Long-Term Monitoring Plan

Former Fairfax I Site
Kansas City, Kansas

Revitalizing Auto Communities
Environmental Responses
(RACER) Trust

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1. Introduction and Objectives

GHD Services Inc. (GHD) has prepared this Long-Term Monitoring Plan (LTMP) on behalf of the Revitalizing Auto Communities Environmental Responses (RACER) Trust for the Former Fairfax I Plant Site (Site), for submittal to the Kansas Department of Health and Environment (KDHE) in accordance with the Consent Agreement and Final Order (Order) Case No. 11 E 109 BER dated November 21, 2011.

The purpose of this LTMP is to describe the objectives, sampling, analysis, and reporting procedures for the long-term groundwater monitoring activities as related to the requirements identified in the Agency Decision Statement (ADS) for the Site issued in January 2018 (KDHE, January 2018).

2. Site Description and History

2.1 Site Description

The Site is located in a heavy industrial area known as the Fairfax District in Kansas City, Kansas at 230 Kindelberger Road, Kansas as shown on Figure 1. The Site was redeveloped starting in 2013, as discussed in the Site History in the following section, and includes a 74,000-square-foot building in the southeast corner of the Site, an 841,719-square-foot building in the west half, and vacant land planned for future development in the northeast part. As part of the redevelopment, the Site address was changed from 100 Kindelberger Road to 230 Kindelberger Road. A Site Plan is provided as Figure 2.

The properties to the west and south of the Site include industrial operations, chemical companies, and manufacturing facilities. The property to the east and southeast is operated by General Motors LLC (GM LLC) as an automotive assembly plant known as the Fairfax Assembly Plant.

The Site is located on a bend in the Missouri River, with the river located north, east, and southeast of the Site. A levee is present between the Site and the Missouri River (see Figure 1).

2.2 Site History

The U.S. Government constructed the Fairfax I plant in 1940 for use by North American Aviation for military aircraft assembly during World War II. In 1945, General Motors Corporation (GMC) negotiated a lease for the plant from the U.S. Government and began assembling automobiles. During the Korean conflict in the 1950s, GMC assembled military aircraft in addition to continuing to assemble automobiles.

GMC purchased the property from the U.S. Government in 1960 and continued automobile assembly operations at the Site until the late 1980s, when production was moved to a new Fairfax II plant which was built to the southeast of the Fairfax I plant. The Fairfax I buildings were demolished by GMC in 1987 and GMC held the property vacant. The western portion of the Fairfax I property, which covered approximately 16 acres and was referred to as "Tract 2", was sold to a third party in 2008.

In 2011 following GMC's bankruptcy, the RACER Trust was created through the bankruptcy settlement to conduct, manage, and fund cleanup activities at 89 former GMC properties, including the subject Site. RACER conducted a marketing campaign to solicit interest and offers from companies with the capacity for development projects of the type and scale envisioned for the former Fairfax I property and selected NorthPoint Development.

NorthPoint Development broke ground in December 2013 for a new industrial development called the Central Industrial Park. To facilitate construction and redevelopment of the property, Northpoint, plugged and abandoned all but 11 monitoring wells in the monitoring well network with the understanding that the monitoring well network would be re-established after construction.

In 2015, construction was completed on the first building, a 74,000-square-foot manufacturing facility occupied by Inergy Automotive Systems, a global supplier of plastic fuel tank systems. In 2017, construction was completed on a second building, an 841,719-square-foot facility known as the Fairfax Logistics Center.

In late 2019 and January 2020, the monitoring well monitoring network was re-established by installing 17 monitoring wells, including an off-site clustered well set at the GM LLC Fairfax assembly plant southeast of the Site to investigate the area down-gradient of Area of Concern TMW-127 (see Section 2.4).

2.3 Geology and Hydrogeology

The Site is located in the floodplain of the Missouri River. Underlying geology typically consists of an upper layer of silty clay ranging in thickness from approximately 7 to 15 feet (ft). This silty clay is underlain by fine to medium sands to depths of 25 to 40 ft below ground surface (bgs), which grade into medium to coarse sands with some gravel and clay interbeds to depths of 60 to 80 ft bgs. This interbedded layer is underlain by medium to coarse sands and gravels to the top of the bedrock at approximately 102 to 117 ft bgs. The present Missouri River channel follows a deeper valley cut into the bedrock by the ancestral Missouri River.

Groundwater occurs beneath the Site area within the fining upward sequence of alluvial sands and gravels. Groundwater elevation is dependent on precipitation events and on the stage of the Missouri River, which is controlled by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USAEC) through a series of dams. Depth to groundwater generally ranges from 20 to 25 ft bgs but greater variation has occurred. Groundwater flow direction at the Site is variable based upon the river stage and has been observed to flow northerly toward the river and southeasterly away from the river.

2.4 Site Investigations Summary

In preparation for demolishing the Fairfax I assembly plant buildings, HDR Engineering, Inc. (HDR) performed an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for GMC between August 1987 and January 1988 which was designed to determine potential impacts to soil and groundwater (HDR, April 1988). All aboveground storage tanks (ASTs) and underground storage tanks (USTs) were removed during that time. The ESA focused on areas around the ASTs, USTs, product conveyance lines, waste and paint storage areas, process sumps, refuse burning areas, fueling stations and historical spill areas. In total, 76 soil borings were advanced and 16 monitoring wells were installed. The ESA identified impacts in the north area of the property in the vicinity of the tank farm (presently

MW-103A). The identified impacts included compounds associated with gasoline and paint thinner storage. In addition, tetrachloroethene (PCE) was discovered in this area.

GMC initiated a cleanup program in 1988 for this area, which included semiannual groundwater monitoring, groundwater plume definition, and installation of remedial systems. The remedial systems included groundwater extraction and treatment by air stripping, and soil vapor extraction and treatment by thermal oxidation design and construction. The remedial systems were shut down in 1994. Groundwater monitoring was also discontinued in 1994.

In 1998, GMC conducted a comprehensive site-wide groundwater sampling event to evaluate changes in groundwater conditions since the remedial systems and monitoring program shut down in 1994 (CRA, November 1998).

As a result of the 1998 investigation, GMC performed a source investigation for the area surrounding monitoring well MW-103A. The investigation identified soils impacted with petroleum and solvent-related compounds. The total volume of impacted soil was estimated at 3,000 cubic yards.

In March 2001, GMC entered the former Fairfax I Site into KDHE's Voluntary Cleanup and Property Redevelopment Program (VCPRP) (CRA, April 2005). A number of groundwater and soil investigations were performed by GMC under the VCPRP at various areas at the Site to characterize several sample locations and data generated in the ESA. The western portion of the Fairfax I property, referred to as "Tract 2", received a No Further Action determination through the VCPRP (KDHE, February 2007) and was sold to a third party in 2008. The confirmatory investigations were completed in stages starting in 2004 and continuing through 2009, when GMC filed for bankruptcy.

The RACER Trust was created in March 2011 by the U.S. Bankruptcy Court to clean up and position for redevelopment properties and other facilities owned by the former GMC before its 2009 bankruptcy.

On November 21, 2011, Consent Agreement and Final Order was signed between RACER and KDHE for the Site. The Order identified five known Areas of Concern (AOC) which required further characterization and/or remediation.

The five identified AOCs are:

- The area around soil boring S-8.
- The area around soil boring SB-10.
- The area around temporary monitoring well TMW-127.
- The area around monitoring well MW-103A.
- The area around temporary monitoring well TMW-130.

The general location of each AOC is shown on Figure 2. Each AOC is described in detail in the ADS. KDHE and RACER have established an approach which manages impacted groundwater on a Site-wide basis, rather than on an AOC by AOC basis.

3. Remedial Action Objectives and Goals

3.1 Remedial Action Objectives

The selected remedy for the Site includes interim measures already performed, engineering controls, institutional controls, and long-term monitoring with contingencies for future remedial actions if monitoring results indicate significant increases in contaminant concentration and/or migration of the contaminant plume.

The Remedial Action Objectives established in the Remedial Alternatives Evaluation Report relevant to long-term monitoring are:

- Provide protection of public health and the environment.
- Comply with applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.
- Provide practical, cost effective remediation.

The primary objective of the monitoring program is to provide data that can be evaluated to document that contaminated groundwater is not migrating in a way that would increase risk to human health and the environment.

3.2 Remedial Action Goals

The Remedial Action Goals for the Site are risk-based, chemical-specific Tier 2 cleanup goals published by KDHE in "Risk-Based Standards for Kansas, RSK Manual – 5th Version", October 2010 (revised September 2018). The Tier 2 cleanup goals are based upon current EPA toxicity values for the contaminants and default exposure factors, represent the concentrations at which the contaminants pose an acceptable human health risk to receptors, including sensitive groups (children or the elderly), over a lifetime.

KDHE identified two general categories of receptors for the Tier 2 risk-based values based upon the appropriate land-use designation for each site: residential and non-residential. The significant differences between the two receptor classes include exposure frequency, exposure duration, and the consideration that children are potentially exposed at residential land-use scenarios and are more sensitive to environmental contaminants. The non-residential land-use scenario is based upon industrial or commercial settings where adult workers are considered the potentially exposed receptor.

Tier 2 standards for soil for the non-residential land-use scenario are the appropriate goals for the Fairfax I Site since the property is restricted to non-residential land-use as discussed in Section 5. Tier 2 standards for groundwater for the non-residential land-use scenario are also the appropriate goals for the Fairfax I Site because installation of water wells for human consumption and/or other uses that may involve human contact are prohibited by an Environmental Use Control recorded on the property deed.

4. Field Sampling Plan

The primary objective of the field program for the long-term monitoring is to obtain groundwater samples from the monitoring wells with minimal significant alteration in water chemistry. The collected samples should represent the physical, chemical and biological characteristics of groundwater present at the Site as closely as possible.

The primary tasks for the groundwater monitoring include:

1. Hydraulic monitoring of groundwater.
2. Collection of groundwater samples for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from all monitoring wells and for petroleum hydrocarbons in selected monitoring wells.

The tasks will be performed in accordance the field procedures provided in the following subsections and in accordance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP).

Table 1 provides construction details for monitoring wells at the Site. Table 2 provides a list of analytes required for each monitoring well.

4.1 Field Procedures

4.1.1 General Condition

Before sampling, any site conditions that may affect the quality of the sample will be documented. Weather conditions must be recorded, including temperature, wind direction, and precipitation (type and intensity). Other conditions include the presence of airborne particulate such as dust from a gravel road, or the presence of an unusual odor.

The outer protective monument, well casing, and well cap will be inspected for any signs of damage. If there is evidence of damage, or if a lock is missing, this information will be recorded in the field notebook and reported to KDHE.

4.1.2 Water Level Monitoring

Prior to commencing well purging and groundwater sampling, the water level in each monitoring well will be measured for hydraulic monitoring and to determine the well volume. Typically, a complete round of water level measurements will be taken to establish groundwater conditions prior to initiating well purging or groundwater sampling activities.

A watertight cap provides an airtight seal on the casing and the water level positioned in the casing area. The cap creates a vacuum or pressurized condition in the casing section which can support or depress the water column in the well casing. This can produce an artificially high or low water level in the well casing. This effect can cause a few inches or feet of error in the static water level. Once the cap is removed, the pressure will be allowed to stabilize for about a half hour. Once the water level has stabilized (i.e., is static) the correct water level may be measured.

The following procedures shall be used with electrical water level meters to obtain water level measurements:

1. Check the proper operation of the meter by inserting the tip into water and noting if the contact is registered clearly (on some meters, the sensor is in the midpoint of the metal tips). Deionized water cannot be used for this check, as it will not conduct an electrical current.
2. Dry the tip and then slowly lower the tip into the well until contact with the water is indicated.
3. Slowly raise the tip until the light and/or buzzer just begins to deactivate. This indicates the static water level.
4. Using the thumb and index finger, grasp the tape at the reference point and note the reading to the nearest 0.01 foot (1 mm).
5. The reading should be checked twice more before removing the tape from the well. This helps confirm that the water level is static.
6. Record the water level measurement in the field book and/or water level form. Compare to previous measurements to see if significant changes [i.e., greater than 2 feet (0.6 m)] have occurred. Recheck the water level if a significant difference is measured.
7. Decontaminate the submerged end of the tape in accordance with Section 4.1.5.

4.1.3 Low-Flow Purging Procedures

Prior to sampling, each well will be purged using low flow purging (LFP) methods. LFP results in less agitation and mobilization of sediments compared to traditional sampling techniques.

A pre-cleaned stainless steel submersible pump or peristatic pump will be used for LFP, depending on the depth to water. The pump or tubing will be positioned in the well so that the pump intake is set at the mid-point of the well screen, or a minimum of 2 ft (0.6 m) above the bottom of the well or accumulated sediment level. The pump and/or tubing will be lowered very slowly through the water column to minimize mixing of the stagnant well casing water and to minimize the agitation of sediment into suspension, which would increase the purging time.

During LFP, the pumping rate will be maintained between 100 and 500 milliliters per minute (mL/min). During purging, groundwater levels will be measured to maintain a maximum 0.4 foot (0.1 m) of drawdown. The pumping rate may be gradually increased during LFP. Pumping rate increases will be dependent on the drawdown and the stabilization of field parameters discussed below. Pumping rate adjustments should occur in the first 15 minutes of purging. After this time the pumping rate should remain constant and flow rate adjustments will be avoided.

During LFP, field parameters including pH, temperature, specific conductance, oxidation-reduction potential (ORP), dissolved oxygen (DO) and turbidity will be monitored. The measurement of these field parameters will be used to evaluate if stabilization of the purged groundwater has occurred prior to the collection of groundwater samples. The field measurements will be taken and recorded at approximate 5-minute intervals.

Groundwater stabilization will be considered achieved when three consecutive readings for each of the field parameters, measured at 5-minute intervals, are within the following limits:

Parameter	Stabilization limit
pH	±0.1 pH units of the average value of the three readings
Temperature	±3 percent of the average value of the three readings
Conductivity	±0.005 milliSiemen per centimeter (mS/cm) of the average value of the three readings for conductivity <1 mS/cm or ±0.01 mS/cm of the average value of the three readings for conductivity >1 mS/cm
ORP	±10 millivolts (mV) of the average value of the three readings
DO	±10 percent of the average value of the three readings
Turbidity	Visually clear

During LFP, field parameters will measured using a flow-through cell apparatus. At the start of LFP the purge water will visually inspected for clarity prior to connecting to the flow-through cell. If the purge water is turbid, LFP will continue until the purge water is visually less turbid prior to connecting to the flow-through cell. All meters will be calibrated daily in accordance with the manufacturer's and GHD's calibration instructions, and a calibration record maintained in a standard bound field book or field form.

If the recharge to the well is insufficient to conduct LFP, the well will be pumped or bailed dry and allowed to recharge sufficiently for the collection of the groundwater sample volume.

Once the purging has been complete, GHD will collect groundwater samples from the monitoring wells directly into laboratory-supplied containers, label the sample containers with a unique sample identification, and place the containers in a laboratory-supplied cooler with ice to maintain a sample temperature no more than 4°C.

4.1.4 Groundwater Sample Collection

Once the purging has been completed, groundwater samples will be collected from the monitoring wells directly into laboratory-supplied containers, labeled with a unique sample identification, and placed in a laboratory-supplied cooler with ice to maintain a sample temperature no more than 4°C. The samples will be shipped to a KDHE-accredited laboratory following standard chain-of-custody protocols.

During sample collection using a submersible pump, the flow rate must not exceed 100 mL/min during the collection of groundwater samples for VOCs.

During VOC sample collection using a peristaltic pump for VOCs, the straw method must be used per KDHE requirements to fill the sample vials to minimize the loss of volatiles. The straw method is performed by filling the tubing by the action of the pump, disconnecting the tubing from the pump while crimping the tubing at the top, withdrawing the tubing from the well and draining the water into the sample vials from the bottom of the tubing. Reinserting the tubing into the well casing to obtain additional sample volume should be avoided because it will cause disturbance in the well casing and the tubing will pass through the stagnant water column within the casing potentially drawing some of this water into the tubing resulting in collection of an unrepresentative sample.

Groundwater samples for VOCs will be collected into laboratory-supplied 40 mL glass vials. The vials will be filled to the top until a meniscus is formed, then topped with a Teflon™ lined cap. To prevent the loss of volatiles, it is important that no air bubbles or headspace are present in the sample container. Inverting and tapping the vial will check for the presence of air bubbles. If air bubbles are present, the sample should be topped off again and resealed. This process may only be performed a maximum of twice, at which time the sample must be discarded and the sample recollected. If preservatives were present in the bottle from the laboratory, a new sample vial must be used.

Groundwater samples for petroleum hydrocarbons and naphthalene will be collected into

4.1.5 Equipment Decontamination

Equipment will be decontaminated between sampling locations and prior to leaving the Site.

Sampling equipment (e.g., pumps, bailers, water level indicators) will be cleaned as follows:

1. Wash with clean potable water and laboratory detergent, using a brush as necessary to remove particulates.
2. Rinse with tap water.
3. Rinse with deionized water.
4. Air dry for as long as possible.

4.1.6 Field Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A minimum of one duplicate sample will be collected for every 20 investigative samples, blind-labelled and submitted along with the investigative samples. In addition, one trip blank will be stored, transported and analysed with the duplicate and investigative samples per cooler.

Once laboratory analytical results are received, a project chemist will evaluate the laboratory data for quality assurance criteria which are consistent with guidance and quality control procedures established from the document titled USEPA Contract Laboratory Program in National Functional Guidelines for Superfund Organic Methods Data Review, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) 540-R-08-01, June 2008.

4.1.7 Laboratory Analysis

Groundwater Samples will be submitted to a KDHE-certified laboratory with a request for standard turn-around-time for the following

Groundwater samples will be analyzed utilizing the following analytical methods:

- Target compound list (TCL) VOCs by USEPA SW-846 Method 8260 – All samples.
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) - Low-Range Hydrocarbons (LRH) by Kansas Method KS LRH – TMW-146 and MW-207A.
- TPH - Mid-Range Hydrocarbons (MRH)/High-Range Hydrocarbons (HRH) by Kansas Method KS MRH/HRH – TMW-146 and MW-207A.
- Naphthalene by SW 846 Method 8270-SIM – TMW-146 and MW-207A.

5. Reporting and Schedule

5.1 Site Monitoring and Evaluation Reports

Within 60 days of receipt of the laboratory analytical data, a Site Monitoring Evaluation Report will be submitted to KDHE. At a minimum, the Report will include:

- a narrative description and graphic evaluation of the effectiveness of the LTM,
- laboratory analytical data including summary tables and figures,
- static water elevation measurements and top-of-casing elevations,
- a figure illustrating the site and associated monitoring wells,
- a description of any deviations from the approved sampling procedures,
- QA/QC data evaluation,
- a contour map of the water level elevation (potentiometric surface map),
- other relevant site data collected during the reporting period, and
- recommendations for modifications to the LTMP if warranted.

Groundwater monitoring and reporting will be performed on a semi-annual basis through the end of the year 2021, after which the monitoring schedule will be annual until 2024. A 5-Year Review will be performed in 2024. The purpose of a 5-Year Review is to determine whether the remedy at a site is, or upon completion will be, protective of human health and the environment.

The monitoring schedule is summarized in the following table:

Year	Monitoring Schedule
2020	Semi-annual
2021	Semi-annual
2022	Annual
2023	Annual
2024	Annual
	5-Year Review

If further monitoring is determined to be appropriate during the 5-Year Review, RACER will work with KHDE to determine an appropriate monitoring and reporting schedule. Monitoring will continue until one of the following Site conditions is met per KDHE policy # BER-RS-024, Reclassification Plan:

- Chemical of concern (COC) concentrations are below KDHE Tier 2 RSKs for a non-residential scenario at representative KDHE-approved indicator monitoring locations (e.g., source areas, and down gradient locations) over four semi-annual or annual sampling events.
- The four-point moving average of COC concentrations is below KDHE Tier 2 RSKs for a non-residential scenario for at least two years and trend analyses (based on a sufficient dataset) indicate stable or decreasing concentration trends.

A Final Site Monitoring Evaluation Report will be submitted to KDHE which documents that Site monitoring and/or corrective action implemented at the Site has satisfied the KDHE-established corrective action goals or site monitoring goals. At its discretion, RACER may submit a Reclassification Plan (RCP) to KDHE for review and approval to reclassify the site from active to resolved status (see BER Policy # BER-RS-024).

6. Contingency Plan

If the long-term groundwater monitoring indicates unstable plume conditions, a review of the Site conditions present at that time, as well as historical data, will be performed to determine the most appropriate approach for addressing the plume conditions, including additional investigation, in situ treatment in source areas, down-gradient controls, and other current or newly available technologies.

All of Which is Respectfully Submitted,

GHD

Travis Kogl

Travis Kogl, P.G.

7. References

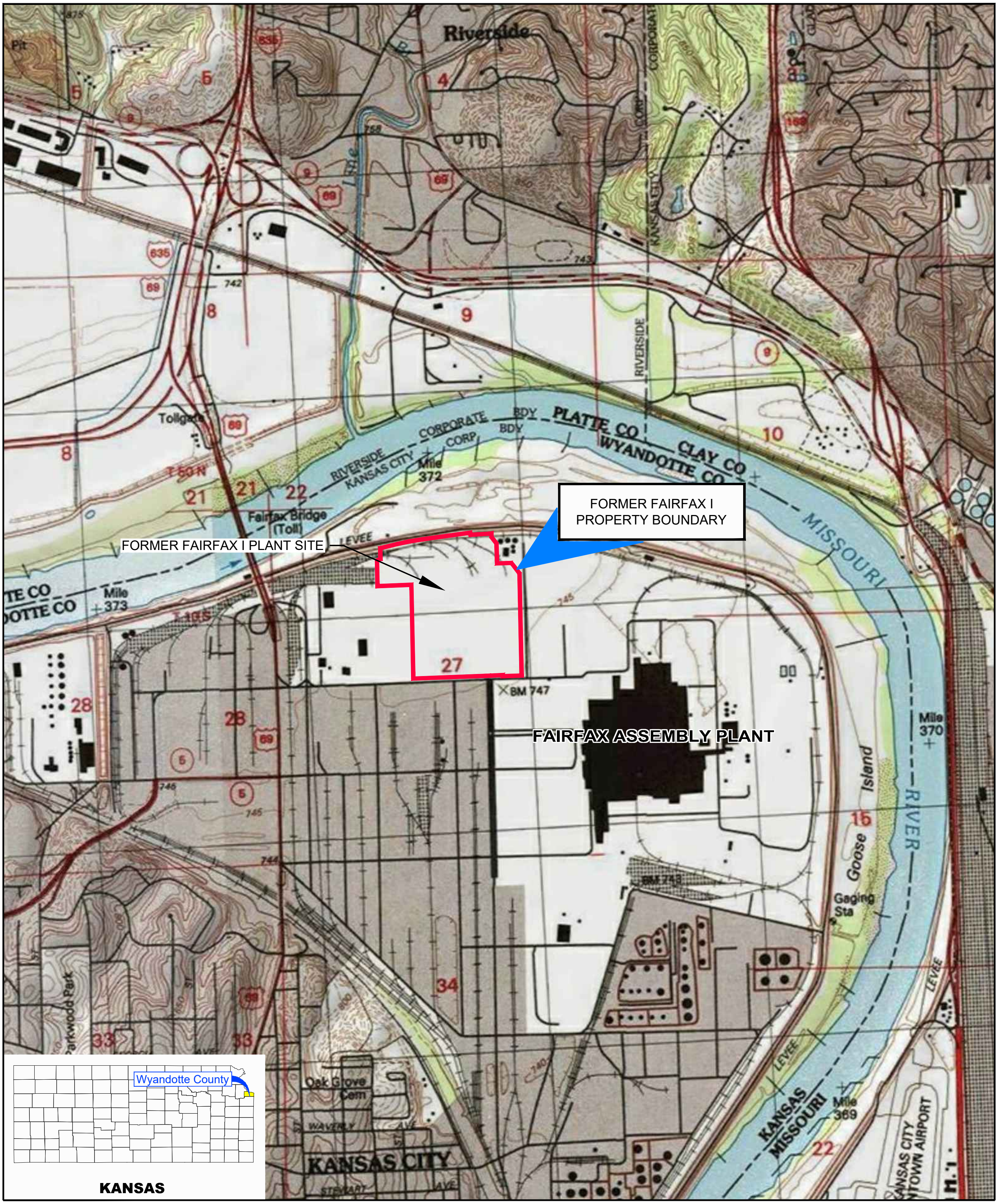
CRA, November 10, 1998. Conestoga-Rovers & Associates. Comprehensive Groundwater Sampling Report.

CRA, April 21, 2005. Conestoga-Rovers & Associates. Summary of Site Conditions - Tract 2 Former GMC Fairfax I Plant, Kansas City, Kansas.

HDR, April 28, 1988. Notification of Potential Release to the Environment C-P-C Fairfax I Plant, Kansas City, Kansas Supplemental Information – April 28, 1988

KDHE, January 2018. Kansas Department of Health and Environment. Agency Decision Statement.

Figures



Source: USGS 7.5 Minute Quad "North Kansas City and Parkville, Kansas"

Lat/Long: 39.153356° North, 94.610401° West

0 1000 2000ft

Coordinate System:
NAD 1983 (2011) StatePlane-
Kansas North (US Feet)

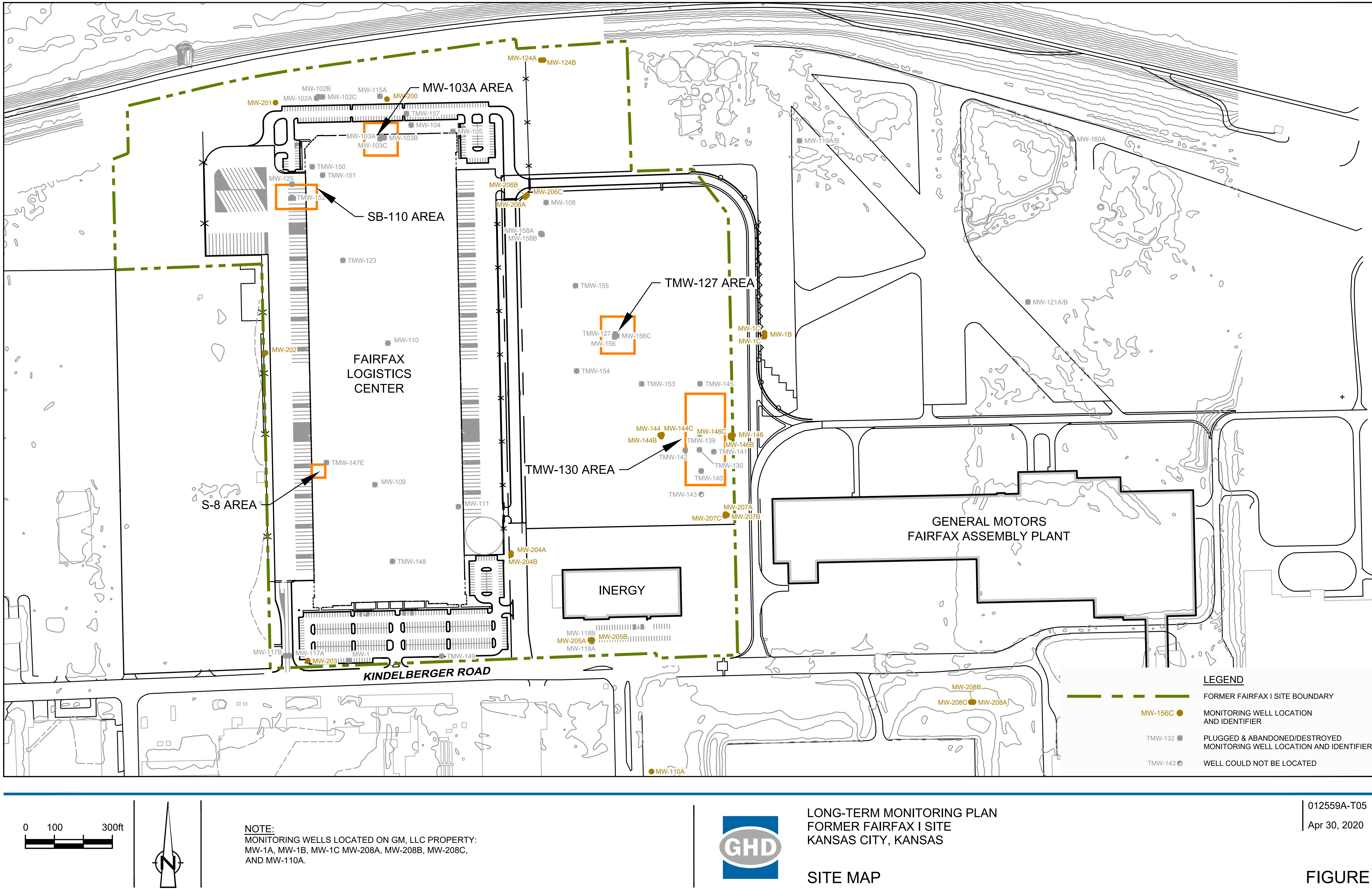
LONG-TERM MONITORING PLAN
FORMER FAIRFAX I SITE
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

012559A-T05
Apr 29, 2020

SITE LOCATION MAP

FIGURE 1

CAD File: I:\CAD\Files\01----\012559-RACER Fairfax Site\012559A-T05(035)_MW-GW\012559A-T03(035)GN-DL002_Topo.dwg



NOTE:
MONITORING WELLS LOCATED ON GM, LLC PROPERTY:
MW-1A, MW-1B, MW-1C MW-208A, MW-208B, MW-208C,
AND MW-110A.

GHD

LONG-TERM MONITORING PLAN
FORMER FAIRFAX I SITE
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

SITE MAP

012559A-T05

Apr 30, 2020

FIGURE 2

CAD File: I:\CAD\Files\01----\012559-RACER Fairfax Site\012559A-T05(035)_MW-GW\012559A-T05(035)GN-DL001.dwg

Tables

Table 1
Monitoring Well Construction Details
Former Fairfax I Site
Kansas City, Kansas

Monitoring Well	Area of Concern	Designation	Competion	Completion Date	Well Material[2]	Top (ft bgs)[3]	Bottom (ft bgs)
MW-1A	Perimeter	Shallow	Stick-up	3/27/1985	PVC	15.0	35.0
MW-1B	Perimeter	Intermediate	Stick-up	3/27/1985	PVC	65.0	85.0
MW-1C	Perimeter	Deep	Stick-up	4/1/1985	PVC	87.0	107.0
MW-110A	Off-Site	Shallow	Stick-up	--	PVC	--	--
MW-124A	NA	Shallow	Stick-up	11/10/2006	PVC	25.0	35.0
MW-124B	NA	Intermediate	Stick-up	11/10/2006	PVC	50.0	60.0
TMW-146	TMW-130	Shallow	Stick-up	10/30/2007	PVC	19.0	29.0
MW-146B	TMW-130	Intermediate	Stick-up	5/15/2013	PVC	49.7	59.7
MW-146C	TMW-130	Deep	Stick-up	5/15/2013	PVC	79.9	89.9
MW-200	MW-103A	Shallow	Flush Mount	9/12/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-201	SB-110	Shallow	Flush Mount	9/11/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-202	S-8	Shallow	Flush Mount	9/19/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-203	Perimeter	Shallow	Flush Mount	9/13/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-204A	S-8	Shallow	Flush Mount	9/12/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-204B	S-8	Intermediate	Flush Mount	9/13/2019	PVC	50.0	60.0
MW-205A	S-8, perimeter	Shallow	Flush Mount	9/18/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-205B	S-8, perimeter	Intermediate	Flush Mount	9/18/2019	PVC	50.0	60.0
MW-206A	TMW-103A, TMW-127	Shallow	Flush Mount	9/11/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-206B	TMW-103A, TMW-127	Intermediate	Flush Mount	9/16/2019	PVC	50.0	60.0
MW-206C	TMW-103A, TMW-127	Deep	Flush Mount	9/17/1919	PVC	80.0	90.0
MW-207A	TMW-127, TMW-130	Shallow	Stick-up	9/17/2019	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-207B	TMW-127, TMW-130	Intermediate	Stick-up	9/18/2019	PVC	50.0	60.0
MW-207C	TMW-127, TMW-130	Deep	Stick-up	9/19/2019	PVC	80.0	90.0
MW-208A	TMW-127, off-site	Shallow	Flush Mount	1/21/2020	PVC	17.0	27.0
MW-208B	TMW-127, off-site	Intermediate	Flush Mount	1/21/1920	PVC	50.0	60.0
MW-208C	TMW-127, off-site	Deep	Flush Mount	1/22/1920	PVC	80.0	90.0

ft AMSL - feet above mean sea level
PVC - polyvinyl chloride
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
-- information not available

Table 2
Groundwater Sample Analytes List
Former Fairfax I Site
Kansas City, Kansas

Sampling Location	VOCs	LRH	MRH/HRH	Naphthalene
MW-1A	√			
MW-1B	√			
MW-1C	√			
MW-110A	√			
MW-124A	√			
MW-124B	√			
TWM-146	√	√	√	√
MW-146B	√			
MW-146C	√			
MW-200	√			
MW-201	√			
MW-202	√			
MW-203	√			
MW-204A	√			
MW-204B	√			
MW-205A	√			
MW-205B	√			
MW-206A	√			
MW-206B	√			
MW-206C	√			
MW-207A	√	√	√	√
MW-207B	√			
MW-207C	√			
MW-208A	√			
MW-208B	√			
MW-208C	√			

Notes:

VOCs - Volatile Organic Compounds
LRH - Low Range Hydrocarbons
MRH/HRH - Mid Range Hydrocarbons/High Range Hydrocarbons

about GHD

GHD is one of the world's leading professional services companies operating in the global markets of water, energy and resources, environment, property and buildings, and transportation. We provide engineering, environmental, and construction services to private and public sector clients.

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