



MEMORANDUM

TO: Jean Caufield, GM REF. NO.: 007097-10

FROM: Sylvie Eastman, P. Eng., P.E./sp/48 DATE: April 21, 2009
Beth Landale *BL*

CC: Francis Ramacciotti, ENVIRON

RE: **2009 MDEQ Part 213 Groundwater Investigation**
Duco Stores Supplemental Work Plan
Open Releases: C-0235-90, C-0776-90, and C-1831-91
Centerpoint Business Campus
Pontiac, Michigan

Conestoga-Rovers & Associates, Inc. (CRA) has prepared this work plan to summarize the additional delineation and sampling activities to be conducted to close the Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) (Area of Interest (AOI) #50 – DUCO Stores) at the General Motors Corporation (GM) Centerpoint Business Campus located in Pontiac, Michigan (Site). The purpose of this investigation is to complete delineation of groundwater impacts required for preparing a Final Assessment Report (FAR) for the open releases (C-0235-90, C-0776-90, and C-1831-91) listed on the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality (MDEQ) LUST list. The investigation will be completed to comply with the requirements of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Public Act 451 of 1994, Part 213 (Part 213). Part 213 requires that the soil, vapor, and groundwater impacts from a gasoline release be delineated per Act 451 Part 201 Generic Cleanup Criteria (Part 201). Therefore, Part 201 generic cleanup criteria will be used as the screening criteria for this investigation.

1.0 BACKGROUND

The DUCO Stores Underground Storage Tank (UST) Area historically consisted of eight 12,000-gallon USTs that were installed at the Site in 1927. A Site plan prepared by the Factory Insurance Association in December 1950 indicated the contents of the eight USTs as follows: fuel oil (3), gasoline (3), grease (1), and solvent (1). Based on historical documents, previous investigation results, and conversations with GM, it is very unlikely that the solvents stored historically in the DUCO stores tanks were chlorinated. When the USTs were removed in 1991, the contents of the USTs were identified as follows: gasoline (2), diesel fuel (3), RR end lube (1), glycol (1), and axle oil (1). This information indicates that the contents of the USTs were changed at least once over the lifetime of the DUCO Stores UST area.

Surrounding features of the UST area historically included a hazardous materials storage pad to the west; a concrete retaining wall, a 9,500-gallon aboveground glycol storage tank, and Building 34 to the north; a series of paint rooms connected to Building 34 located to the northeast; a concrete retaining wall and two 500-gallon aboveground glycol mix tanks located to the east; and Building 21 to the south.

In December 1989, approximately 500 gallons of gasoline were released to the environment due to overfilling of one of the gasoline USTs in the DUCO Stores UST area.

On February 2, 1990, gasoline was identified to be infiltrating into a sanitary sewer line located to the west of the DUCO Stores UST area. This release was identified as MDEQ Release Number C-0235-90. Following this instance, the sewer was plugged and the sewer contents removed, as necessary, by vacuum tanker truck.

In May 1990, a second gasoline release to a storm sewer in the DUCO stores area was discovered. This release was reported and assigned MDEQ Release Number C-0776-90. In response to this release, GM retained the Northeast Research Institute, Inc. (NERI) of Lakewood, Colorado to perform a soil gas survey of the UST area and adjacent hazardous materials storage pad. NERI installed 53 soil gas probes on June 5, 1990 and June 6, 1990. The results of the soil gas survey indicated the presence of aromatic hydrocarbons, cycloalkane/alkene hydrocarbons, oil character hydrocarbons, toluene, tetrachloroethylene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE). The purpose of this study was to characterize the vapors in the subsurface and use them to map the areal distribution of impacts. The study concluded that the TCE and PCE detected near the southeast corner of the hazardous material storage area were likely due to activities associated with the storage pad.

In August 1991, all eight USTs in the DUCO Stores UST area were excavated and removed by Maecorp, Inc. (Maecorp). Following removal of the USTs, diesel fuel was observed seeping into the excavation. This release was reported and assigned MDEQ Release Number C-1831-91. Approximately 100 gallons of diesel fuel were recovered before seepage ceased.

2.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

A 45-Day report was prepared and submitted to the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (MDNR) by Maecorp on August 14, 1991. M. L. Chartier conducted on-site treatment of approximately 3,000 cubic yards of soil via low temperature thermal desorption, which was used as a backfill at Building 29 or stockpiled near Building 29. In January 1994, CRA was retained to define the nature and extent of any potential residual soil contamination left in the DUCO Stores UST area. The extent of these excavation and investigation activities conducted by Maecorp, M. L. Chartier, and CRA and the historic sample locations associated with the investigations in the DUCO Stores UST area are presented in DUCO Stores report (CRA, May 1994). A summary of the recent investigations is presented below.

2007 Investigation: Based on historical work performed, there may be residual contamination present in groundwater beneath Building 34 and outside the former tank cavity. Four monitoring wells (MW34-01 through MW34-04) were installed during November 2007 to assess groundwater quality south and west of Building 34 and the UST area. The soil borings were screened with a photoionization detector (PID) with an 11.7eV lamp, and examined for visual and olfactory evidence of impacts. Where non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) was suspected to be present, an oil screen soil (Sudan IV jar test) test was performed. A

Sudan IV jar test performed on the 6-8 foot interval at MW34-04, where an odor was encountered, indicated the presence of NAPL. A soil sample was collected from this interval as well as the 0-2 foot interval and submitted to the lab for analysis of Target Contaminant List (TCL) Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and total lead. There were no detected concentrations exceeding the Part 201 screening criteria reported at either of the intervals. In addition, no product was detected in the monitoring well screened from 4 to 19 ft bgs. Soil samples were not submitted for chemical analyses from MW34-01, MW34-02 or MW34-03 since no evidence of impact was observed at these locations. Groundwater samples were collected from these locations and were analyzed for lead, VOCs, and PAHs. No groundwater constituents were detected at concentrations above the Part 201 screening criteria from these locations.

2008 Investigation: When access to the building interior could be gained, a total of 12 soil borings were advanced beneath the building to a depth of approximately 20 feet below ground surface (bgs) using the Geoprobe direct push method. Soil samples were collected from locations with the highest evidence of impacts and were analyzed for VOCs, PAHs, glycol, and metals. Detected concentrations of arsenic and selenium exceeded the Part 201 screening criteria at SB-5-08 and SB-6-08. Concentrations of iron exceeded the Part 201 screening criteria at SB-5-08. In addition, the concentrations of three VOCs (1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1-dichloroethene, and TCE) exceeded the Part 201 screening criteria at SB-7-08.

During the 2008 investigation, the highest impacts were recorded just above the water table at SB-3-08 and SB-4-08. A strong odor was observed and positive results using Sudan IV jar test were identified at these locations. Borehole water samples were collected from the borehole locations to identify potential impacts to groundwater. Benzene exceeded the Part 201 screening criteria at both locations. Naphthalene and ethylbenzene exceeded the screening criteria at SB-4-08.

Tables 1 and 2 present the soil and groundwater/borehole water analytical results from the 2007 and 2008 investigations. A summary of groundwater exceedances of Part 201 Generic Cleanup Criteria is presented on Figure 1. The locations of the soil borings and monitoring wells are presented on Figure 2.

3.0 PROPOSED INVESTIGATION

Based on the recent investigations (2007 and 2008), further groundwater delineation is required to close the releases listed on the MDEQ LUST list associated with the DUCO Stores UST area. As stated above, three metals exceeded at SB-5-08 and SB-6-08 and three VOCs were detected above the Part 201 criteria in the soil samples collected in 2008 at SB-7-08. The constituents showing exceedances in soil are not constituents associated with a gasoline release per Table 1 of Recommended Parameters for Common Petroleum Products list for LUST releases which is presented in the Analytical Parameters and Methods, Sample Handling, and Preservation for Petroleum Releases Operational Memorandum dated July 12, 1998 (Op Memo 14). Therefore, no further soil delineation is required for the LUST closure. The groundwater exceedances (benzene, ethylbenzene, and naphthalene), however, are required to be delineated to close the open LUST releases since these constituents are included in Table 1 of Op Memo 14.

Three monitoring wells (MW34-05, MW34-07, and MW34-08) will be installed to delineate the exceedances detected in the borehole water samples from SB-3-08 and SB-4-08 collected during 2008 field investigation. A fourth monitoring well, MW34-06, will be installed in the source area (former location of tanks) to

determine the impacts within the area and verify that NAPL is not present per MDEQ guidelines. The proposed monitoring well locations are presented on Figure 2.

All the utilities will be checked prior to installing the monitoring wells. The boreholes will be completed to the top of the confining clay layer (approximately 25 feet bgs). The monitoring wells will be installed straddling the water table, so that the top two feet of the ten-foot screen is above the water table. Based on previous soil borings, the presence of clay beneath the building has made identifying the location of the water table difficult, and therefore longer screens may be required. The soil borings will be screened with a PID and examined for visual and olfactory evidence of impacts. Soil lithology will be documented in accordance with modified USGS classifications. Soil samples will not be collected for laboratory analysis during this investigation.

Monitoring wells will be developed and sampled with a peristaltic pump using low-flow techniques. Groundwater samples will be collected from the four new monitoring wells and three existing monitoring wells (MW34-01, MW34-03, and MW34-04) and will be submitted for analysis. Table 3 summarizes the analyses to be conducted on the groundwater samples.

All groundwater samples will be submitted under chain-of-custody protocol to Test America in North Canton, Ohio. Final results will be analyzed by a CRA chemist for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) purposes.

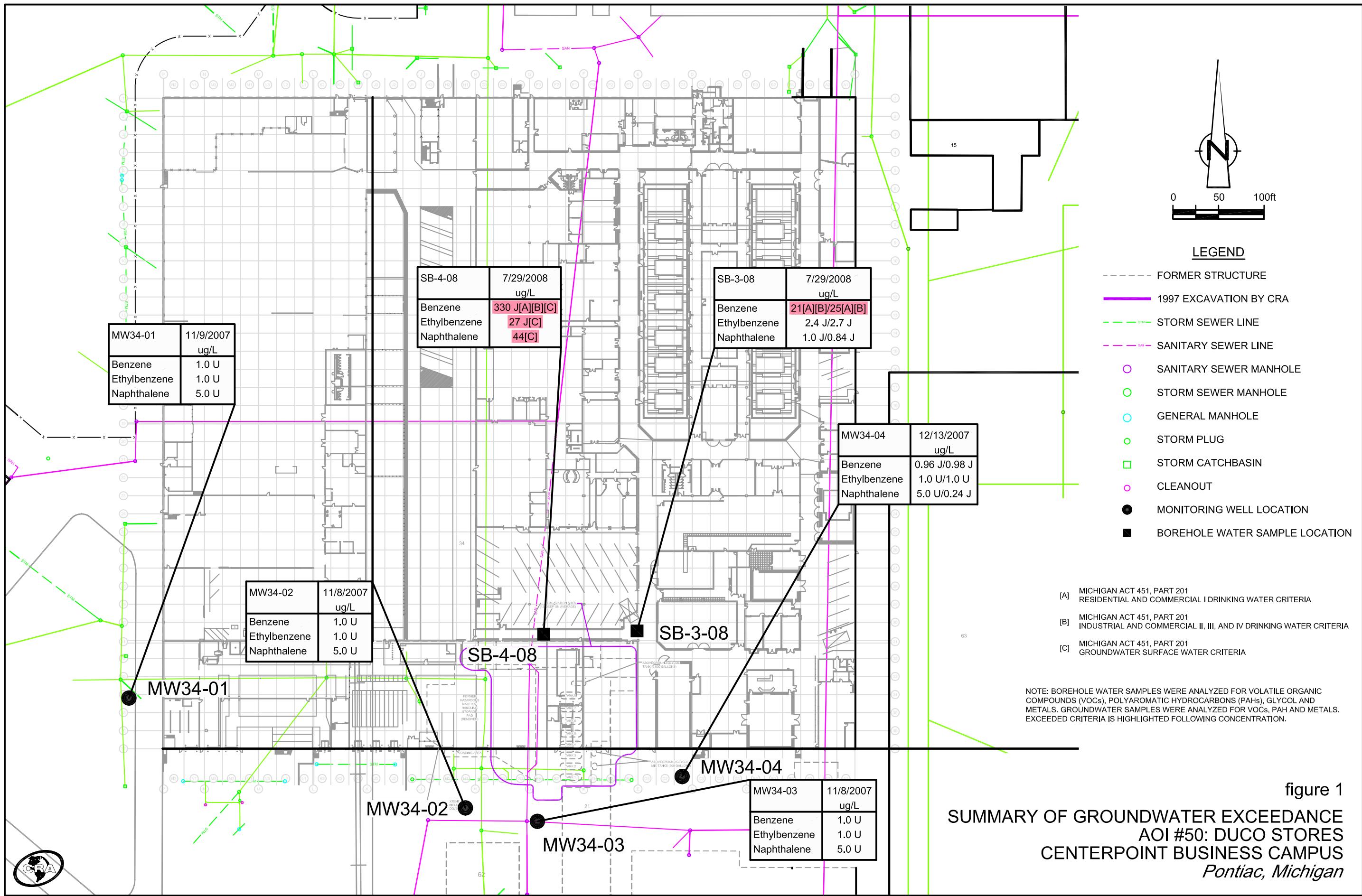
Decon fluids and soil cuttings will be containerized in 55-gallon drums and staged on Site for disposal. The locations of monitoring wells will be surveyed. This information will be used to determine the groundwater levels and to prepare the groundwater contours.

4.0 REPORT COMPLETION

The FAR will be prepared summarizing the DUCO Stores investigation activities and previous activities including excavation and thermal treatment. The FAR will be completed in accordance with the requirements of the Michigan Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, Public Act 451 of 1994, Part 213 (Part 213) and will be submitted to the MDEQ.

5.0 SCHEDULE

The field work described in this Work Plan will be completed once access to the area is approved which may require extensive coordination with the Site staff. The FAR will be submitted to MDEQ within four months of completing the field work.



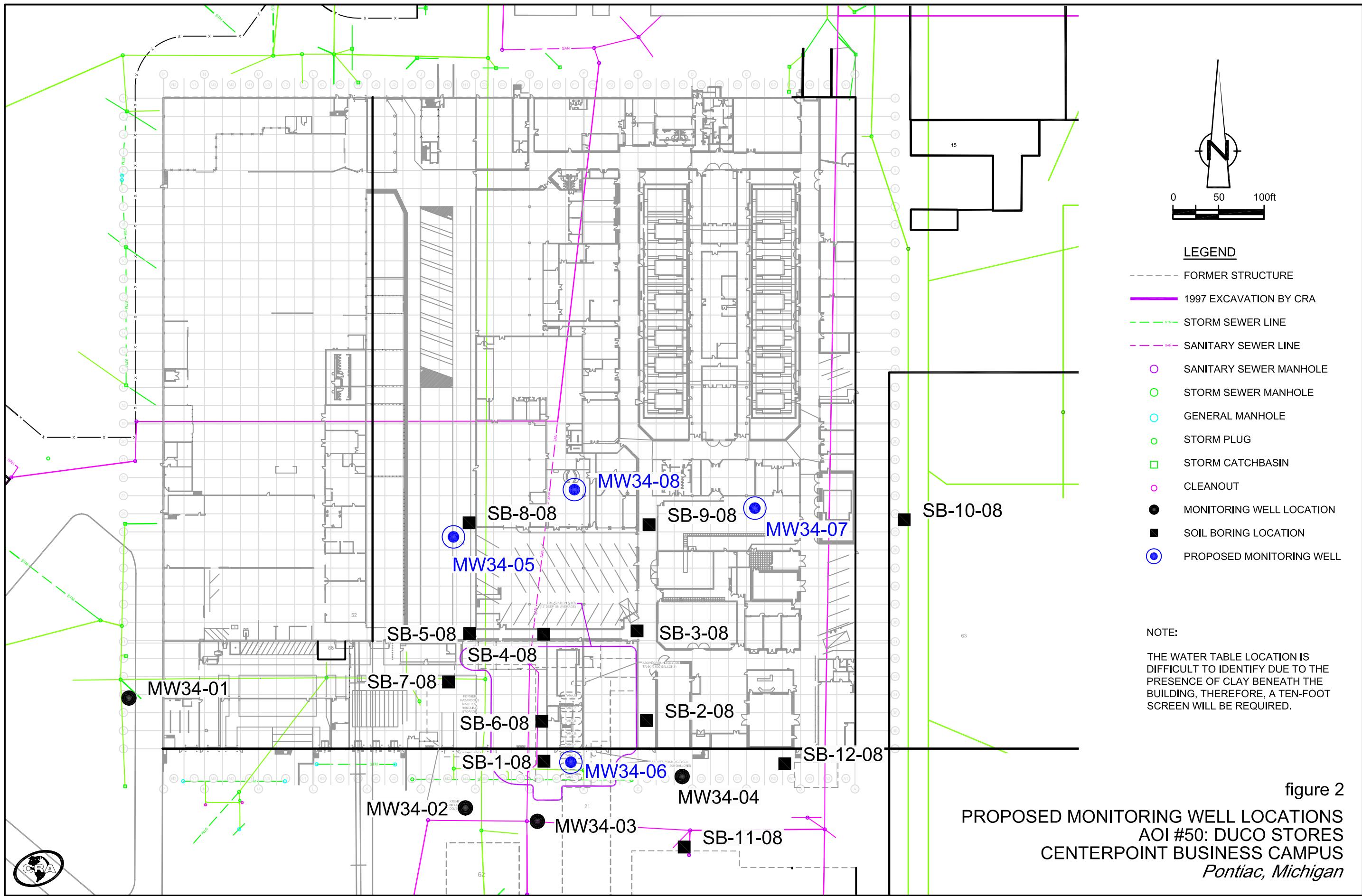


TABLE 2

GROUNDWATER AND BOREHOLE WATER ANALYTICAL RESULTS
2007 & 2008 INVESTIGATIONS
DUCO STORES UST AREA
CENTERPOINT BUSINESS CAMPUS
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Location Name	<i>Criteria^(a)</i>			MW34-01 GW-7097-110907-NRS-010	MW34-02 GW-7097-110807-NRS-009	MW34-03 GW-7097-110807-NRS-008	MW34-04 GW-7097-121307-CB-002	MW34-04 GW-7097-121307-CB-003	SB-3-08 GW-7097-072908-NRS-002	SB-3-08 GW-7097-072908-NRS-003	SB-4-08 GW-7097-072908-NRS-001	
Sample Name	RDW	IDW	GSI	11/9/2007 <i>Original</i>	11/8/2007 <i>Original</i>	11/8/2007 <i>Original</i>	12/13/2007 <i>Original</i>	12/13/2007 <i>Duplicate</i>	7/29/2008 <i>Original</i>	7/29/2008 <i>Duplicate</i>	7/29/2008 <i>Original</i>	
Isopropylbenzene	Units	a	b	c								
	ug/L	800	2300	ID	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U	4.6 J	4.6 J	38	39	17 J
Methyl acetate	ug/L				10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	10 U	170 U
Methyl cyclohexane	ug/L				1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	2.6	2.6	7.6	6.0	67
Methyl Tert Butyl Ether	ug/L	40	40	730	5.0 U	5.0 U	0.21 J	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U	83 UJ
Methylene chloride	ug/L	5	5	940	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 UJ	5.0 UJ	83 UJ
Styrene	ug/L	100	100	80	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	17 U
Tetrachloroethene	ug/L	5	5	45	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 UJ	1.0 UJ	17 UJ
Toluene	ug/L	790	790	140	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	0.88 J	1.1	7.4 J
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ug/L	100	100	1500	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	17 U
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ug/L				1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	17 U
Trichloroethene	ug/L	5	5	200	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	17 U
Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)	ug/L	2600	7300		1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 UJ	1.0 UJ	17 UJ
Trifluorotrichloroethane (Freon 113)	ug/L	170000	170000	32	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	17 U
Vinyl chloride	ug/L	2	2	15	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	17 UJ
Xylene (total)	ug/L	280	280	35	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0 U	2.0	2.0	11 J

Notes:

(1) Cleanup criteria is from Michigan Department of Environmental Quality, Act 451, Part 201.

RDW - Residential and Commercial I Drinking Water Criteria

IDW - Industrial and Commercial II, III, and IV Drinking Water Criteria

GSI - Groundwater Surface water interface Criteria

a - constituents exceeding the RDW

b - constituents exceeding the IDW

c - constituents exceeding the GSI

U- Not present at or above the associated value.

J-Estimated reporting limit.

J-Estimated concentration.

ID - Insufficient data to develop criterion

G - The GSI Criterion depends on the pH or water hardness, or both, of the receiving water.

X - The GSI Criterion shown in the generic clean up criteria tables is not protective for surface water that is used as a drinking water source.

TABLE 3
GROUNDWATER SAMPLING ANALYSIS LIST
2009 GROUNDWATER INVESTIGATION
DUCO STORES UST AREA
CENTERPOINT BUSINESS CAMPUS
PONTIAC, MICHIGAN

Well Location	Analysis ¹
MW34-01	
MW34-03	<u>Select VOCs:</u> Benzene, EDB, 1,2-dichloroethane, ethylbenzene, MTBE, Toluene, Xylenes (total),
MW34-04	1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene
MW34-05	
MW34-06	<u>Select SVOCs:</u> Acenaphthene, Acenaphthylene, Anthracene, Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene,
MW34-07	Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Benzo(g,h,i)perylene, Benzo(k)fluoranthene, Chrysene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene,
MW34-08	Fluoranthene, Fluorene, Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, 2-Methylnaphthalene, Naphthalene, and Pyrene and
	<u>Select Metals:</u> Lead (total)

Notes

EDB - 1,2-dibromoethane

MTBE - Methyl-tert-butyl-ether

VOC - Volatile Organic Compounds

SVOC - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

¹ The analysis is based on the Table 1 of Recommended Parameters for Common Petroleum Products list for the leaking underground storage tank (LUST) releases presented in Op Memo 14.