

GEO-TECH PROJECT NO. 01249

**VOLUNTARY CLEANUP PROGRAM
SITE INVESTIGATION REPORT**

BELL DRY CLEANERS
11600 JONES ROAD
HOUSTON, TX 77070

RESPONSIBLE PARTY:

JIMMY KIM
11600 JONES RD
HOUSTON, TX 77070

Report Date

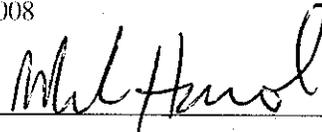
AUGUST, 2001

SUBMITTED BY:

GEO-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

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Executive Summary

Client: Jimmy Kim
Site Name: Bell Dry Cleaners
Location: 11600 Jones Road
Houston, Harris County, TX 77070

Geo-Tech Environmental, Inc. (Geo-Tech) was retained by Mr. Jimmy Kim to prepare a Site Investigation Report for review by the TNRCC "Voluntary Cleanup Program" for Bell Dry Cleaners located on 11600 Jones Road in Houston, Harris County, Texas.

This report presents the results of the three previous environmental investigations conducted between November of 1994 and July of 2001 on the Retail Shopping Center in which Bell Dry Cleaners is located. The previous investigations were conducted to determine if environmental impact had occurred on the Retail Shopping Center.

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

Geo-Tech Environmental, Inc. (Geo-Tech) was retained by Jimmy Kim to enter the subject property into the Voluntary Cleanup Program and ultimately obtain a Voluntary Cleanup Program Certificate of Completion. The site is improved with a retail shopping center. Bell Dry Cleaners is located in one suite of the shopping center. Prior to the shopping center the property was vacant. It is Geo-Tech's understanding that Jimmy Kim leases a suite from the owners (Henry Davidson and Theodore Tom) of the retail shopping center. The owners intended on selling this property but through previous investigations determined environmental impact occurred from the Dry Cleaners. The current owners of the property and Mr. Jimmy Kim would like to obtain a "Voluntary Cleanup Program Certificate of Completion" prior to selling the subject property. It is Geo-Tech's understanding that the shopping center will be used in the future as commercial property.

1.1 Site Background:

Attempts were made to identify the obvious prior usage of the property back to the property's first developed use or 1940 whichever is earlier, using as many sources that were both reasonably ascertainable and likely to be useful. Aerial photographs for the years 1944, 1979, 1989 and 1995 were researched and interpreted. The 1944 photograph shows the subject site located in an undeveloped rural area. The 1979 photos show the subject site remaining vacant. The surrounding area shows some residential and commercial development. The 1989 and 1995 photos show the subject site as developed with the strip center building. The surrounding area shows increase in

residential and commercial development. The retail shopping center was found in the 1989 Chain of Cole's Directory listings and included Bell Dry Cleaners as well as an auto repair shop. The remaining tenant list poses no environmental concern.

1.1.1 Site Location and History

The site is located in Houston, Texas at 11600 Jones Road (Please see site Diagram)

In November of 1994, the current owners purchased the subject property. At this time Associated Environmental Consultants, Inc. (AEC) was retained to perform a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. AEC found no indication of the presence or potential for an environmental impact therefore, no recommended response actions were given at the time. AEC recommended that the tenants, Bell Dry Cleaners, and Advanced Auto Repair should be continually monitored to ensure that the operations and facilities are in compliance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

In June of 2001, the current owners retained Geo-Tech Environmental, Inc. to perform a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for the subject property. During the investigation the inspector identified leakage from the dry cleaning machine running into the storm drains behind Bell Dry Cleaners. Geo-Tech then recommended due to the inherent risk associated with dry cleaning operations with dry cleaning operations it cannot be clearly stated that no environmental impact has occurred. Geo-Tech recommended a subsurface soil and groundwater study around the dry cleaner to determine if perc is present in quantities above the regulatory limits. It was also concluded that a subsurface soil sample should be taken near the waste oil storage drums behind the auto repair shop.

In July of 2001, Geo-Tech Environmental was retained to perform a subsurface investigation on the Bell Dry Cleaners located within the retail shopping center. During the investigation three soil borings were advanced then converted into temporary groundwater monitoring wells. Laboratory samples indicated levels above the TNRCC TRRP Levels in both soil and groundwater. Geo-Tech recommended the owners enter into the Voluntary Cleanup Program to remediate and obtain a certificate of completion.

1.1.1.A. Facility Name and Address:

The site is located in the retail shopping center at 11600 Jones Road Houston, Texas 77070.

1.1.1.B. Facility Description:

The property is located in an area where the main streets are populated with retail and commercial properties. The nearest water body is Greens Bayou, which is approximately one-half mile to the northeast. The subject property is approximately 50 percent covered with concrete parking areas and a building. The eastern half of the property consists of grassy areas. The subject property is a rectangular-shaped parcel consisting of approximately 2.1092 acres. The property has been improved with a one-story building totaling about 30,870 square feet (SF) and containing 11 tenant spaces. The building, which was constructed in 1984, is of steel-frame construction with metal exterior walls and flat roof.

1.1.1.C. Current and Proposed Future Land Use including Adjacent Properties.

Its Geo-Tech's understanding that the owners intend to sell the property for commercial usage. Future land use for adjacent properties is unknown at this time.

1.1.1.D. Site Map

A site map is included in the appendix.

1.1.1.E. Summary of Historical and Current Business Operations with an emphasis upon possible Contamination Sources.

One of the tenant spaces on the subject property is occupied by a dry cleaning operation that has been operating for about ten years. The most important hazard associated with dry cleaning operations arises from the use of liquid perchloroethylene (perc), and the types and sources of perc wastes that are produced by the dry cleaning process. Although perc is the most common cleaning solvent used in the dry cleaning industry, it is also suspected of causing cancer and has been found to be moderately toxic to people. It is classified as a pollutant in both air and water regulations, and its disposal is regulated as a hazardous waste.

Another tenant space on the subject property is occupied by an auto repair facility. Typical work activities include major engine overhauls, brake repair, transmission repair, and other general maintenance activities. The shop area was observed to be relatively clean during the walk through with but evidence of superficial staining was noted particularly near the waste oil storage drums. Most of the oil stains were observed on the surface of the concrete, however, some concrete seams appeared to be impacted. There was no evidence of underground hydraulic lifts or

waste oil tanks. There were no underground hydraulic lifts observed during the walk through or evidence that some had been removed. According to the shop manager/owner all waste oils and used solvents are removed from the site Jones Recovery Service.

The remaining occupants consist of restaurants, offices, and retail outlets. None of which generate, store, or dispose of hazardous material. Geo-Tech did not identify any activities at adjacent properties that would indicate the likelihood of significant environmental impairment to the subject property. In the review of various data resources, no hazardous waste disposal facilities, Leaking Petroleum Storage Tank (LPST) sites, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), radon, lead-based paint (LBP) or other recognized environmental conditions considered to be of significant environmental concern were found on or within a significant distance of the subject property.

1.1.1.F. Summary of Likely and Potential On-Site Contamination.

Bell Dry Cleaners

Soil sample B3-25 was below laboratory PQL with the exception of two analytes, Dichloroethene cis -1.2 (0.326 mg/kg) and Tetrachloroethene (0.767 mg/kg), which are above the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Levels of (0.025 mg/kg) and (0.500 mg/kg), respectively.

Groundwater samples TMW-1, TMW-2, and TMW-3 were below laboratory PQL with the exception of three analytes, Vinyl Chloride CC (0.122 mg/L), (0.028 mg/L), (0.007 mg/L), Trichloroethene (0.242 mg/L), (0.010 mg/L), (0.025 mg/L), and Tetrachloroethene (0.833 mg/L), (0.028 mg/L), (0.339 mg/L), which are above the TNRCC TRRP Levels of (0.002 mg/L), (0.005 mg/L), (0.005 mg/L), respectively.

Advanced Auto Repair

Sampling has not been conducted in this area, potential contamination with the auto repair facility will typically involve VOC, Total Metals and TPH.

1.2 Site Documentation:

1.2.A. Chronological List of Previous Reports.

Nov. 1994	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Associated Environmental Consultants)
June 5, 2001	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Geo-Tech Environmental, Inc.)
July 9, 2001	Limited Site Assessment Report (Geo-Tech Environmental Inc.)

1.2.B. Summary and Conclusions of Previous Reports.

November 1994 - Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

An on-site inspection of the subject property was performed by AEC on October 28, 1994. The site consisted of approximately 4.27 acres of developed land which included a one story retail strip center, concrete paved parking/access driveways, a small retention pond, one water well, a septic field and an auto repair yard. During this investigation it was reported that two 30-gallon drums and one above ground storage container of Tetrachloroethylene were being stored onsite by Bell Dry Cleaners. It was also stated that the Tetrachloroethylene was recycled or disposed of by Safety Kleen. It was also reported that several items of concern were found at the Advanced Auto Repair Shop; 55 gallon drum of waste oil, 55 gallon drum of motor oil, 55 gallon drum of antifreeze, solvent for parts washing, used batteries and a 55 gallon drum of used oil filters. It was noted that the liquid wastes and other related automotive wastes were recycled or disposed of by States Environmental Oil Services, Inc. No manifest from Safety Kleen and/or States Environmental Oil Services, Inc. were found or noted in AEC report. Based on AEC's review of available information, as outlined in the context of their report, AEC found no indication of obvious presence of, or potential for contamination of the subject property. However, the tenants, Bell Dry Cleaners, and Advanced Auto Repair should be continually monitored to ensure that the operations and facilities are in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

June 2001 - Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

An on-site inspection of the subject property was performed by Geo-Tech on June 4, 2001. The site consisted of approximately 2.1092 acres developed property improved with a one-story building totaling about 30,870 square feet and containing 11 tenant spaces. One of the tenant spaces on the subject property is occupied by an auto repair facility. The shop area was observed to be relatively clean during the walk through but evidence of superficial staining was noted particularly near the waste oil storage drums. According to the shop manager/owner all waste oils and used solvents are removed from the site by Jones Recovery Services. Another is occupied by a dry cleaning facility that has been operating for over ten years. Leakage from the dry cleaning machine into the storm sewer and an above ground storage container was noted and photographed during the walk through. The remaining tenants consist of restaurants, offices and retail outlets, none of which generate, store or dispose of hazardous materials.

Geo-Tech concluded that a subsurface soil and groundwater study be conducted around the dry cleaners to determine if perc is present in quantities above the regulatory limits. The also recommended a subsurface soil sample be conducted near the waste oil storage drums behind the auto repair shop.

Geo-Tech advanced three soil borings onsite, then converted the borings into temporary monitoring wells. One soil and one groundwater sample was submitted to the laboratory for VOC per temporary monitoring well.

The laboratory analyses showed VOC levels below laboratory Practical Quantitation Levels (PQL) in all samples tested with this exception of sample B3-25, TMW1, TMW2 and TMW3.

Soil sample B3-25 was below laboratory PQL with the exception of two analytes, Dichloroethene cis -1.2 (0.326 mg/kg) and Tetrachloroethene (0.767 mg/kg), which are above the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Levels of (0.025 mg/kg) and (0.500 mg/kg), respectively.

Groundwater samples TMW-1, TMW-2, and TMW-3 were below laboratory PQL with the exception of three analytes: Vinyl Chloride CC (0.122 mg/L), (0.028 mg/L), (0.007 mg/L), Trichloroethene (0.242 mg/L), (0.010 mg/L), (0.028 mg/L), and Tetrachloroethene (0.833 mg/L), (0.028 mg/L), (0.339 mg/L), which are above the TNRCC TRRP Levels of (0.002 mg/L), (0.005 mg/L), (0.005 mg/L), respectively.

The above analytes are all chemicals associated with dry cleaning operations. The most important hazard associated with dry cleaning operations arises from the use of a liquid known as perchloroethylene (perc). Chemicals typically associated with perc are Trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene. Although perc is the most common cleaning solvent used in the dry cleaning industry, it is also suspected of causing cancer and has been found to be moderately toxic to people. It is classified as a pollutant in both air and water regulations, and its disposal is regulated as a hazardous waste.

Geo-Tech recommended reporting all laboratory results to the TNRCC and the owner should comply with all TNRCC directives.

1.2.C. Provide copies of any TNRCC Letters Addressing Previous Reports.

The TNRCC has not reviewed previous reports.

2.0 OBJECTIVES OF INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES:

2.0.A. Identify and List Potential Source Areas.

There are two areas in the retail shopping center which maybe potential source areas. The following is a list of these tenants:

Bell Dry Cleaners

During the Phase I Investigation leakage from the dry cleaning machine into the storm sewer was noted. Impact has been found in the soil near this storm sewer as well as groundwater. Groundwater samples taken from the west side and the front side of suite have been determined to be impact. The extent of the contaminated area is unknown at this time.

Advanced Auto Repair

The shop area was observed to be relatively clean during the walk through with but evidence of superficial staining was noted particularly near the waste oil storage drums. Most of the oil stains were observed on the surface of the concrete, however, it is possible some oil may have migrated through the concrete seams.

2.0.B. Identify and List Chemicals of Concern.

Soil sample B3-25 was below laboratory PQL with the exception of two analytes, Dichloroethene cis -1.2 (0.326 mg/kg) and Tetrachloroethene (0.767 mg/kg), which are above the Texas Natural Resource Conservation Commission (TNRCC) Texas Risk Reduction Program (TRRP) Levels of (0.025 mg/kg) and (0.500 mg/kg), respectively.

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Subsurface investigations have not been completed near the auto repair facility, potential chemicals of concern may be TPH and a variety of VOC and/or Total Metals.

2.0.C. Identify Affected Media and Determine the Full Nature and Extent of Contamination unless Investigation to a Health Base Level is appropriate.

It appears that the soil near the northeastern storm drain has been affected to groundwater. Soil samples near the front of the dry cleaners and near the northwestern were detected below TNRCC TRRP Levels. Groundwater has been contaminated in the surrounding area of the Bell Cleaners suite, the entire horizontal extent is unknown at this time.

It is unknown at this time if any media has been affect near the auto repair facility,

2.0.D. A qualitative Assessment of the Potential for Human or Environmental Exposure.

At the present time the property is developed and majority of the area has an impervious cover. The potential for human exposure is low, according to Jessie Rhea (Manager) the previous dry cleaning system has been replaced with a self contained system. Since, work by Geo-Tech indicated groundwater has been affected the potential for environmental exposure is high. Environmental exposure levels maybe lowered once the extent of the contamination is determined. Impact to the utilities is high since documentation is recorded regarding the leakage into the storm sewer.

2.0.E. Statement of Quality Assurance Goals Sampling Activities including appropriate Detection Limits.

The location of all soil samples are shown on the Sampling Diagram. Prior to sampling, the area of concern was generally delineated and a representative sample was obtained. The sampling equipment was decontaminated prior to each use.

Retrieved soil material was first examined in the field for lithology. A portion was then placed in 100-ml glass jars (limiting head space), and capped with a Teflon lined lid. Each jar was labeled with the job number, sample identification number, date and time, name of the sampler and the type of analyses requested. The samples were then placed on ice in an insulated cooler for transport to the laboratory.

3.0 SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES:

3.0.A. Type and Rationale for Analytical Testing Based on Suspected Source of Contaminants.

An effective analytical test for detecting dry cleaning contaminates is testing for Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). The samples were tested for VOC (EPA Method 8260). An effective method for detecting automotive wastes require a variety of different analytical tests including TPH (EPA Method 1005) VOC (EPA Method 8020) and Total Metals (EPA Method 8260).

3.0.B. Rationale for Sampling Scheme including Sample/Boring/Well Locations, Sampling Screening, Sample Intervals and Frequency.

Because of the previously detected contamination a more comprehensive sampling program was designed to better define the type and extent of the contamination.

To date no permanent monitor wells have been installed on the subject property.

3.0.C. Map Illustrating Sample/Boring/Well Locations.

Sample locations are illustrated in section 1.1.1 D

4.0 SITE INVESTIGATION RESULTS:

4.1 Site Stratigraphy and Hydrogeology:

4.1.A. Discuss Regional Geology and Hydrogeology including Regional Aquifer when Groundwater Contamination is Present or Contaminant Levels in Soil suggest that Groundwater may be impacted.

The subject property lies in the northwest portion of Harris County. Regionally the underlying formation is the Lissie Formation. The Lissie Formation is a Pleistocene aged formation that crops out extensively in northwest Harris County. It is in areas of gently sloping relief and many shallow, undrained depressions. These areas are also characterized by many pimple mounds, particularly in the north-central part of the county. The origins of this formation are predominantly fluvial and deltaic.

The materials of this formation are largely clay, silt, and sand with minor amounts of gravel. The sand content is typically well below the level of the parent material from which most of the soils formed. The sediment making up this formation was derived from several different fluvial sources. In this area the most probable sediment source was the Pleistocene ancestor of the Brazos River. Permeability in undistributed strata is very low to moderate.

The soils in the area that derived from the Lissie Formation are predominately in the Wockley-Gessner association. This association consists of nearly level loamy soils on prairies. It occupies about 15 percent of the county. Wockly soils make up about 55 percent of the association and Gessner soils make up about 22 percent. Clodine, Addicks, Hockley, Katy, and Aris soils make up the rest.

Water for the county is drawn from two major sources, the Chicot and Evangeline aquifers and from Lake Houston. Both aquifers are very deep and wells in are perfed in zones from 500± to 1200±. Lake Houston is in the eastern part of the county and its watershed is predominately to the north. Activities on the subject property should not effect the regional water supplies of the area. This is a rural area with mixed water supply development. Some areas are supplied by the city and others are still on private wells with septic systems for wastewater disposal.

4.1.B. Discuss Site Specific Geology and Hydrogeology including information about the Upper-Most Water Bearing Zone.

The near surface water table is referred to as the unconfined ground water table. Representing the interface between the unsaturated (Vados) and saturated zones, it occurs from zero to thirty feet deep in this area. The unconfined water table interface typically mirrors surface topography with minor corrections for non-permeable cover, i.e. concrete slabs and parking areas. This impermeable cover inhibits precipitation from entering the ground and thereby contributing to the water table.

In addition, areas of infiltration such as expanses of lawn, shrubbery, grain fields, and forested areas favor a more shallow ground water surface that would then dip towards areas with extensive concrete or asphalt cover with minimal in-flow.

The unconfined water table interface fluctuates in depth according to seasonal precipitation and other physical factors.

Permeability, a measure of the ability of water to flow through rocks or sediments, is very low in undisturbed strata of the Lissie Formation.

Vertical permeability is provided by desiccation cracks and construction activities. Lateral permeability in undisturbed strata is along bedding plains, fractures, and porous silt and sand lenses. Permeability is enhanced by excavation for utilities, etc.

The soil for the subject property, according to the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service Soil Mapping Unit, is classified as Addicks loam (Ad).

The Addicks loam is a nearly level soil in broad areas. The surface is plane to slightly convex. The slope ranges from 0 to 1 percent and averages about 0.3 percent. Addicks loam areas average several hundred acres in size, and some areas are as large as several thousand acres.

The Addicks soil has a surface layer of friable, neutral, black loam about 11 inches thick. The layer below that is a friable, neutral, dark gray loam about 12 inches thick. The next layer is about 26 inches thick and consists of a friable, moderately alkaline, light gray loam that is about 20 percent, by volume, visible calcium carbonate. The layer at a depth of about 49 inches is a firm, moderately alkaline, light gray loam that has distinct yellow and yellowish-brown mottles and is about 5 percent visible calcium carbonate.

Addicks loam consists of soils that are primarily used for agricultural purposes. This soil is poorly drained. It is saturated with water for short periods during the year. Surface runoff is slow, internal drainage is slow; and permeability is moderate. The available water capacity is high. In places, small areas of Addicks loam have been altered by cutting, filling, and grading. In some areas, the entire profile has been recently built up as urban land.

Included with this soil in mapping are small areas of Clodine, Bernard, Midland, and Gessner soils. Also included are a few areas of soil similar to Addicks loam but is calcareous at the surface.

Various metals and other materials corrode when on or in the soil, and some corrode more rapidly when in contact with specific soils than when in contact with others. Corrosivity, as used in this Report pertains to potential soil induced chemical action that dissolves or weakens uncoated steel. The rate of corrosion is related to soil properties such as drainage, texture, total acidity and electrical conductivity of the soil material.

The corrosivity class for the site is rated as having a high corrosion potential with an electrical resistivity range of less than 2,000 ohms/cc.

Reaction is the degree of acidity or alkalinity of a soil. It is expressed in pH values. A pH value of 7.0 indicates precise neutrality, a higher value indicates alkalinity and a lower value indicates acidity. The pH of Addicks soil is 6.6 to 7.3 and its reaction is rated as neutral.

Three temporary monitor wells were installed on June 25, 2001 during a Phase II limited site assessment. Groundwater was encountered at 20 feet in each well. The units above this were all non-water bearing clay with various degrees of a silt component. The water bearing unit was a reddish brown moist silt with white calcareous concretions. The bottom of this zone was not encountered as drilling was terminated at 25 feet in each well.

The subject property is supplied with drinking water by a private on-site well. A septic system is used for wastewater disposal. No details are currently available on the well construction (i.e. perf zone, casing type, etc.).

4.1.C. Identify the Upper-Most Water Bearing Zone as Drinking Water or Non Drinking Water based on current TNRCC Definitions if Potential Groundwater is present or contamination levels in soil suggest groundwater impacts.

It is assumed that because of the shallowness of the uppermost water bearing unit that the water from this zone is non-drinking water. However, no tests were conducted to determine the amount of dissolved solids or the flow rate of the well and by default the groundwater must be Class 1 until further determinations are made.

4.1.D. Illustrate Geology and Hydrogeology with appropriate Cross Section and Potentiometric Map.

Insufficient data were collected to produce a potentiometric map.

4.1.E. Illustrate Relationship to Surface Water Bodies.

See Topographical Map included in the most recent Phase I Site Assessment

4.2 Assessment of Analytical Results:

The analytical results in both soil and groundwater are above the TRRP Levels. Further assessment may be warranted to further delineate and confirm results.

5.0 CONTAMINATION ASSESSMENT:

5.1 Cleanup Levels:

There are no pre-calculated cleanup levels for TPH and the other chemicals of concern will be compared with the TNRCC TRRP Levels.

5.2 Contamination Characteristics:

Groundwater contamination was noted and migration of the groundwater or surface water appear likely. Minor soil contamination levels are recorded to a depth of 25 feet.

6.0 INVESTIGATION SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

In July of 2001, Geo-Tech Environmental was retained to perform a subsurface investigation on the Bell Dry Cleaners located within the retail shopping center. During the investigation three soil borings were advanced then converted into temporary groundwater monitoring wells. Laboratory samples indicated levels above the TNRCC TRRP Levels in both soil and groundwater. Geo-Tech recommended the owners enter into the Voluntary Cleanup Program to remediate and obtain a certificate of completion.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

Geo-Tech recommends that this report be reviewed by the TNRCC for the determination of the viability of issuance of a Voluntary Cleanup Program Certificate of Completion.

7.1 Limitations of Assessment:

This Report was commissioned and prepared for the benefit of Jimmy Kim, Henry Davidson and Theodore Tom. Geo-Tech Environmental has prepared this Report and has no objections to reliance upon it, subject to the limitations outlined in this Report and in Geo-Tech Environmental's Standard Agreement. This Report may not be relied upon by any other persons or entity without the written authorization of Geo-Tech Environmental, Inc.

In preparing this Report, Geo-Tech Environmental, Inc. has utilized information gathered by our own inspection, in-house interpretation, requirements set forth by various agencies governing environmental interpretation and regulation, information obtained from public records research; State, Federal, and local databases and other secondary sources; and personal interviews. Except as set forth in this Report, Geo-Tech Environmental, Inc. has made no independent investigation as to the accuracy or completeness of the information obtained from these secondary sources or personal interviews, and has assumed such information to be accurate and complete.

All findings, conclusions, and recommendations in this Report are based on facts and circumstances as they existed when it was prepared. A change in any material fact or circumstance therefore, may similarly affect the findings, conclusions, and recommendations outlined in this Report.

7.2 PRINCIPALS:

JIMMY KIM

THEODORE TOM

HENRY DAVIDSON

GEO-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.

The information and conclusions contained in this Report are based on a physical inspection, search of appropriate public records, and research into the prior use of subject and adjacent properties. The environmental investigation described herein is limited to the issues cited and is not intended to address all concerns and problems not specifically within the scope of this investigation.

This site investigation report was conducted according to principles and practices of those engaged in professional environmental engineering and investigations. It is impossible to guarantee that every factor will be discovered. No warranty, either expressed or implied, is made on the completeness or accuracy of this work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO-TECH ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.



Michael T. Harol

Vice-President

8.0 Appendices:

A. Sampling Methods, Decontamination Methods, and Quality Assurance Procedures.

A. Description of Soil Borings and Well Installation.

The location of all soil samples are shown on the Sampling Diagram. Prior to sampling, the area of concern was generally delineated and a representative sample was obtained. The sampling equipment was decontaminated prior to each use. Soils were observed and field screened in addition to being logged as the sampling activities progressed.

B. Description of Sampling Methods.

Retrieved soil material was first examined in the field for lithology. A portion was then placed in 100-ml glass jars (limiting head space), and capped with a Teflon lined lid. Each jar was labeled with the job number, sample identification number, date and time, name of the sampler and the type of analyses requested. The samples were then placed on ice in an insulated cooler for transport to the laboratory.

Samples submitted to the laboratory were recorded on Chain-of-Custody records. The information recorded on the sample container labels was transferred to the Chain-of-Custody along with signatures from the submitting company, the generator, transporter and the receiving representative of the laboratory. Soil samples were analyzed for the presence of VOC.

C. Soil Boring Logs:

On-site field investigation procedures consisted of sampling around the various areas of concern, and collecting at least one soil sample from each area. Due to the size of the site and the limited sampling budget, a more restrictive sampling protocol was performed rather than a gridded survey to randomly select and "clear" various areas.