ground storage tank Volatile organic compounds

- UST VOC

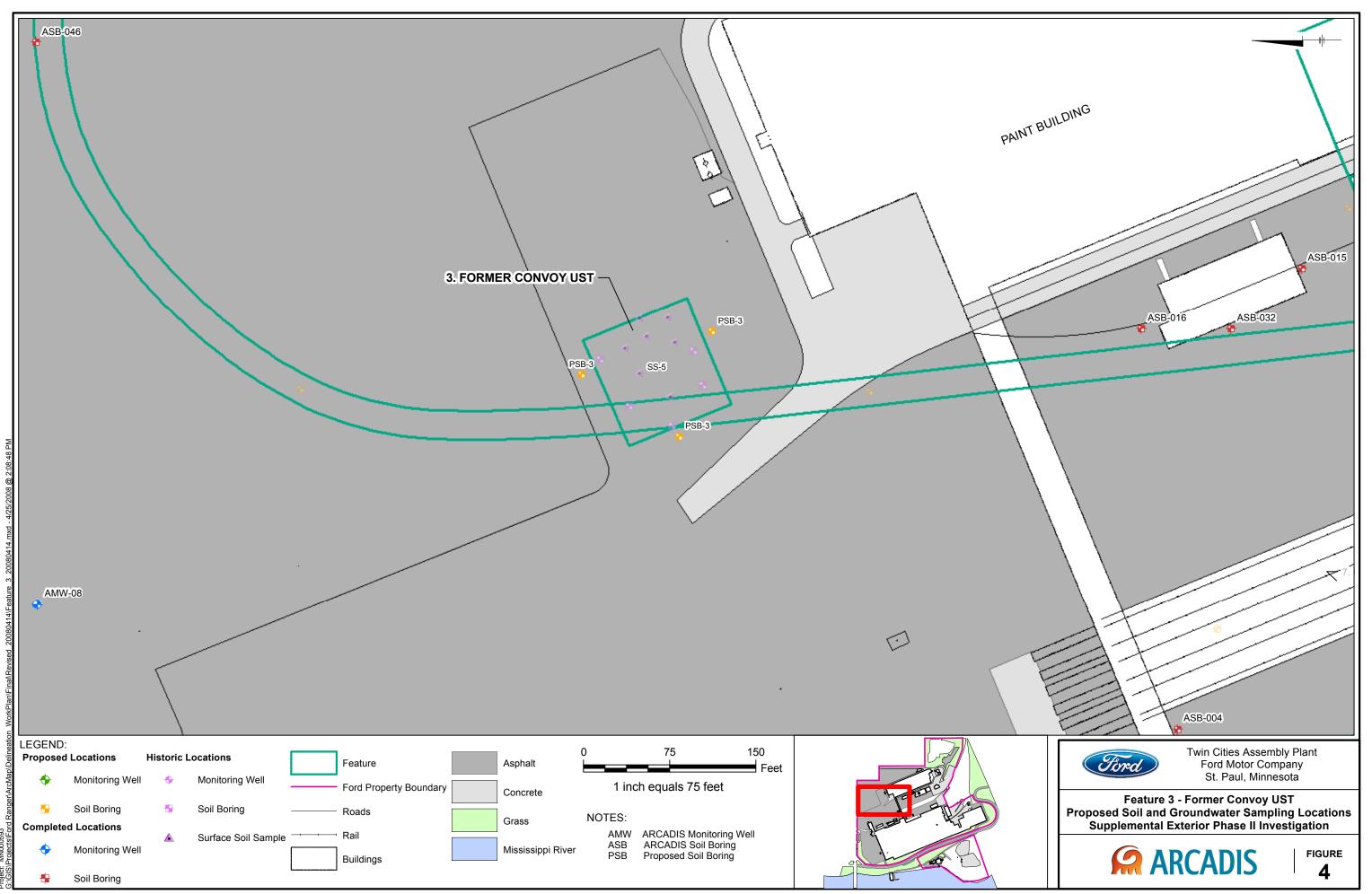




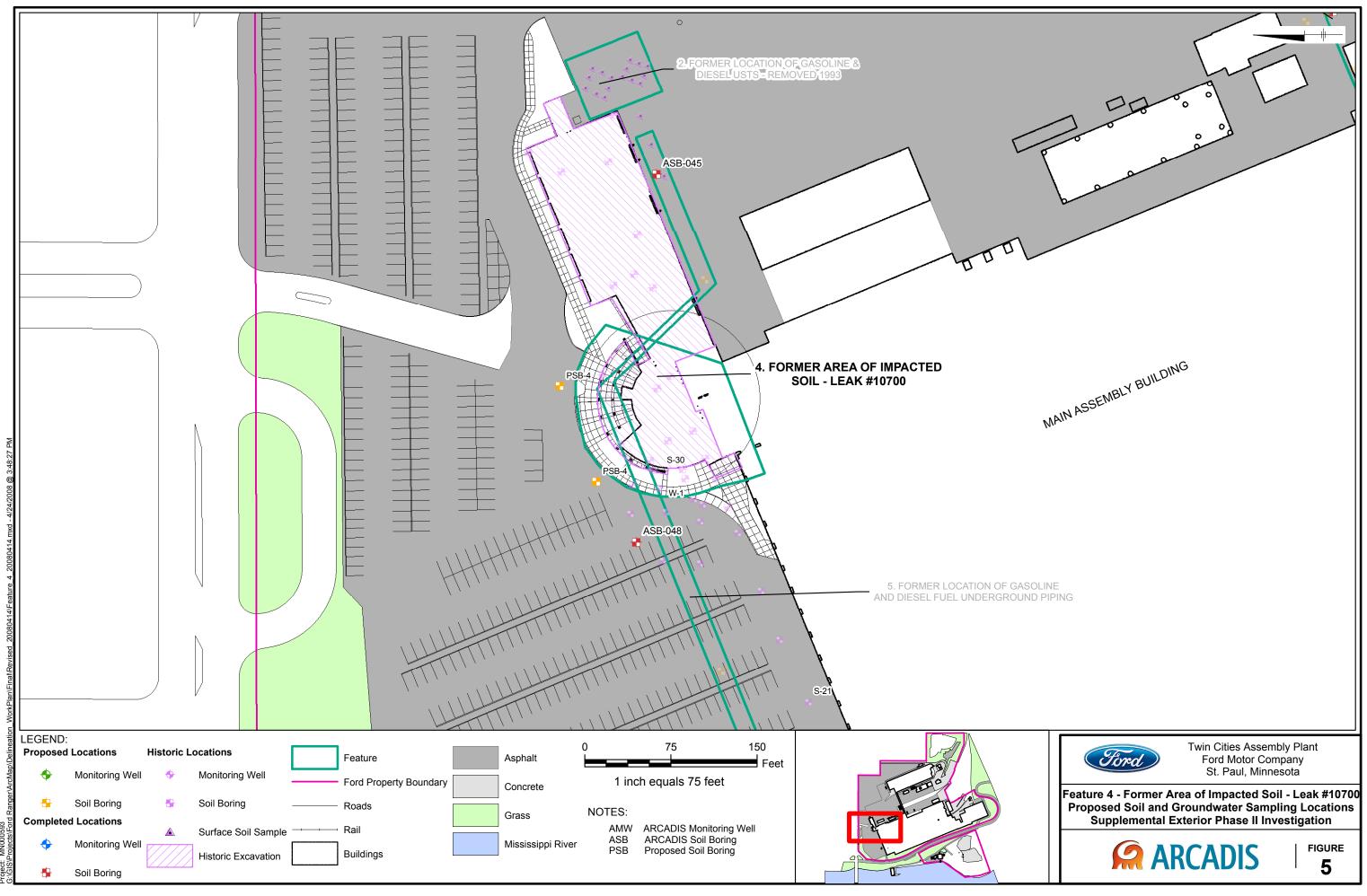


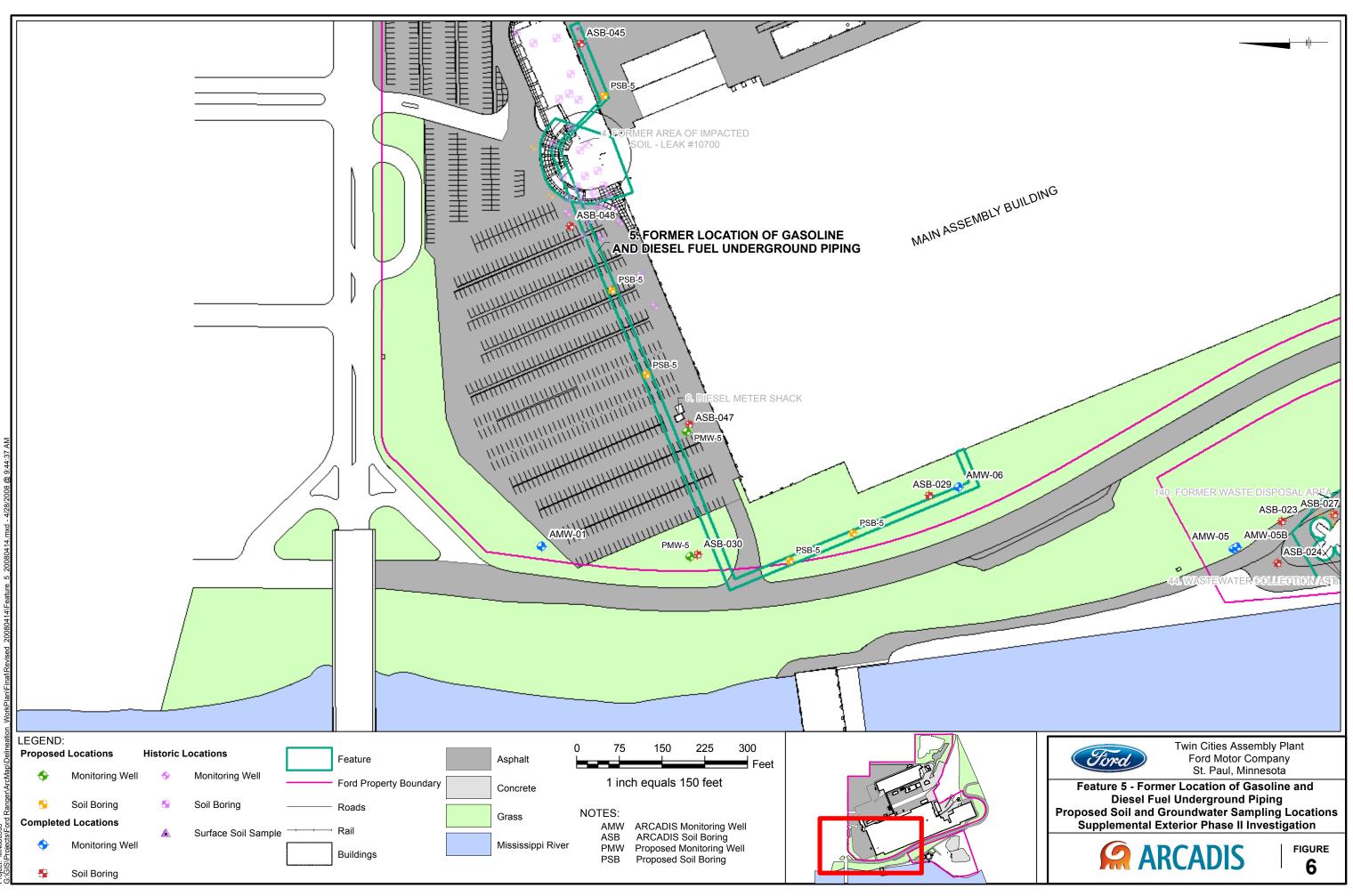


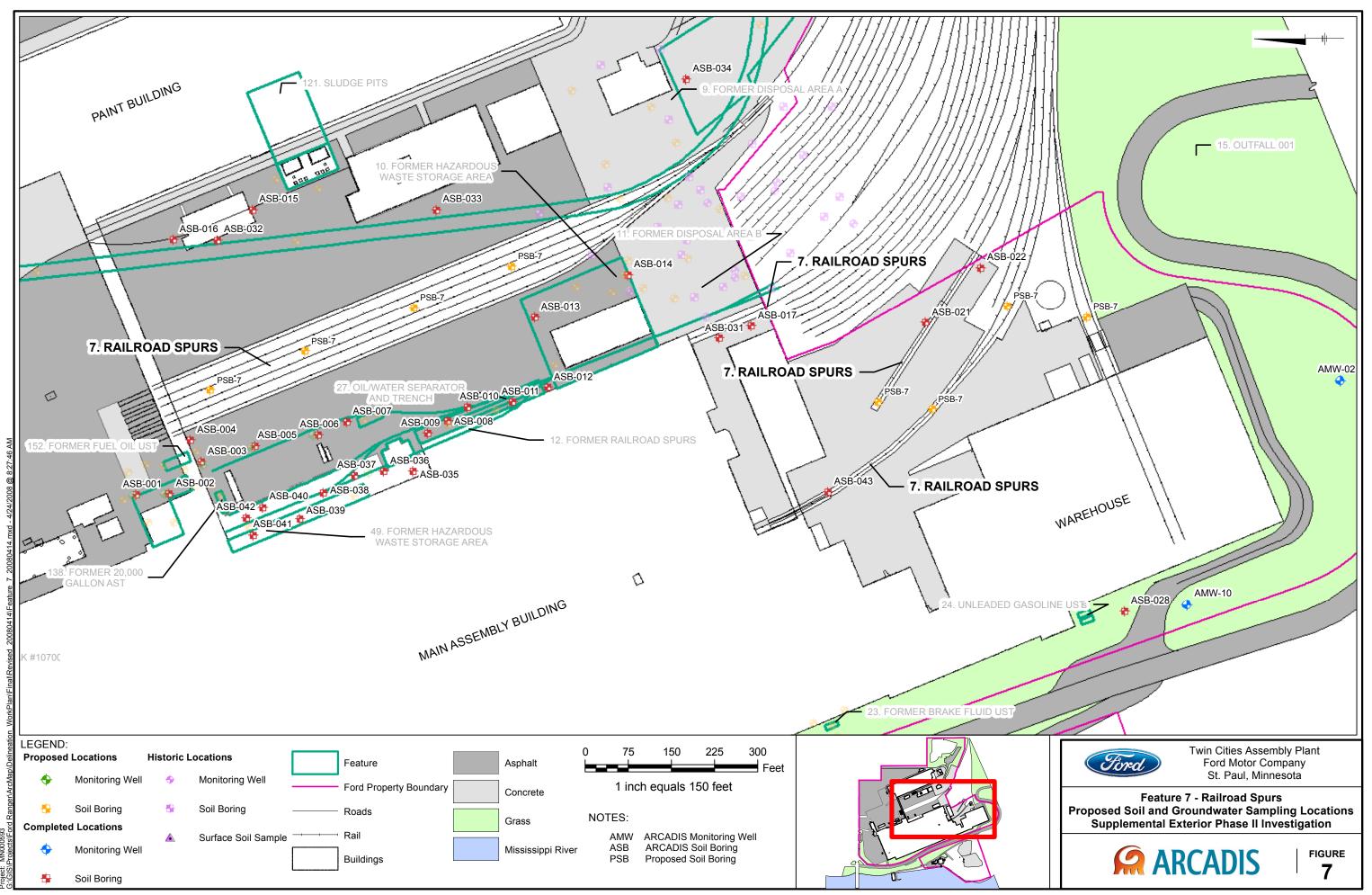
ВΒ

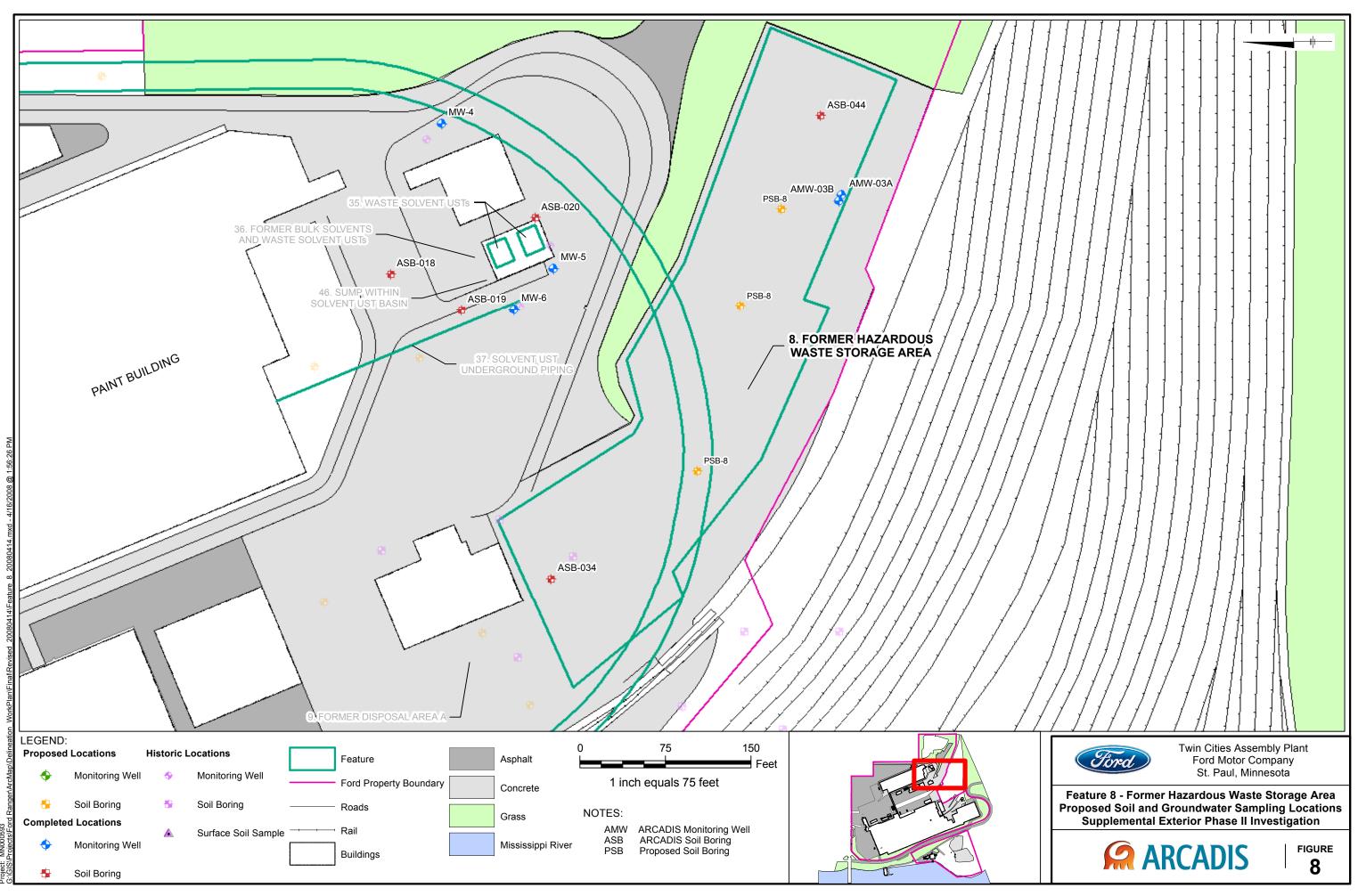


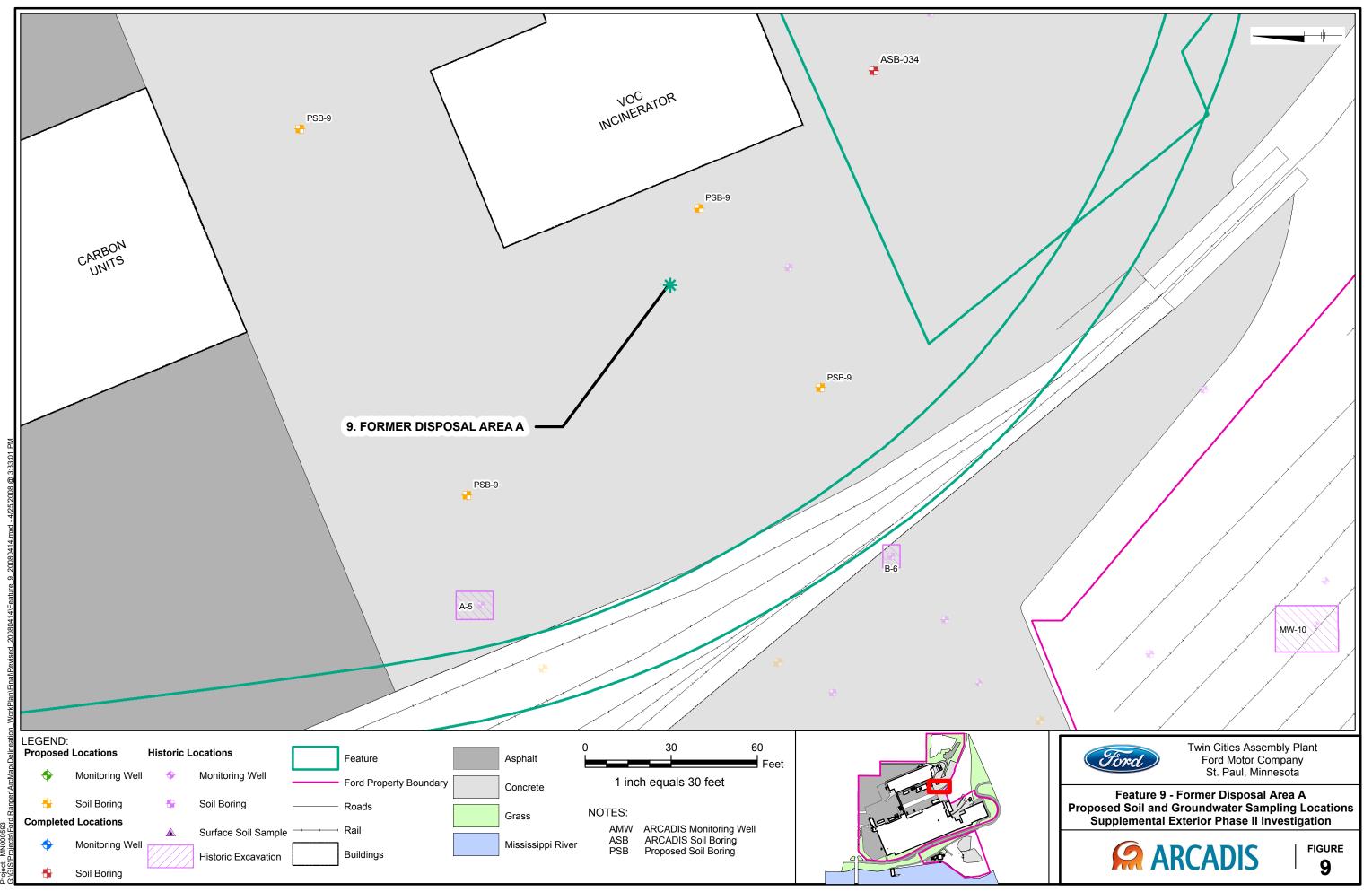
CITY: Minneapolis, MN DB: MGress PM: BZinda

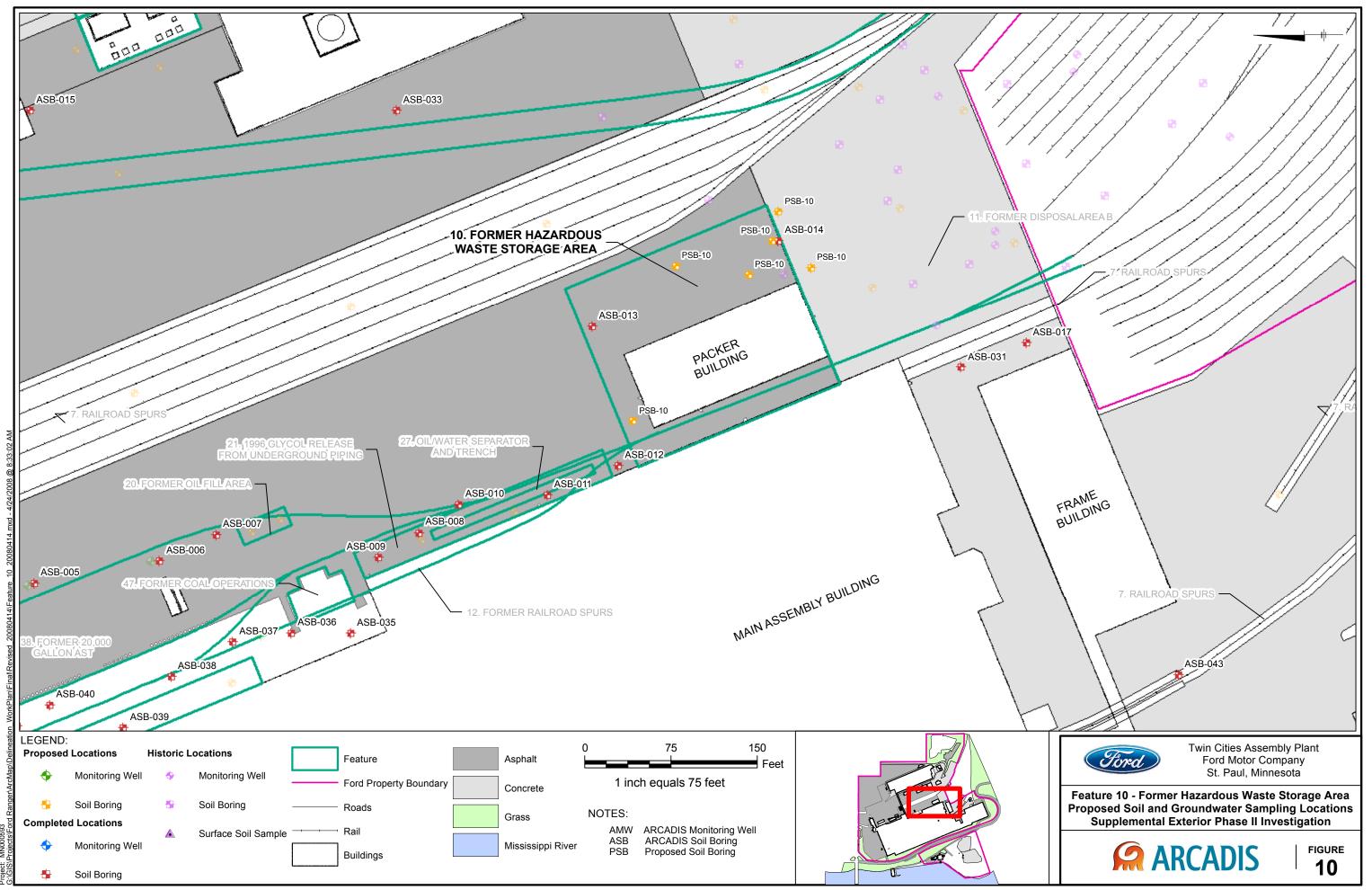


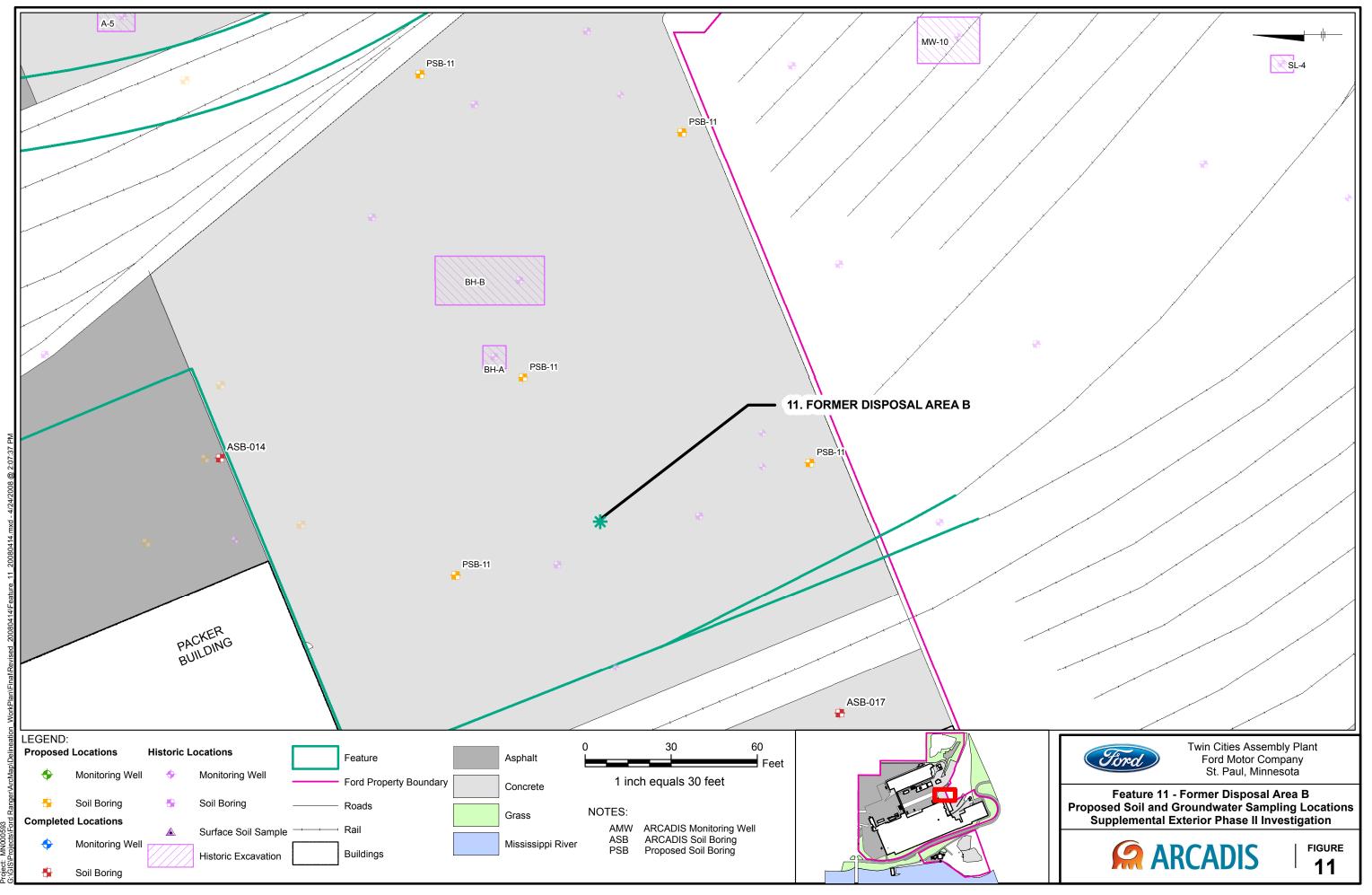


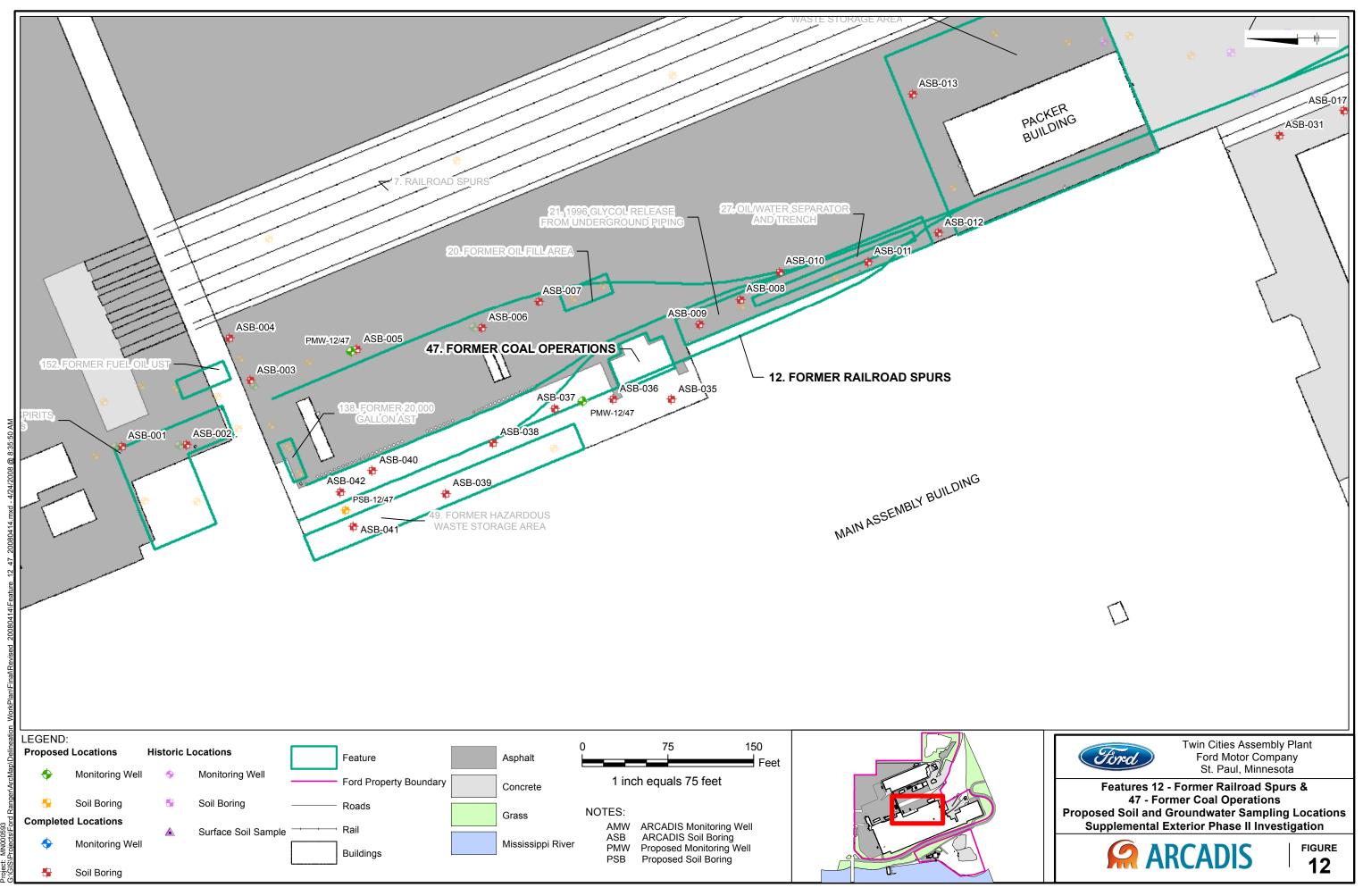


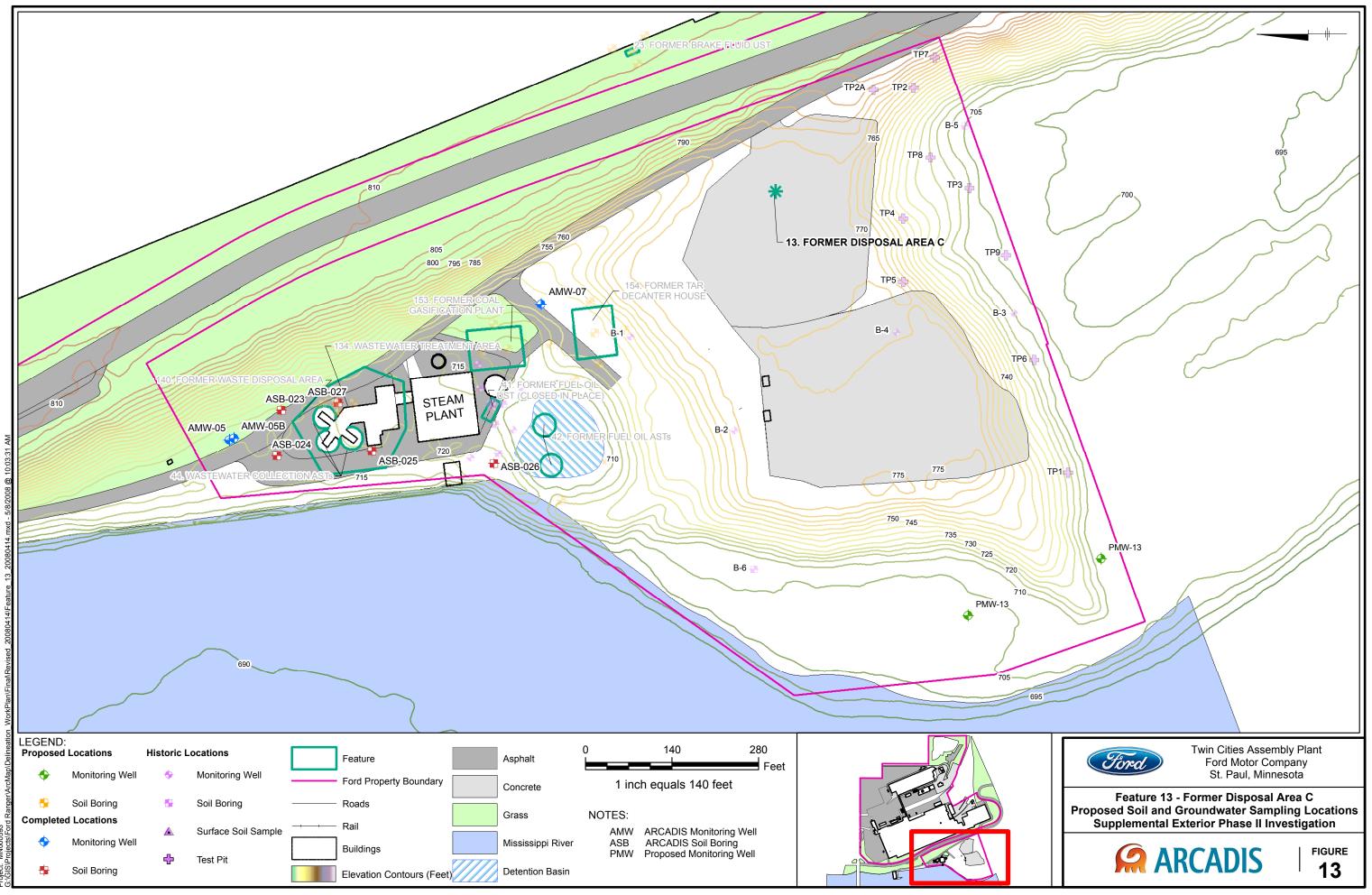


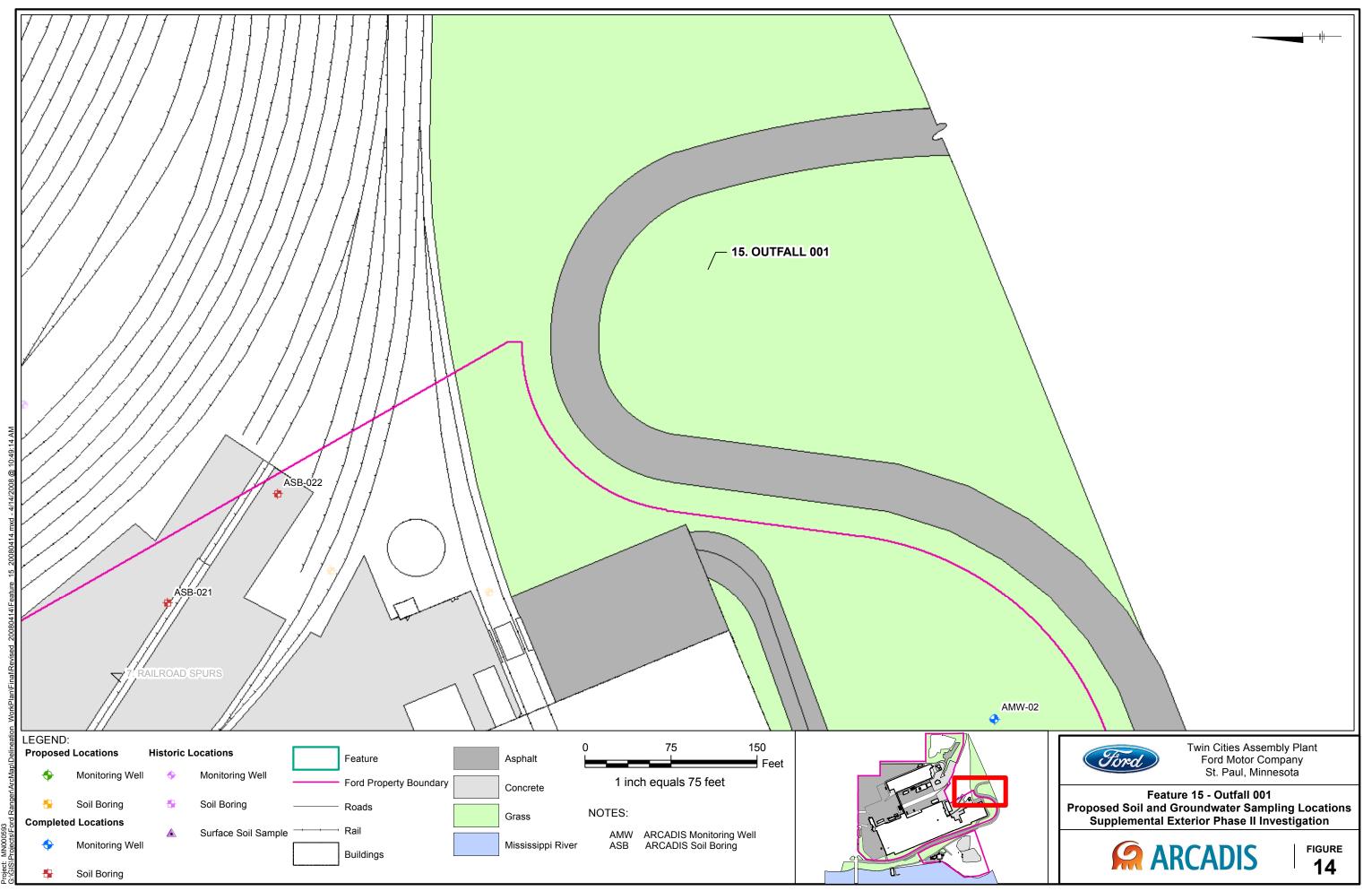


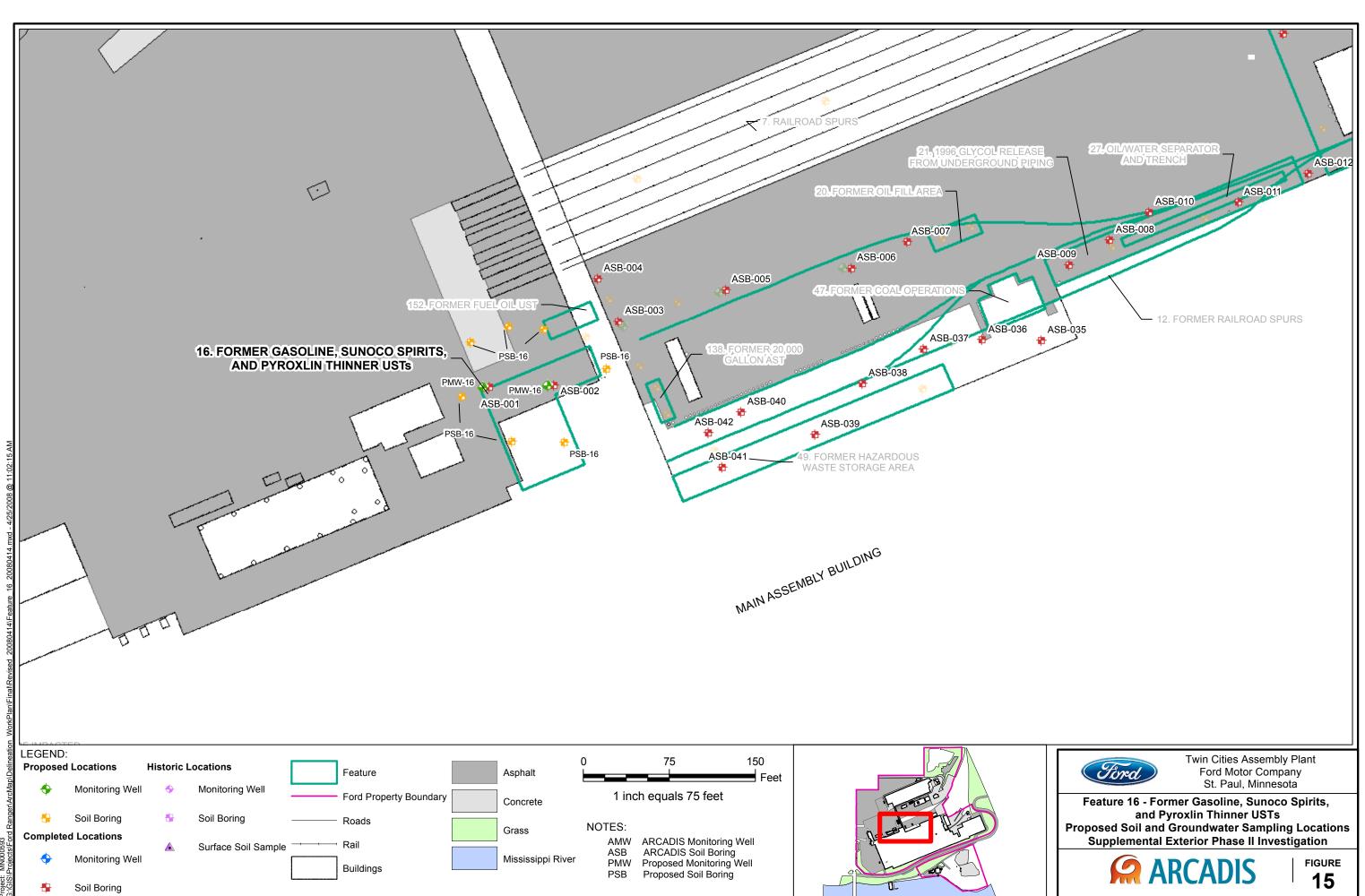


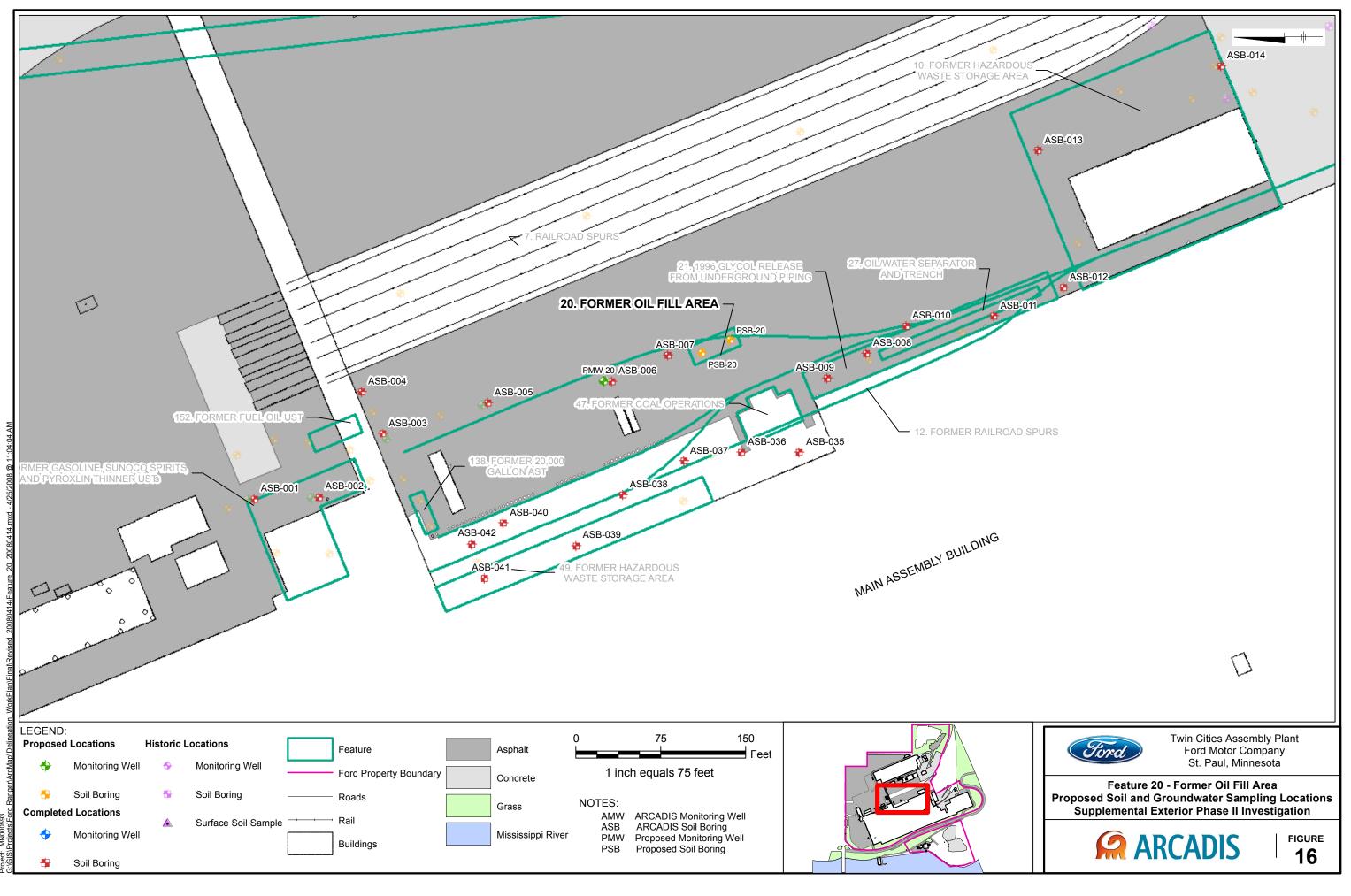


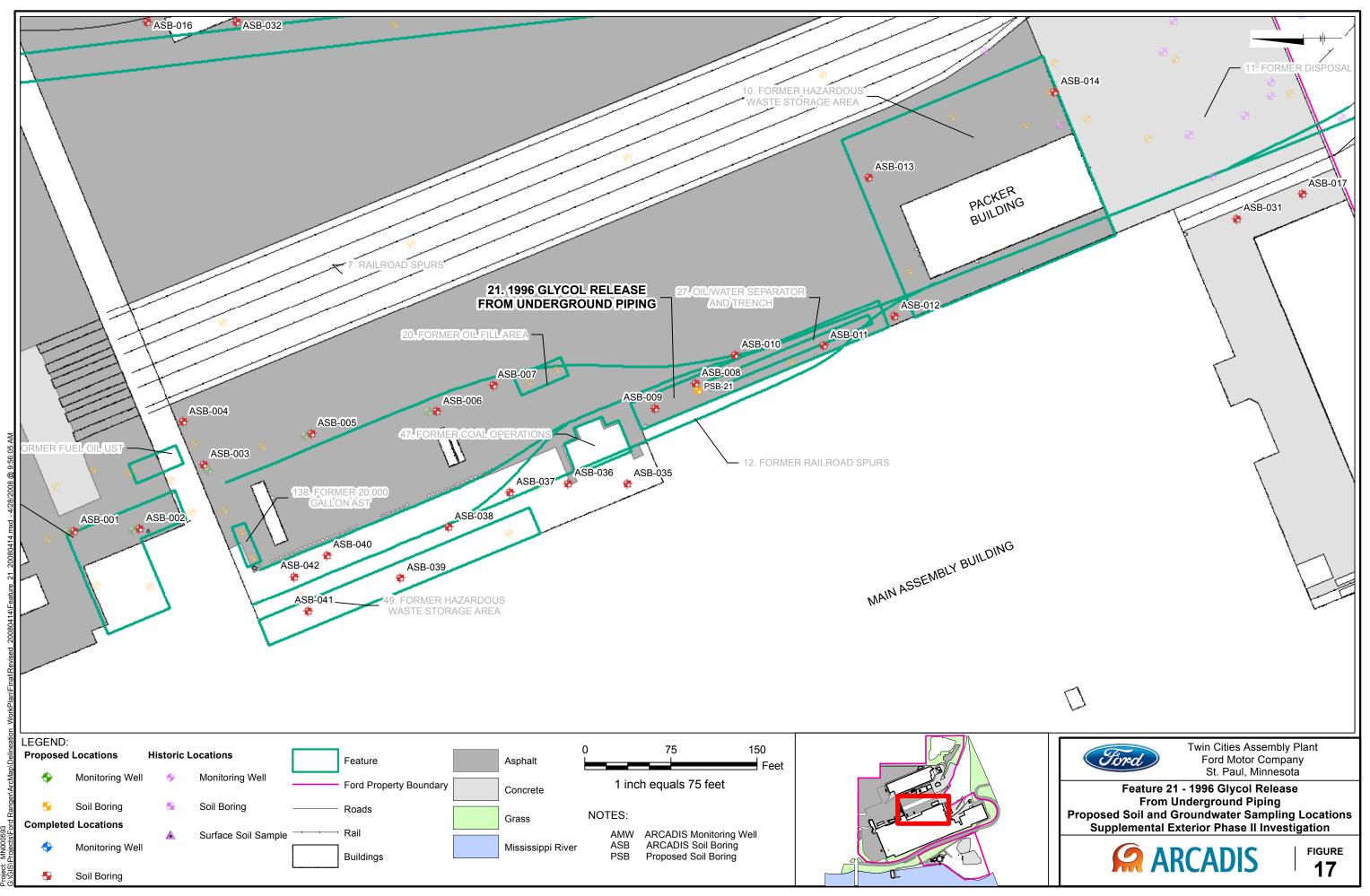


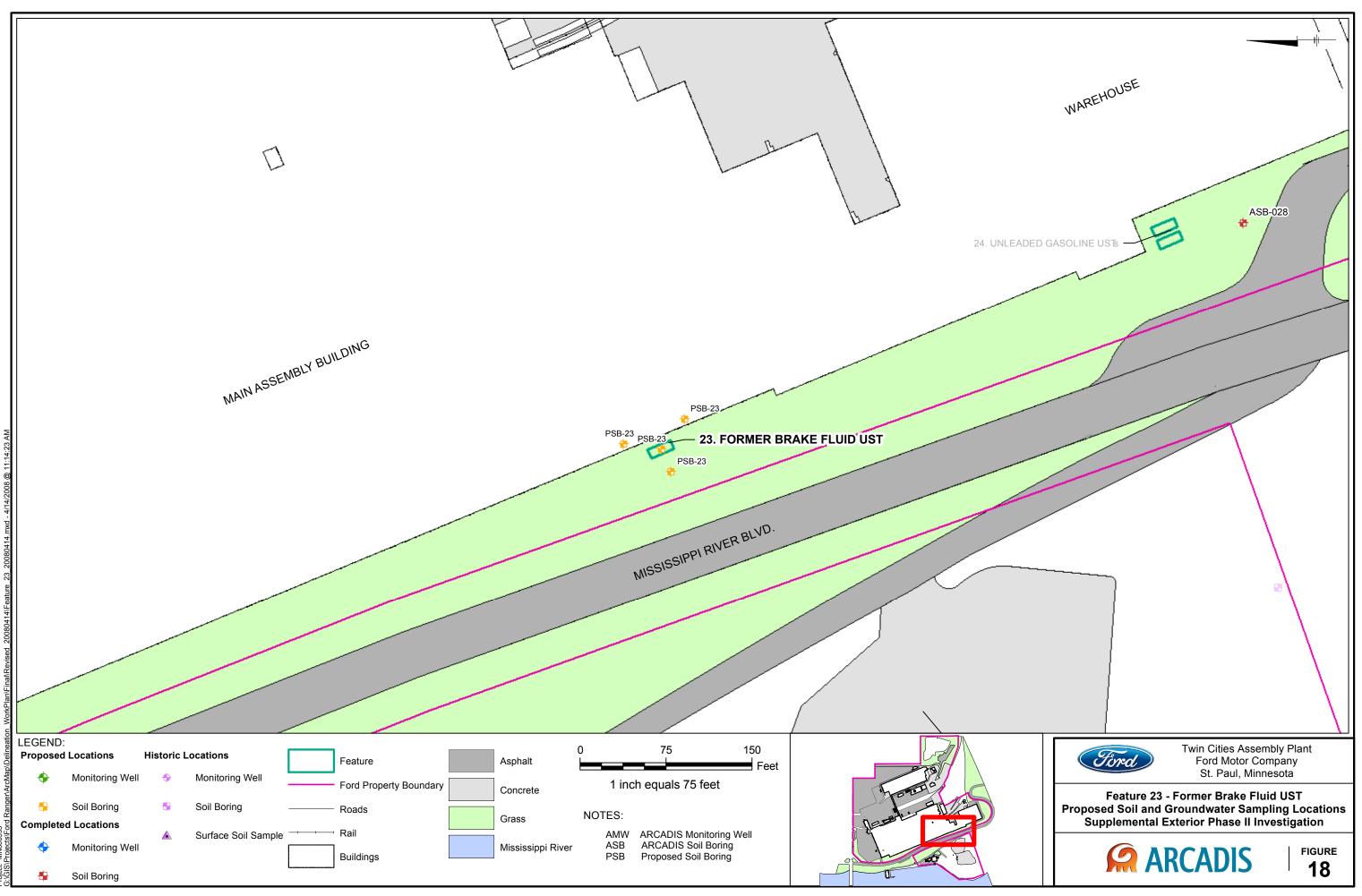


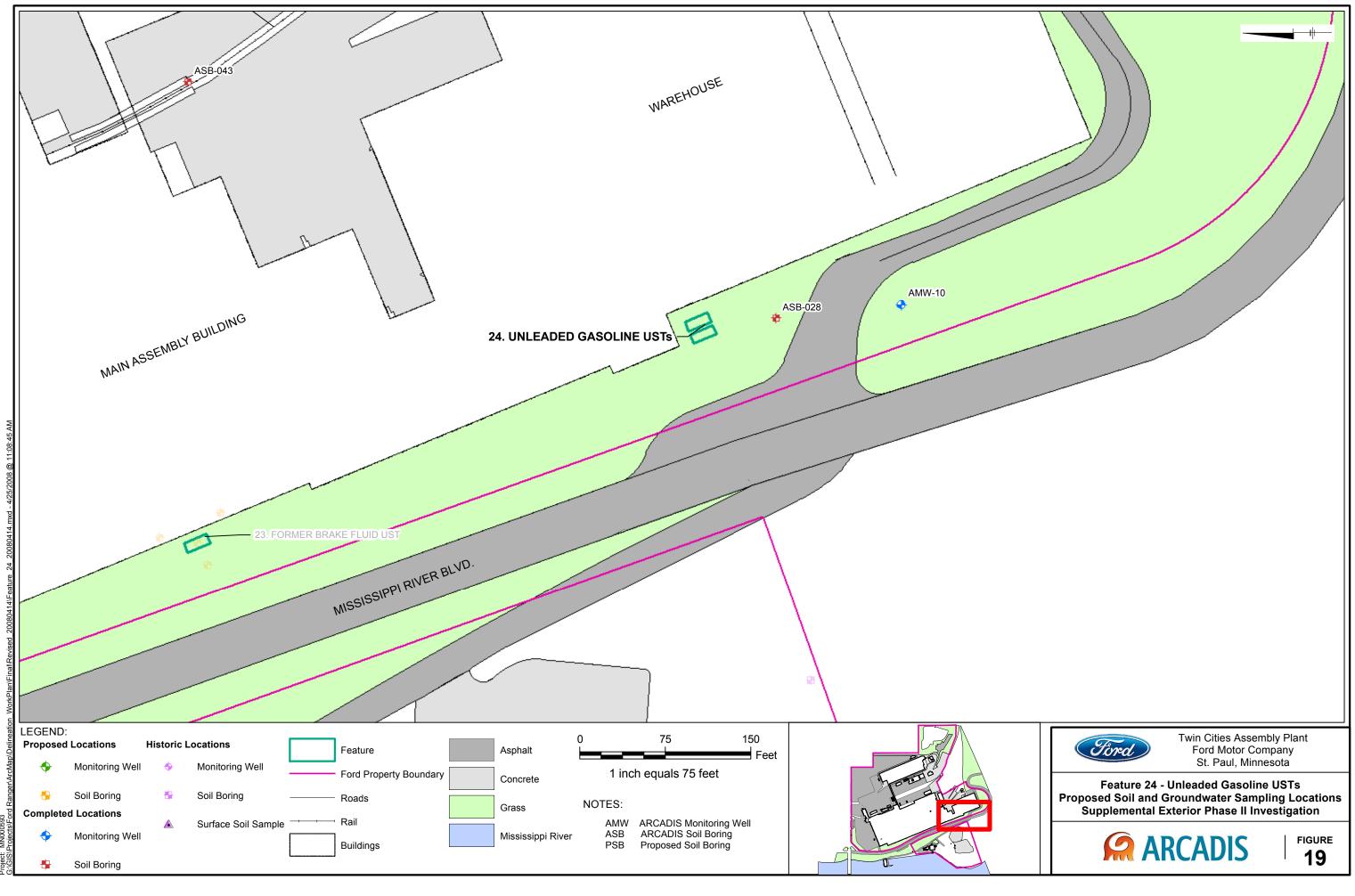




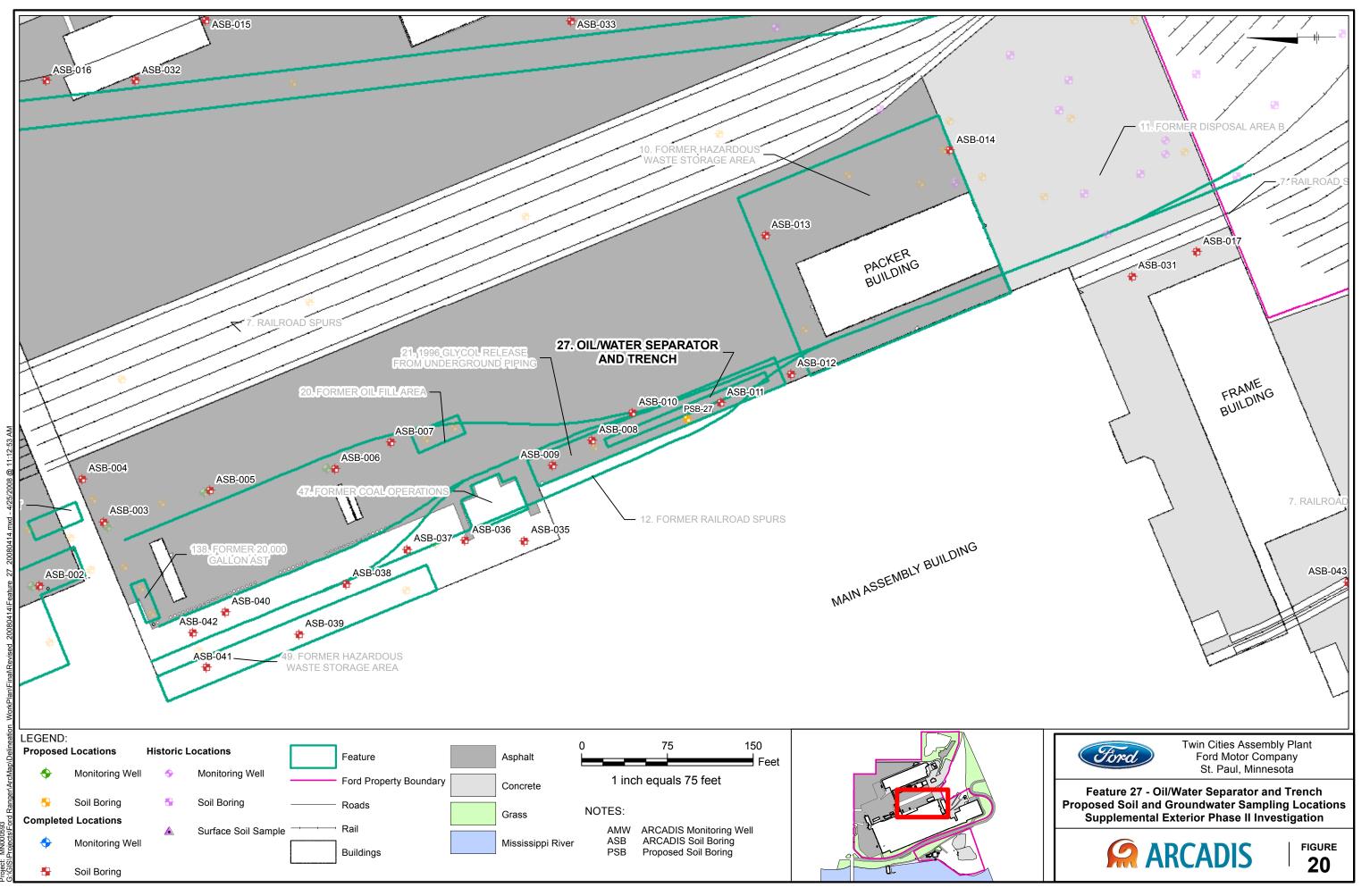


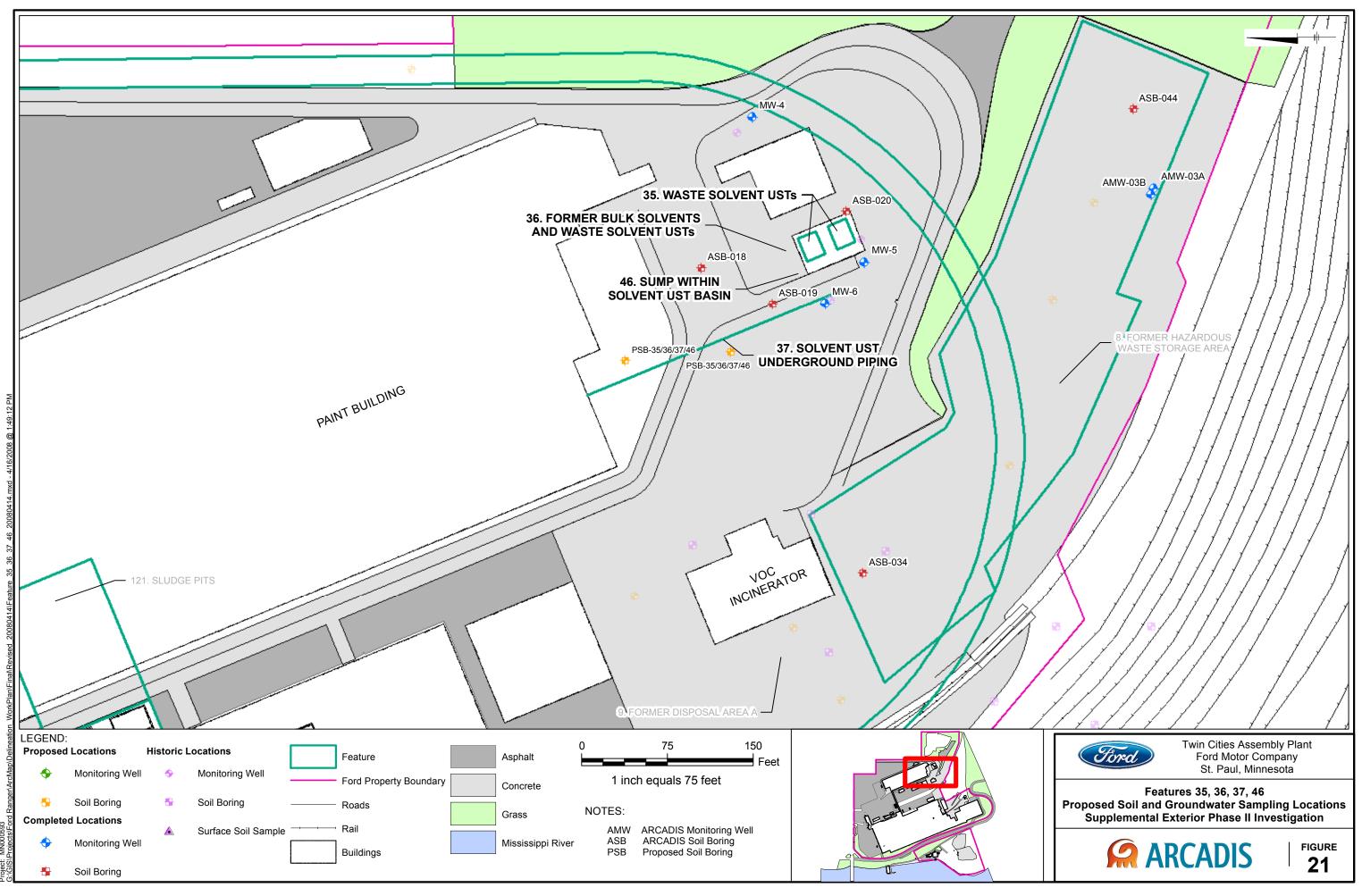


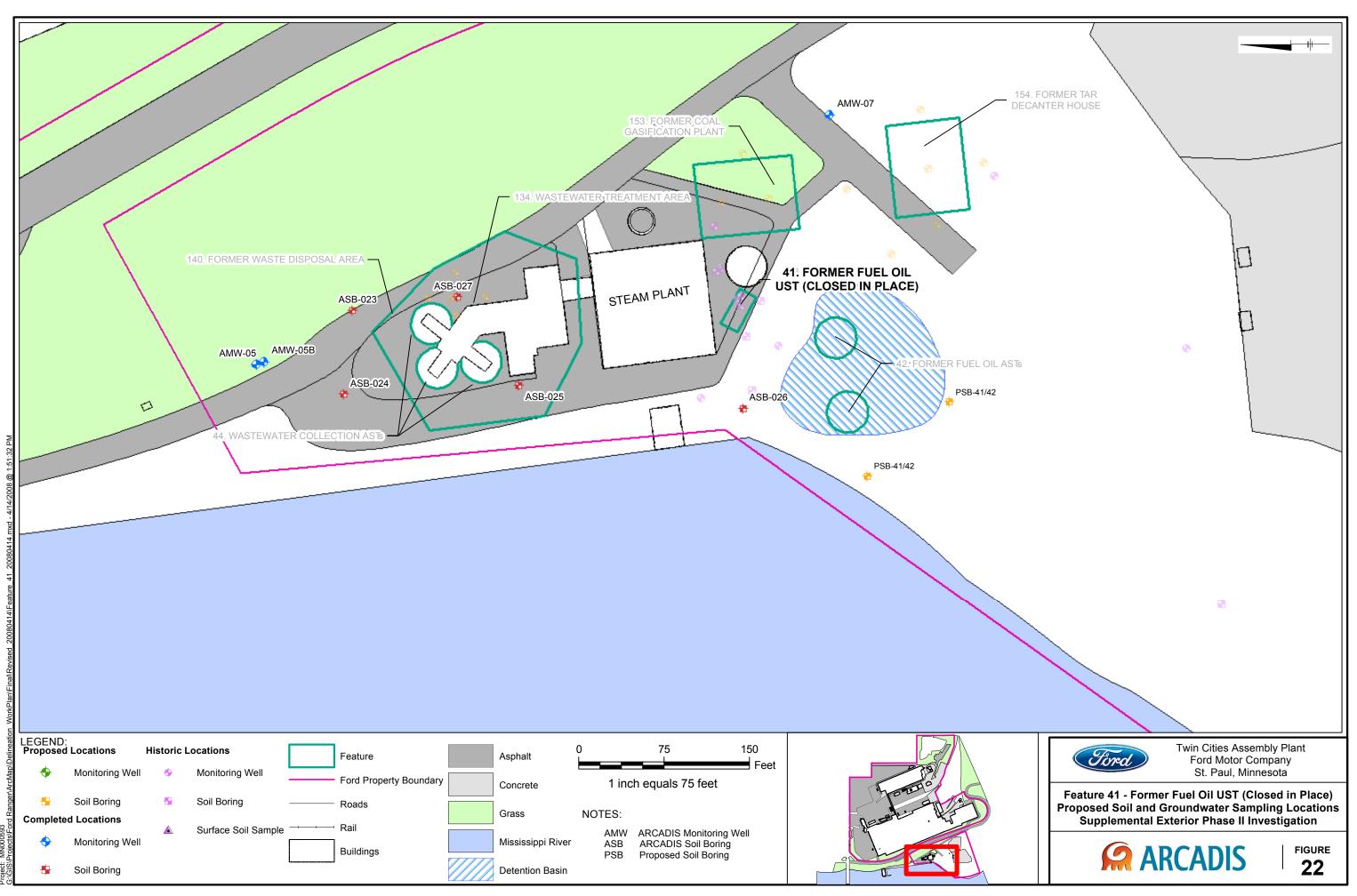


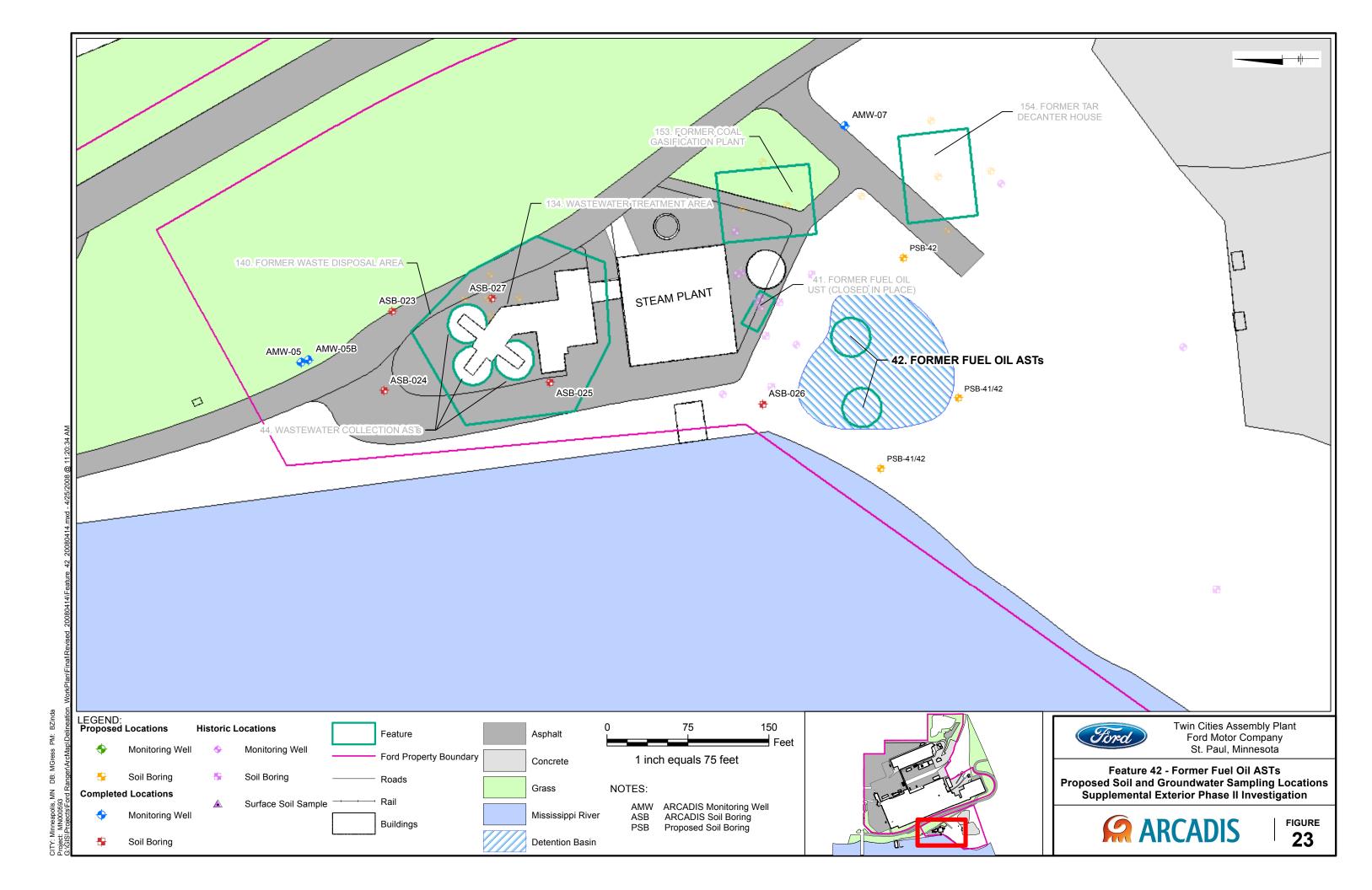


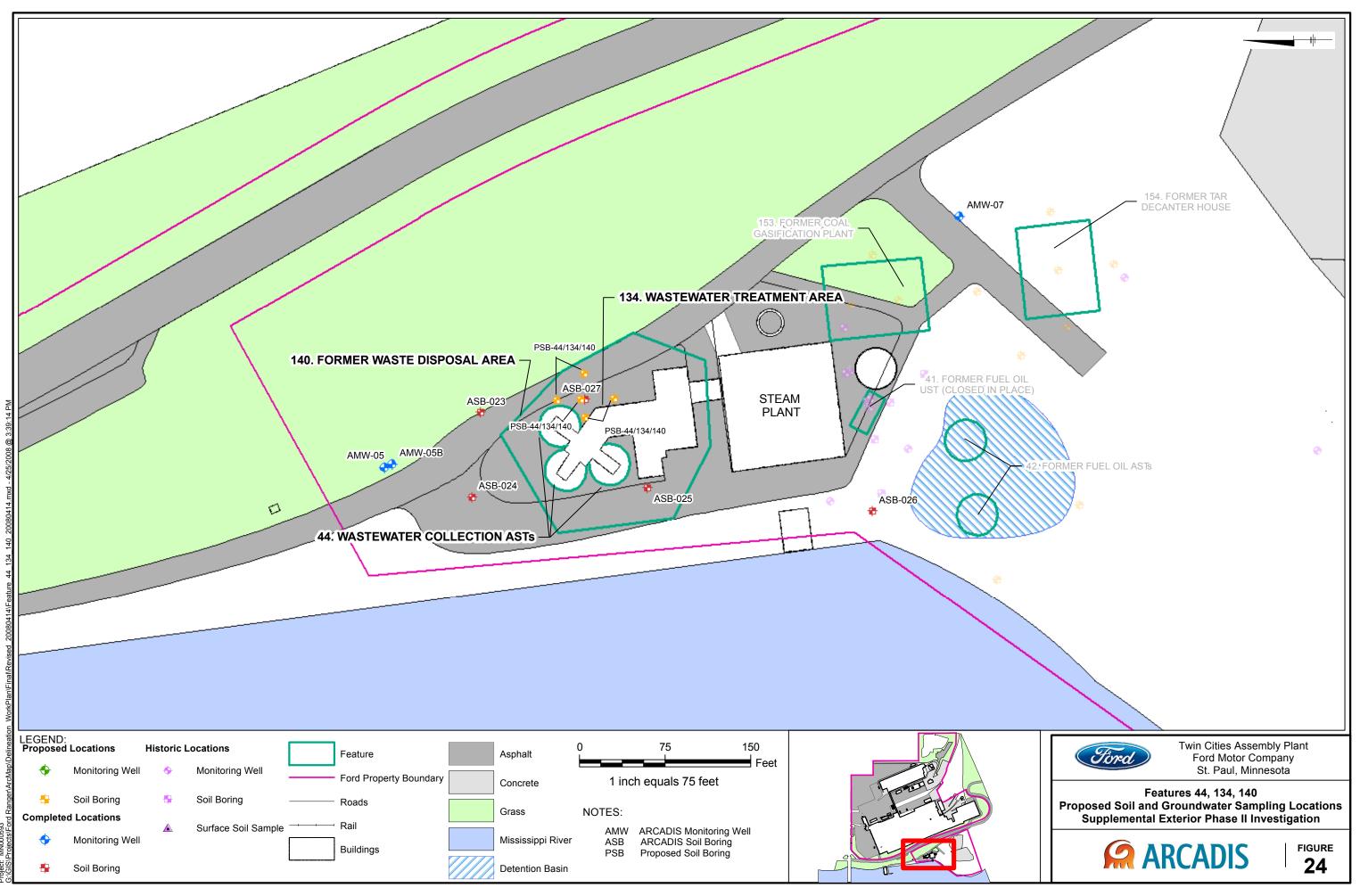
CITY: Minneapolis, MN DB: MGress PM: BZinda

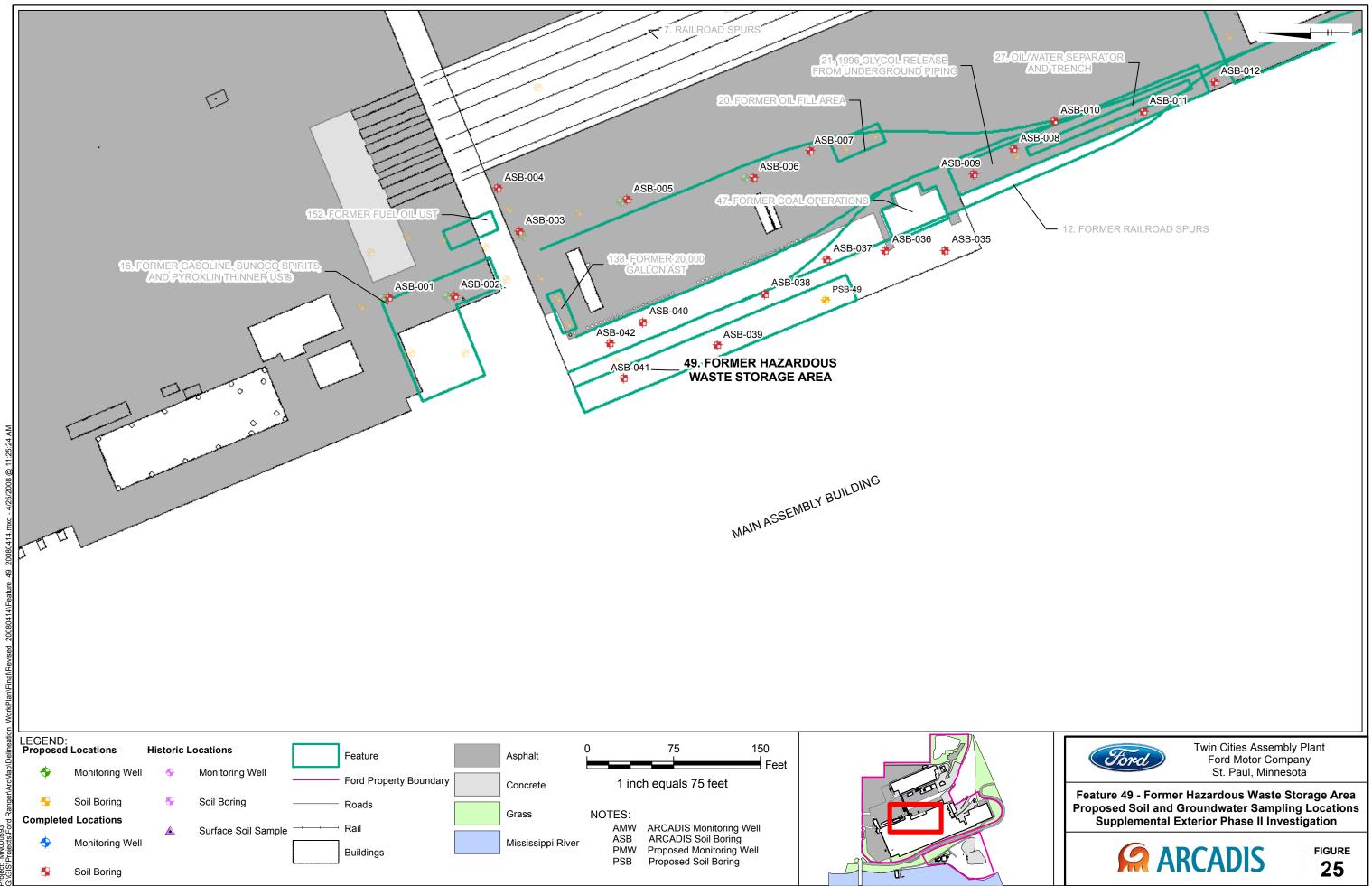


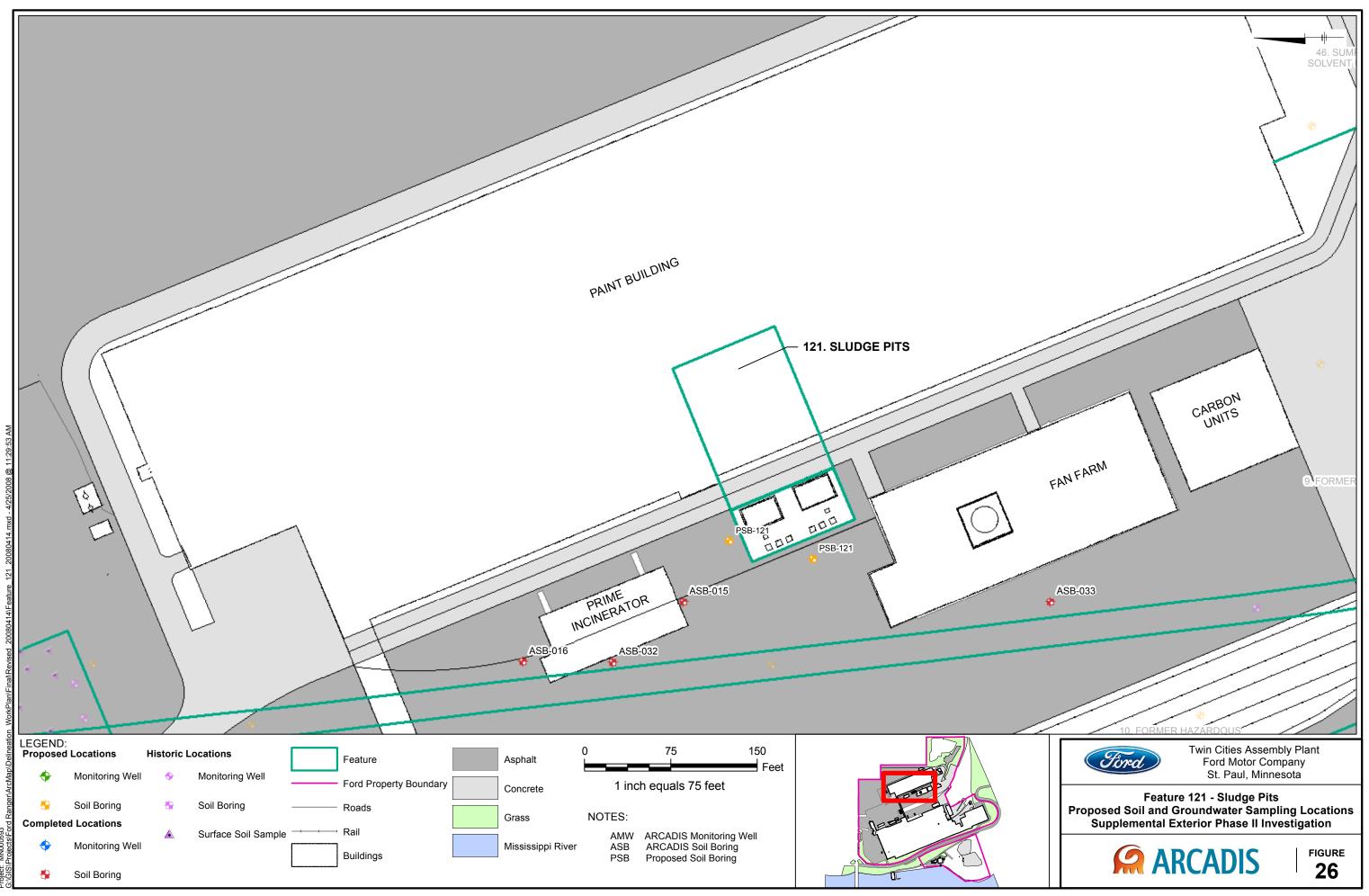


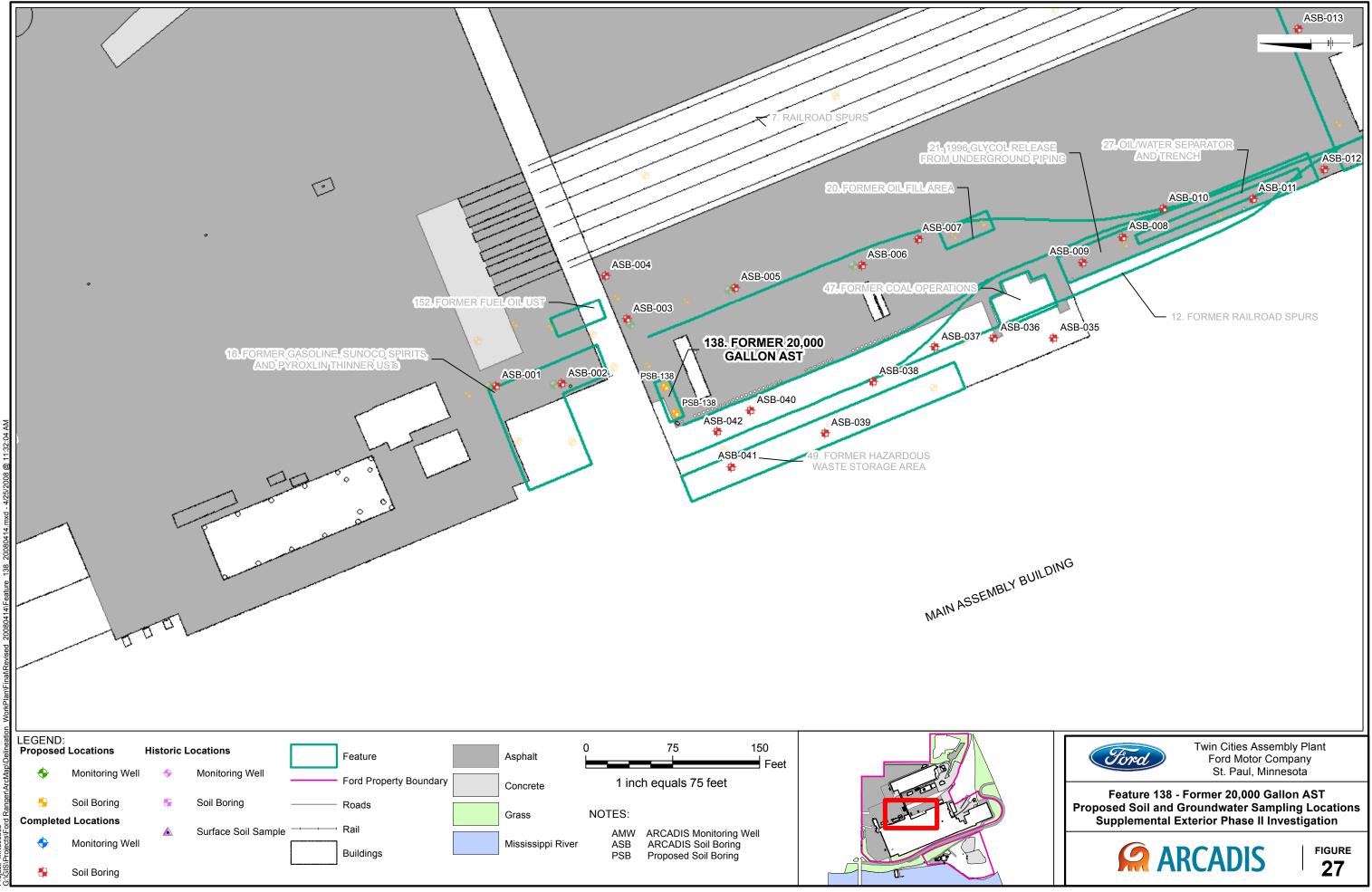


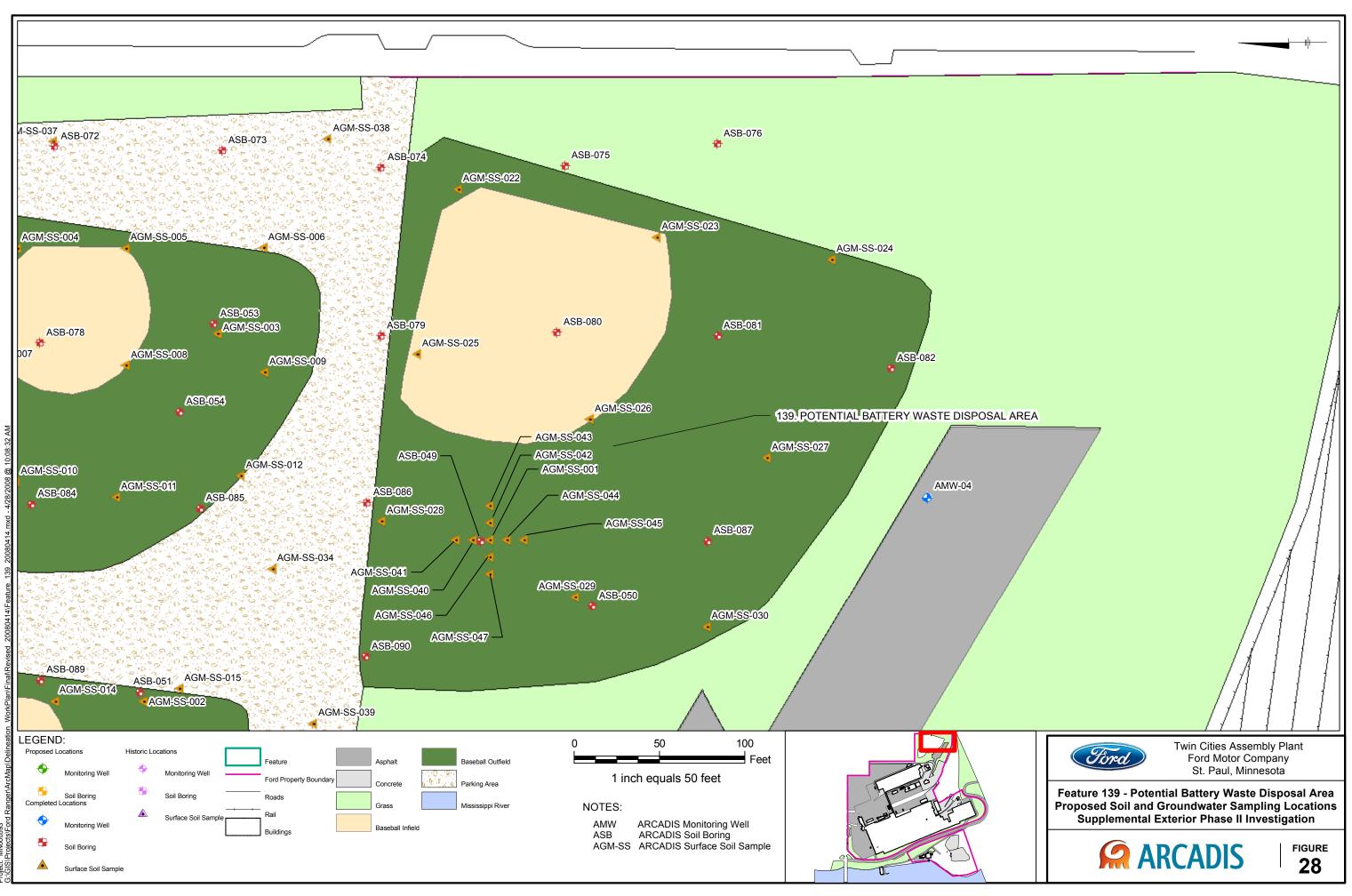












21TY: Minneapolis, MN DB: MGress PM: BZinda

