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**REPORT OF
PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
1120 WEST STATE FAIR AVENUE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN**

Prepared For:

MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

Prepared By:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

In May 2009, Materials Testing Consultants, Inc. (MTC) completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for a 163.25-acre property (more or less) located at 1120 West State Fair Avenue, Detroit, Michigan (Figure 1). The Phase I ESA was completed for the State of Michigan. The current Owner of the parcel is the State of Michigan.

The purpose of the Phase I ESA was to identify the presence or absence of Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) associated with the subject Site. RECs are defined by ASTM E 1527-05 as the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or the material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property.

In order to achieve the objective, the assessment included a reconnaissance visit to the Site, a review of the Site history, a limited review of adjacent properties, a review of selected local, state and federal regulatory records, interviews with persons and agencies familiar with the Site, and preparation of this Report. The following RECs were identified:

Recognized Environmental Conditions

1. Open Leaking Underground Storage Tank (UST) release adjacent to the subject Site located at the corner of Woodward and State Fair
2. Former location of Maintenance/Machine Shop
3. Open Leaking UST release on subject Site
4. 10,000-gallon fuel oil UST located at Coliseum
5. Two existing 250 and 500-gallon diesel aboveground storage tanks east of Band Shell
6. 2,000-gallon fuel oil UST located at Dodge Pavilion
7. Former fuel spill at Coliseum
8. Observations of pooled liquid with surface sheen located in midway area

MTC recommended the collection of soil and groundwater samples to assess the suspect environmental conditions and RECs identified by the Phase I ESA and evaluate whether the property meets the definition of a "facility" as defined by Part 201 of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, P.A. 451, 1994, as amended (Act 451). This Report describes methodologies employed and results of the Phase II ESA.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Soil Sampling

Field Activities were conducted on July 6 and 7, 2009. Phase II ESA activities included the completion of eighteen (18) direct push soil borings using a Geoprobe[®] at the locations indicated in Figures 2 to 6. Sample interval selection was determined in the field based on the presence of staining, field screening results, odors, and/or proximity to the capillary fringe. Field screening for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) was conducted using an Ion Science Phocheck 1000[®] photoionization detector (PID). One soil sample was collected from each boring for laboratory analysis. Laboratory samples were placed in appropriate containers and stored at approximately 4°C under chain-of-custody protocol until submittal to Pace Analytical Services, Inc. in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Soil sample collection and handling methods were consistent with Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) Operational Memoranda specifically addressing Collection of Samples for Comparison to Generic Criteria as outlined in *MDEQ Remediation and Redevelopment Division (RRD) Operational Memorandum No. 2, Attachment No. 5, October 22, 2004*. Analytical methods were consistent with MDEQ and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidelines. Laboratory analyses included the Michigan Ten Metals (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, silver and zinc), VOCs and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PNAs). Soil lead samples were analyzed for both the fine and coarse fractions according to MDEQ protocol.

2.2 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater samples were attempted from each boring, however, sufficient groundwater volume was not encountered for collection of a sample. MTC concludes that a significant aquifer was not present on the subject Site within the drilling capabilities of the equipment used for the field investigation.

3.0 RESULTS

3.1 Soil

In general, subsurface materials consisted of a thin topsoil or pavement layer underlain by approximately one to two feet of sandy fill above a stiff, relatively impermeable clay. The clay layer was not penetrated and contained varied percentages of sand and gravel. Borings were proposed for completion to approximately 15-feet below ground surface (bgs), however, probe refusal was encountered in several borings due to the stiffness of the clay.

The conditions encountered are consistent with the available geological literature for the area, which identifies lake deposited moraines (Western Michigan University, 1981). Boring logs are included in Appendix A.

Analytical data are included in Appendix B. Soil analytical results are summarized and compared to the MDEQ Generic Residential Cleanup Criteria (GRCC) in Table 1. The following analytes were detected at levels exceeding the GRCC in at least one sample: arsenic, barium, zinc, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, fluoranthene, ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, n-propylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene and xylenes.

Based on the detection of contaminants at levels exceeding the GRCC, the subject Site meets the definition of "*facility*" as defined under Part 201 of Act 451.

4.0 DISCUSSION

The Phase II ESA sampling program was designed to provide an assessment of suspect environmental conditions and RECs identified by the Phase I ESA. Eighteen borings were completed and eighteen soil samples submitted for laboratory analyses. The sampling program identified several metals, VOCs and PNAs at levels exceeding the GRCC. The sample locations and results are discussed in detail for each REC.

4.1 Open Leaking Underground Storage Tank (UST) release adjacent to the subject Site located at the corner of Woodward and State Fair

The Solomon Gas Mart is listed by the MDEQ as an open leaking underground storage tank site based on a confirmed release date of January 29, 2004. The property owner has disputed the source of the contamination. According to file information from past releases, there is limited shallow groundwater on the site. The presence of an open site of contamination on an adjacent property identified a REC.

MTC completed two borings (B-5 and B-6) within the perimeter fence near the southwest corner of the property to evaluate the potential for contamination to have migrated to the subject Site from the Solomon UST release area. Groundwater was not encountered in the borings. A review of the analytical results from soil samples B-5 and B-6 indicates that the metals barium, lead and zinc exceeded the SDBL in sample B-5. Low levels of PNAs were also detected in both samples. VOCs were not detected. None of the detected metals or PNAs exceeded the GRCC. Based on the sample results and geology encountered that indicates a very low potential for subsurface migration due to the

presence of relatively impermeable clay, there is very limited potential for contamination from the adjacent property to migrate to the subject Site. Additional investigation is not recommended in this area at this time.

4.2 Former location of Maintenance/Machine Shop

The former Maintenance/Machine Shop were used for the storage of chemicals, paints and lubricants, vehicle maintenance and painting operations. The former use of hazardous materials and petroleum products at this location identified the potential for a past release. This location was identified as a REC.

MTC completed two borings (B-7 and B-8) within the area of the former maintenance shop. Groundwater was not encountered in the borings. A review of the analytical results from soil samples B-7 and B-8 indicates that the metals arsenic, barium, lead and zinc exceeded the SDBL. The arsenic levels in B-7 and B-8 exceeded the Generic Residential Drinking Water criterion (GRDW). The arsenic level from B-7 also exceeded the Generic Residential Direct Contact Criterion (GRDC). PNAs were also detected in both samples. Several PNAs were detected in soil sample B-8 at levels exceeding the GRCC including the GRDC and Groundwater-Surface Water Interface (GSI) Protection criterion. VOCs were not detected in either sample; however, elevated PNA levels resulted in matrix interference on the laboratory chromatogram causing elevated method detection limits for many of the VOCs. Since the detection limits were above the GRCC, levels of VOCs could be present at levels above the GRCC but not detected.

Based on the sample results contamination is present in the area of the former maintenance building. The extent of contamination was not determined, higher levels may be present in this area. Additional investigation is needed to determine the extent of contamination. There is a low potential for significant subsurface migration due to the tendency for PNAs to be relatively immobile in soil-groundwater systems and the presence of relatively impermeable clay. The levels detected will require due care to prevent unacceptable exposures to human health and the environment. Due care measures will be dependent upon future property use.

4.3 Open Leaking UST release on subject Site

According to MDEQ file information, confirmed release C-0817-03 was reported from two USTs formerly located in the midway area at the State Fairgrounds on May 9, 2003. The release was reported when petroleum products were observed seeping from the ground during a MDEQ inspection of the UST system. The USTs were emptied by the fire department HAZMAT team and subsequently removed along with approximately 300-cubic yards of contaminated soil and properly disposed. The residual contamination was not addressed and the required assessment and closure activities were not conducted in compliance with Part 213 of Act 451. This information identified a REC.

MTC completed four borings (B-11 to B-14) adjacent to the visible pavement scar marking the UST removal area. Groundwater was not encountered in the borings. A review of the analytical results from soil samples B-11 through B-14 indicates that the metals arsenic, lead and zinc exceeded the SDBL. The arsenic level in sample B-12 and the lead level in sample B-13 exceeded the GRDW. The fine fraction lead sample did not exceed the GRDC or Particulate Soil Inhalation criterion (PSIC). Several PNAs were also detected in the four samples at levels below the GRCC. Several VOCs indicative of a gasoline release were detected with the benzene and xylene levels from B-13 exceeding the GRCC.

Based on the sample results, contamination remains present in the area of the open UST release. The extent of contamination was not determined, higher levels may be present in this area. Additional investigation is needed to determine the extent of contamination. A large number of utilities transect this area including electrical and sewer. Since the predominant subsurface material is clay, utility lines represent preferred migration pathways and are likely conduits for migration of contaminants in this area and at other locations on the subject Site. The levels detected will require due care to prevent unacceptable exposures to human health and the environment. Due care measures will be dependent upon future property use.

4.4 10,000-gallon fuel oil UST located at Coliseum

The presence of a UST on the subject Site identifies the potential for an existing release, a past release, or the material threat of a release. By definition, the UST was identified as a REC.

MTC completed borings near each end of the UST (B-1 and B-2). Groundwater was not encountered in the borings. A review of the analytical results from soil samples B-1 and

B-2 indicates that the metals arsenic and barium exceeded the SDBL in sample B-2. The arsenic level detected in sample B-2 exceeded the GRDW. No other metals exceeded the GRCC at this location. PNAs were also detected in both samples at levels less than the GRCC. VOCs were not detected in either sample.

Based on the sample results, low level PNAs were present in the area of the 10,000-gallon UST located near the northwest corner of the coliseum. The levels detected do not suggest the presence of a significant release and may be indicative of minor overfill or surface spills associated with operation of the UST. The extent of PNAs was not determined, higher levels may be present in this area. There is a low potential for significant subsurface migration due to the tendency for PNAs to be relatively immobile in soil-groundwater systems and the presence of relatively impermeable clay beneath the UST. Additional investigation is not recommended unless tank removal activities indicate the presence of contamination.

4.5 Two existing aboveground storage tanks (ASTs)

Two ASTs were identified east of the Band Shell. The contents of the ASTs were not protected by secondary containment structures. The estimated capacities of the two ASTs are approximately 500-gallons (gasoline) and 250-gallons (diesel). The presence of two ASTs on the subject Site without secondary containment structures identified the potential for an existing release, a past release, or the material threat of a release. The ASTs were identified as a REC.

MTC completed one boring near each AST. The presence of low power lines above the ASTs limited the location of the borings. Boring B-15 was completed immediately west of the gasoline AST and boring B-16 was completed northwest of the diesel AST. Groundwater was not encountered in the borings.

The odor of gasoline was evident in soil sampled from B-15. Field screening measurements indicated a significant response on the PID. Review of the analytical results from soil sample B-15 indicates substantial impact from gasoline constituents at levels above the GRCC. Benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes, n-propylbenzene and the trimethylbenzenes all exceeded the GRCC. The criteria exceeded included the GRDW and GSI protection criteria. The extent of gasoline contamination was not determined, higher levels may be present in this area. Arsenic exceeded the SDBL and GRDW in sample B-15. PNAs were not detected in B-15.

Sample results from B-16 indicated that arsenic, barium, lead and zinc exceeded the SDBL. Arsenic also exceeded the GRDW and GRDC and zinc exceeded the GSI protection criterion. PNAs and VOCs were not detected.

Based on the sample results contamination is present in the AST area. The extent of contamination was not determined, higher levels may be present in this area. There is a low potential for significant downward migration due to the presence of relatively impermeable clay although there is potential for contaminant migration along utility runs. The detected contaminant levels require due care to prevent unacceptable exposures to human health and the environment. Due care measures will be dependent upon future property use. Additional excavation and remediation is recommended in this area.

4.6 2,000-gallon UST located at Dodge Pavilion

The presence of a UST on the subject Site identifies the potential for an existing release, a past release, or the material threat of a release. By definition, the UST was identified as a REC. The exact location of the UST could not be determined. MTC completed two borings (B-17 and B-18) in the vicinity of piping that exits the west side of the building.

A review of the analytical results from soil samples B-17 and B-18 indicates that barium exceeded the SDBL in both samples. The elevated barium levels did not exceed the GRCC. Significantly elevated PNAs were detected in both samples at levels exceeding the GRCC. The GRCC exceeded included the GRDC, GRDW and GSI protection criteria. VOCs were not detected in either sample; however, elevated PNA levels resulted in matrix interference on the laboratory chromatogram causing elevated method detection limits for many of the VOCs to values above the GRCC. VOCs could be present at levels exceeding the GRCC but below detection limits.

Based on the sample results, contamination is present in the area of the UST located at the Dodge Pavilion. The extent of contamination was not determined and higher levels may be present in this area. There is a low potential for significant downward migration of contamination due to the tendency for PNAs to be relatively immobile in soil-groundwater systems and presence of relatively impermeable clay. Contaminant migration may occur along the sewer that trends north-south near the UST area. The levels detected will require due care to prevent unacceptable exposures to human health and the environment. Due care measures will be dependent upon future property use.

4.7 Former fuel spill at coliseum

A fuel oil spill occurred in 1987 at the Coliseum and was not investigated to determine the nature and extent of contamination, if any. The former spill was identified as a REC.

MTC completed borings near the corner of the abandoned Winchester and Ralston intersection (B-3 and B-4). A review of the analytical results from soil samples B-3 and B-4 indicates that the metals arsenic, barium, lead and zinc exceeded the SDBL. Arsenic exceeded the GRDW and GRDC in both samples. Zinc exceeded the GSI protection criterion in sample B-3. Low level PNAs were detected in both samples at levels less than the GRCC. VOCs were not detected in either sample. Groundwater was not encountered in the borings.

Based on the sample results, low level PNAs were present in the area of the former fuel spill near the northwest corner of the coliseum. The extent of PNAs was not determined, higher levels may be present in this area. There is a low potential for significant subsurface migration due to the tendency for PNAs to be relatively immobile in soil-groundwater systems and the presence of relatively impermeable clay. Additional investigation is not recommended in this area at this time.

4.8 Pooled liquid with surface sheen located in midway area

During the site reconnaissance, MTC observed ponded water in the Midway area with the appearance of a hydrocarbon surface sheen. The location was approximately 100-feet south of the former UST/AST area. The source, nature and extent of potential contamination in this area are unknown. The observation was identified as a REC.

MTC completed two borings (B-9 and B-10) in the Midway area southeast of the former UST area. A review of the analytical results from soil samples B-9 and B-10 indicates that the metals arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, lead and zinc exceeded the SDBL. Arsenic exceeded the GRDW in sample B-9. Barium and zinc exceeded the GSI protection criterion in sample B-9. Low level PNAs were detected in both samples at levels less than the GRCC. VOCs were not detected in either sample. Groundwater was not encountered in the borings.

Based on the sample results, low level PNAs are present in the Midway area. This area appears to have been covered by a layer of crushed asphalt, which contains PNAs and may be the source of the detected values. The extent of PNAs was not determined, higher

levels may be present in this area. There is a low potential for significant subsurface migration due to the tendency for PNAs to be immobile in soil-groundwater systems and the presence of relatively impermeable clay beneath the contamination. Additional investigation is not recommended in this area at this time.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS

This Phase II ESA concludes that the 163.25-acre property (more or less) located at 1120 West State Fair Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, meets the definition of a “*facility*” as defined under Part 201 of Act 451. Contaminant levels exceeding the GRCC include arsenic, barium, zinc, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, fluoranthene, ideno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, n-propylbenzene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene and xylenes in soil. The extent of contamination was not evaluated for this Phase II ESA. It is not known if the elevated contaminant levels represent several relatively localized conditions or if areas of higher contaminant levels are present on the property. The potential for contaminant migration along utility corridors is of concern at this site due to the predominant clay geology and presence of numerous utility runs that could provide migration pathways. MTC recommends proper closure of all USTs on the subject Site. Additional investigation is recommended to determine the extent of contamination in the former Maintenance/Machine Shop area, open leaking UST release area, AST area, and Dodge Pavilion UST area.

The identification of the property as a “*facility*” indicates that the completion of a BEA is necessary to limit liability of a purchaser under Part 201 of Act 451. The BEA will require specific information regarding the future use of hazardous materials on the property and will develop the means to distinguish future releases of hazardous materials from contamination present at the time of the title transfer.

Notification of potential hazards will be necessary for underground workers who may contact site soils and groundwater. It will also be necessary to prohibit the removal of soil except to a licensed disposal facility. A Section 7a Compliance Analysis (Due Care Plan) is required to address site hazards and protect human health and the environment. Re-development of the subject Site is likely to require remediation of soils exceeding the direct contact criteria, additional sampling to evaluate the extent of the contamination or the implementation of engineered controls such as contact barriers (e.g., paved surfaces and clean soil layers). MTC recommends that a purchaser address all legal aspects of the property acquisition (including the environmental issues) with legal counsel before proceeding with the transfer. This report is subject to the limitations contained in Appendix C.

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6.0 REFERENCES

ASTM Practice Designation E 1527-05, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process: American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA, 2000.

Hydrogeologic Atlas of Michigan, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan, 1981.

Table 1: Summary of Detected Soil Analytes with Comparison to MDEQ Cleanup Criteria (All results reported in µg/kg)

Detected Compound	B-1	B-2	B-3	B-4	B-5	B-6	B-7	B-8	B-9	SDBL	GRDW	GSI	GRDC	PSIC	Infinite Source VSIC
	0.3-1.2' Coliseum	0.5-2.0' UST Area	1.0-2.0' Former Fuel Spill	0.0-1.8'	0.0-1.2'	0.5-2.5'	1.2-2.0' Fmr Maintenance Bldg	1.0-2.7'	0.0-1.8' Midway						
Arsenic	4,100	5,900	31,700	11,300	3,900	4,400	24,800	6,600	7,500	5,800	4,600	70,000	7,600	7.2E+5	--
Barium	45,900	77,000	45,000	89,000	79,400	40,700	66,600	145,000	493,000	75,000	1.30E+06	2.1E+5	3.70E+07	3.3E+8	--
Cadmium	<550	<530	<520	890	<510	<560	<540	<520	860	1,200	6,000	4.9E+3	5.50E+05	1.7E+6	--
Chromium, Total	10,500	14,300	10,900	14,800	15,600	12,400	12,300	87,300	20,700	18,000	1.00E+09	3.7E+9	7.90E+08	3.3E+8	--
Copper	6,800	11,500	13,900	24,400	10,400	7,300	13,700	14,200	103,000	32,000	5.80E+06	9.2E+4	2.0E+07	1.3E+8	--
Lead Coarse Fraction	31,600	6,270	37,900	55,900	31,000	16,300	9,770	113,000	79,200	NA	--	--	4.0E+05	--	--
Lead Fine Fraction	41,000	7,690	92,100	119,000	29,200	21,000	60,800	150,000	44,700	NA	--	--	4.0E+05	1.0E+8	--
Lead Total	35,400	6,800	67,200	74,200	30,600	18,300	19,200	118,000	70,600	21,000	7.00E+05	3.9E+6	--	--	--
Mercury	47	<11	45	44	43	34	<11	21	41	130	1.70E+03	100	1.60E+05	2.0E+7	--
Selenium	<2,200*	<2,100*	<2,100*	<2,100*	<2,000*	<2,200*	<2,200*	<10,400*	<2,000*	410	4.00E+03	400	2.60E+06	1.3E+8	--
Silver	<1,100*	<1,100*	<1,000*	<1,100*	<1,000*	<1,100*	<1,100*	<5,200*	<1,000*	1,000	4.50E+03	100	2.50E+06	6.7E+6	--
Zinc	69,800	43,800	258,000	158,000	65,400	32,100	132,000	105,000	357,000	47,000	2.40E+06	2.1E+5	1.70E+08	ID	--
Acenaphthene	<151	<18.1	<68	<17.9	<18.9	<19.6	<374	2,760	<940	NA	3.0E+5	4,400	4.1E+7	1.4E+10	8.1E+7
Acenaphthylene	<151	<18.1	<68	<17.9	<18.9	<19.6	<374	<751	<940	NA	5,900	ID	1.6E+6	2.3E+9	2.2E+6
Anthracene	348	<18.1	228	56.5	<18.9	<19.6	<374	6,070	<940	NA	41,000	ID	2.3E+8	6.7E+10	1.4E+9
Benzo[a]anthracene	626	<18.1	440	94.9	20.9	25.7	<374	10,500	<940	NA	NLL	NLL	20,000	ID	NLV
Benzo[a]pyrene	545	<18.1	427	98.7	20.0	20.9	<374	9,480	<940	NA	NLL	NLL	2,000	1.5E+6	NLV
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	522	<18.1	351	92.2	19.1	<19.6	<374	9,210	<3,760	NA	NLL	NLL	20,000	ID	NLV
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	316	<18.1	262	78.7	<18.9	<19.6	<374	4,760	1,430	NA	NLL	NLL	2.5E+6	8.0E+8	--
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	508	<18.1	353	92.4	22.8	<19.6	<374	8,300	<3,760	NA	NLL	NLL	2.0E+5	ID	--
Chrysene	702	<18.1	426	105	24.7	26.9	<374	10,200	1,470	NA	NLL	NLL	2.0E+6	ID	--
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	<151	<18.1	90.3	23	<18.9	<19.6	<374	2,240	<940	NA	NLL	NLL	2,000	ID	NLV
Fluoranthene	1,570	<18.1	1,130	252	45.8	55.8	<374	23,100	<940	NA	7.3E+5	5,500	4.6E+7	9.3E+9	7.4E+8
Fluorene	<151	21.2	<68	<17.9	<18.9	<19.6	<374	5,750	<940	NA	3.9E+5	5,300	2.7E+7	9.3E+9	1.3E+8
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	285	<18.1	234	63.5	<18.9	<19.6	<374	4,840	<940	NA	NLL	NLL	20,000	ID	--
1-Methylnaphthalene	<151	<18.1	<68	<17.9	<18.9	<19.6	3,000	3,210	<940	NA	--	--	--	--	--
2-Methylnaphthalene	<151	<18.1	<68	<17.9	<18.9	<19.6	3,660	3,850	<940	NA	57,000	ID	8.1E+6	ID	--
Naphthalene	<151	<18.1	<68	<17.9	<18.9	<19.6	2,280	27,900	<940*	NA	35,000	870	1.6E+7	2.0E+8	3.0E+5
Phenanthrene	951	21.7	473	<17.9	22.4	32.7	1,720	18,900	<940	NA	56,000	5,300	1.6E+6	6.7E+6	1.6E+5
Pyrene	1,230	18.6	784	143	36.5	45.9	<374	15,800	1,100	NA	4.8E+5	ID	2.9E+7	6.7E+9	--
Benzene	<28.3	<27.1	<30.6	<26.9	<28.3	<29.4	46.1	<1,570*	<30.6	NA	100	4,000	1.8E+5	3.8E+8	--
Ethylbenzene	<28.3	<27.1	<30.6	<26.9	<28.3	<29.4	88	<1,570*	<30.6	NA	1,500	360	1.4E+5	1.0E+10	--
Toluene	<56.6	<54.2	<61.2	<53.8	<56.6	<58.9	299	<3,130*	<61.3	NA	16,000	2,800	2.5E+5	2.7E+10	--
n-Propylbenzene	<56.6	<54.2	<61.2	<53.8	<56.6	<58.9	<56.1	<3,130*	<61.3	NA	1,600	NA	2.5E+6	1.3E+9	--
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	<56.6	<54.2	<61.2	<53.8	<56.6	<58.9	186	<3,130*	<61.3	NA	2,100	570	1.1E+5	8.2E+10	--
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	<56.6	<54.2	<61.2	<53.8	<56.6	<58.9	<56.1	<3,130*	<61.3	NA	1,800	1,100	94,000	8.2E+10	--
Total Xylenes	<84.8	<81.3	<91.8	<80.8	<85.0	<88.3	692	<4,700*	<91.9	NA	5,600	700	1.5E+5	2.9E+11	--

Location	Confirmed UST Release Area					Gas AST	Diesel AST	Dodge Pavilion UST		SDBL	GRDW	GSI	GRDC	PSIC	Infinite Source VSIC
	Midway														
Boring No.	B-10	B-11	B-12	B-13	B-14	B-15	B-16	B-17	B-18						
Depth	0.3-2.6'	0.3-1.2'	3.5-4.5'	0.7-1.4'	0.7-2.0'	1.0-3.0'	1.0-2.5'	0.6-1.2'	0.6-1.2'						
Arsenic	2,100	5,700	7,500	4,300	<2,100	7,300	8,500	4,500	4,300	5,800	4,600	70,000	7,600	7.2E+5	--
Barium	59,500	73,100	63,900	41,300	48,000	38,700	105,000	107,000	101,000	75,000	1.30E+06	2.1E+5	3.70E+07	3.3E+8	--
Cadmium	<540	<590	<610	<490	<520	<520	620	<540	<500	1,200	6,000	4,900	5.50E+05	1.7E+6	--
Chromium, Total	6,800	13,500	17,200	9,000	11,000	14,400	11,200	11,700	11,800	18,000	1.00E+09	3.7E+9	7.90E+08	3.3E+8	--
Copper	40,300	19,800	16,000	21,400	4,900	17,300	13,400	12,500	12,000	32,000	5.80E+06	9.2E+4	2.0E+07	1.3E+8	--
Lead Coarse Fraction	71,300	49,000	10,600	849,000	1,970	6,340	248,000	6,350	15,200	NA	--	--	4.0E+05	--	--
Lead Fine Fraction	10,800	73,000	17,400	237,000	2,700	6,460	205,000	4,160	7,970	NA	--	--	4.0E+05	1.0E+8	--
Lead Total	42,100	53,600	14,600	816,000	2,200	6,400	242,000	5,900	14,500	21,000	7.00E+05	3.9E+6	--	--	--
Mercury	22	41	20	21	<11	15	48	19	<12	130	1.70E+03	100	1.60E+05	2.0E+7	--
Selenium	<2,200*	<2,400*	<2,400*	<1,900*	<2,100*	<2,100*	<2,200*	<2,200*	<2,000*	410	4.00E+03	400	2.60E+06	1.3E+8	--
Silver	<1,100*	<1,200*	<1,200*	<970*	<1,000*	<1,000*	<1,100*	<1,100*	<1,000*	1,000	4.50E+03	100	2.50E+06	6.7E+6	--
Zinc	143,000	136,000	44,400	63,000	18,400	31,700	320,000	32,900	35,100	47,000	2.40E+06	2.1E+5	1.70E+08	ID	--
Acenaphthene	<18.7	<40.3	<20.4	<36.3	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	<7,560*	<15,400*	NA	3.0E+5	4,400	4.1E+7	1.4E+10	8.1E+7
Acenaphthylene	<18.7	47.1	<20.4	<36.3	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	<7,560*	<15,400*	NA	5,900	ID	1.6E+6	2.3E+9	2.2E+6
Anthracene	<18.7	48.2	<20.4	<36.3	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	30,900	52,600	NA	41,000	ID	2.3E+8	6.7E+10	1.4E+9
Benzo[a]anthracene	<18.7	70.4	42.2	53.7	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	46,300	105,000	NA	NLL	NLL	20,000	ID	NLV
Benzo[a]pyrene	<18.7	77.7	73.5	52.2	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	36,500	85,100	NA	NLL	NLL	2,000	1.5E+6	NLV
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	<18.7	<806	97	46.1	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	33,000	79,300	NA	NLL	NLL	20,000	ID	NLV
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	<18.7	63.8	55.8	57.2	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	14,900	33,600	NA	NLL	NLL	2.5E+6	8.0E+8	--
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	<18.7	<806	52.1	49.4	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	35,300	87,900	NA	NLL	NLL	2.0E+5	ID	--
Chrysene	<18.7	175	73.7	66.7	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	46,900	108,000	NA	NLL	NLL	2.0E+6	ID	--
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	<18.7	<40.3	<20.4	<36.3	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	<7,560*	<15,400*	NA	NLL	NLL	2,000	ID	NLV
Fluoranthene	<18.7	147	92.5	109	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	113,000	230,000	NA	7.3E+5	5,500	4.6E+7	9.3E+9	7.4E+8
Fluorene	21.7	<40.3	<20.4	<36.3	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	<7,560*	<15,400*	NA	3.9E+5	5,300	2.7E+7	9.3E+9	1.3E+8
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	<18.7	45.9	37.4	38.7	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	15,700	35,200	NA	NLL	NLL	20,000	ID	--
2-Methylnaphthalene	<18.7	304	22	42.3	<18.6	129	<19.9	<7,560	<15,400	NA	57,000	ID	8.1E+6	ID	--
Naphthalene	<18.7	318	<20.4	<36.3	<18.6	283	<19.9	<7,560*	<15,400*	NA	35,000	870	1.6E+7	2.0E+8	3.0E+5
Phenanthrene	47.3	219	34.8	88.2	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	67,300	99,000	NA	56,000	5,300	1.6E+6	6.7E+6	1.6E+5
Pyrene	58.4	113	80.8	84.3	<18.6	<20.3	<19.9	77,200	169,000	NA	4.8E+5	ID	2.9E+7	6.7E+9	--
Benzene	<28.1	<30.2	<30.6	151	<27.9	514	<29.9	<28.3	<28.9	NA	100	4,000	1.8E+5	3.8E+8	--
Ethylbenzene	<28.1	41	<30.6	88	<27.9	8,010	<29.9	<28.3	<28.9	NA	1,500	360	1.4E+5	1.0E+10	--
Toluene	<56.2	79	<61.3	117	<55.8	13,600	<59.8	<56.7	<57.9	NA	16,000	2,800	2.5E+5	2.7E+10	--
n-Propylbenzene	<56.2	<60.4	<61.3	<54.5	<55.8	2,820	<59.8	<56.7	<57.9	NA	1,600	NA	2.5E+6	1.3E+9	--
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	<56.2	137	<61.3	263	<55.8	17,200	<59.8	<56.7	<57.9	NA	2,100	570	1.1E+5	2.1E+7	--
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	<56.2	<60.4	<61.3	90.3	<55.8	4,440	<59.8	<56.7	<57.9	NA	1,800	1,100	94,000	1.6E+7	--
Total Xylenes	<56.2	307	<91.9	1,060	<83.7	41,300	<89.7	<85	<86.8	NA	5,600	700	1.5E+5	4.6E+7	--

SDBL = State Default Background Level, GRDC = Generic Residential Direct Contact Criteria, GRDW = Generic Residential Drinking Water Protection Criteria, GSI - Groundwater Surface Water Interface Protection Criteria calculated based on default alkalinity of 200 mg/L CaCO₃, PSIC = Particulate Soil Inhalation Criteria, NA = not analyzed, ID = Insufficient data to develop criteria, ND = less than detection, NS = Not Sampled, Shaded values exceed SDBL, * Detection Limit Exceeds GRCC, Boxed values exceed GRCC, *Detection Limit Exceeds GRCC