

# Sediment Sampling Plan Addendum - Sediment Cap Inspection Work Plan

BASF (Former Ciba-Geigy Facility)  
180 Mill Street, Cranston, Rhode Island

RCRA Corrective Action Program  
EPA ID No. RID001194323

BASF Corporation

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## 1. Introduction

On behalf of the BASF Corporation (BASF), AECOM Technical Services, Inc. (AECOM) has prepared this work plan to conduct an inspection of the sediment cap in the Pawtuxet River adjacent to the former Ciba-Geigy facility in Cranston, Rhode Island. The work plan is being submitted as an addendum to AECOM's June 19, 2023 Sediment Sampling Plan. A Site Location Plan is included as **Figure 1**. The purpose of this sediment cap inspection program is to ensure that a protective layer of sand remains in place atop the witness barrier and that the cap continues to function as intended.

During the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) for the Site from 1991 through 1996, impact to sediments in the Pawtuxet River adjacent to the Former Production Area (FPA) at the Site were identified. The sediments were noted to stain sampling equipment and had a consistency different from the surrounding sediments. Concentrations of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were detected at elevated concentrations in surface and sub-surface sediment in this area. Due to these data, Ciba-Geigy (Ciba) performed a sediment interim remedial measure (IRM) in 1995. Per the IRM Report (Woodward-Clyde, 1996), the IRM included removal of approximately 1,122 tons of visually contaminated sediments. A witness barrier (non-woven geofabric) was placed over the area of excavation and a 7,500 square foot approximately 1-foot thick sand cap was placed above that barrier to provide a protective layer and bring the grade of the river back to pre-excavation levels.

The objective presented in the work plan for the IRM (Woodward-Clyde, 1995) was to remove visually contaminated sediments. No clean-up criteria were established, and no post-excavation sampling was proposed. On November 7, 1995, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) requested a modification to the work plan to collect one round of post-excavation samples. Site-related constituents of concern concentrations varied, with PCBs, VOCs, and some metals detected at above background concentrations in certain samples. A table of the results of the post-excavation sampling from the 1996 IRM is presented in **Appendix A**.

Per the 2016 Statement of Basis (SOB) (USEPA, 2016), a long-term monitoring program is in place. As part of the SOB, the sand cap is inspected periodically to assess the current thickness of the sand cap and to ensure that any remaining PCBs sequestered below the cap are not permeating through the cap. Two inspections of the cap have occurred: one in 2002 and one in 2010. The cap inspection outlined in this work plan is being conducted to comply with the requirements of the SOB, including the 5-year review and after major flooding events (defined based on the major flood threshold [13 feet] (Mean Sea Level) at the nearest USGS gauging station along the Pawtuxet River). BASF acknowledges that the 5 year review that was scheduled for 2021 was not conducted. Pawtuxet River elevation data from United States Geological Survey Gauging Station 01116500 has confirmed that the major flood events on the River in December 2023 and January 2024 are the only major flood events that have occurred since the 2016 SOB.

## 2. Sediment Cap Inspection Program

The approach of the sediment cap inspection is generally consistent with that performed in 2002 and 2010. The inspection will involve the collection of sediment cores (i.e., cap material samples) in the capped area using a piston/push core system or equivalent, with cap material being collected in 3-inch diameter clear plastic liners. This method allows collection of an undisturbed profile of the sand cap. The samples will be inspected to assess the integrity of the cap, thickness of the current sand layer, and general condition as a means of confirming that the cap remains in place and is functioning as designed (Section 2.1). A subset of collected sediment samples will be submitted for laboratory analysis to evaluate potential impact to the cap material (Section 2.2). The testing will be done in a downstream to upstream manner to prevent the potential for cross-contamination of the samples.

## 2.1 Sediment Cap Inspection

The area covered by the sand cap is approximately 150 feet long and 50 feet wide. The sand layer overlying the witness barrier was observed by AECOM in 2010 to be approximately <0.25 feet to 1.15 feet thick. Of the 12 locations sampled, the sand cap over the witness barrier was less than 1 foot thick at 8 locations. The proposed inspection will allow assessment of changes in the thickness of this layer over time.

AECOM will use a grid-style sampling approach of the capped area to locate 12 locations for cap inspection purposes as depicted in **Figure 2**. The field sampling team will locate each sampling location by means of a portable Global Positioning System (GPS). Once at the sampling location, the field sampling team will evaluate the consistency and depth of the sand cap using a sediment probing device. Cores will be advanced through the sand cap slowly to the top of the witness barrier material or until native sediments are observed. Caution will be used to attempt to not puncture witness barrier, however this cannot be guaranteed as the witness barrier will not be visible until samples are retrieved. Sampling will be performed following AECOM's standard operating procedure include in **Appendix B**.

The sand cap inspection samples from all 12 locations will be removed from the sampling device. Core liners will be split lengthwise using a cutting device and the core will be laid open lengthwise. The sand cap core samples will be photographed and logged. The field team will describe the samples on a boring log, each sample will be visually examined for physical characteristics such as composition, layering, odor, and discoloration. An aliquot of the sample will be screened for total volatile organic vapors using a portable photoionization detector (PID) with a 10.6 eV lamp as discussed further in section 2.2 below. The inspection will document the observed thickness and general condition of the observed sand cap material.

## 2.2 Sediment Cap Analytical Testing

Following the inspection and logging process, samples from three of the 12 inspection locations will be collected for analytical laboratory analysis. These three locations will include the area referred to as the "former hot spot area" in the 2011 Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan for Sediment Removal within the Pawtuxet River (AECOM 2011) (also referred to as the "RCRA Containment Area" in the IRM Work Plan and Report [Woodward-Clyde, 1995, 1996]). This area represents a potential worst-case condition. One sample will be collected from the upstream and one sample from the downstream edges of the cap to assess general chemical quality of the surface material in the sand cap. The default locations for these three samples are illustrated on **Figure 2**. Up to two samples from each of the three locations will be collected for laboratory analysis. Sampling procedures will follow the project's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

Based on the observed thickness of the sand cap in 2010, samples will be collected in the following manner.

- For cores < 0.5 ft thick, one sample will be collected.
- For cores 0.5 to 1 ft thick, up to two samples will be collected.
  - The top 0.5 ft bss of core will be sampled (representation of biologically active zone).
  - If enough sediment is present for a second sample, the remaining sediment from 0.5 ft bss to bottom of the core will be collected.
- For cores > 1 foot thick, two samples will be collected. One sample will be collected from the surficial portion of the core (0-0.5 ft bss) and one sample 0.5 foot-thick will be collected from the bottom of the core.

An aliquot of each sample interval described above will be screened for total volatile organic vapors using a PID with a 10.6 eV lamp. Samples for VOC analyses will be collected prior to sample homogenization from the location within the sample interval that exhibits the highest PID reading. The remaining sample will be homogenized in a clean disposable tin foil pan and placed in appropriate pre-labeled sample containers. The sample indicating the highest PID reading will be analyzed for VOCs regardless of whether such sample is from one of the three predetermined cores for analytical analysis or one of the other nine core locations designated for just inspection.

Non-dedicated sampling equipment such as bowls, spoons, and augers will be decontaminated prior to and following sample collection with deionized water and phosphate-free detergent (e.g., Alconox). Excess sediment from the cores, waste personal protective equipment, and disposable sampling equipment will be containerized on site in a 55-

gallon drum. The 55-gallon drums will temporarily be staged in a secure location of the site beyond the flood plain and will be disposed off-site at a regulated facility.

## 2.3 Laboratory Analyses

Up to six primary samples, pending depth of core, will be collected from the three predetermined sampling locations designated for chemical analysis. The samples will be analyzed for the same parameters tested for in 2002 and 2010. The lab analyses includes:

- Four site-specific VOCs by USEPA Method 8260C (i.e., chlorobenzene, m&p-xylene, o-xylene, and toluene),
- Two site-specific SVOCs by USEPA Method 8270D (i.e., 1,2-dichlorobenzene and 4-chloroaniline),
- Twelve polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) by USEPA Method 8270D (2-methylnaphthalene, anthracene, benzo[a]anthracene, benzo[a]pyrene, benzo[b]fluoranthene, benzo[g,h,i]perylene, benzo[k]fluoranthene, chrysene [i.e., 1,2-benzphenanthrene], dibenz[a,h]anthracene, fluoranthene, indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene, and pyrene),
- Six inorganic constituents (cadmium, copper, cyanide, lead, thallium, and zinc) by USEPA Method 6010D,
- Six PCB Aroclors (1221, 1232, 1242, 1248, 1254 and 1260), by USEPA 8082A, and
- Total organic carbon (TOC) by Lloyd Kahn.

The VOC samples will be collected in accordance with USEPA Method 5035. Analytical method detection and reporting limits for constituents to be analyzed are presented in **Appendix C**. As indicated above, one additional sample (i.e., the location with the highest PID reading) will be analyzed for VOCs and TOC.

The final number of samples submitted for analyses will be determined by the depth (i.e., recovery) and condition of cores collected at each location. It is anticipated that two samples of the cap material from each of the three sampling locations will be analyzed for chemical analysis. Laboratory analytical procedures will follow the project's QAPP.

## 3. Reporting

AECOM will prepare a report detailing the inspection activities and findings. The report will include details of the inspection and sampling activities including the depth of water, sample recovery, depth of penetration and cap thickness and condition at each location, a presentation of the findings, comparison of findings to previous finding, field data records, analytical data summary tables, site plan sample location figure and laboratory analytical reports. The report will include mapping of previously collected cap thickness (i.e., sand layer over the witness barrier) and constituent concentration data. The report will also include conclusions related to the structural integrity of the sand layer and recommendations for the future monitoring program.

## 4. Schedule

AECOM anticipates conducting the sediment cap inspection in 2024 in conjunction the sediment sampling proposed in the June 13, 2023 and revised April 2024 Sediment Sampling Plan and will complete a report of the work within in eight weeks of receipt of laboratory analytical data.

## 5. References

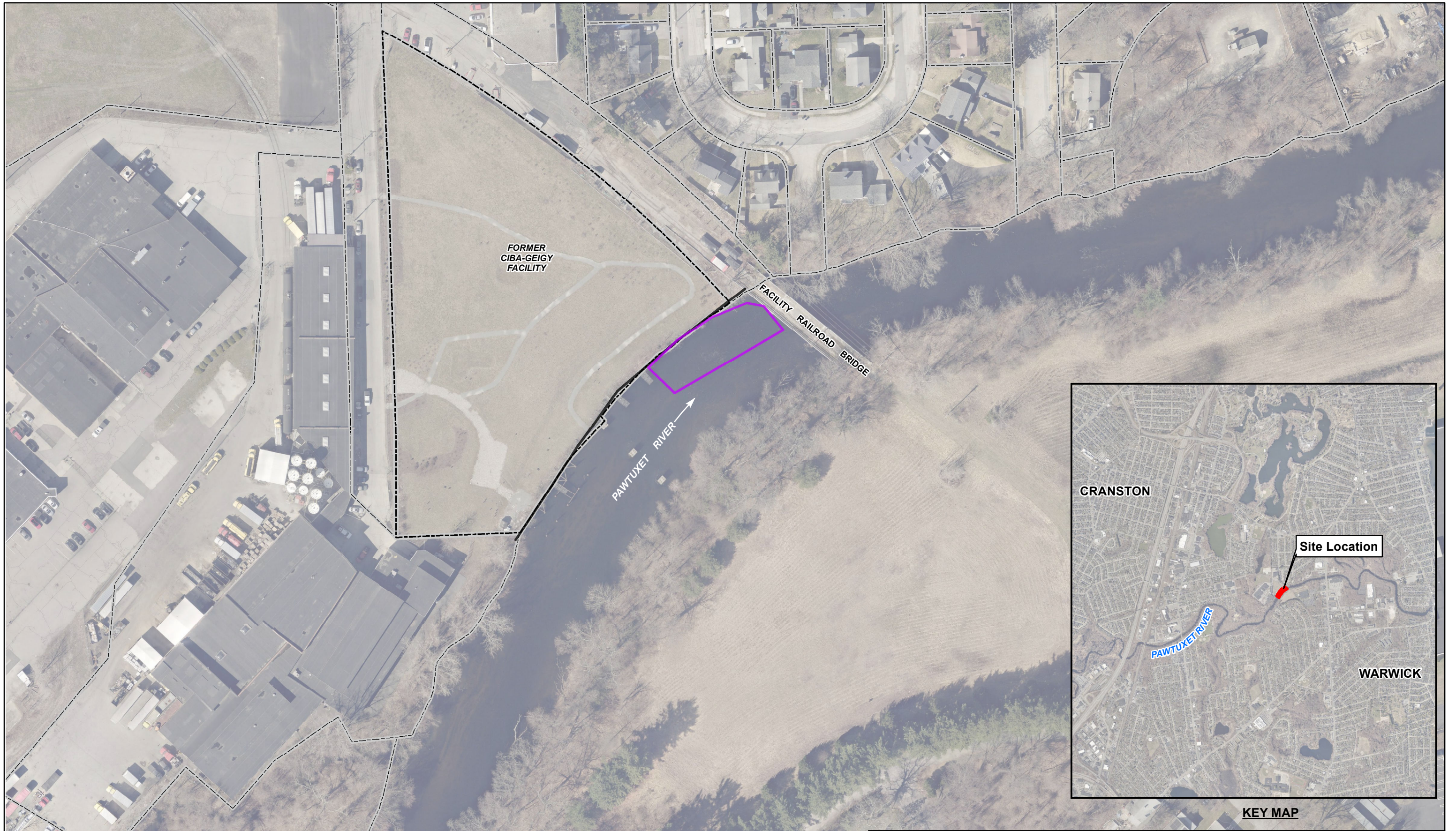
Woodward-Clyde, 1996 – Sediment Interim Remedial Measures Report, Pawtuxet River. Woodward-Clyde. July 31, 1996.

AWCOM, 2011 - Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan for Sediment Removal within the Pawtuxet River. AECOM. October 21, 2011.



USEPA, 2016 – U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) – Region 1 RCRA Corrective Action Program, Statement of Basis for the Proposed Remedy Determination for the Former Ciba-Geigy Facility, 180 Mill Street, Cranston, Rhode Island. May 25, 2016.

## Figures





Legend

-  Bulkhead
-  Sand Cap

Source  
Aerial Photography from RIGIS (2022).



FORMER CIBA-GEIGY  
SEDIMENT CAP INSPECTION WORK PLAN  
CRANSTON, RI

DATE: 12/8/2023

DRWN: JB

FIGURE 1  
SITE LOCATION PLAN



FORMER  
CIBA-GEIGY  
FACILITY

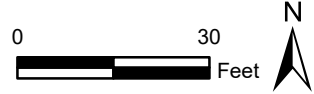
FACILITY RAILROAD BRIDGE

PAWTUXET RIVER

- Legend
- Proposed Sediment Cap Sampling Location
  - ⊙ Proposed Sediment Cap Sampling Location with Laboratory Analytical Testing
  - Sampling Grid
  - ▭ Sand Cap
  - ▭ Former Hot Spot Area
  - ▭ Property Boundary
  - ▬ Bulkhead

**AECOM**

Source  
Aerial Photography from RIGIS (2022).



FORMER CIBA-GEIGY  
SEDIMENT CAP INSPECTION WORK PLAN  
CRANSTON, RI

DATE: 12/8/2023 | DRWN: JB

FIGURE 2  
PROPOSED SEDIMENT CAP INSPECTION PLAN

## Appendix A Post-Excavation Sample Results

TABLE 3-2  
SUMMARY OF POST-EXCAVATION SAMPLING ANALYSES<sup>1</sup>  
Sediment IRM  
Ciba-Geigy Site  
Cranston, Rhode Island

DETECTED PARAMETER							
Total Analyses <sup>3</sup>	Sample Number <sup>2</sup>						
	RIRMCF01	RIRMCF02	RIRMCF03	RIRMCF04	RIRMCF05	RIRMCF06	RIRMCF07
Acetone, mg/kg dw <sup>4</sup>				0.076		0.062	0.15
1,1-Dichloroethene, mg/kg dw	3.7						
2-Butanone, mg/kg dw		20			26		
Trichloroethene, mg/kg dw	1.7						
Benzene, mg/kg dw	2.2						
4-Methyl-2-pentanone, mg/kg dw							0.091
Toluene, mg/kg dw	4.6	11	150				
Chlorobenzene, mg/kg dw	16	49	320	0.0091	5		
Aroclor-1248, mg/kg dw	1.2	19	62	0.33	0.32	0.24	
Aroclor-1254, mg/kg dw						0.14	
Aroclor-1260, mg/kg dw		7.9					
Barium, mg/kg dw	20.8	17.3	35.9	12.6	18.3	13.7	9.5
Cadmium, mg/kg dw		0.97	1.6				
Copper, mg/kg dw	29.7	60.2	96	12.5	39.4	17.5	12
Lead, mg/kg dw	54	28.2	69.7	7.7	29.5	21.7	9.5
Mercury, mg/kg dw	0.1	0.06	0.47	0.02	0.05	0.04	
Nickel, mg/kg dw	6.4	9	15.4		11.5	5.1	8.5
Vanadium, mg/kg dw	8.8	5.1	9.2	6.3	9.2	3.2	11.2
Zinc, mg/kg dw	111	348	1180	32.7	109	63.1	26.1
<b>TCLP Analyses - RCRA Containment Area</b>							
	<b>RIRMCF01B</b>						
Chlorobenzene, mg/l <sup>5</sup>	4.87						
Barium, mg/l	0.54						
Cadmium, mg/l	0.007						
Lead, mg/l	0.004						

Notes:

1. Only detected parameters are reported
2. Sample designations refer to locations on Figure 3-6
3. Analysis of total sediment sample
4. Milligrams per kilogram on dry weight basis
5. Milligrams per liter

## **Appendix B AECOM SOP – Sediment Coring Using a Push Coring Device with Piston**

**Sediment Coring Using a Push Coring Device with Piston**

**Date:** August 2000  
**Revision Number:** 0  
**Author:** Dion Lewis  
**Discipline:** Water Resources

**1.0 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY****1.1 Purpose and Applicability**

This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the basic methodology for sampling marine sediment using a simple push core with piston. Sediment samples may be collected for a variety of purposes, including chemistry and physical analysis. The device described here is generally applicable for cores up to eight feet in length collected in water depths of ten feet or less.

Samples are collected using a push-coring device with piston (Figure 1). Changeable core tubes constructed of transparent polycarbonate are used to form the coring barrel to allow visual inspection of the samples immediately after retrieval. A piston mechanism rides within the tube as it is pushed down into the sediment, remaining at the sediment surface to create a suction so that surface sediment disturbance is minimized.

Connected to the top of the barrel is the pushing device constructed of heavy gauge pipe. At the base of this pipe is a flange within which the core tube fits. The tube is secured with turn screws.

**1.2 Quality Assurance Planning Considerations**

Project personnel should follow specific quality assurance guidelines as outlined in the Survey Plan and Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). These guidelines address the collection of representative samples from representative sampling points, the collection of quality control (QC) samples, and equipment decontamination.

**1.3 Health and Safety Considerations**

Sediment sampling may involve chemical exposure hazards associated with the type of contaminants present in the sediment. When sediment sampling is performed, adequate Health and Safety measures must be taken to protect sampling personnel. These measures may be addressed in the project Health and Safety Plan (HASP), or, in the absence of a site-specific HASP, work will be conducted according to the ENSR Health and Safety Policy and Procedures Manual and/or direction from the Regional Health and Safety Manager.

## **2.0 RESPONSIBILITIES**

### **2.1 Sampling Personnel**

It will be the responsibility of the sampling personnel to conduct sediment sampling in a manner consistent with this SOP. These individuals will be responsible for the proper use, maintenance, and decontamination of all types of equipment used for obtaining sediment samples, and the collection, labeling, handling and storage of all samples until further chain-of-custody procedures are undertaken.

### **2.2 Chief Scientist**

The Chief Scientist will ensure that the field equipment is in good working order and transported to the field, work is conducted in accordance with the project plans and SOPs, samples are properly identified, and that all field documentation is completed.

### **2.3 Project Manager**

It is the responsibility of the project manager to ensure that the sampling activity is properly staffed, planned, and executed.

## **3.0 REQUIRED MATERIALS**

- Push core sampler with piston
- Core tubes, caps, and plastic (electrical or duct) tape
- Depth measurement plate
- Decontamination materials and solutions
- Chronometer
- PPE including gloves (refer to HASP)
- Field log forms and/or notebook
- Ballpoint pens
- Sample labels
- Sample containers (if sub-sampling is conducted in the field)
- Work vests
- Cooler(s) and a supply of ice
- Chain-of-custody forms
- First aid kit

## **4.0 METHOD**

### **4.1 Push Core Collection**

- 4.1.1** Navigate to the station of interest and secure the vessel on site.
- 4.1.2** Take a depth measurement and enter the depth and time on the field log.
- 4.1.3** Insert the piston and its stopper line into a new or decontaminated core tube.
- 4.1.4** Measure the core tube length and mark the depth of water on the push rod.
- 4.1.5** Backfill the core tube above the piston with water to equalize the hydrostatic pressure on the piston.
- 4.1.6** Raise the push rod to the vertical and submerge the tube/rod to the water depth mark on the push rod. To avoid surface sediment disturbance, lock the piston in place approximately 6 inches above the sediment interface to collect a core with overlying water.
- 4.1.7** Measure the distance from the water surface to the top of the push rod and record this information as “Unpenetrated Push Rod Length” on the log form.
- 4.1.8** Push the core barrel down past the secured piston and into the sediment to obtain the core length desired.
- 4.1.9** At maximum coring depth, measure again the distance from the water surface to the top of the push rod and record this on the log form as “Penetrated Rod Length”. Calculate the difference between penetrated and unpenetrated rod length and record this as “Actual Penetration” on the log form.
- 4.1.10** Record the time of core collection on the log form.
- 4.1.11** Retrieve the core, place an end cap over the bottom of the core as soon as it breaks the water surface and rinse the outer barrel surface with site water to remove any adhering sediment.
- 4.1.12** Measure the core length and record this on the log form as “Recovery Length”.
- 4.1.13** Record the navigation coordinates on the log form.
- 4.1.14** Store the core upright and allow sufficient time for suspended particulate material to settle.
- 4.1.15** Cut the top of the core a few inches above the sediment interface and allow any overlying water to drain off. Cap the upper end. Secure both top and bottom caps with plastic tape. Mark the top of the core with the word “top” and label the core with core identifier, date, time, samplers initials, and preservation requirements.
- 4.1.16** Store the cores in the vertical position or at an angle (15-degree minimum) to avoid sediment mixing.
- 4.1.17** Describe the core stratigraphy as much as possible taking note of gross changes in color or texture and record this information on the field log form.



- 4.1.18** Place the cores in coolers as soon as logistically possible after collection (not to exceed 6 hours after collection). Cores will be kept in a vertical position until being placed in the coolers, at which time they will be positioned at an angle to avoid sediment mixing.
- 4.1.19** Freeze the cores in the field using dry ice or maintain the cores on wet ice until delivery to the processing laboratory. Note that chilling (vs. freezing) the cores will reduce the sample holding time in the laboratory.
- 4.1.20** Complete chain-of-custody forms to accompany the samples during shipment to the laboratory.

## **4.2 Equipment Decontamination**

Re-usable coring equipment will be decontaminated prior to use and after each sample location using the procedures described in the QAPP. Core liners are disposable and therefore will not require decontamination if purchased new for the project. Previously used liners, or liners that have been stored under suspect conditions, will be decontaminated prior to use, as described in the QAPP.

## **5.0 QUALITY CONTROL**

QC requirements for sample collection are dependent on project-specific sampling objectives. The QAPP provides requirements for sample preservation and holding times, container types, sample packaging and shipment, as well as requirements for the collection of QC samples.

Sources of extraneous contamination must be avoided. The number of individuals handling samples and sampling equipment should be limited. Care must be taken to ensure that materials coming in contact with samples or sampling equipment are clean and will not introduce extraneous contamination. Sampling activities should take place upwind of, or in an area protected from, sources of exhaust.

## **6.0 DOCUMENTATION**

Various forms are required to ensure that adequate documentation is made of the sample collection activities. These forms include:

- Field logbook
- Field log forms (Figure 2)
- Chain-of-custody forms

The field logbook will be maintained as an overall log of all samples collected throughout the study. Field log forms are generated for each sample collected and include specific information about the sample, including

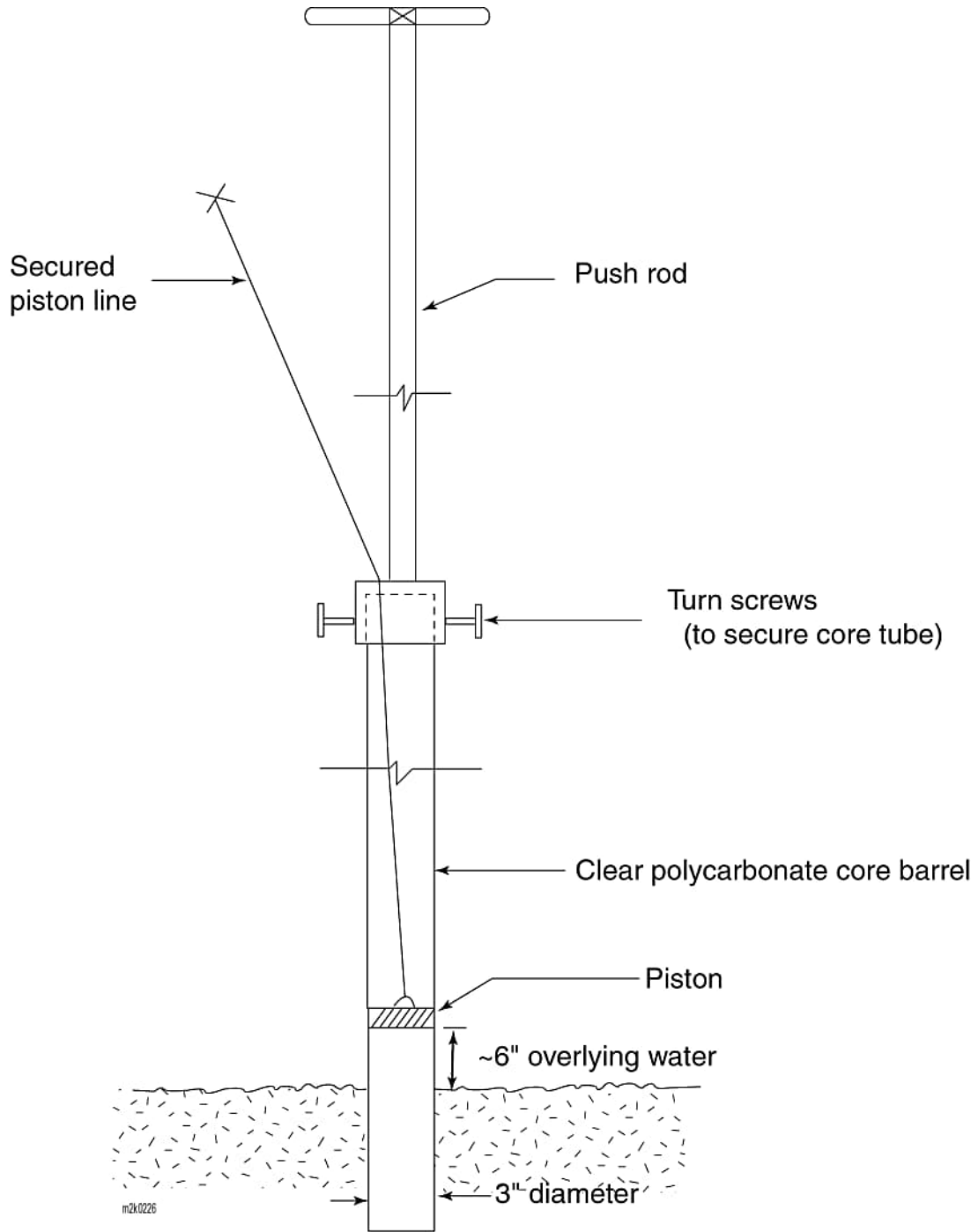
- Date and time of collection,
- Collection methods and equipment,
- Unique sample ID,
- Sample location, including depth,
- Penetration range and sample recovery,
- Parameters to be analyzed,
- Sample volume collected,
- Sample observations (e.g., color, odor, etc.), and
- Identity of person collecting the sample.

Chain-of-custody forms are transmitted with the samples to the laboratory for sample tracking purposes. Original and/or copies of these documents will be retained in the appropriate project files.

## **7.0 TRAINING/QUALIFICATIONS**

Sediment sampling is a relatively simple procedure requiring minimal training and a relatively small amount of equipment. It is, however, recommended that initial attempts be supervised by more experienced personnel. Sampling personnel should be health and safety certified as specified by OSHA (29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i)) to work on sites where hazardous materials may be present.

**Figure 1. Push Coring Device with Piston**



**Figure 2. Example Sample Log Form**

	<i>Client:</i>		<b>CORE NO:</b>
	<i>Project Number:</i>		
	<i>Station Location:</i>		
	<i>GPS Coordinates:</i>		
	<i>Geographic Reference:</i>		<i>Sheet: 1 of</i>
	<i>Water Depth (ft):</i>	<i>MLW (ft):</i>	<i>Core Size (in.)</i>
<i>Weather:</i>	<i>Seas:</i>	<i>Air Temperature:</i>	
<i>Survey Vessel:</i>		<i>Logged By:</i>	<i>Date:</i>
<i>Time:</i>			
<i>Survey Personnel:</i>			
<i>Sampling Equipment:</i>			
<i>Estimated Penetration Range (ft) :</i>		<i>Project Depth (ft):</i>	
<i>Actual Penetration (ft-in):</i>		<i>Recovery (ft-in):</i>	<i>% Recovery:</i>
		<i>No. Attempts:</i>	
Depth (cm)	SKETCH	DESCRIPTION/COMMENTS	
6			
12			
18			
24			
30			
36			
42			
48			
54			
60			
66			
72			
Photo Number		Summary	

## **Appendix C Table of Analytical Method Detection and Reporting Limits**

## APPENDIX C

### Analytical Method Detection and Reporting Limits

Method Description	Method Code	Analyte Description	CAS Number	RL	MDL	Units
Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS	8260C	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	0.00500	0.00366	mg/Kg
		m,p-Xylene	179601-23-1	0.00500	0.00683	mg/Kg
		o-Xylene	95-47-6	0.00500	0.00365	mg/Kg
		Toluene	108-88-3	0.00500	0.00317	mg/Kg
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Gas Chromatography	8082A	PCB-1016	12674-11-2	0.0200	0.0144	mg/Kg
		PCB-1221	11104-28-2	0.0200	0.00591	mg/Kg
		PCB-1232	11141-16-5	0.0200	0.00554	mg/Kg
		PCB-1242	53469-21-9	0.0200	0.00316	mg/Kg
		PCB-1248	12672-29-6	0.0200	0.00625	mg/Kg
		PCB-1254	11097-69-1	0.0200	0.0156	mg/Kg
		PCB-1260	11096-82-5	0.0200	0.00430	mg/Kg
		PCB-1262	37324-23-5	0.0200	0.00466	mg/Kg
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (GC/MS)	8270D	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	0.330	0.0636	mg/Kg
		4-Chloroaniline	106-47-8	0.167	0.0253	mg/Kg
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (GC/MS)	8270D	2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	0.0667	0.0493	mg/Kg
		Anthracene	120-12-7	0.0667	0.0386	mg/Kg
		Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	0.0667	0.0375	mg/Kg
		Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	0.0667	0.0477	mg/Kg
		Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.0667	0.0553	mg/Kg
		Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2	0.0667	0.0521	mg/Kg
		Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.0667	0.0519	mg/Kg
		Chrysene	218-01-9	0.0667	0.0377	mg/Kg
		Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.0667	0.0509	mg/Kg
		Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.0667	0.0391	mg/Kg
		Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	0.0667	0.0566	mg/Kg
		Pyrene	129-00-0	0.0667	0.0368	mg/Kg
		Metals (ICP)	6010D	Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.500
Copper	7440-50-8			1.00	0.240	mg/Kg
Lead	7439-92-1			1.50	0.212	mg/Kg
Thallium	7440-28-0			3.00	1.10	mg/Kg
Zinc	7440-66-6			3.00	0.774	mg/Kg
Cyanide, Total and/or Amenable	9012B	Cyanide, Total	57-12-5	0.240	0.131	mg/Kg

