THREE NOTCH GROUP

PIT STOP CHILDERSBURG - VULCAN

CAP DEVELOPMENT PLAN REPORT
(APRIL 2025 - MAY 2025)
ATTF CP-11

32183 Highway 280 South
Childersburg, Talladega Co., AL

FAC ID 23734-121-007941
UST 22-05-04

PREPARED FOR

Wilma B. Ritchey Family Trust
190 Miller Circle
Indian Springs, AL 35124

PREPARED BY

Three Notch Group
700 Southgate Drive, Suite A
Pelham, AL 35124

CERTIFICATION PAGE

"I hereby certify that, in my professional judgment, the components of this document and associated work satisfy the applicable requirements set forth in Chapter 335-6 of the ADEM Administrative Code, and are consistent with generally accepted professional consulting principles and practices. The information submitted herein, to the best of my knowledge and belief, is true accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information."

This document has been prepared based on historical site assessment data and has been prepared to address soil and groundwater contamination at the Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan site (Facility Identification Number 23734-121-007941) in Childersburg, Talladega County, Alabama. The recommended action should not be construed to apply to any other site.

Signature

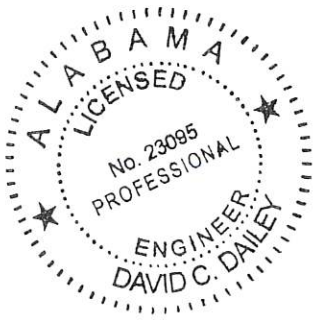
David Dailey, P.E.

Registered Engineer in the State of Alabama

Registration No. 23095

5/8/2025

Date



INTRODUCTION

The Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan facility is an active self service gasoline station and convenience store owned by the Wilma B. Ritchey Family Trust. The facility consists of a store building, two sets of pump islands under two separate canopies, and one tank hold. Currently, there are four steel Underground Storage Tanks (USTs) in the tank hold which is located in the center of the property. The four tanks, which were reportedly installed in 1977, consist of one 3,000-gallon, one 4,000-gallon, one 5,000-gallon, and one 8,000-gallon UST. The Wilma B. Ritchey Family Trust (c/o Ferris Ritchey III) is the Alabama Tank Trust Fund (ATTF) responsible party for the Pit Stop Childersburg-Vulcan site.

Three Notch Group (Three Notch) was contacted when gasoline was reported to be bubbling up from the tank hold in one of the sumps. On Sunday, May 15, 2022, Three Notch personnel arrived at the site to oversee emergency response efforts by the Childersburg Volunteer Fire Department and Pelham Hazmat team. Oil-dry and sand were placed on product that had collected on the concrete surface at the site. Storm drains and drainage ditches were blocked by absorbent booms to ensure that gasoline would not drain from the site property. Approximately 60 gallons of gasoline were recovered from the sump and returned to the UST.

To date, a Preliminary Investigation, Secondary Investigation, Additional Well Installation, Alabama Risk Based Corrective Action (ARBCA) Tier I / Tier II Evaluation, and groundwater monitoring events have been completed at the site. Currently, there are a total of twelve Type II monitoring wells and one Type III vertical delineation well at the site. In order to address the on-site dissolved hydrocarbon plume, ADEM requested that a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) be prepared for the site. The following report details the CAP as approved under CP-11.

SITE HISTORY

In response to ongoing site activities, ADEM issued a Notice of Requirement to conduct initial abatement, free product removal, and investigative and corrective actions letter on May 16, 2022. On May 18, 2022, ADEM issued a Pre-Approval of ATTF Cost Proposal CP-01 for Preliminary Investigation Activities and Secondary Plan Development. A Notice of ATTF Eligibility letter was issued by ADEM on May 20, 2022. ADEM authorized funds for emergency response under Cost Proposal CP-02 on May 22, 2022. Three Notch submitted the Initial Abatement Report on June 14, 2022.

On May 18, 2022, Three Notch mobilized personnel and equipment to the site to conduct the Preliminary Investigation activities. Four soil borings were completed, and permanent groundwater monitoring wells were constructed in each boring. Soil samples were collected from two intervals in each soil boring. Groundwater sampling was conducted on May 26, 2022, following the installation of the monitoring wells.

Based on the results of the Preliminary Investigation, Three Notch recommended that a Secondary Investigation be initiated at the site. A plan and cost proposal CP-03 for the Secondary Investigation was submitted to ADEM on September 6, 2022 and was approved in the ADEM letter dated December 28, 2022. On March 14, 2023, CDG mobilized personnel and equipment to the site to conduct the Secondary Investigation activities. Seven soil borings were completed, and permanent groundwater monitoring wells were constructed in each boring. Soil samples were collected from two intervals in each soil boring. Groundwater sampling was conducted on April 7, 2023, following the installation of the monitoring wells.

Following a review of the Secondary Investigation report, ADEM requested a groundwater monitoring plan and cost proposals to conduct quarterly groundwater monitoring at the site. In addition, the ADEM also requested cost proposals of an Alabama Risk Based Corrective Action Plan (ARBCA) evaluation and a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) evaluation.

In order to address the dissolved hydrocarbon plume, ADEM requested that a CAP Evaluation be prepared for the site. Three Notch submitted the CAP Evaluation in October 2024. In the CAP Evaluation report, Three Notch proposed to conduct periodic Mobile Enhance Multiphase Extraction (MEME) events at the site as the remedial technology of choice. In correspondence dated November 26, 2024, ADEM approved the cost proposal for a CAP Development Report that would include the use of Remediation by Natural Attenuation in junction with periodic MEME events.

PURPOSE

The general objectives of the corrective action activities for the facility are as follows:

- Ensure that the health and safety of all project personnel is maintained during remediation activities.
- Prevent hydrocarbon migration to sensitive receptors.

- Remove free product from the site subsurface if present.
- Reduce adsorbed phase petroleum hydrocarbons from soils within the vadose and saturated zone, primarily in the source area, to below Site-Specific Target Levels (SSTLs).
- Reduce dissolved petroleum hydrocarbons from groundwater to below SSTLs.
- Accomplish these objectives in a timely and cost-effective manner.

REMEDIATION RECOMMENDATION PLAN

The proposed corrective action includes:

- Performing monthly 8-hour MEME events using recovery wells RW-1 and RW-2 for groundwater and soil vapor extraction.
- Performing quarterly groundwater monitoring events to monitor the effectiveness of the MEME events and natural attenuation.

NATURAL ATTENUATION MONITORING ACTIVITIES

Following the approval of the CAP, groundwater samples will be collected quarterly from all monitoring wells. The groundwater samples will be collected from the monitoring wells using new clean plastic bailers and transferred to 40 ml glass VOA vials preserved with HCl for BTEX/MTBE/Naphthalene analysis using EPA Method 8260. All monitoring wells will also be sampled for natural attenuation parameters (DO, pH, and ORP) during the quarterly events. The natural attenuation parameters will provide information concerning the recovery of the shallow aquifer down gradient of the release area.

A summary of the scheduled sampling points is presented below:

Sample Location & Medium	Sample Frequency	Sample Parameters
MW-1 through MW-10, RW-1, RW-2, VW-1	Quarterly	BTEX/MTBE/Naphthalene (EPA 8260)
MW-1 through MW-10, RW-1, RW-2, VW-1	Quarterly	ORP, pH, DO (Field Methods)

MEME EVENTS

Three Notch recommends that monthly 8-hour duration MEME events be conducted at the site in order to reduce dissolved hydrocarbon concentrations in the source area. Each 8-hour MEME event will be conducted using a mobile system operated by Three Notch or similar. Existing recovery wells RW-1 and RW-2 will be used for groundwater and soil vapor recovery. The primary objective will be free phase, vapor recovery and PCW removal, utilizing total fluids extraction from the wells. Once COC concentrations are reduced to below the SSTLs, corrective actions will be discontinued, and re-bound monitoring will be initiated. The technical specifications for the MEME system are presented in Appendix F.

Three Notch will recommend the site for NFA status if remediation goals are met. Should the COC concentrations remain above the SSTLs after a two-year period, Three Notch will re-evaluate the corrective action plan.

PROPOSED REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Three Notch will submit reports in accordance with ADEM requirements. These reports will include the following:

Reporting of Natural Attenuation with MEME Events Effectiveness

Three Notch proposes to submit quarterly NAMR reports, which will summarize field activities and the progress of site groundwater constituent concentrations towards achieving approved corrective action levels. The following data will be included in each report: field activities performed, groundwater elevations, groundwater analytical results as compared to target levels, potentiometric surface maps, COC contour maps, and MEME data results. The reports will also include remediation effectiveness and recommendations concerning additional measures deemed necessary.

Request for Closure Evaluation of Corrective Action

This report will include data that demonstrates that remediation goals have been achieved and will request a status of No Further Action (NFA) for the site. Methods for abandonment of monitoring and recovery wells will be described.

Site Closure Report

This report will describe in detail the closure of the site and removal of all monitoring wells.

SCHEDULE OF IMPLEMENTATION

Three Notch will submit cost proposals under separate cover for CAP Implementation. The following schedule indicates the timetable for major project events to be completed as part of this corrective action plan:

Time Following CAP Approval (months)	Project Event	Project Event Length
4	First Quarter NAMR/MEME Report	4 Months
0 – 24	Quarterly groundwater monitoring, MEME events, evaluation of performance, and recommendations for further corrective action if required	2 Years
25-26	Well abandonment; completion and submittal of final report if allowable by ADEM	2 Months

APPENDICES

THREE NOTCH GROUP

TABLES

APPENDIX A

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-1**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/18/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	47.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	425.19	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
12/13/23	28.74	396.45	-	9.0
03/19/24	25.10	400.09	-	11.0
06/11/24	29.29	395.90	-	8.5
09/04/24	30.04	395.15	-	8.0
04/14/25	28.93	396.26	-	9.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
12/13/23	0.85	7.24	-24.8
03/19/24	1.49	7.42	136.2
06/11/24	2.42	7.78	-68.6
09/04/24	1.83	5.13	273.2
04/14/25	1.21	6.75	-160.1

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-1**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/18/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	47.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	425.19	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
05/26/22	0.126	0.044	<0.002	<0.001	0.002	0.046	<0.005
04/07/23	0.079	0.046	<0.002	<0.001	0.004	0.050	<0.005
12/13/23	0.006	0.004	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.004	<0.005
03/19/24	0.002	0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.005
06/11/24	0.025	0.034	<0.002	<0.001	0.004	0.038	<0.005
09/04/24	0.027	0.035	<0.002	<0.001	0.006	0.041	<0.005
04/14/25	0.050	0.031	<0.002	<0.001	0.004	0.035	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**3.18**	**0.796**	**159**	**111**	**175**	**-**	**3.18**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-2**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/18/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	19.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	424.59	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
05/26/22	17.90	406.69	-	0.5
04/07/23	16.75	407.84	-	1.0
12/13/23	DRY			
03/19/24	DRY			
06/11/24	18.54	406.05	-	-
09/04/24	DRY			
04/14/25	DRY			

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
05/26/22	-	-	-
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	DRY		
03/19/24	DRY		
06/11/24	-	-	-
09/04/24	DRY		
04/14/25	DRY		

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-2**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/18/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	19.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	424.59	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
05/26/22	0.003	0.042	0.002	<0.001	0.008	0.052	<0.005
04/07/23	0.016	0.233	0.006	0.024	0.082	0.345	0.00741
12/13/23	NOT SAMPLED - DRY						
03/19/24	NOT SAMPLED - DRY						
06/11/24	NOT SAMPLED						
09/04/24	NOT SAMPLED - DRY						
04/14/25	NOT SAMPLED - DRY						
GRP SSTLs:	**2.42**	**0.605**	**121**	**84.7**	**175**	**-**	**2.42**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-3**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/19/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	15.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	425.89	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
05/26/22	8.11	417.78	-	3.5
04/07/23	6.08	419.81	-	4.5
12/13/23	9.15	416.74	-	3.0
03/19/24	8.92	416.97	-	3.0
06/11/24	11.45	414.44	-	2.0
09/04/24	11.55	414.34	-	1.5
04/14/25	11.12	414.77	-	2.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
05/26/22	-	-	-
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	0.30	6.54	-27.6
03/19/24	0.46	7.92	-200.8
06/11/24	4.21	7.83	-196.7
06/11/24	3.10	6.36	206.8
04/14/25	0.87	7.05	-170.1

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-3**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/19/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	15.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	425.89	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
05/26/22	0.221	**6.14**	0.160	0.178	0.118	6.596	<0.100
04/07/23	0.160	**8.59**	0.063	0.420	0.378	9.451	<0.100
12/13/23	<0.050	**4.81**	<0.100	0.871	0.146	5.827	<0.250
03/19/24	0.048	**5.42**	<0.020	0.703	0.103	6.226	0.113
06/11/24	0.065	**3.92**	<0.040	0.373	0.085	4.378	<0.100
09/04/24	0.067	**5.57**	<0.040	0.605	0.127	6.302	<0.100
04/14/25	0.044	**3.21**	<0.020	0.414	0.063	3.687	<0.050
GRP SSTLs:	**3.2**	**0.801**	**160**	**112**	**175**	**-**	**3.2**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-4**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/19/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	21.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	424.45	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
05/26/22	5.42	419.03	-	7.5
04/07/23	8.79	415.66	-	6.0
12/13/23	10.55	413.90	-	5.0
03/19/24	9.48	414.97	-	5.5
06/11/24	9.57	414.88	-	5.5
09/04/24	10.22	414.23	-	5.5
04/14/25	17.91	406.54	-	1.5

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
05/26/22	-	-	-
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	1.16	6.01	100.2
03/19/24	1.64	6.96	158.4
06/11/24	4.59	6.35	-11.0
09/04/24	3.71	4.49	310.7
04/14/25	1.01	6.99	-122.5

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-4**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/19/22	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	21.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	424.45	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
05/26/22	<0.001	0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.005
04/07/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
12/13/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
03/19/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
06/11/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
09/04/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
04/14/25	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**2.26**	**0.565**	**113**	**79.1**	**175**	**-**	**2.26**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-5**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.25	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
04/07/23	10.82	419.43	-	9.0
12/13/23	14.65	415.60	-	7.5
03/19/24	8.25	422.00	-	10.5
06/11/24	12.26	417.99	-	8.5
09/04/24	12.74	417.51	-	8.5
04/14/25	11.31	418.94	-	9.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	1.20	6.23	85.5
03/19/24	2.17	7.13	154.1
06/11/24	2.26	6.36	-17.8
09/04/24	1.99	4.71	301.2
04/14/25	1.89	6.82	-72.5

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-5**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.25	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
04/07/23	0.001	0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.005
12/13/23	<0.001	0.005	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.005	<0.005
03/19/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
06/11/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
09/04/24	0.001	0.002	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.002	<0.005
04/14/25	<0.001	0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	0.001	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**1.83**	**0.457**	**91.4**	**64**	**175**	**-**	**1.83**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-6**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	29.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.35	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
04/07/23	13.14	417.21	-	8.0
12/13/23	17.35	413.00	-	6.0
03/19/24	14.49	415.86	-	7.0
06/11/24	14.04	416.31	-	7.5
09/04/24	26.47	403.88	-	1.5
04/14/25	26.32	404.03	-	1.5

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	1.14	6.20	99.1
03/19/24	1.49	7.01	159.9
06/11/24	2.72	6.84	-23.6
09/04/24	4.71	5.36	266.4
04/14/25	2.31	5.98	89.5

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-6**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	29.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.35	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
04/07/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
12/13/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
03/19/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
06/11/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
09/04/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
04/14/25	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**1.51**	**0.378**	**75.7**	**53**	**175**	**-**	**1.51**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-7**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.70	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
04/07/23	23.60	407.10	-	3.0
12/13/23	27.32	403.38	-	1.5
03/19/24	23.50	407.20	-	3.0
06/11/24	24.85	405.85	-	2.5
09/04/24	26.81	403.89	-	1.5
04/14/25	27.51	403.19	-	1.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	1.12	6.28	88.9
03/19/24	1.85	7.28	157.8
06/11/24	2.02	7.07	-48.1
09/04/24	4.87	5.28	266.7
04/14/25	2.62	6.09	72.8

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-7**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.70	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
04/07/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
12/13/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
03/19/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
06/11/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
09/04/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
04/14/25	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**1.87**	**0.468**	**93.7**	**65.6**	**175**	**-**	**1.87**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-8**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.95	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
04/07/23	27.02	403.93	-	1.5
12/13/23	DRY			
03/19/24	29.30	401.65	-	0.5
06/11/24	29.94	401.01	-	-
09/04/24	29.86	401.09	-	0.5
04/14/25	29.51	401.44	-	0.5

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	DRY		
03/19/24	1.64	7.10	151.0
06/11/24	-	-	-
09/04/24	4.35	4.91	298.2
04/14/25	1.89	6.21	-121.6

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-8**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.95	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
04/07/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
12/13/23	NOT SAMPLED - DRY						
03/19/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
06/11/24	NOT SAMPLED						
09/04/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
04/14/25	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**1.51**	**0.378**	**75.7**	**53**	**175**	**-**	**1.51**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-9**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	429.52	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
04/07/23	18.71	410.81	-	5.5
12/13/23	27.36	402.16	-	1.5
03/19/24	20.58	408.94	-	4.5
06/11/24	24.31	405.21	-	2.5
09/04/24	25.57	403.95	-	2.0
04/14/25	28.37	401.15	-	1.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	0.88	5.95	107.6
03/19/24	1.57	7.13	172.5
06/11/24	3.69	7.31	-52.9
09/04/24	4.81	4.70	300.4
04/14/25	2.31	6.21	-102.3

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-9**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	429.52	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
04/07/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
12/13/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
03/19/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
06/11/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
09/04/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
04/14/25	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**1.21**	**0.301**	**60.3**	**42.2**	**175**	**-**	**1.21**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-10**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	429.14	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
04/07/23	17.92	411.22	-	6.0
12/13/23	26.89	402.25	-	1.5
03/19/24	20.41	408.73	-	5.0
06/11/24	23.92	405.22	-	3.0
09/04/24	25.13	404.01	-	2.5
04/14/25	19.63	409.51	-	5.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	0.99	6.13	94.8
03/19/24	2.08	6.98	168.5
06/11/24	2.94	7.13	-46.7
09/04/24	6.54	5.30	276.5
04/14/25	2.62	7.15	-64.8

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**MW-10**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	30.5	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	10	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	429.14	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
04/07/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
12/13/23	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
03/19/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
06/11/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
09/04/24	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
04/14/25	<0.001	<0.001	<0.002	<0.001	<0.001	BDL	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**1.23**	**0.308**	**61.6**	**43.1**	**175**	**-**	**1.23**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**RW-1**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/13/24	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	25.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.64	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 4

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
06/11/24	22.96	407.68	-	4.0
09/04/24	21.24	409.40	-	7.5
04/14/25	14.71	415.93	-	5.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
06/11/24	4.45	7.59	-143.3
09/04/24	2.14	6.18	224.3
04/14/25	1.89	6.52	-85.1

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**RW-1**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/13/24	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	25.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.64	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 4

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
06/11/24	0.130	**1.58**	<0.020	0.404	<0.010	1.984	0.059
09/04/24	0.040	0.111	0.003	0.015	0.158	0.287	<0.005
04/14/25	0.037	**1.99**	<0.020	0.563	0.038	2.591	0.579
GRP SSTLs:	**3.04**	**0.759**	**152**	**106**	**175**	**-**	**3.04**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**RW-2**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/13/24	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	20.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.36	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	II 4

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
06/11/24	17.52	412.84	-	-
04/14/25	DRY			

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
06/11/24	-	-	-
04/14/25	DRY		

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**RW-2**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	05/13/24	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	20.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	15	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.36	WELL TYPE: II DIAMETER (IN): 4

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
06/11/24	NOT SAMPLED						
09/04/24	NOT SAMPLED						
04/14/25	NOT SAMPLED - DRY						
GRP SSTLs:	**3.2**	**0.801**	**160**	**112**	**175**	**-**	**3.2**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**VW-1**		
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	57.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	5	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.56	WELL TYPE: DIAMETER (IN):	III 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

POTENTIOMETRIC ELEVATION SUMMARY

MEASUREMENT DATE	DEPTH TO WATER (FT BTOC)	ELEVATION (FT ABOVE MSL)	FREE PRODUCT THICKNESS (FT)	PCW GALLONS REMOVED
04/07/23	28.30	402.26	-	14.0
12/13/23	32.84	397.72	-	11.5
03/19/24	28.60	401.96	-	13.5
06/11/24	31.08	399.48	-	12.5
09/04/24	32.21	398.35	-	12.0
04/14/25	28.32	402.24	-	14.0

INTRINSIC GROUNDWATER DATA SUMMARY

SAMPLE DATE	DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/L)	pH	REDOX POTENTIAL (mV)
04/07/23	-	-	-
12/13/23	0.73	6.02	71.3
03/19/24	1.19	9.56	46.4
06/11/24	1.40	7.68	-165.1
09/04/24	2.24	6.23	218.7
04/14/25	1.01	7.31	32.6

Monitoring Point Data Summary Table

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan			UST NUMBER:	22-05-04	WELL ID:	**VW-1**	
INSTALLATION DATE:	03/14/23	WELL DEPTH (FT BTOC):	57.0	SCREEN LENGTH (FT):	5	CASING ELEV (FT ABOVE MSL):	430.56	WELL TYPE: III DIAMETER (IN): 2

Notes: BTOC (Below Top of Casing); MSL (Mean Sea Level); BDL (Below Detection Limit); CA (Corrective Action)

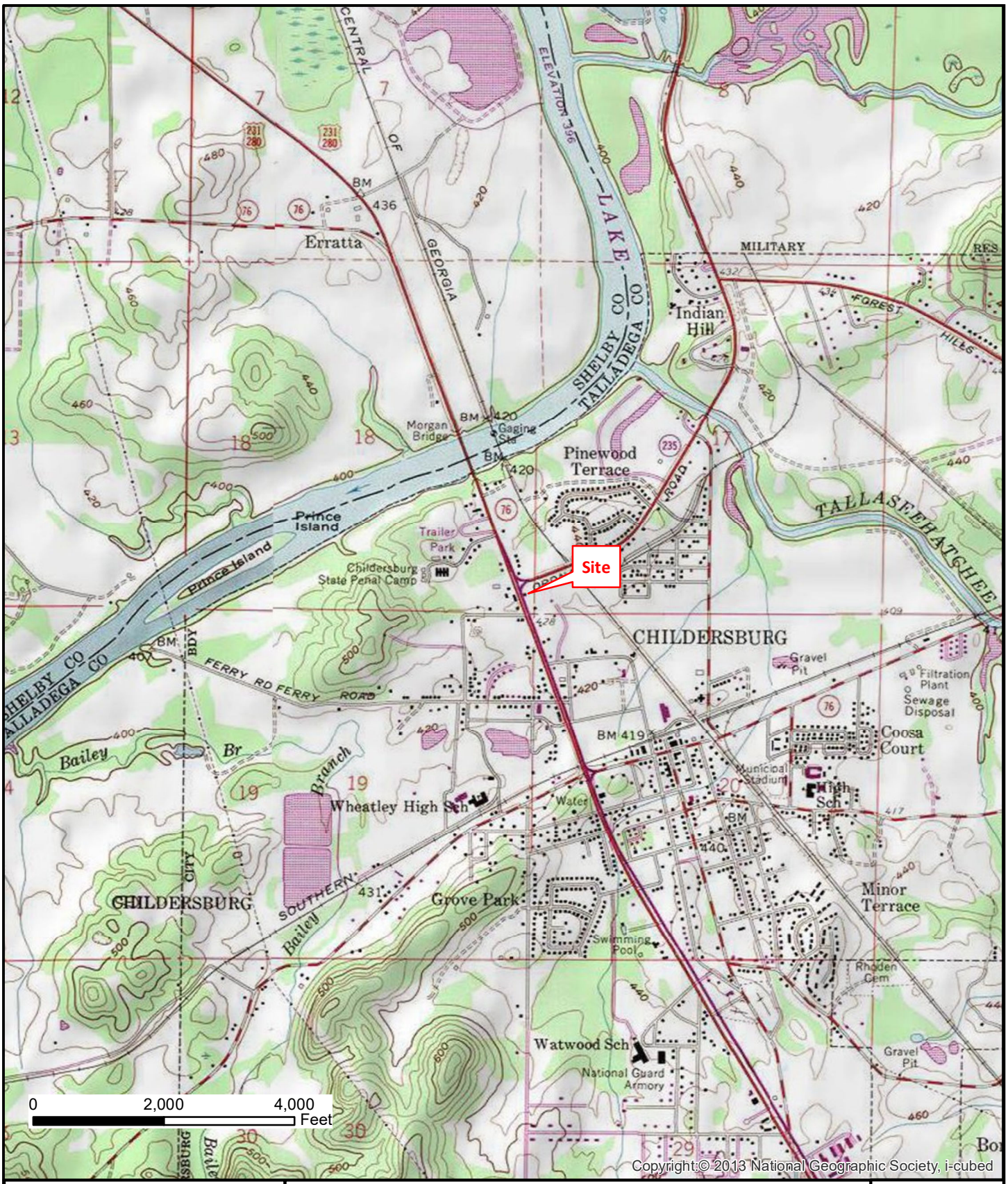
GROUNDWATER ANALYTICAL SUMMARY (mg/L)

SAMPLE DATE	MTBE	BENZENE	TOLUENE	ETHYLBENZENE	TOTAL XYLENES	TOTAL BTEX	NAPHTHALENE
04/07/23	0.025	0.504	<0.020	0.083	0.501	1.088	0.0208
12/13/23	0.072	0.460	0.011	0.054	0.343	0.868	0.010
03/19/24	0.004	0.297	0.006	0.001	0.010	0.314	<0.005
06/11/24	0.025	0.117	0.004	0.010	0.144	0.275	<0.005
09/04/24	0.030	0.091	0.003	0.011	0.142	0.247	<0.005
04/14/25	0.019	0.090	0.003	0.007	0.075	0.175	<0.005
GRP SSTLs:	**3.12**	**0.781**	**156**	**109**	**175**	**-**	**3.12**
Inhalation SSTLs:	**48000**	**371**	**526**	**169**	**175**	**-**	**31**

THREE NOTCH GROUP

FIGURES

APPENDIX B



CDG

Site Location USGS Topographic Map

Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan
32183 Highway 280 S.
Childersburg, Talladega County, AL

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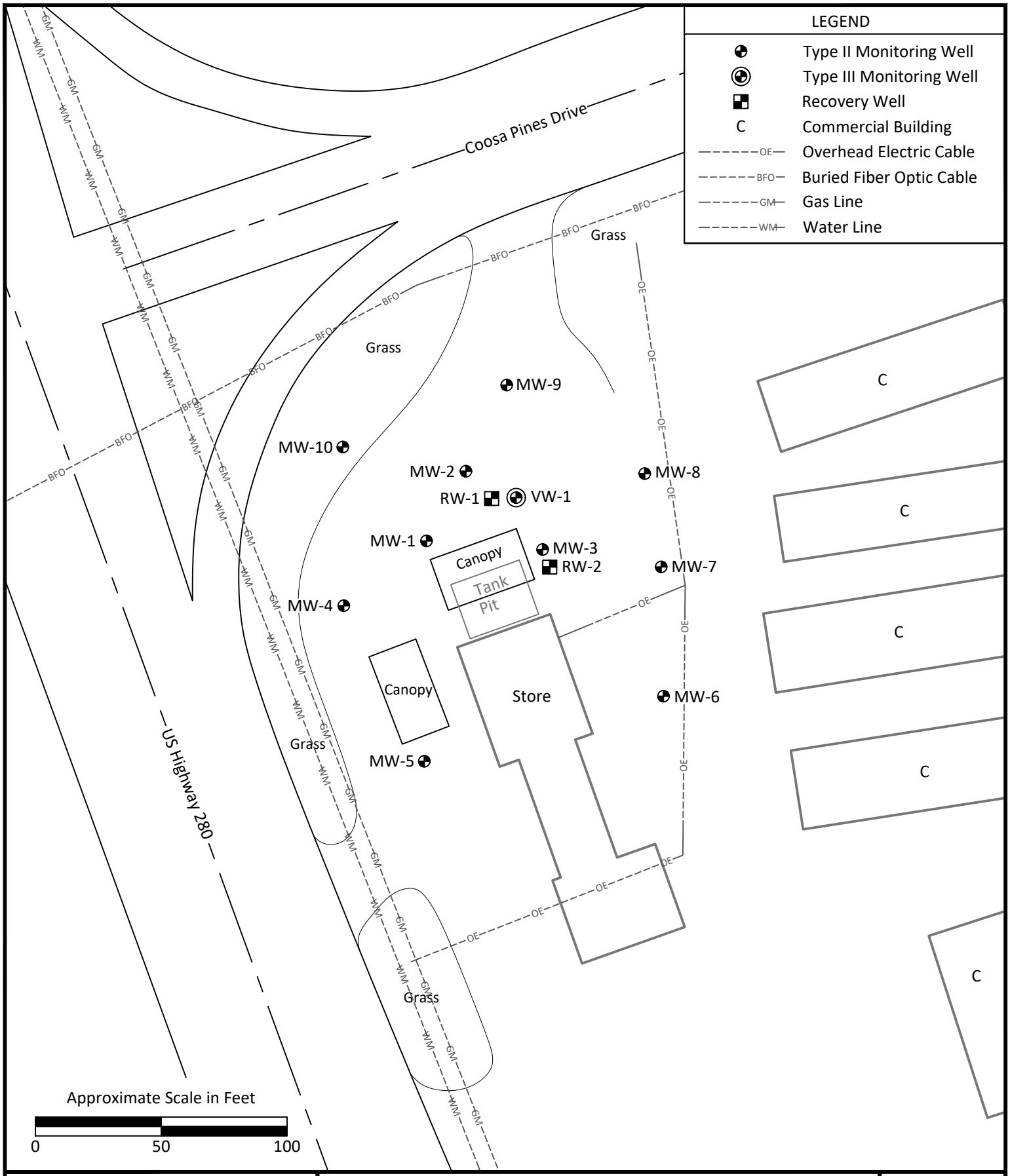
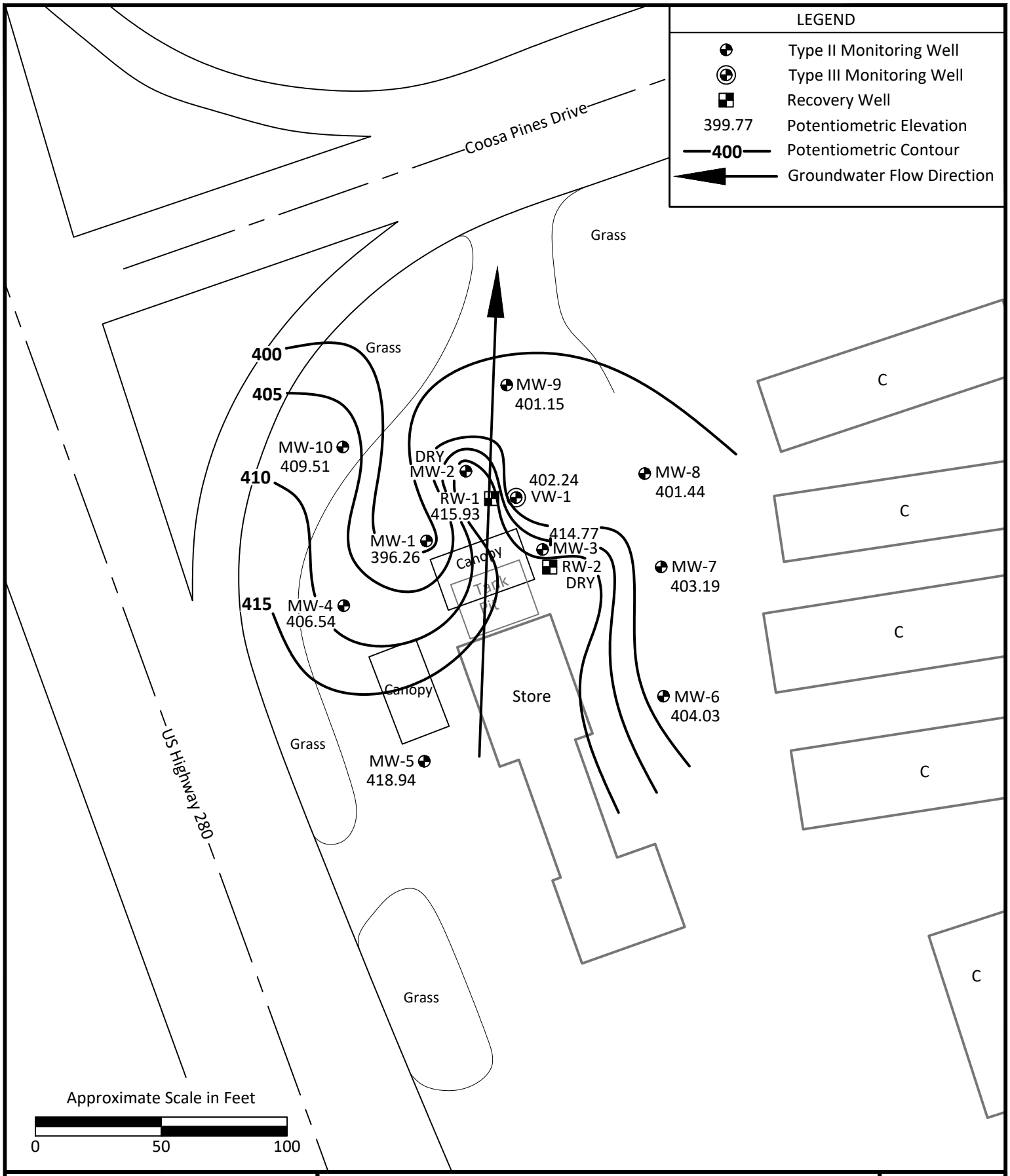


CDG

Site Map with Utility and Well Locations

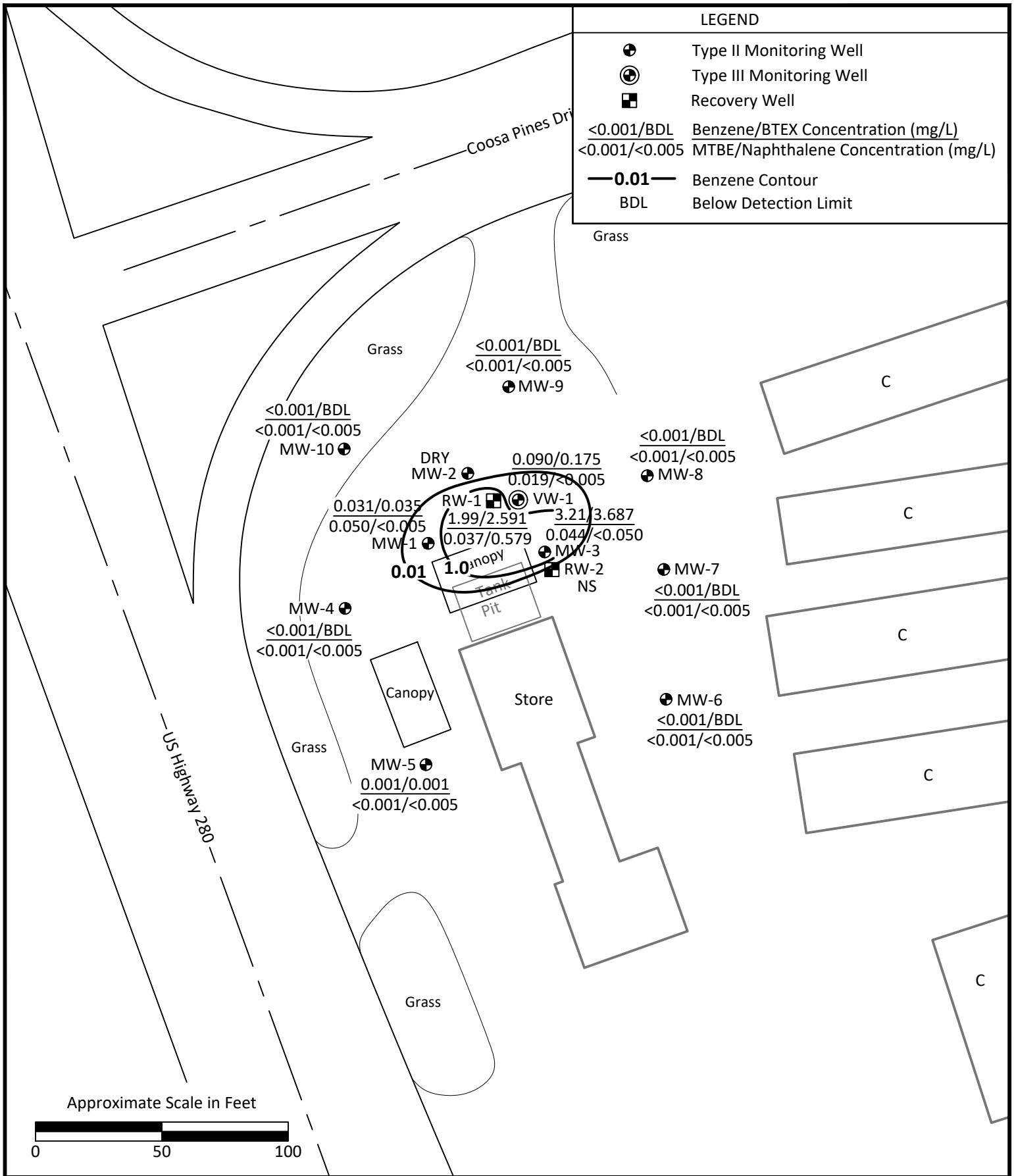
Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan
32183 Highway 280 S.
Childersburg, Talladega County, AL



THREE NOTCH GROUP

Potentiometric Surface Map
April 14, 2025

Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan
32183 Highway 280 S.
Childersburg, Talladega County, AL



THREE NOTCH GROUP

Groundwater Analytical and Benzene Contour Map
April 14, 2025

Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan
32183 Highway 280 S.
Childersburg, Talladega County, AL

THREE NOTCH GROUP

SITE HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

APPENDIX C

Site Health and Safety Plan

Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan
Childersburg, Talladega County, Alabama
ADEM Facility ID# 23734-121-007941
ADEM Incident No. UST22-05-04

Prepared For:
Wilma B. Ritchey Family Trust
190 Miller Circle
Indian Springs, AL 35124

Prepared By:
Three Notch Group
700 Southgate Dr., Suite A
Pelham, Alabama 35124

Table of Contents

Page No.

1.0 Introduction

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared specifically for corrective action activities to be conducted by Three Notch Group (Three Notch) for the Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan site located in Childersburg, Talladega County, Alabama. These activities include all fieldwork necessary to conduct soil and groundwater remediation of petroleum hydrocarbons at the site.

2.0 Purpose

This HASP describes the preventative measures, person protection, and safety procedures to be followed by Three Notch personnel and subcontractors during all field activities. The HASP has been prepared in accordance with and meets the requirements of the Occupation Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) General Safety Standards for industry under 29 CFR 1910 and construction under 29 CFR 1926, the joint NIOSH/OSHA/USCG/EPA, *Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities*, dated October 1985, and NFPA Safety Guidelines. Should any unexpected conditions arise, the HASP will be amended to accommodate site specific conditions.

3.0 Key Personnel and Responsibilities

All Three Notch personnel have received an initial 40-hour HAZWOPER certification, which is updated annually through an 8-hour refresher course. This training course meets the requirements of the OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 standards. Three Notch personnel assigned to the project include:

NAME	TITLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
David Dailey	Professional Engineer/ Corporate HSO	Overall management of entire project from beginning to completion. Responsible for preparation and implementation of the HASP and reporting of all hazard incidents to appropriate enforcement agencies. Coordinates and oversees all field activities.
Chad Elliott	Environmental Scientist/ Site HSO/ Project Manager	Performs all field activities and is responsible for recognizing site hazards and reporting hazard incidents to Corporate HSO.

4.0 Scope of Work

Work to be performed may include installation and excavation activities.

4.1 Installation Activities

Installation activities generally involve preparing the site for installation activities and also the construction of the MPVE unit onsite. More specifically this will include:

- Preparing the site for work to be performed
- Saw-cutting concrete surface, excavating, and installing well vaults
- Installing polyvinyl chloride (PVC) extraction piping and subsurface utility lines
- Installing piping connections from extraction piping to wellhead
- Overseeing placing and leveling of remediation system
- Completing all piping connections from extraction and utility lines to remediation unit
- Completing all electrical connections
- Installing concrete block security fence
- Inspecting rotation on all electric motors
- Inspecting PVC piping, extraction lines, treatment system, and associated connections for leaks at start up

4.2 Operation and Maintenance Activities

Subsequent to the construction and installation of the MPVE unit, the unit must periodically undergo inspections or maintenance. Three Notch field personnel will inspect the unit on a weekly basis, taking certain instrument readings necessary to determine the progress of the remediation being performed at that particular site. Maintenance of the unit is performed on an as needed basis. The following applies to operation and maintenance activities associated with the MPVE unit:

- Inspecting proper working condition of telemetry system
- Lubricating motors
- Inspecting piping for leaks
- Inspecting belts on Liquid Ring Vacuum Pump (LRVP) system
- Periodic cleaning of equipment and components
- Periodic inspections of electrical connections
- Measuring induced vacuum in on site monitoring wells
- Removing silt and sludge buildup from knockout pot air stripper, filtration system and other system components
- Measuring air flow from MPVE unit
- Measuring liquid levels in wells

- Sampling effluent for discharge parameters
- Measuring volume of liquids removed and discharged

5.0 Chemical Hazards

When conducting the aforementioned corrective action activities, the primary chemicals of concern are gasoline.

5.1 Gasoline and Diesel

Gasoline and diesel are substances to be potentially encountered in the soil and groundwater at the site. Gasoline components include benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX). Diesel components may include anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene.

5.2 Hazard Identification

During the corrective action activities, many hazards or potential hazards may be encountered when dealing with gasoline or diesel. This section serves as a guideline in recognizing hazards associated with these chemicals that exist or may potentially arise during field activities. Recognition is the first step in eliminating exposure to these hazards.

Occasionally methyl-tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) is encountered. MTBE has been used since 1979 as an oxygenate to gasoline in order to decrease carbon monoxide production in cars, particularly older model cars; however, MTBE has been determined to be a potential carcinogen. MTBE has low taste and odor thresholds, which can make a water supply non-potable even at low concentrations.

Exposure to MTBE will only be seen through exposure to gasoline containing MTBE and the effects of gasoline containing MTBE are relatively similar to gasoline not containing MTBE. The following are hazards associated with exposure to gasoline:

- Contact may irritate or burn the skin and eyes and absorption through the skin may be poisonous
- Vapors may be poisonous if inhaled and are irritating to the respiratory tract
- Vapors are an explosion hazard and my travel to a source of ignition and produce flashback
- A gasoline fire may produce irritating and poisonous gases
- Gasoline and diesel are flammable/combustible materials that may be ignited by heat, sparks, or flames, and a gasoline container may explode when exposed to heat or fire

The primary hazard associated with exposure to gasoline is the inhalation of vapors. The Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) are presented in Attachment A.

5.3 Hazard Prevention

Preventing exposure to chemical hazards generally requires the use of personal protective equipment (PPE). Level D equipment will provide the protection necessary to prevent exposure to these hazards. Level D equipment is discussed further in Section 10.1, Personal Protective Equipment.

5.4 Symptoms and First Aid Procedures

Many of the constituents found in gasoline and diesel act as central nervous system (CNS) depressants. The following table includes first aid measures for CNS depressants, which affect a person through inhalation (breathing), dermal (skin), or ingestion (mouth) exposure. In addition, the eye can be very sensitive to exposure to chemicals and is therefore included in the following table:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Inhalation	Dizziness, nausea, lack of coordination, headache, irregular and rapid breathing, weakness, loss of consciousness, coma	Bring victim to fresh air. Rinse eyes or throat with plenty of water, if irritated. If symptoms are severe (victim vomits, is very dizzy or groggy, etc.), evacuate to hospital. Be prepared to administer CPR if certified. Monitor victim for at least 48 hours.
Dermal	Irritation, rash, or burning	Flush affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply clean dressing and get medical attention.
Ingestion	Dizziness, nausea with stomach, cramps, loss of consciousness, coma	Evacuate victim to hospital. Do not induce vomiting.
Eye	Redness, irritation, pain, impaired vision	Flush with an abundant amount of water for at least 15 minutes. If severe, seek medical attention immediately.

6.0 Equipment/Operational Hazards

The following sections will address the hazards, preventative measures, and first aid procedures associated with the drill rig, backhoes, and other heavy equipment. The drill rig used during these field activities generally requires the use of augers for probing. These augers are designed to rotate in a circular motion while being forced downward through the soil. Field personnel are required to assemble and disassemble these parts. Contact with these rotating parts is one recognized hazard. In addition, the machinery also contains parts that become increasingly heated during operation.

6.1 Hazard Identification

There are several hazardous associated with use of any type of drill rig and heavy machinery while performing corrective action activities. Generally during these field operations, the general public may become fascinated with the operation and approach the work area. All unauthorized personnel are required to remain 100 feet away from the work area. The site HSO officer will be responsible for keeping all unauthorized personnel away from the work area. The hazardous associated with the use of a drill rig or other heavy machinery is as follows:

- Gasoline vapors from nearby dispensers can potentially enter the diesel-operated engine thereby causing fire/explosion hazards
- Rotating augers may catch onto gloves or clothing thereby pulling hands arms into the rotating machinery
- Drilling equipment may rupture hydraulic hoses thereby releasing hydraulic fluids
- Engine and exhaust system of an engine are extremely hot during and following operation
- Potential contact with overhead and underground utilities
- Open excavations/boreholes can be the source of trips and falls
- Digging machinery such as backhoes may puncture subsurface utilities
- Operators of heavy machinery may be unable to locate pedestrians near the operating equipment; therefore, all field personnel are to remain with eye contact of the operator at all times during operation

6.2 Hazard Prevention

Hazards associated with heavy machinery can easily be avoided with additional planning. The key to avoiding these hazards includes being familiar with the equipment and the process. In addition, being familiar with and implementing the precautionary measures listed below may reduce or eliminate the risks of a hazardous situation.

- Wear hard hat when working near or around the machinery
- Wear safety glasses when performing maintenance to machinery or power tools
- Shut down the machine engine when repairing or adjusting equipment
- Prevent accidental starting of engine during maintenance procedures by removing or tagging ignition key
- Block wheels or lower leveling jacks and set hand brakes to prevent equipment form moving during drilling procedures
- When possible, release all pressure on hydraulic systems, drilling fluid systems, , and air pressure systems of heavy machinery prior to performing maintenance
- Know the location of the emergency shut-off switch for all equipment
- Avoid contact with engine or exhaust system of engine following its operation
- Avoid using gasoline or other volatile/flammable liquids as a cleaning agent on or around heavy machinery
- Replace all caps, filler plugs, protective guards or panels, and high-pressure hose clamps, chains or cables moved during maintenance prior to excavation
- Avoid wearing rings or jewelry during drilling or installation procedures

- Be aware of all overhead and underground utilities
- Avoid alcohol or other CNS depressants or stimulants prior to excavation
- Avoid contact with equipment parts during freezing weather. Freezing of moist skin to metal can occur almost instantaneously
- Shut all field operations during an electrical storm
- Do not operate heavy equipment within 20 feet of overhead power lines

6.3 Symptoms and First Aid Procedure

Hazards associated with heavy equipment were identified in Section 6.1. Unlike hazards associated with temperature or chemicals, symptoms will not be apparent with these types of hazards. In addition, these hazards will occur rapidly as opposed to over a period of time. Due to the size and composition of hydraulic vehicles, exposure to these hazards will range from extremely serious to life-threatening; therefore Three Notch requires that exposed field personnel seek medical attention at the nearest medical facility and the Project Manager be notified immediately. A site location map to the nearest hospital is presented in Attachment B.

7.0 Temperature Hazards

Another hazard associated with corrective action activities involves working in extreme weather conditions. Temperatures in the Southeast USA during the spring, summer, and occasionally the fall seasons can vary from mild to extremely hot. During this season, extra precautions are necessary to prevent hazards associated with elevated temperatures, which result in various forms of heat stress. In addition, the Southeast is known for its rather mild winter condition; however, on occasion, the Southeast may experience freezing conditions; therefore, precautions are also necessary to prevent hazards associated with these extreme temperatures.

7.1 Heat

As stated in OSHA's regulatory guidelines for heat exposure operations involving high air temperatures, radiant heat sources, high humidity, direct physical contact with hot objects, or strenuous physical activities have a high potential for inducing heat stress. Additional factors to consider in the determination of heat stress on an individual include age, weight, degree of physical fitness, degree of acclimatization, metabolism, use of alcohol or drugs, and a variety of medical conditions such as hypertension (high blood pressure). The following sections will identify the hazards associated with heat stress, the measures needed in order to prevent exposure to these hazards, and first aid procedures in the event exposure to these hazards should occur.

7.1.1 Hazard Identification

Heat stress is a major hazard, especially for workers wearing protective clothing. Depending on the ambient conditions and the work being performed, heat stress can occur very rapidly- within as little as 15 minutes. The key to preventing excessive heat stress is educating personnel on the hazards associated with working in heat and the benefits of implementing proper controls and work practices. The hazards associated with heat stress range

from heat fatigue (mild discomfort) to heat stroke (extreme danger, which may result in death, and are discussed in the following sections.

7.1.1.1 Heat Fatigue

Heat fatigue occurs due to a lack of acclimatization (adjusting one's tolerance to work in elevated temperatures). Acclimatization is a gradual process. This process should include all field personnel being permitted to work in elevated temperatures in specified increments. On a daily basis, the maximum allowable work period should gradually be increased until the worker is able to perform his/her duties more proficiently under these conditions. The use of an acclimatization program is recommended in the regulatory guidelines established by OHSA.

7.1.1.2 Heat Rash

Heat rash (prickly heat) is the most common heat stress factor, and may result form continuous exposure to heat or humid air where the skin remains wet due to lack of evaporation. Under these conditions, sweat ducts become plugged, and a skin rash appears, generally in areas where clothing is restrictive. This uncomfortable rash can be prevented by resting in a cool place during breaks and by implementing good daily personal hygiene.

7.1.1.3 Heat Collapse

Heat collapse is commonly referred to as "fainting." Fainting generally occurs when the brain does not receive enough oxygen. As a result of this condition, the exposed individual may lose consciousness. Heat collapse is rapid and unpredictable; therefore, acclimatization is an important factor in preventing this condition.

7.1.1.4 Heat Cramps

Heat cramps are muscular spasms, which usually occur in the abdomen or limbs due to loss of electrolytes following profuse sweating. Cramps are caused by either too much or too little salt intake. During the sweating process, salt exits the body; therefore, without the proper replenishment, the body experiences an electrolyte imbalance thereby inducing heat cramps. Thirst cannot be relied upon as a guide to the need for water. When working in hot environments, water must be replenished every 15 to 20 minutes.

7.1.1.5 Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion is a result of overexertion in hot or warm weather. It is highly possible for an onsite worker to experience heat exhaustion due to the use of worker-protective coveralls, boots, gloves, and respirator protection, even when ambient temperatures are mild. Fainting may also occur with heat exhaustion. This can become an extreme hazard if operating heavy machinery.

Caution: Individuals with heart problems or on a "low sodium" diet who work in these environments should consult a physician and Corporate HSO prior to working in these conditions.

7.1.1.6 Heat Stroke

Heat stroke is the most severe form of heat stress. The body's temperature control system is maintained through sweat production. Perspiration is a cooling process for the body and keeps the body core temperature within a stable range. During heat stroke, sweat production is inhibited and the body temperature begins to rapidly rise. Brain damage and death may occur if body core temperature is extremely elevated and is not reduced.

7.1.2 Hazard Prevention

Hazards associated with temperature extremes can also be prevented with additional planning and preparation. The hazards associated with temperature can range from heat fatigue to heat stroke as described previously in Section 7.1.1 Measures to ensure the prevention of temperature hazards are as follows:

- Adhere to acclimatization process by exposing field personnel to progressively longer periods of time in hot environments.
- Schedule work for early morning or evening during warm weather
- Work in shifts; limit exposure time of personnel and allow frequent breaks
- Have cool liquids at an Exclusion Zone border for exposed personnel to continuously replace body fluids. As stated in the previous section, OSHA recommends that fluids, preferably water and/or a water-electrolyte solution be replenished every 15 to 20 minutes.
- Avoid caffeine and alcoholic beverages both during work hours and 24 hours prior to performing field activities

The site HSO or designee should continually monitor personnel for signs of heat stress. If any signs of heat disorders are apparent, all field personnel must immediately rest and replenish fluids until body core temperature is lowered and remains stable.

7.1.3 Symptoms and First Aid Procedures

As discussed previously in Section 7.1.1, hazards associated with heat stress range from heat fatigue to heat stroke. Taking precautionary measures to ensure that personnel are not exposed to extreme temperatures for long periods of time can prevent these hazards. First aid measures for heat fatigue, heat rash, and heat collapse include taking frequent breaks so that the body core temperature can cool down. The following table includes first aid measures for signs of overexposure to heat.

TEMPERATURE HAZARDS	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Heat Fatigue	Impaired performance of skilled sensorimotor, mental or vigilance jobs	No known treatment. Victim should be placed under cooler conditions until body core temperature lowers.

TEMPERATURE HAZARDS	SYMPTOMS	TREATMENT
Heat Rash	Rash due to plugged sweat ducts, generally where clothing is restrictive	Keep dry towels or paper towels at the site to dry skin when excessive sweating occurs. Rash usually disappears when affected individual returns to cooler environment.
Heat Collapse	Loss of consciousness	Attempt to awaken individual. Relocate victim to a cooler area until body core temperature lowers and replenish fluids. Victim should rest for a few days.
Heat Cramps	Uncontrollable muscle spasms	Apply warm, moist heat and pressure to reduce pain. Give electrolyte drinks by mouth. Victim should intake additional potassium (Bananas are good potassium source).
Heat Exhaustion	Pale, clammy skin, profuse perspiration, weakness, headache, and nausea	Get victim into shade or cooler place. Immediately remove any protective clothing. Victim should drink plenty of fluids. Victim should lie down with feet raised. Fan and cool victim with wet compresses. If vomiting occurs, transport to hospital. Victim should rest for a few days.
Heat Stroke	Pale, dry skin due to lack of perspiration, weakness, unconsciousness	Immediately take precautions to cool body core temperature by removing clothing and sponging body with cool water, or placing in tub of cool water until temperature is lowered sufficiently (102°F). Stop cooling and observe victim for 10 minutes. Once temperature remains lowered, dry person off. Use fans or air conditioning, if available. Do not give the victim stimulants. Transfer to medical facility. Under no condition is the victim to be left unattended unless authorized by a physician.

8.0 Explosion/Electrocution Hazards

As stated previously in Section 4.1, extensive efforts are made in order to determine the location of subsurface utilities prior to corrective action activities. Efforts are made to obtain the location of underground utilities through the Line Locator Services, and utility companies are notified in advance to perform a site inspection and utility marking; however, the potential for a subsurface utility to go unnoticed exists. Therefore, the hazards associated with exposure to these utilities are identified and preventative measures and first aid procedures are discussed further in the following sections.

8.1 Explosion

Primarily when dealing with subsurface utilities, two potentially life-threatening hazards exist. The first hazard identified in association with subsurface utilities during excavation activities are discussed further in the following section.

8.1.1 Hazard Identification

The main hazard associated with puncturing a subsurface utility gas line is explosion. By releasing gas (usually natural gas, which is generally methane gas or propane gas) into the atmosphere, explosive conditions are favorable; therefore, ignition sources must be immediately eliminated in the event a gas release occurs. Due to the flammability of gasoline, ignition sources will be minimized; however, the engines are needed during field activities. Therefore, the only alternative to reducing the explosion hazard is to stop the release as soon as possible. However, when dealing with gases under pressure, the volatilization process may occur at such a rapid speed that an explosive situation is inevitable.

8.1.2 Hazard Prevention

Preventative measures are ensured prior to field activities. These measures generally encompass locating subsurface utilities. In addition, Three Notch will request local utility companies to perform site inspections and mark all subsurface utilities. In addition to this notification, if a particular subsurface utility is not identified and Three Notch suspects the utility to exist, Three Notch will take additional precautionary measures to ensure the suspected utility does not exist. These measures generally include locating utility meter boxes, etc. In addition, a field technician or subcontractor will generally probe the ground with a small rod in order to possibly identify the existence of subsurface utilities. This is conducted usually when machinery reaches 2-3 feet below the ground surface (ft-bgs).

8.2 Electrocution

8.2.1 Hazard Identification

The main hazard associated with puncturing a subsurface electrical line or coming into contact with an overhead power line is electrocution. When dealing with electricity, all things are classified as either conductors or insulators. Conductors allow electricity to pass through them while insulators prevent electricity to pass through. Examples of conductors are metals, wood, and water, and examples of insulators are rubber and PVC. Humans are also classified as conductors; therefore, contact with electrical sources can be fatal.

Because the heavy machinery is metal, which has been classified as one of the best sources of electrical conduction, contact with exposed electrical lines will allow current to flow. The National Electrical Code (NEC) has determined that 20 milliamps (mA) of current can be fatal. For comparison, a common household circuit breaker may conduct 15, 20, or 30 amps of electrical current.

8.2.2 Hazard Prevention

As stated previously in Section 8.1.2, preventative measures to locate subsurface and overhead electrical lines prior to corrective action activities are required by Three Notch. Three Notch will notify local utility companies to provide a site inspection and mark any existing subsurface electrical lines. In addition, Three Notch will contact the local power provider to insulate overhead lines if necessary. When dealing with the electrical components of the dewatering system, the following precautionary measures may prevent exposure to electrocution:

- Avoid contact with exposed connections/wiring and other related components
- If unfamiliar with the system, do not attempt contact with any component
- Call the Project Manager if unsure of any connections associated with the operations of the system.

8.2.3 Symptoms and First Aid Procedures

As discussed previously in Section 8.2.1, the hazard associated with puncturing subsurface electrical utilities and contacting electrical components of dewatering system is electrocution. The primary route of exposure is contact. The transmission of electricity is allowed because the metal equipment serves as a conductor for electrical current. Symptoms and treatment for exposure to electrical current is presented in the following table:

Caution: NEVER attempt to dislodge or remove someone that is contacting a high voltage line Use an insulating material (PVC) to release the victim from the electrocution source.

9.0 Miscellaneous Hazards

The last hazard identified when performing corrective action activities has been classified as miscellaneous hazards due to the variety of these hazards. These hazards generally are nothing more than nuisances and with additional planning should be entirely avoidable; however, there are instances in which exposure to these hazards will occur. Therefore, these hazards are identified and preventative measures and first aid procedures are discussed in further detail in the following sections.

9.1 Hazard Identification

Occasionally, exposure to common nuisances may potentially result in a life-threatening situation. For example, a wasp or bee sting for some individuals only causes irritation or localized soreness; however, to others with little tolerance for wasp or bee venom, an allergic reaction can result which could potentially lead to death if not treated immediately. Therefore, allergic reactions to these insects have been identified as a potential hazard. In addition to the insects, contact with black widow spiders (red hourglass), brown recluse spiders (violin shape on back), and snakes are also potential hazard.

9.2 Hazard Prevention

Prevention, with regards to miscellaneous hazards, is more difficult to plan ahead. Generally, prior to conducting corrective action activities, the primary location for the activities has been established; therefore, barricades such as cones and company vehicles can be placed around the work area to prevent exposure to incoming and ongoing vehicles. However, the limitation to using cones is that they are often small and unnoticeable to drivers once inside the vehicles; therefore, the best prevention with regards to this miscellaneous hazard is to constantly be aware of your surroundings. This preventative measure can also be applied to exposure to insects, snakes, and spiders. Be aware of your surrounding when working around dark, secluded areas such as cracks and crevices, where snakes, spiders, and mice like to hide.

9.3 Symptoms and First Aid Procedures

If an employee or subcontractor shows any signs of an allergic reaction (anaphylactic shock, hives, or difficulty breathing) to a sting or bite, immediately seek medical attention at the nearest hospital. In the event that an operating vehicle strikes a person, seek medical attention immediately. In the meantime, a first aid kit and eye wash bottle will be provided by Three Notch and should be kept in all company vehicles. If field personnel are aware of their allergic reactions to insect bites, Three Notch requires that medication be kept on hand during field activities and at least one other field technician be made aware of the medication in the event of an allergic reaction should occur.

10.0 Additional Precautions

Additional precautions have been implemented in order to ensure overall safety for all field personnel. The safety protocols listed in this segment are to be considered the minimum requirements to be met by all field personnel engaging in corrective action activities.

10.1 Personal Protective Equipment

PPE is the most effective measure to prevent exposure to chemical hazards. There are four levels of PPE protection ranging from Level A to Level D equipment. Level A protection serves as the most conservative protective equipment, and Level D protection serves as the least conservative protective equipment. These levels are described further in the following table:

LEVELS OF PPE PROTECTION	PPE REQUIREMENTS
Level A	Worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, and eye protection is necessary.

LEVELS OF PPE PROTECTION	PPE REQUIREMENTS
Level B	Worn when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed, but a lesser level of skin protection is necessary.
Level C	Worn when the criteria for using air-purifying respirators are met, and a lesser level of skin protection is necessary.
Level D	Refers to work conducted without respiratory protection. This level should be used only when the atmosphere contains no know or suspected airborne chemical or radiological contaminants and oxygen concentrations are between 19.5 % and 23.0%

Level D protective clothing, as indicated below, shall be considered the minimum requirements for installation and excavation operations:

- Hard hat
- Coveralls*
- Non permeable gloves
- Steel-toe, non-permeable boots
- Hearing protection*
- Safety goggles (chemical)*

*These items area mandatory on an "as needed" basis. Generally, normal site conditions do not warrant the use of this equipment; however, under certain conditions where large amounts of free product are encountered, the issue of coveralls and safety goggles may be warranted. Safety goggles and hearing protection are mandatory when near the drill rig to reduce stress on the ear and also prevent objects from the soil or drill rig from lodging in the eye.

Equipment may be upgraded to Level C depending on the site conditions and/or monitoring results. Level C protection, in addition to Level D protection, includes the following:

- Rubber/chemical resistant outer gloves
- Face-shield if splash hazards exists
- Outer disposable booties
- Half-mask respirator

10.2 Signs, Signals, and Barricades

As stated previously in Section 9.1, corrective action activities are generally conducted at retail gasoline facilities and convenience stores, and are therefore, high traffic areas. All Three Notch field personnel must be aware of his/her surroundings at all times. In addition, the items listed below will be provided to secure the area in order to protect all field personnel as well as the general public.

- Utilize barricades to protect workers, pedestrians and vehicles from work activities
- Post area for “NO SMOKING”
- Utilize cones to protect workers from incoming and ongoing vehicles

10.3 Fire Protection and Prevention

As stated previously in Section 5.1, gasoline is a highly flammable substance. Three Notch requires that the work area be posted with “NO SMOKING” signs in an attempt to prevent fires from occurring; however, as a secondary precaution Three Notch plans to implement the following:

- Maintain a 20 lb. ABC Dry Chemical fire extinguisher on site at all times
- Eliminate ALL ignition sources in the vicinity of any releases
- The contractor will clean up all small spills using absorbent materials or by pumping

10.4 Storage and Decontamination

During the corrective action activities, impacted soils will be encountered. Groundwater will be treated and pumped to an NPDES outfall. Contaminated soil will be temporarily stored until transported for disposal. Decontamination procedures will be implemented should chemical exposure occur. The procedures are detailed below:

- Avoid contact with liquid gasoline or diesel
- Place contaminated soil on visqueen and cover once removed from the excavation
- Change any product contaminated soil immediately
- Wash any contaminated skin surfaces immediately with soap and water

Caution: All personnel are required to wash hands at the completion of work, before and after restroom use and before eating in order to prevent dermal contact with or ingestion of contaminants encountered during field activities.

11.0 Emergency Contingency Plan

If an incident occurs that requires declaring an emergency, all personnel will assemble at a designated emergency meeting location for further instruction. Arrangement for decontamination, evacuation and/or transport will be made at that time. The client and appropriate Three Notch personnel will be notified of the incident as soon as possible.

11.1 Notification/Reporting Procedures

In the event of an emergency, Three Notch Project Manager will be notified as soon as possible regarding the

nature of the incident and emergency service contact will be notified as needed (see Section 11.7, Contingency Contacts). It is the responsibility of the Site HSO to report all incidents to the Three Notch Corporate HSO so that the required reporting procedures may be implemented.

11.2 Hazardous Substance Release

In the event that potentially hazardous substances migrate from the work zone and potentially endanger unprotected personnel or the community all on site activities will cease until the release is brought under control. Three Notch will immediately notify the proper authorities so that they may be able to ensure that public health and safety is maintained throughout this process event to the extent of evacuation if necessary.

11.3 Personnel Injury

In the event of an injury, all personnel will assemble at the designated emergency meeting location. The Site HSO, prior to the beginning of filed activities should designate this location. If the injured person is immobile one or more persons should remain nearby to provide any necessary first aid techniques. If medical help is necessary, the Site HSO will summon the appropriate assistance for transportation to the nearest medical facility. Due to the potential for these situations, Three Notch recommends that at least one qualified person be CPR/First Aid certified.

11.4 Evacuation Plan

Gasoline and diesel are flammable substances; therefore, a fire/explosion potential exists during the excavation activities. In the event of an onsite evacuation, the following plan will be implemented:

- A signal consisting of one continuous blast of a vehicle or air horn will be used
- All personnel will immediately evacuate the area and report to the designated emergency meeting location for further instruction

11.5 Spill Prevention and Response

In the event of a leak or spill, the area will be blocked using barricades, and the spill contained until absorbed and removed by authorized personnel. Unauthorized persons will be denied access to the area until all spills have been removed and field operations completed. Three Notch will follow prescribed procedures for reporting and responding to large releases by notifying the National Response Center (see Section 11.7). All materials will be disposed of according to regulatory guidelines.

11.6 Emergency Communication

In the event of an emergency situation, the following standard hand signals will be used onsite as a means of communication:

- Hand gripping throat-(cannot breathe)
- Grip partner's wrist or both hands around waist- (leave area immediately)
- Hands on top of head- (need assistance)
- Thumbs up- (OK, I am all right, I understand)
- Thumbs down- (No, negative)

11.7 Contingency Contacts

In the event of an emergency, Three Notch has provided several emergency contacts. These contacts, along with phone numbers, are listed in the following table. The Site HSO will be responsible for the notification of these contacts in the event of an emergency.

AGENCY	CONTACT	TELEPHONE NO.
Fire Department		911
Police Department		911
Ambulance		911
Hospital		1-256-401-4000
Corporate HSO	David Dailey	1-205-403-2600
Project Manager	Chad Elliott	1-205-403-2600
EPA RCRA-Superfund Hotline		1-800-424-9346
Chemtrec (24 hours)		1-800-424-9300
Bureau of Explosives (24 hours)		1-202-293-4048
Centers for Disease Control (Biological Agents)		1-404-633-5353
National Response Center		1-800-424-8802

11.8 Medical Facility

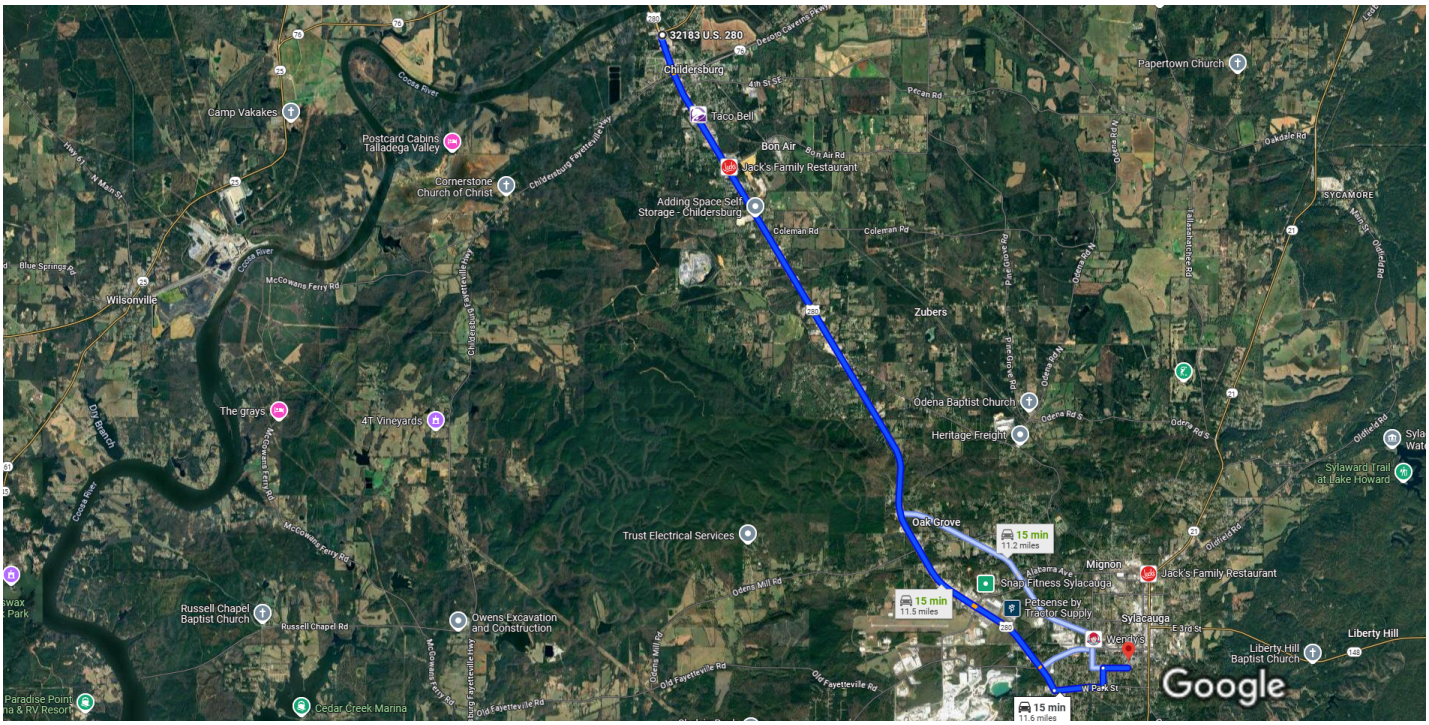
Name of Hospital: Coosa Valley Medical Center
Address: 315 W Hickory Street, Sylacauga, AL 35150
Phone: 256-401-4000
Route to Hospital: see attached map with driving directions
Travel Time from Site: 15 minutes
Distance to Hospital: 11.6 miles
Name/Number of 24-hour Ambulance Service: 911

In cases of construction accidents, rapid notification to OSHA is required.

Google Maps

32183 US-280, Childersburg, AL 35044 to Coosa Valley Medical Ctr, 315 W Hickory St, Sylacauga, AL 35150

Drive 11.6 miles, 15 min



Imagery ©2025 Airbus, Landsat / Copernicus, Maxar Technologies, Map data ©2025 Google 1 mi

32183 US-280
Childersburg, AL 35044

1. Head south on US-231 S/US-280 E toward 5th St NW — 10.3 mi
2. Turn left onto W Park St — 0.6 mi
3. Turn left onto S Oak Ave — 0.3 mi
4. Turn right onto W Walnut St — 0.3 mi

Coosa Valley Medical Ctr
315 W Hickory St, Sylacauga, AL 35150

THREE NOTCH GROUP

QUALITY ASSURANCE / QUALITY CONTROL PLANS

APPENDIX D

QA/QC MONITORING/SAMPLING PLAN

FIELD ACTIVITIES

Air Sampling

Air samples are collected utilizing an air sampling pump system or Summa canister. The pump is primed, prior to collection of each sample, to displace any trapped air or gases with the targeted air make-up. The air is drawn in and exits through polyethylene tubing. The sample is collected directly into and stored in a Tedlar air/gas sampling bag or Summa canister. The sample bag or canister is provided to Three Notch Group by the analytical laboratory. The air sampling pump system is also used to extract air/gases from a vacuum and drive them into a field-screening instrument. The air sample collection and screening protocols are described below.

Air Screening

Air screening is conducted to provide a field indication of the levels of hydrocarbon gases in vapor phase. The air/gases are screened with an organic vapor analyzer, equipped with a methane filter (as applicable). The field instrument is field calibrated to a gas standard of known concentration. Field air/gas samples are screened at ambient conditions and the data recorded. The field screening test form contains the following information:

- Project name (client and location);
- Data table number;
- Personnel collecting samples;
- Field screening instrument used and I.D. number;
- Calibration information;
- Description of field screening method;
- Sample identification information; and
- Screening data, including time collected/screened, ambient temperature/results.

Air Sampling Protocols

Air samples designated for laboratory analysis are collected in Tedlar bags or a Summa canister. The sample bags or canister are provided to Three Notch Group directly by the analytical laboratory. If Tedlar bags are used, two Tedlar bags are filled for each sample, in the event the bags are damaged during shipment. Upon collection, each sample bag is immediately placed in a cooler or other secure shipping container, following laboratory instructions and appropriate chain of custody documentation. The samples are sent direct to the laboratory via overnight carrier, or are picked up from the Three Notch Group office by a representative of the laboratory.

Groundwater Monitoring/Sampling Activity Protocols

Groundwater monitoring/sampling includes the following associated activities:

1) Measurement for the presence of free product;
2) Measurement of static water level;
3) Calculation of standing water volume (in well);
4) Sample collection; and
5) Equipment decontamination.

Groundwater sampling parameters are recorded in the field on a monitor well sampling record form. The details for each of the above referenced monitoring/sampling activities are described in the following sections.

Free Product Detection and Measurement

The presence of free product is measured prior to free product recovery, and purging/sampling the selected monitor well. Free product is detected/measured using a hydrocarbon/water interface probe. The probe is lowered slowly into the well until an instrument tone is heard (a constant tone indicates that free product is present, and an intermittent tone indicates that water is present). The point at which a constant tone is first heard is considered the top of free product. The measurement from the top of the PVC well casing to the top of free product is recorded. The measurement is checked at least twice. The probe is then slowly lowered further into the well until an intermittent tone is heard (indicating that the probe has passed through the free product layer into the underlying groundwater interval). Once the intermittent tone is encountered, the probe is slowly raised until the constant tone is again indicated. This point is considered the interface between the floating free product layer and the groundwater table. The measurement from the top of the PVC casing to the interface is recorded. This measurement is also checked at least twice.

The free product thickness is determined by calculating the difference between the measurement to the top of free product and the measurement to the free product/water interface (the interface probe measures free product and water levels to an accuracy of 0.01 feet). If free product is identified by the interface probe, a clear bailer is lowered into the well to collect a sample for visual confirmation of the free product. Remarks regarding visual characteristics of the free product are recorded (black, clear, colored, etc.).

Calculation of Standing Water Volume

The standing water volume in a monitor well is calculated using the equation:

$v = 3.14 \times r^2 \times l$ (where **v** = well volume, **r** = well radius, and **l** = length of the column of water in the well).

The column of water in the well can be calculated using the equation:

l = w – d (where **w** = distance from the top of casing to the bottom of the well and **d** = distance from the top of casing to the top of the water).

Well Evacuation

Well evacuation is initiated after the static water level is measured and the standing water volume has been calculated. Well evacuation is conducted by either using a new disposable (single-use) bailer, a well-dedicated PVC bailer, or a surface mounted pneumatic operated diaphragm pump (a diaphragm pump is only used in deep wells (greater than 25 feet) or in wells that yield such large volumes that hand-bailing is not practical).

Well evacuation with a bailer is performed by attaching a new nylon line to the bailer, and then lowering the bailer in to the well until the bailer is submerged. The bailer is then retrieved from the well in such a manner that the bailer and nylon line do not contact the ground or surrounding vegetation (to prevent contaminating the bailer or line). The water removed from the well is poured into a graduated bucket so that the amount of water removed can be determined. This procedure is repeated until three well volumes of water are removed, or until the well is purged dry. For wells that recharge very slowly, the purge water is limited to one well volume. The volume of groundwater purged from each well will be recorded.

Well evacuation with a diaphragm pump is conducted by lowering disposable tubing (hose) into the well, to sufficient depth. For deeper wells, a PVC pipe, equipped with a foot valve (to stage-lift the water out of the well) will be employed. The piping will be well-dedicated to prevent cross-contamination. Pumping will be performed until at least three well volumes are recovered (purge volume will be recorded).

Petroleum contaminated water (PCW) purged from wells in conjunction with groundwater monitoring/sampling activities will be containerized on-site in labeled 55-gallon drums. PCW will be removed periodically from the site to an appropriate disposal/treatment/recycling facility approved by the ADEM. Records will be maintained as to the volume of PCW accumulated at the site, and identification labels will be affixed to PCW containers. Prior to disposal, samples will be collected and analyzed as required by the ADEM and the disposal/treatment/recycling facility. No waste will be removed from the site without ADEM knowledge/approval.

Groundwater Sample Collection

Groundwater samples are collected from monitor wells not containing free product, unless otherwise directed by the ADEM. Groundwater sampling is performed using a new disposable bailer for each sampled well. The disposable bailers are purchased in individually wrapped packages, and are not opened until ready to use. Once opened, the bailers are attached to a length of new nylon string. The bailer and string are not allowed to touch the ground or vegetation, and are disposed of after each well.

Sampling is accomplished by slowly lowering the bailer into the well to a depth where the bailer is almost completely submerged. The bailer is then slowly retrieved from the well to minimize agitation of the sample. Once collected, the water sample is immediately transferred (poured slowly to minimize agitation and formation of air bubbles) into the designated sample containers.

Groundwater samples collected for BTEX/MTBE and naphthalene analysis (volatile organics) are transferred very slowly down the inside of the sample vial to avoid aeration. The sample vials, consisting of 40 ml glass with a Teflon septum cap, are shipped to Three Notch Group directly from the analytical laboratory. The groundwater sample is added to the vial until a convex meniscus is formed across the top of the vial. The Teflon septum cap is placed on the vial and the vial is upended to check for trapped air bubbles. If bubbles are present, the sample container is opened, and topped off again until an air-free sample is obtained. If the vial cannot be closed "air-free" after three tries, it is discarded. Two samples are collected for each BTEX/MTBE (volatile) analysis. The preservation employed for BTEX/MTBE (volatile) analysis will include either of the following (depending on holding time constraints):

- Cool collected sample to 4^{o}C and maintain (7 day holding time), or
- Add 4 drops concentrated HCl to sample vial (typically the acid is pre-added by the laboratory to the sample vial) and then cool sample to 4^{o}C and maintain (14 day holding time).

Immediately following collection of each groundwater sample, the sample is labeled, placed in bubble pack (to prevent the glass vial from breaking during shipping), and stored in a well-iced ice chest. Each sample label includes the site location, sample identification number, name of collector, date/time of collection, and parameter(s) requested.

Following collection of all samples, the iced chest will be sealed and transported to the laboratory following appropriate chain of custody protocols (refer to description of Chain of Custody protocols provided below).

Decontamination of Groundwater Sampling Equipment
All equipment used for groundwater sampling is either well-dedicated or is used only once and disposed of. As a result, cleaning/decontamination of sampling equipment is minimal.

QA/QC PROCEDURES DISCUSSION

Chain of Custody
Sample custody begins with the subcontracted laboratory when sample kits are prepared and shipped for Three Notch Group use at a specified project location.

Responsibility for sample container materials and preparation lies with the subcontracted laboratory. Sample containers and kits are normally shipped to Three Notch Group by common carrier or are dropped off by a laboratory representative. Upon receipt of the kits, Three Notch Group personnel complete an inventory of the contents to confirm that the containers, etc. are adequate for the number of wells and specified analytes. Sample bottles may be pre-labeled and contain the proper preservative. The individual sample vials and/or other sample containers are not opened until used in the field. Three Notch Group will secure the sample kits inside the office until the specific sampling project is to be performed.

The samples remain in the custody of the Three Notch Group representative until delivered to the subcontract laboratory or dispatched via common carrier for shipment to the laboratory. In cases where samples leave the direct control of Three Notch Group personnel, such as shipment to a laboratory by a common carrier (FedEx, UPS, etc.), a seal will be provided on the shipping container or individual sample bottles to ensure that the samples have not been opened or otherwise disturbed during transportation.

To establish and maintain the documentation necessary to trace sample possession from the time of collection, a chain of custody record will be completed and will accompany every sample. The record contains the following types of information:

- Sample number
- Signature of collector
- Date and time of collection
- Sample type (soil, groundwater, air, etc.)
- Identification of well
- Number of containers
- Parameters requested for analysis
- Required detection limit
- Signature of person(s) involved in the chain of possession.

Field QA/QC Program

Various types of field blanks are collected to verify that the sample collection and handling process has not affected the quality or integrity of the samples.

1) Trip Blanks – A trip blank is a field blank that is transported from the laboratory to the sampling site, handled in the same manner as other samples, and then returned to the laboratory for analysis in determining QA/QC of sample handling procedures. The trip blank is prepared in the laboratory with distilled/organic free water and is utilized at a frequency of 1 trip blank for each cooler (or other shipping container) used to transport samples from the laboratory to the field and back to the laboratory.

2) Duplicate Sample – Duplicate samples are collected simultaneously from the same source, under identical conditions, into separate sample containers. These samples provide a check on the sampling techniques as well as laboratory equipment. Duplicate samples are only collected on groundwater samples at a frequency of one sample per sampling event.

The results of the analysis of the blanks will not be used to correct the groundwater data. If contaminants are found in the blanks, an attempt to identify the source of contamination will be initiated and corrective action, including re-sampling if necessary, will be evaluated.

After completing a sampling program, the field data package (field logs, calibration records, chain of custody forms, etc.) will be reviewed for completeness and accuracy. Some of the items considered in the Field Data Package Validation Procedure include but are not limited to the following:

- A completeness review of field data contained on water and soil sampling logs;
- A verification that sampler blanks were properly prepared, identified, and analyzed;
- A check on field analyses for equipment calibration and condition; and
- A review of chain of custody forms for proper completion, signatures of field personnel and the laboratory sample custodian, and dates.

Laboratory QA/QC Program

The selection of a contract laboratory can be directed either by the client or by Three Notch Group. In either case, the selection is typically based upon several facts, including cost; laboratory certification; quality data and reporting; and turn around time. The most critical factor in the selection of an analytical laboratory by Three Notch Group is the quality of data and reporting provided by the laboratory. Typically, the results of analytical laboratory testing dictate the activities conducted at a site. The activities conducted when selecting a laboratory include discussions with current and past customers, discussions with regulators, and review of laboratory QA/QC practices.

The normal turn around for samples will be two weeks for most samples. Prior to contracting a laboratory to conduct analysis, an estimate of the turn around time is obtained. If the expected turn around is in excess of three weeks then a backup laboratory is contacted to determine their availability. A decision of which laboratory to use in a particular instance is made on a case-by-case basis.

Once an analytical report is received by Three Notch Group, validation of the analytical data package will be performed. The Analytical Data Package Validation procedure will include but is not limited to the following:

- A comparison of the Data Package to the reporting level requirements designed for the project, to ensure completeness;
- A comparison of sampling dates, sample extraction dates, and analysis dates to determine if samples were extracted and/or analyzed within the proper holding times' as failure in this area may render the data unusable;
- A review of analytical methods and required detection limits to verify that they agree with set standards; as failure in this area may render the data unusable;
- A review of sample blanks to evaluate possible sources of contamination. The preparation techniques and frequencies, and the analytical results (if appropriate) will be considered; and
- A review of blanks (trip blanks, reagent blanks, method blanks, and extraction blanks) to assure that they are contamination free at the lowest possible detection limit. All blank contaminants must be explained or the data applicable to those blanks will be labeled suspect and may only be sufficient for qualitative purposes.
- A review of detection limits, to ensure sample results are accurate to below the levels specified as ADEM Initial Screening Levels.
- A review of data "qualifiers" reported by the laboratory for significance to the results.

THREE NOTCH GROUP

ADEM FORMS

APPENDIX E

UST RELEASE FACT SHEET

GENERAL INFORMATION:

SITE NAME: Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan
ADDRESS: 32183 Highway 280 South
Childersburg, Talladega County, Alabama

FACILITY I.D. NO.: 23734-121-007941
INCIDENT NO.: UST22-05-04

RESULTS OF EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT:

How many private drinking water wells are located within 1,000 ft. of site?	0
How many public water supply wells are located within 1 mile of the site?	1
Have any drinking water supply wells been impacted by contamination from this release?	No
Is there an imminent threat of contamination to any drinking water wells?	{ } Yes {X} No
Have vapors or contaminated groundwater posed a threat to the public?	{ } Yes {X} No
Are any underground utilities impacted or imminently threatened by the release?	{ } Yes {X} No
Have surface waters been impacted by the release?	{ } Yes {X} No
Is there an imminent threat of contamination to surface waters?	{ } Yes {X} No
What is the type of surrounding population?	Commercial

CONTAMINATION DESCRIPTION:

Type of contamination at site: {X} Gasoline, {X} Diesel, { } Waste Oil
{ } Kerosene, { } Other _____

Free product present in wells? { } Yes {X} No Maximum thickness measured: N/A

Maximum TPH concentrations measured in soil: N/A

Maximum BTEX or PAH concentrations measured in groundwater: 9.451 mg/L in MW-3 (4/7/23)

ADEM GROUNDWATER BRANCH
UST SITE CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM
CHECKLIST

Please read all of the following statements and mark either yes or no if the statement applies to your site. If you have conducted a Preliminary or Secondary Investigation, all questions should be answered. Closure site assessment reports may not provide you with all the necessary information but answer the statements with the knowledge obtained during the closure site assessment.

SITE NAME:	Pit Stop Childersburg – Vulcan
SITE ADDRESS:	32183 Highway 280 South
	Childersburg, Talladega County, AL
FACILITY I.D. NO.:	23734-121-007941
UST INCIDENT NO.:	UST22-05-04
OWNER NAME:	Wilma B. Ritchey Family Trust, c/o Ferris Ritchey III
OWNER ADDRESS:	190 Miller Circle
	Indian Springs, AL 35124
NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON COMPLETING THIS FORM:	Chad Elliott, Project Manager
	Three Notch Group
	700 Southgate Drive, Suite A
	Pelham, AL 35124

CLASSIFICATION	***DESCRIPTION***	***YES***	***NO***
CLASS A	IMMEDIATE THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, HUMAN SAFETY OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR		
A.1	Vapor concentrations at or approaching explosive levels that could cause health effects, are present in a residence or building.	☐	☒
A.2	Vapor concentrations at or approaching explosive levels are present in subsurface utility system(s), but no buildings or residences are impacted.	☐	☒
CLASS B	IMMEDIATE THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, HUMAN SAFETY OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR		
B.1	An active public water supply well, public water supply line or public surface water intake is impacted or immediately threatened.	☐	☒
B.2	An active domestic water supply well, domestic water supply line or domestic surface water intake is impacted or immediately threatened.	☐	☒
B.3	The release is located within a designated Wellhead Protection Area I.	☐	☒
CLASS C	IMMEDIATE THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, HUMAN SAFETY OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTOR		
C.1	Ambient vapor/particulate concentrations exceed concentrations of concern from an acute exposure, or safety viewpoint.	☐	☒
C.2	Free product is present on the groundwater, at ground surface, on surface water bodies, in utilities other than water supply lines, or in surface water runoff.	☐	☒

CLASSIFICATION	*DESCRIPTION*	*YES*	*NO*
CLASS D	SHORT TERM THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, SAFETY, OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTORS		
D.1	There is a potential for explosive levels, or concentrations of vapors that could cause acute effects, to accumulate in a residence or other building.	☐	☒
D.2	A non-potable water supply well is impacted or immediately threatened.	☐	☒
D.3	Shallow contaminated surface soils are open to public access, and dwellings, parks, playgrounds, day care centers, schools or similar use facilities are within 500 feet of those soils.	☐	☒
CLASS E	SHORT TERM THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, SAFETY, OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTORS		
E.1	A sensitive habitat or sensitive resources (sport fish, economically important species, threatened and endangered species, etc.) are impacted and affected.	☐	☒
CLASS F	SHORT TERM THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, SAFETY, OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTORS		
F.1	Groundwater is impacted, and a public well is located within 1 mile of the site.	☒	☐
F.2	Groundwater is impacted and a domestic well is located within 1,000 feet of the site.	☐	☒
F.3	Contaminated soils and/or groundwater are located within designated Wellhead Protection Areas (Areas II or III).	☐	☒
CLASS G	SHORT TERM THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, SAFETY, OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTORS		
G.1	Contaminated soils and/or groundwater are located within areas vulnerable to contamination from surface sources.	☐	☒
GLASS H	SHORT TERM THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, SAFETY, OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTORS		
H.1	Impacted surface water, storm water or groundwater discharges within 500 feet of a surface water body used for human drinking water, whole body water-contact sports, or habitat to a protected or listed endangered plant and animal species.	☐	☒
CLASS I	LONG TERM THREAT TO HUMAN HEALTH, SAFETY, OR SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RECEPTORS		
I.1.	Site has contaminated soils and/or groundwater but does not meet any of the above-mentioned criteria.	☐	☒

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

Mr. Travis Mizzell with the Childersburg Water, Sewer, & Gas Board confirmed that there is a public water well located ~ ¾ of a mile SE of the site and that he was not aware of the site being located in a WHPA.

Complete the classification evaluation questions listed above. Upon completion, determine the highest rank of the site (A.1 is the highest rank) based on the statements answered with a yes.

Enter the determined classification ranking:	F.1

THREE NOTCH GROUP

MEME Specifications

APPENDIX F

MEME TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW

Mobile Enhance Multi-phase Extraction (MEME) technology is used to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) present in the free phase, dissolved phase, and absorbed phase in the subsurface to cost effectively remediate contaminated sites. This technology has been used for more than 20 years, and it remains as one of the most effective technologies for the remediation of petroleum impacted soil and groundwater.

Fruits & Associates MEME system removes vapors and liquids simultaneously from the subsurface. Ambient air (approximately 5 cubic feet per minute) is introduced through the casing of monitoring wells, across the groundwater interface, and back up a drop tube, creating turbulence, which provides the ability to extract groundwater. A Dwyer flowmeter is attached to a well head is used to measure the amount of ambient air, which is subtracted from the total flow. Magnehelic vacuum gauges are also used to measure the extraction vacuum, as well as the vacuum applied to the subsurface.

The extracted vapors and liquids are transferred to the MEME system's treatment system, where the liquids are removed in the air/water separator and transferred into a storage tank for proper disposal. The remaining vapors are treated using a forced air thermal oxidation (ThOx) unit and incinerated at up to 1,500 degrees Fahrenheit. The treated air is then discharged into the atmosphere after receiving approval from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM).

FRUITS & ASSOCIATES MEME SYSTEM SPECS

Vacuum System:
- Roots 406 DVJ Vacuum Pump
  - Unit may be operated dry to 24"Hgg
  - 30 HP Motor, XP, 460 Vac 3 Ph 60 Hz, 3550 RPM
  - Direct Coupled
  - Inline Filter
  - Discharge Silencer, custom
  - Acoustical Enclosure - frame style, painted to customer specified color
- Inlet Air/Water Separator
  - Reservoir Capacity, 60 gallon
  - 304 Stainless Steel Construction
  - Impingement Baffle Section
- Extraction Pump, Moyno
  - 304 SS Interconnection vapor pipe
  - 304 SS Water Tank Mounted on Deck approx 1600 gallon
  - Dilution Air 4-20 MA electric actuated valve
  - Jet Port electric actuated valve

20 Ton Trailer, B&B, 25', Pintle Hitch

Generator - Diesel, 45 KW Remote Start
- 460 Vac, 3 Ph, 60 Hz
- NOT acoustically treated but enclosed

Thermal Oxidizer Rated to 7.5 MM Btu/hr
304 SS body and stack
- Propane burner
- Burner and Gas train

On board Propane fuel capacity of 320 gallons
- Four propane tanks mounted on the underside of trailer

Control System
- 30 HP VFD Box for Vacuum Pump
  - Line Reactor
- Motor Control Panel for burner fan and extraction pump
- One box combined oxidizer control and system control
- Allen Bradley Micrologix 1400
- Android tablet for remote control
- Cellular Modem
  - Local Wireless Network

Instrumentation Includes:

-(2) Vacuum Transmitters before blower
-(1) Pressure Transmitter after blower
-(2) Fox Flow Transmitters blower inlet and jet port
-(3) RTD Transmitters blower inlet, discharge, enclosure
-(2) Oxidizer Thermocouples
-(3) Liquid level switches, separator control
-(3) Liquid level switches, water reservoir

Flame arrestor is included.

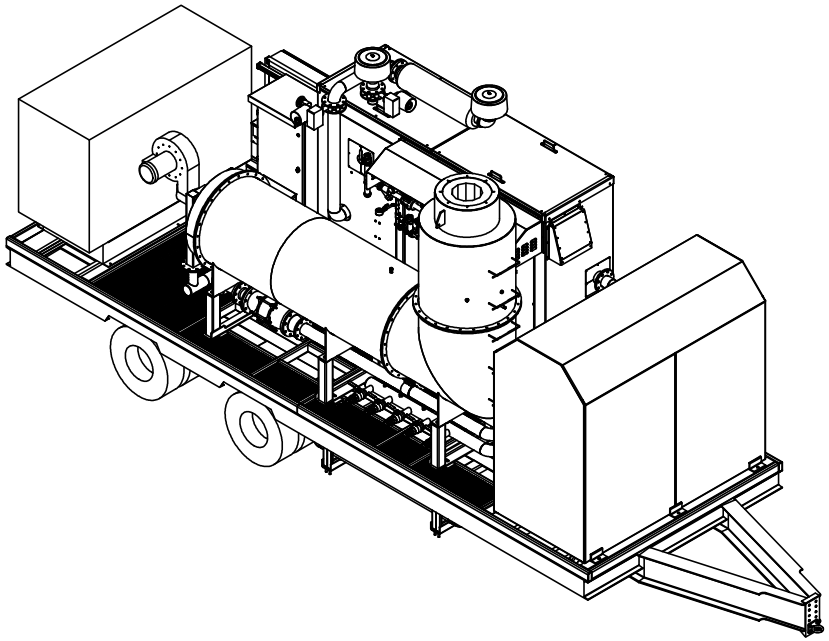
Unit will be fully tested prior to shipment. Control Panel will be UL698a stamped. Customer onsite training will be supplied for 2 days on a site in Alabama and initial training at the pdblowers Gainesville location. The vacuum system will be controlled by a variable frequency drive that will allow it to operate from approximately 400 ACFM (Actual Cubic Feet per Minute) at 4”Hgg to 330 ACFM at 24”Hgg. Maximum vacuum level is 26"Hgg at 150 ACFM . Minimum allowable speed would be 850 RPM operating within design specs. Jet port for the blower operates automatically at higher vacuum levels. This allows the unit to pull a higher vacuum on the process stream.

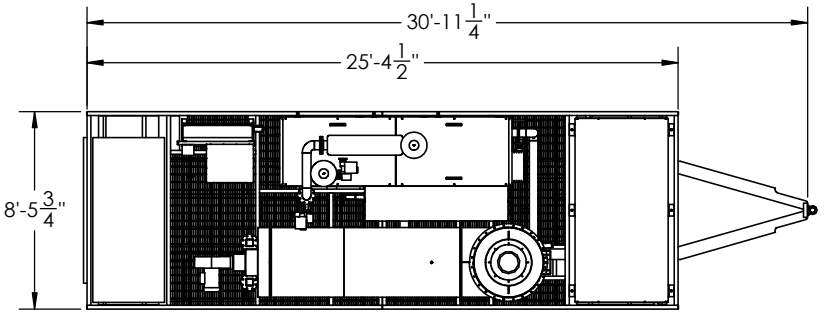
Deck mounted holding tank (approx 1600 gallons) for extented operation. The tank should be pumped to an exceptable weight before traveling on the road.

Thermal Oxidizer System

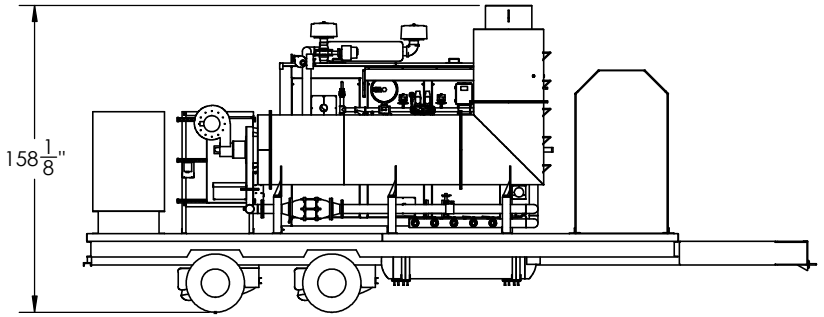
The thermal oxidizer will be designed to consume up to 7.5 MMBtu/hr of fuel and volatile vapors. The vessel will be constructed of 304 SS, 3/16” thick. Combustion air will be supplied by a turbo blower, 5HP with variable frequency drive. Volatile vapors will be introduced into the chamber via the vacuum system discharge and a through a flame arrester. Combustion air requirements will vary from over 1100 scfm down to 160 scfm depending on Btu requirements.

DWG. NO.
60097





TOP VIEW



FRONT VIEW

JOB NUMBER	PARENT P/N
403803	

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UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:	DRAWN	DATE	NAME
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES: FRACTIONAL ± 1/2" ANGULAR: MACH ± BEND ± TWO PLACE DECIMAL ± THREE PLACE DECIMAL ±	AUTHOR	02/16/21	MH
	CHECKED BY		
	MFG APPR.		
	COMMENTS:		

INTERPRET GEOMETRIC TOLERANCING PER:

MATERIAL: SEE BOM

THICKNESS:

FINISH

WEIGHT: 40920.40

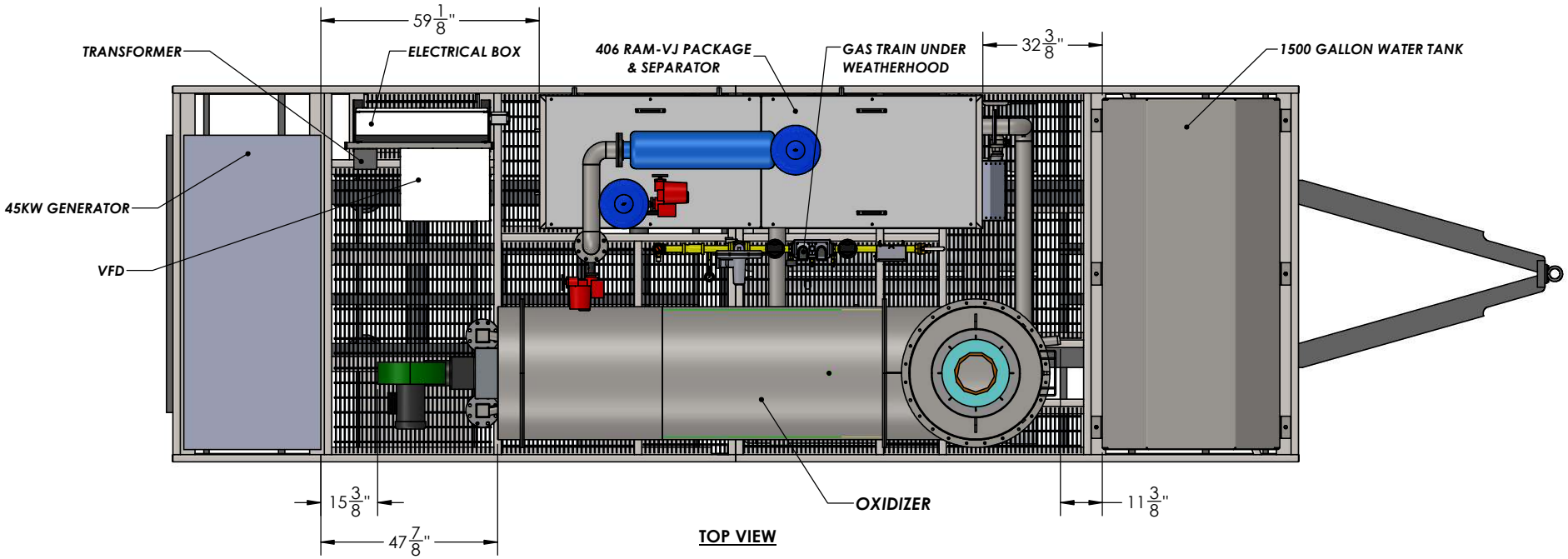
pdblowers inc
2280 Chicopee Mill Road SW • Gainesville, GA • 30504
800-536-9933

TITLE:
TRAILER, REMEDIATION
45KW GENERATOR
406VJ, THERMOX

SIZE	DWG. NO.	REV
B	60097	

SCALE: 1:46 SHEET 1 OF 3

DWG. NO.
60097



TOP VIEW

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:	DRAWN	DATE	NAME	pdblowers inc
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES: FRACTIONAL ± 1/64" ANGULAR: MACH ± BEND ± TWO PLACE DECIMAL ± THREE PLACE DECIMAL ±	AUTHOR	02/16/21	MH	2280 Chicopee Mill Road SW • Gainesville, GA • 30504 800-536-9933
	CHECKED BY			
	MFG APPR.			
COMMENTS:				TITLE: TRAILER, REMEDIATION 45KW GENERATOR 406VJ, THERMOX
INTERPRET GEOMETRIC TOLERANCING PER:				
MATERIAL: SEE BOM				SIZE B · DWG. NO. 60097 · REV
THICKNESS:				SCALE: 1:28 · SHEET 2 OF 3
FINISH				
WEIGHT: 40877.72				

JOB NUMBER	PARENT P/N
403803	

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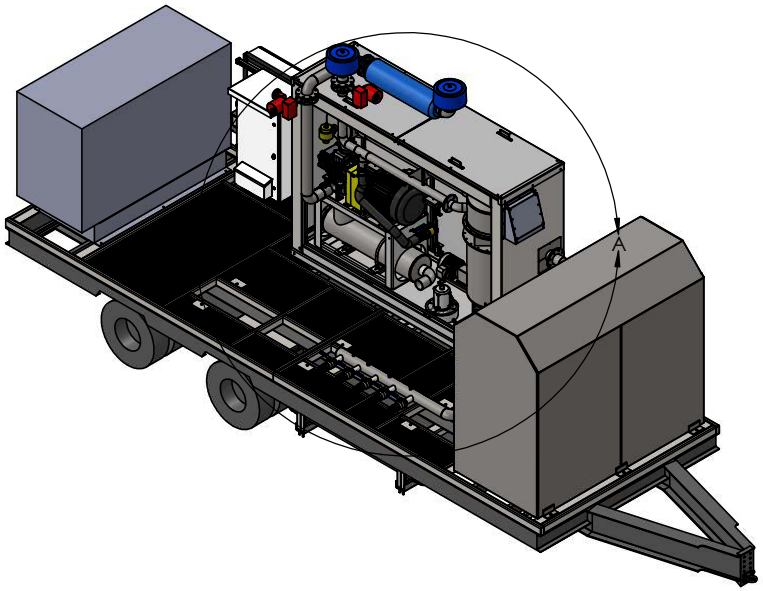
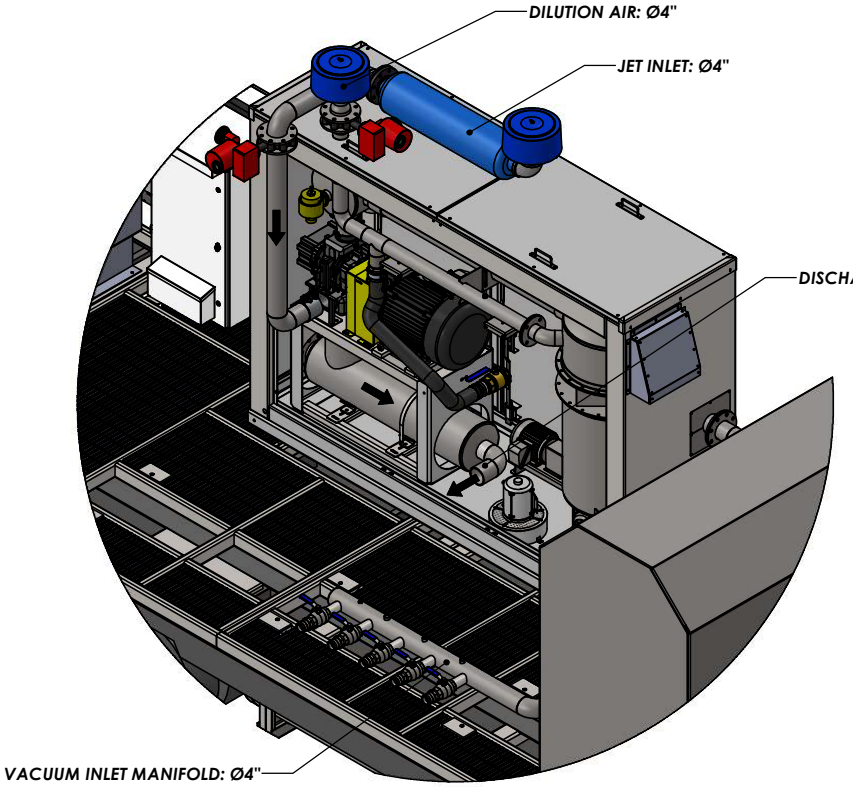
DWG. NO.
60097





DETAIL A
SCALE 1 : 28

UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED:	DRAWN	DATE	NAME
DIMENSIONS ARE IN INCHES TOLERANCES: FRACTIONAL ± 1/2" ANGULAR: MACH ± BEND ± TWO PLACE DECIMAL ± THREE PLACE DECIMAL ±	AUTHOR	02/16/21	MH
	CHECKED BY		
	MFG APPR.		
COMMENTS:			

JOB NUMBER	PARENT P/N
403803	

INTERPRET GEOMETRIC TOLERANCING PER:

MATERIAL: SEE BOM

THICKNESS:

FINISH

WEIGHT: 34785.16

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800-536-9933

TITLE:
TRAILER, REMEDIATION
45KW GENERATOR
406VJ, THERMOX

SIZE	DWG. NO.	REV
B	60097	

SCALE: 1:50 SHEET 3 OF 3

THREE NOTCH GROUP

TASKS PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

APPENDIX G

TASK PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

CAP DEVELOPMENT (CP-11)

Pit Stop Childersburg - Vulcan

32183 Highway 280 South

Childersburg, Talladega County, Alabama

Task Completed by Personnel/Title:	David Dailey, P.E./PM	Michelle Grantham, Sr. PM	Chad Elliott, PM	Daniel Roe, PM	John David Galloway, PM/Tech	Britney Reed, Admin	Ray Hollinghead, Drafter	Lee Ann Wagner, Admin
Project Management	X	X	X					X
Work Plan Preparation/Review	X	X	X					X
Cost Proposal Preparation/Review		X	X					X
Field Work								
Data Interpretation/Tabulations	X	X	X			X		
Drafting							X	
Report Preparation/Review	X	X						X
Payment Request Preparation/Review		X	X					X

Notes:

DO=Drilling Oversight

BL=Boring Log Description/Soil Classification

WG=Well Gauging

GSC=Groundwater Sample Collection

MEME=MEME Oversight

PM=Project Management

O&M=Routine Operation & Maintenance

VM=Vapor Monitoring

FC=Fan Check