Waste Management Division
PO Box 95, 29 Hazen Drive
Concord, NH 03302

Type of Submittal (Check One-Most Applicable)

☐ Work Scope ☐ Reimbursement Request	☐ Remedial Action • Remedial Action Plan • Bid Plans and Specifications • Remedial Action Implementation Report ☐ Treatment System and POE O&M ☐ Activity and Use Restriction
☐ UST Facility Report ☐ AST Facility Report	
☐ Emergency/Initial Response Action ☐ Groundwater Quality Assessment	☐ Temporary Surface Water Discharge Permit
☐ Initial Site Characterization ☐ Site Investigation • Site Investigation Report • Revised Supplemental Site Investigation Report • GMZ Delineation • Source Area Investigation • Data Submittal • Annual Summary Report ☒ Brownfields Related Document ☐ Closure Documentation	☐ Groundwater Management Permit • Permit Application • Renewal Application • Deed Recordation Documentation • Abutter Notification Documentation • Release of Recordation ☐ Data Submittal ☐ Annual Summary Report

SUPPLEMENTAL PHASE II ESA WORK PLAN
Dagostino Rose Farm
Oak Street Extension
Exeter, New Hampshire
NHDES Site #201203003

Judd Newcomb

Digitally signed by Judd Newcomb
DN: cn=Judd Newcomb, o=Credere Associates, LLC, ou, email=jnewcomb@crederellc.com, c=US
Date: 2015.07.09 14:06:49 -04'00'

Prepared For:
Rockingham Planning Commission
156 Water Street
Exeter, NH 03833
Phone: (603) 778-0885
Contact: Ms. Theresa Walker

Prepared By:
CREDERE ASSOCIATES, LLC
776 Main Street
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Contact: Judd R. Newcomb, CG, PG
July 2, 2015

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
JUDD R. NEWCOMB
No. 00799
LICENSED
PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST

Recommended Risk Category (check one)

☐ 1. Immediate Human Health Risk (Impacted water supply well, etc.)	☐ 4. Surface Water Impact	☐ 7. Alternate Water Available/Low Level Groundwater Contamination (<1,000 X AGQS)
☐ 2. Potential Human Health Risk (Water supply well within 1,000' or Site within SWPA)	☐ 5. No Alternate Water Available/No Existing Wells in Area	☐ 8. No AGQS Violation/No Source Remaining
☐ 3. Free Product or Source Hazard	☐ 6. Alternate Water Available/High Level Groundwater Contamination (>1,000 X AGQS)	☐ Closure Recommended

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July 2, 2015

E. Molly Stark
Waste Management Division
29 Hazen Drive, P.O. Box 95
Concord, NH 03302-0095
Via Email: molly.stark@des.nh.gov

SUBJECT: Supplemental Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Work Plan
Dagostino Rose Farm Property, NHDES Site #201203003
Oak Street Extension, Exeter, New Hampshire

Dear Ms. Stark:

Credere Associates, LLC (Credere) has prepared this work plan for the above referenced property (the Site) to outline the proposed methodology, sample justification, and analyses to perform a Supplemental Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the Site.

An initial Preliminary Phase II ESA was completed on April 5, 2013, using funding from the Rockingham Planning Commission (RPC) Brownfields Assessment program; however, only petroleum assessment funds were available at that time. Therefore, only petroleum related recognized environmental conditions (RECs) identified in Credere's April 23, 2012, Phase I ESA were previously assessed. To complete the assessment of hazardous substance related RECs, RPC submitted an Assessment Grant Application for funding through New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services (NHDES) Brownfields Revolving Loan Fund (RLF). The subgrant was awarded and RPC has retained Credere to perform the additional assessment work. Credere has prepared the following scope of work to assess the remaining hazardous material related RECs at the Site in accordance with the recommendations of Credere's April 5, 2013, Preliminary Phase II ESA recommendations, and NHDES' May 5, 2015, Preliminary Phase II ESA review letter.

Objectives

The primary objective of this Supplemental Phase II ESA is to confirm or dismiss the remaining hazardous substance RECs from Credere's April 23, 2012, Phase I ESA. To achieve this goal, the following site-specific objectives have been established:

- To assess impacts to the Site associated with historical use as a cultivation facility where pesticides were used, as well as assess the migration of possible impacts into nearby surface water and sediment (REC #1)
- Assess the extent of previously documented subsurface arsenic and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) impacts associated with the boiler house (REC #2)

- Assess possible impacts and the extent of the coal ash and clinker dumping area (REC #3)
- Assess possible impacts and the extent of solid waste and refuse dumping in the area of the boiler house and packing house (REC #6)
- Assess possible impacts associated with the three bay garage (REC #7)
- Test the private onsite water supply and public spring for confirmatory analysis of previously detected volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (VOCs and SVOCs)

Complete a hazardous building material assessment of the Site buildings and assess possible secondary impacts associated with LBP

The NHDES review letter requests assessment of the sheds on Lot 5; however, per discussions with NHDES regarding this assessment, it was concluded the Lot 5 sheds were strictly for residential use and did not warrant assessment. Similarly, the Department's letter requested the investigation of any onsite leach fields that may have serviced the property; however, no onsite leach fields are known to be present associated with the horticultural operations. All horticultural drainage was reported to discharge to the onsite pond to the south of the greenhouses.

Sample Design

To meet these objectives, Credere proposes collection of the samples outlined in **Table 1**. **Table 1** includes a list of proposed samples, sample justification, and proposed analyses to address each REC or other environmental concern. Proposed sample locations are depicted on **Figure 1**.

Duplicates will be collected from each respective sample set at a frequency of 1 per 20 samples per Credere's Generic Brownfields Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) approved by the U.S. EPA and NHDES. Duplicate target locations are indicated on **Table 1**. Trip blanks will be included in each cooler containing VOC samples. Analytical methods will be selected such that the applicable regulatory criteria can be achieved.

Methodology

Soil Boring Advancement/Test Pit Excavation & Soil Sampling

Three (3) soil borings (CA-SB-100 through CA-SB-102) will be advanced and four (4) surface soil samples (CA-SS-100 through CA-SS-103) will also be collected to further assess potential impacts from REC #1. Soil borings will be advanced to at least 5 feet below the groundwater table, unless refusal is encountered first. Borings will be advanced using direct-push drilling methods with a Geoprobe® macrocore sampling device, or equivalent. Soil cores will be collected continuously using dedicated, disposable polyethylene liners. Macrocores will be individually logged, evidence of contamination will be noted, and soil will be field screened for total volatile organic compounds (VOCs). One additional surface soil sample will be collected from beneath the three bay garage concrete slab to assess REC #7 (CA-SS-104). Surface soil samples (0 to 0.5 feet bgs) will either be collected using the

Geoprobe® or decontaminated hand tools. During the advancement of soil borings SB-100 through SB-103, additional near surface soil samples (0.5 to 2 feet bgs) will be collected and placed on hold at the laboratory in the case that surface soil samples are found to be impacted and vertical delineation is necessary. These samples will not be analyzed if the 0 to 0.5 feet bgs samples are not impacted.

Seven (7) test pits will be excavated at the Site (CA-TP-100 through CA-TP-106) to allow for better observation and visual delineation of coal ash, clinker, and solid waste debris in the area of the boiler and packing houses (RECs #2, #3, and #6). Additional test pits may be excavated to better define the extent of these materials; however, no additional samples will be collected from any additional test pits. Soil will be removed from the excavations and placed immediately adjacent to the test pit to minimize the area impacted by possible subsurface debris and coal ash. Test pit size will be measured and the stratigraphy will be logged with specific attention to noting fill thickness and content. Photographs will be taken of notable intervals and components for documentation.

Visible asphalt and base materials, landscaping materials, and other organic detritus will be removed prior to sampling. Soil samples will be collected in accordance with **Table 1** and will be collected at the just beyond the extent of the fill materials to determine if secondary impacts have occurred (i.e. it is assumed that the fill materials have been impacted by PAHs and metals due to the nature of the material). In all soil samples, representative soil will be collected while wearing clean nitrile gloves or using decontaminated hand tools (e.g., stainless steel spoon or spade). VOC samples will be collected directly from the GeoProbe® macrocore using a dedicated soil syringe immediately after exposure to the atmosphere to prevent loss of volatiles and degradation. The remaining representative soil will be placed in a decontaminated stainless steel bowl, homogenized, and placed in laboratory provided glassware. Samples will be submitted on ice to Absolute Resource Associates (ARA) of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for analysis.

Excess soil at each location will be returned to its place of origin within the boreholes/test pits or to the surface surrounding the boreholes/test pits.

Surface Water Sampling

One (1) surface water sample (CA-SW-100) will be collected from the pond where the greenhouse sub-drain system discharges to assess REC #1. The sample will be collected by placing tubing connected to a peristaltic pump into the water column at a depth as not to disturb bottom sediment. The surface water sample will be collected prior to the sediment samples to obtain a minimally turbid surface water sample. Water will be purged to ensure the tubing is full and will be collected directly into laboratory provided containers. Samples will be submitted on ice to ARA for analysis in accordance with **Table 1**.

Sediment Sampling

Four (4) sediment samples (SED-BKG and CA-SED-100 through CA-SED-102) will be collected from the pond, stream, and wetland areas that are upstream and downstream of the

greenhouse sub-drain discharge location to assess REC #1. Samples will be collected from accessible banks of each location using hand tools (i.e., a decontaminated bulb corer) with preference to areas beneath drain pipes, etc. VOCs will be collected using a dedicated soil syringe directly from the bulb corer. Sediment will then be placed into a decontaminated stainless steel bowl, homogenized and placed in laboratory provided glassware. Samples will be submitted on ice to ARA for analysis in accordance with **Table 1**. ARA will be directed to ensure that the analytical reporting limits meet the Department's Threshold Limit Values for sediments.

Concrete Sampling

To assess whether the historical use of the three bay garage (REC #7) may have resulted in a release of PCBs to the concrete, Credere will collect one sample (CA-CC-100) of the concrete floor in accordance with the U.S. EPA Region I *Standard Operating Procedure for Sampling Porous Surfaces for PCBs*. Credere personnel will utilize an impact hammer drill, dedicated 0.5-inch masonry drill bit, and dedicated scoopula to collect a minimum of 10 grams of material from the sampling surface to 0.5-inches below the surface. The sample location will be biased to an area of the most visible or gross staining of the floor. The sample will be submitted to ARA for analysis of PCBs by EPA Method 8082 using manual Soxhlet extraction Method 3540.

Monitoring Well Installation and Groundwater Sampling

Soil borings CA-SB-100 through CA-SB-102 (REC #1) will be completed as groundwater monitoring wells CA-MW-100 through CA-MW-102, respectively. Each groundwater monitoring well will be constructed using 10 feet of 1-inch diameter 0.010-inch slotted PVC screen with at least 5 feet of screen below the depth of the water table to allow for groundwater table fluctuations and enough solid PVC riser to reach the ground surface. The well annulus will be filled with No. 2 washed silica sand, and a bentonite seal will be installed above the screen. Each well will be finished with a concrete road box.

Following installation, each newly installed monitoring well and previously installed wells' top of PVC elevation will be surveyed to an onsite benchmark, if available, or an arbitrary datum, if necessary. Depth to groundwater and non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) thickness, if present, will then be measured in all onsite wells relative to the top of well elevations to allow for the calculation of relative groundwater elevations and the determination of groundwater flow direction at the Site.

Each well will be developed by overpumping and agitation methods. The wells will be purged until a total of at least three well volumes have been removed and turbidity has been reduced to less than 10 NTUs. Credere will allow at least 14 days for the monitoring wells to equilibrate with the surrounding aquifer prior to sampling.

Credere will then sample each well using low-flow sampling methodologies or no-purge methodologies where appropriate. Wells will be purged at a stable flow rate with a peristaltic

pump to avoid drawdown of the water level. Purging will occur by one of the following methods:

1. If a stable flow rate is achieved, groundwater will be periodically monitored for temperature, pH, oxidation-reduction potential, specific conductivity, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity using a multi-parameter meter and an in-line flow-through cell until parameters have stabilized over a period of three readings, spaced at least 5 minutes apart or at a spacing to allow for a complete exchange of flow through the flow-through cell based on the flow-through cell volume and flow rate. If parameters do not stabilize within a period of 2 hours or before a maximum purge volume of 5 well volumes, samples will be collected with field note justification of attempts to achieve stabilization and data will be reviewed for evidence of bias.
2. If a stable flow rate cannot be achieved, purging will be ceased and the no-purge sampling method will be implemented. Tubing will be placed at the desired pump intake, one tubing volume will be purged, and samples will be collected. The wells will not be permitted to be pumped dry.

Groundwater samples will be collected immediately after the pump and directly into the appropriate bottleware in order of decreasing volatility. Proposed sample analysis for each respective sample is provided on **Table 1**. Groundwater samples will be stored on ice and submitted to ARA for analysis.

PCBs in Building Materials

To assess the potential presence of PCB-containing building materials, all of the owner's Site buildings will be inspected and suspect materials will be inventoried and considered for sampling. The owner's buildings include the three bay garage, abandoned house, packing house, four occupied residences, and the associated residential garage. The three mobile homes in the northern portion of the Site will not be assessed as they are tenants on the Site and not subject to the property transfer. Materials that typically contain PCBs include caulk/sealants, wall and floor paint, and mastics/adhesives that were manufactured between approximately 1930 and 1980 and are most common in, but not limited to, areas that endure high wear, weather, heat, and/or moisture such as exteriors, hallways or building entrances, heating equipment areas, other equipment rooms, locker rooms, bathrooms, or basements. Typical materials and locations where PCBs are encountered include, but are not limited to:

- exterior caulks and sealants around doors and windows or within exterior expansion joints or joints between two differing building materials
- wall paints and floor paints
- mastics beneath floor tiles

Considering the size of the Site buildings and variety of building materials that are expected to be inventoried, up to 10 suspect PCB-containing building materials (CA-PCB-1 through CA-PCB-10) that are most likely to contain PCBs will be collected for analysis to assess if any hazards are present associated with PCBs in building materials and if the building

materials are regulated as PCB bulk product waste as defined by 40 CFR 761.3. Data will be used to properly manage building materials that may contain PCBs during renovations to the Site buildings.

Lead-Based Paint Screening

Painted surfaces on all of the owner's Site buildings will be screened for the presence of lead in the form of LBP using an X-ray fluorescence (XRF) meter. Each accessible color and type of paint throughout the Site building will be screened. Paints with screening concentrations of lead exceeding 1.0 mg/cm^2 will be considered LBP.

Asbestos Sampling

An asbestos survey of suspect asbestos-containing materials (ACMs) will be conducted for all of the owner's Site buildings. All sampling of suspect ACM at the Site will be conducted by a New Hampshire Certified Asbestos Inspector and in accordance with Env-A 1800: Asbestos Management and Control rules. Three discrete bulk samples will be collected from each type of homogenous suspect ACM (up to 48 suspected ACMs have been budgeted to be sampled in triplicate for a total of up to 144 samples). Minor destructive sampling may be required, but will be determined based on the discretion of the property owner's representatives. Samples will be analyzed by EMSL Analytical, Inc. (EMSL) of South Portland, Maine, using Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) according to EPA Method 600/R-93/116.

Building Perimeter Lead Screening & Sampling

If building exterior paint is identified as LBP, soil around the perimeter of the building will be screened to assess if flaking or chipping paint has impacted Site soils. Soil will be screened in 10-foot intervals around the perimeter of the Site buildings with a focus on areas of the building with the most significant chipping paint. Soil surrounding a building will be presumed to be impacted if XRF screening results exceed 240 parts per million (ppm) (40% error range for the XRF relative to the NHDES Soil Remediation Standard (SRS) for lead of 400 milligrams per kilogram [mg/kg]). No analytical soil samples will be collected if LBP is not found on the exterior of the Site building or if soil XRF field screening results do not exceed 240 ppm.

If soil is found to be impacted by LBP chips per above, up to 20 soil samples will be collected from 10 locations (CA-SS-LBP-1 through CA-SS-LBP-10). Samples will be collected using a hand auger and will be biased to areas of highest screening results. Soil from 0 to 0.5-feet will be collected by hand auger, placed in a decontaminated stainless steel bowl, and homogenized. Soil will then be transferred to laboratory provided glassware and submitted to ARA to be analyzed for lead by EPA Method 6010C. Soil from 0.5-1-foot will be collected by the same method and placed on hold pending the results of the 0 to 0.5-foot sample. If results of the 0 to 0.5-foot sample exceed the NHDES lead SRS of 400 mg/kg, the associated 0.5 to 1-foot sample will be authorized for analysis for vertical delineation.

XRF precision will be assessed by performing precision measurements at one soil screening location. A 7 time replicate will be performed and the relative standard deviation (RSD) will be calculated (RSD = (SD/mean concentrations) x 100). RSD should not exceed 20 percent. If LBP screening results are within the instrument error range (0.6 to 1.1 mg/cm^2), the presumed LBP coated surface will be screened in triplicate at three adjoining locations on the same surface to assure similar results. If the RSD exceeds the relative percent difference, the XRF will be recalibrated and locations selected for analytical samples will be rescreened to confirm the elevated concentration. If the precision test passes, the field screening results will be considered valid and used in conjunction with laboratory results. If the precision test fails, only the soil analytical results will be relied upon for future risk assessment and/or remediation planning.

Drinking Water Sampling

Drinking water samples will be collected from the onsite private water supply and from the onsite public spring to perform confirmatory analyses for compounds previously detected.

The residential private well will be sampled by purging the water from a residence connected to the well for period of approximately 15 minutes. After purging, the faucet aerator will be removed (if applicable), flow will be reduced to laminar flow, and laboratory provided glassware will be filled.

The onsite spring is a constantly flowing water source; therefore, no purging is required. Therefore, laboratory provided containers will be filled immediately from the spring's discharge pipe. Per NHDES' request, a duplicate sample will be collected from the spring (DW-2).

Reporting

Credere will prepare an ASTM E 1903-11 and New Hampshire Code of Administrative Rules Env-Or 600 Contaminated Site Management (Env-Or 606.01[b] and Env-Or 606.03) compliant Supplemental Phase II ESA/Site Investigation report that will include summaries of the objectives, site description and background, methodologies, sample results, a conceptual site model, conclusions, and recommendations for the above work.

Credere will compare the soil analytical results to the June 2015 NHDES Table 600-2 Soil Remediation Standards (SRSs), and groundwater and drinking water analytical results to the Table 600-1 Ambient Groundwater Quality Standards (AGQSs) and the Table 2 Method 1 Groundwater Standards NH GW-2 to assess for vapor intrusion potential.

Sediment and surface water analytical results will be compared to the threshold effect concentrations (TEC) and probable effect concentrations (PEC) referenced in the NHDES' DRAFT Evaluation of Sediment Quality Guidance Document dated April 2005.

PCB sample results will be compared to the 40 CFR 761.3 definition of PCB bulk product waste (50 mg/kg). Materials that have been analyzed to contain total PCBs at a concentration

of equal to or greater than 1 mg/kg but less than 50 mg/kg are not regulated by the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) for disposal as long as they remain in use. However, if these materials are removed from use, such as through demolition, they must be disposed of at a facility that is licensed to accept this waste. Building materials which have been analyzed to contain total PCBs at a concentration of less than 1 mg/kg are unrestricted for future use and/or disposal.

Concrete sample results will be compared to the 40 CFR 761.61 definition of PCB remediation waste for high occupancy areas (i.e., unrestricted use) of 1 mg/kg due to the likely source of PCBs being a liquid spill of unknown source concentration.

Laboratory analytical results for asbestos bulk samples will be compared to the 1% limit specified in New Hampshire Statute Chapter Env-A 1800 – Asbestos Management and Control.

LBP is defined as paint with a lead concentration of 1.0 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm^2) or greater in accordance with the United States Department of Housing, Chapter 7: Lead-Based Paint Inspections, 1997 Revision (HUD Guidelines) and with the Chapter 130 – Lead Paint Poisoning Prevention and Control of New Hampshire Statues (Chapter 130).

Please let us know if there are any questions or concerns with this proposed scope of work for the Site. If you should have any questions or require clarification on any element of this work plan, please do not hesitate to contact me at (207) 828-1272, extension 16 or via e-mail at jnewcomb@crederellc.com.

Sincerely,
Credere Associates, LLC

Judd R. Newcomb

Judd Newcomb, PG, CG
Project Manager

NOTES

1. EXISTING INFORMATION SHOWN ON THIS PLAN IS APPROXIMATE AND IS BASED ON INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM THE TOWN OF EXETER PARCELS DATA LAYER AND A 2005 ORTHO PHOTO OBTAINED FROM THE NHGRANIT GIS DATABASE AND CREDERE'S SITE VISITS IN 2012 AND 2013.
2. PLEASE NOTE THAT THE PROPOSED SAMPLING LOCATIONS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED TO ASSESS THE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL RELATED RECS AND SUPPLEMENT THE PRELIMINARY PHASE II COMPLETED IN APRIL 2013, WHICH ADDRESSED PETROLEUM-RELATED RECS IDENTIFIED AT THE SITE.

LEGEND

- SOIL BORING/MONITORING WELL
- TEST PIT
- SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE
- SEDIMENT SAMPLE
- SURFACE WATER SAMPLE
- DRINK WATER WELL SAMPLE
- EXISTING MONITORING WELL
- PREVIOUS SOIL BORING
- CONCRETE SAMPLE
- FORMER 30,000-GALLON ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK (AST). LOCATION OBTAINED FROM 1943 SANBORN FIRE INSURANCE MAP.
- 275-GALLON FUEL OIL/KEROSENE ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANK (AST)
- REPORTED 100-GALLON GASOLINE UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK (UST)

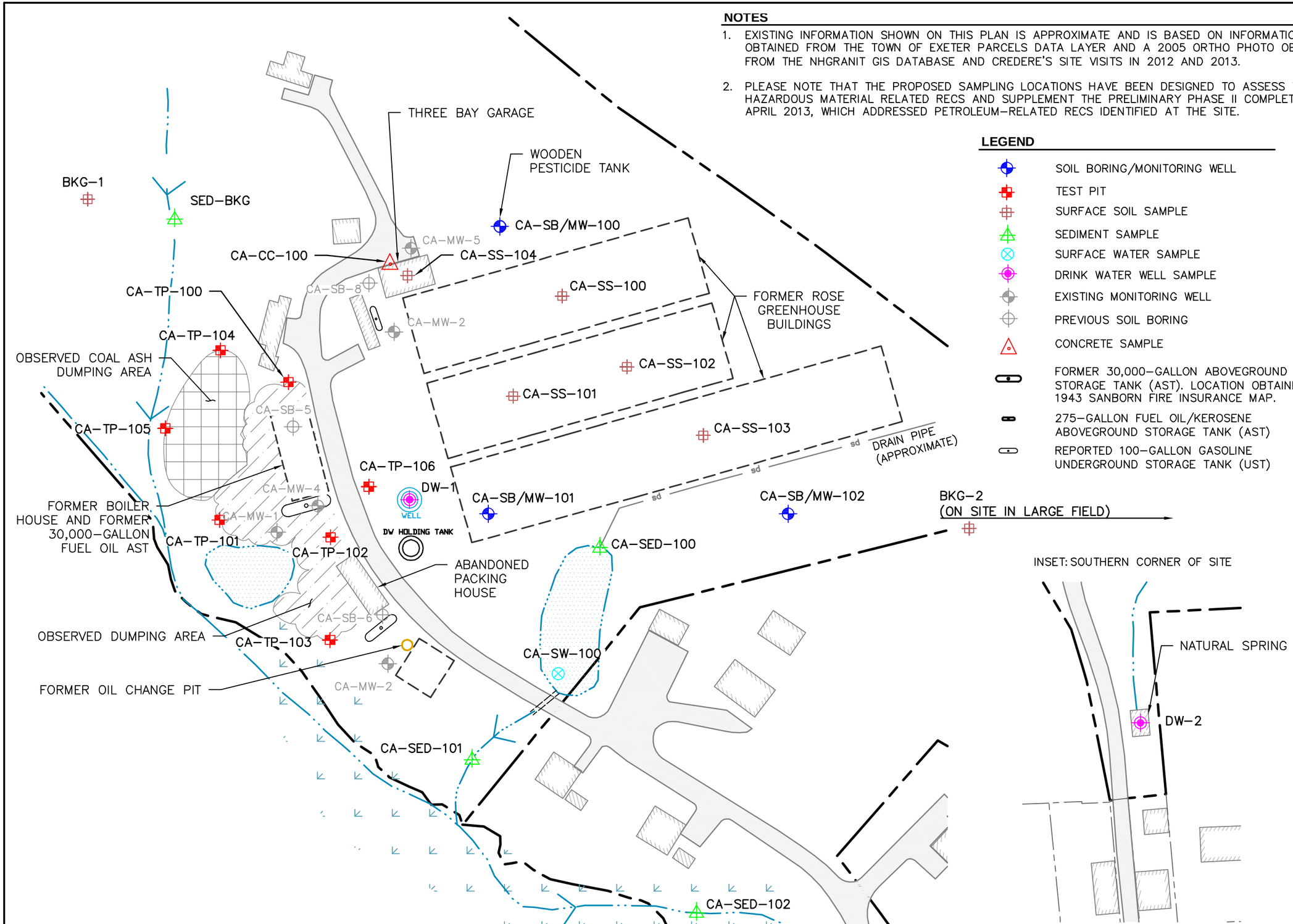

FIGURE 1
SAMPLE LOCATION PLAN

DAGOSTINO ROSE FARM PROPERTY
OAK STREET EXTENSION
EXETER, NEW HAMPSHIRE
NHDES #201203003

DRAWN BY: MTG | DATE: 7/02/2015
CHECKED BY: ASD/JRN | PROJECT: 15001275

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Table 1: Sample Summary Table
Dagostino Rose Farm Property
Oak Street Extension
Exeter, New Hampshire

REC to be assessed	Proposed Sample IDs	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Type	Sample Rationale	Analytical Method
REC #1	CA-SB-100/ CA-MW-100	0-0.5	Surface soil	To assess impacts to the Site associated with historical use as a cultivation facility where pesticides were used, as well as assess the migration of possible impacts into nearby surface water and sediment (REC #1)	VOC (EPA Method 8260C) SVOC (EPA Method 8270D) Pesticides (EPA Method 8081B) RCRA 8 Metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)
		0.5-2	Subsurface soil		
		Screened interval	Groundwater		
	CA-SB-101/ CA-MW-101	0-0.5 CA-DUP-1	Surface soil		
		0.5-2	Subsurface soil		
		Screened interval DUP-MW	Groundwater		
	CA-SB-102/ CA-MW-102	0-0.5	Surface soil		
		0.5-2	Subsurface soil		
		Screened interval	Groundwater		
	CA-SS-100	0-0.5	Surface soil		
	CA-SS-101	0-0.5	Surface soil		
	CA-SS-102	0-0.5	Surface soil		
	CA-SS-103	0-0.5	Surface soil		
	CA-SED-100	0-0.5	Sediment sample		
	CA-SED-101	0-0.5	Sediment sample		
	CA-SED-102	0-0.5	Sediment sample		
	SED-BKG	0-0.5	Sediment sample		
	CA-SW-100	NA	Surface water		VOC (EPA Method 8260C) SVOC (EPA Method 8270D) Pesticides (EPA Method 8081B) RCRA 8 Metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B) Hardness (SM2340B)

Table 1: Sample Summary Table
Dagostino Rose Farm Property
Oak Street Extension
Exeter, New Hampshire

REC to be assessed	Proposed Sample IDs	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Type	Sample Rationale	Analytical Method
REC #2, #3, and #6 (Note all waste fill materials are assumed to be impacted and will not be sampled. Samples will be collected beyond the extent of fill materials to assess for secondary impacts)	CA-TP-100	0-2, north of the extent of observed fill	Surface soil	To assess the extent of solid waste dumping and surface soil impacts to the north of the boiler house (REC#6)	VOCs (EPA Method 8260C) SVOCs (EPA Method 8270D) Pesticides (EPA Method 8081B) RCRA 8 metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)
		below fill, north of the extent of observed coal ash fill	Subsurface soil	To assess the subsurface extent of arsenic and PAH impacts in the area of the boiler house (REC #2)	
	CA-TP-101	0-2, west of the extent of observed solid waste	Surface soil	To assess the extent of solid waste dumping and surface soil impacts to the west of the boiler house (REC#6)	VOCs (EPA Method 8260C) SVOCs (EPA Method 8270D) Pesticides (EPA Method 8081B) RCRA 8 metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)
		below fill, west of the extent of observed coal ash fill	Subsurface soil	To assess the subsurface extent of arsenic and PAH impacts in the area of the boiler house (REC #2)	
	CA-TP-102	First encountered native soil below the coal ash fill	Subsurface soil	To assess the subsurface extent of arsenic and PAH impacts in the area of the boiler house (REC #2)	PAHs (EPA Method 8270D) RCRA 8 Metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)
	CA-TP-103	0-2, south of the extent of observed fill	Surface soil	To assess the extent of solid waste dumping and surface soil impacts to the southwest of the packing house (REC#6)	VOCs (EPA Method 8260C) SVOCs (EPA Method 8270D) Pesticides (EPA Method 8081B) RCRA 8 metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)
	CA-TP-104	0-2, north of the extent of observed clinker	Surface soil	To assess impacts associated with coal ash and clinker dumping west of the boiler house (REC #3)	PAHs (EPA Method 8270D) RCRA 8 Metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)
	CA-TP-105	0-2, west of the extent of observed clinker	Surface soil	To assess the extent of impacts assocaited with coal ash and clinker dumping west of the boiler house (REC #3)	PAHs (EPA Method 8270D) RCRA 8 Metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)
	CA-TP-106	0-2, east of the extent of observed fill	Surface soil	To assess the solid waste dumping and surface soil impacts between the boiler house and packing house (REC#6)	VOCs (EPA Method 8260C) SVOCs (EPA Method 8270D) Pesticides (EPA Method 8081B) RCRA 8 metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B)

Table 1: Sample Summary Table
Dagostino Rose Farm Property
Oak Street Extension
Exeter, New Hampshire

REC to be assessed	Proposed Sample IDs	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Type	Sample Rationale	Analytical Method
REC #7	CA-SS-104	2 feet of soil directly beneath concrete slab CA-DUP-2	Sub-slab surface soil	To assess for a release to the environment from the three bay garage.	VOC (EPA Method 8260C) SVOC (EPA Method 8270D) RCRA 8 metals (EPA Method 6010C & 7471B) TPH (EPA Method 8100) PCBs (EPA Method 8082A)
	CA-CC-100	0-0.5"	Concrete	To assess for the presence of PCBs in concrete due to a potential release of PCB containing oil to the garage floor	PCBs (EPA Method 8082A)
Soil Background	BKG-1	0-2	Surface soil	To assess background arsenic concentrations at the Site	RCRA 8 Metals (EPA Method 6010C)
	BKG02	0-2	Surface soil		
Building Materials	CA-PCB-1 through CA-PCB-10	NA Plus DUP-PCB-1	PCBs in building materials	To assess for the presence of PCB containing building materials in the Site building. Data will be used to properly manage building materials during Site renovation.	PCBs (EPA Method 8082A with soxhlet extraction)
	(Building ID)-1(A-C) through (Building ID)-48(A-C)	NA	Asbestos-containing bulk materials	To assess for the presence of asbestos-containing building materials in the Site building three samples will be collected from each suspect asbestos-containing material or waste (REC#2)	Polarized Light Microscopy EPA 600/R-93/116

Table 1: Sample Summary Table
Dagostino Rose Farm Property
Oak Street Extension
Exeter, New Hampshire

REC to be assessed	Proposed Sample IDs	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Type	Sample Rationale	Analytical Method
Building Materials	Screening points	NA	LBP Screening	To assess for the presence of LBP in/on Site buildings	Total lead using a handheld X-Ray fluorescence meter (field screening)
	CA-SS-LBP-1 through CA-SS-LBP-10	0-0.5 Plus DUP-LBP-1	Soil	To assess impacts to surface soil surrounding any Site buildings identified to contain LBP on the exterior	Lead (EPA Method 6010C)
		0.5-1[1]	Soil	To vertically delineate the extent of lead impacted soil in locations where surface soil was found to be impacted by LBP at concentrations exceeding the NHDES SRS (400 mg/kg)	
Drinking water	DW-1	NA	Drinking water	To perform confirmatory analysis for previously detected compounds	SVOCs (EPA Method 8270D)
	DW-2 DUP-DW	NA	Drinking water	To perform confirmatory analysis for previously detected compounds.	VOCs (EPA Method 8260C) SVOCs (EPA Method 8270D)

1 - Samples will initially be placed on hold at the laboratory. If results of the overlying 0-0.5 foot samples exceed the NHDES SRSs, the associated deeper samples will be authorized for analysis.

NA - not applicable
REC - recognized environmental condition
bgs - below ground surface
NHDES - New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services
VOC - volatile organic compounds
SVOC - semi-volatile organic compounds
PID - photoionization detector
TPH - total petroleum hydrocarbons
PAHs - polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
EPA - environmental protection agency
SRS - Soil Remediation Standard
LBP - lead-based paint
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act