

October 7, 2010

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PECFA SITE REVIEW
MILWAUKEE OFFICE



Ms. Monica Weis
Wisconsin Department of Commerce
9316 N. 107th Street
Milwaukee, WI 53224-1121

RE: Work Plan for the Property Located at 5923 W. Lincoln Avenue in West Allis, Wisconsin — EDS Project No. 091203; Commerce No. 53219-2109-23-A

Dear Ms. Weis:

In accordance with your bid deferment and cost cap approval letter dated January 6, 2010, **Environmental & Development Solutions, Inc. (EDS)** submits this work plan to the Wisconsin Department of Commerce ("Commerce"). Mr. Satwant Kaleka (current owner) has retained EDS to conduct environmental work at the above-referenced site (the "site"). The approved scope of work that this work plan is based on is presented in your January 2010 letter. This work plan describes our site background review, scope of site investigation (SI) activities, includes our health & safety plan (attached), and presents tables and diagrams presenting the available data collected from the site to date.

Site Description

The site is located in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of the NW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 11, Township 6N, Range 21E at the southeast corner of W. Lincoln Avenue and S. 60th Street (attached Figure 1). The topography of the site and vicinity generally slope gently to the east-southeast. The elevation of the site is approximately 705 \pm feet MSL. The Kinnickinnic River is located approximately 1,900 feet southeast of the site and is at an approximate elevation of 675 \pm .

Project Background

The Site is currently occupied by an automotive service shop. The site was formerly operated as D&M Motors (auto sales) and was owned by Mr. George Tsitsos. Prior to the auto sales, the site was utilized as a gasoline service station. According to City of West Allis records, Mr. Tsitsos sold the property to Mr. Kaleka in August 2004. The site had operated as a gasoline service station from approximately 1924 through the mid-1980's. At least seven underground storage tanks (USTs) have been located at the site. The general site features are illustrated on the attached Figure 2.

A petroleum release was reported to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) on January 29, 1998, and International Environmental Corporation (no longer in business) began site investigation (SI) activities. Seven probeholes (P-1 through P-7) were advanced in February 1999, four of which were chosen as locations for monitoring well locations installed with a drill rig (P-1/MW-1, P-4/MW-4, P-5/MW-5, and P-7/MW-7). Additional borings/monitoring wells were installed in May 1999 (SB-8/MW-8 within the W. Lincoln Avenue right-of-way) and in August 1999 (SB-9/MW-9 located on the adjacent commercial property to the east and SB-10/MW-10 on the site). The monitoring wells at the site were reportedly constructed in accordance with Wisconsin Administrative Code ch. NR 141.

EDS conducted a site visit on December 15, 2009, to evaluate the current conditions of the site and determine whether a UST remains north of the service bay doors. During the site visit, Mr. Kaleka informed EDS that he witnessed the removal of the UST, and that during the course of the UST removal, monitoring well MW-5 was removed due to its proximity to the UST excavation. An active waste oil UST is currently located near the southeast corner of the building adjacent to the alley. EDS utilized a metal detector in an attempt to confirm that the UST north of the service bay doors was removed; however, several parked cars were located in that area at the time of the site visit that interfered with our survey. EDS could also not confirm the location of MW-4 and MW-10 due to interference with parked cars and equipment. EDS was able to locate what we believe to be wells MW-1, MW-7, and MW-9. MW-1 and MW-9 appear to be located beneath asphalt placed during re-surfacing, and MW-7 appears to be located within a frozen landscaped area. EDS was also able to locate MW-8 within W. Lincoln Avenue. MW-8 is in severe disrepair with a damaged concrete ground surface seal and missing expansion plug and steel well cover.

Contact Information

Responsible Party

Satwant Kaleka
4949 S. Bartel Drive
Greenfield, WI 53220

Consultant

Environmental & Development Solutions, Inc
Attn: Jason E. Bartley
6637 N. Sidney Place
Milwaukee, WI 53209

Site Geology and Hydrogeology

The regional soil classification for the vicinity of the site is the Oak Creek Formation, which is characterized as generally glacial till, lacustrine clay, silt and sand, and some glacio-fluvial sand and gravel. Based on the soil sampling conducted at the site, native soils at the site consist of generally clayey silt to silty clay with varying amounts of sand

and gravel. Some fill was noted at the site to range in depth from 0 to approximately 1 foot below ground surface (bgs). The fill apparently consists of silt, gravel, and sand.

Based on the measurements from the monitoring wells associated with the site, groundwater has historically ranged from approximately 4.5 to 10.5 feet bgs. Estimated hydraulic conductivities for the site have ranged from approximately 1×10^{-5} and 1×10^{-6} cm/sec.

Soil & Groundwater Quality

The soil and groundwater data collected to date are summarized on the attached Tables 1 and 2. Based on the soil analytical results, soil impacts at the site appear to be limited to the larger former UST cavity located in the north-central portion of the site (P-4). The groundwater analytical results are similar in that the highest concentrations have been detected within the same larger former UST cavity. Some compounds have been detected within the perimeter wells. Additional groundwater monitoring is necessary to evaluate current conditions, confirm that the groundwater plume is adequately defined, and to establish trends in the concentrations.

Proposed Supplemental Site Investigation

Per the January 6, 2010 bid deferment letter, wells MW-5 and MW-8 will be replaced. MW-5 was abandoned by removal during the UST removal. MW-8 is located within W. Lincoln Avenue and is in severe disrepair. EDS will coordinate for a drilling contractor to install replacement wells MW-5R and MW-8R in the approximate vicinities of MW-5 and MW-8, respectively. Soil cuttings from the drilling/well installation will be staged at the site in 55-gallon drums pending proper landfill disposal. EDS will abandon MW-8 concurrently with the drilling. EDS has obtained the appropriate permits with the City of West Allis for the work proposed within the right-of-way. During the drilling, EDS will collect one soil samples from each boring for laboratory analyses of petroleum volatile organic compounds (PVOCs) + naphthalene, and collect one sample for analyses of total lead (for waste characterization/disposal purposes).

The other wells within the existing network are covered by asphalt. During the December 2009 site visit, EDS believes that least three out of the remaining five wells have been located with a metal detector (locating the other wells was hindered by parked vehicles and equipment). As conditions allow, EDS will repair the wells within the existing network. MW-9 is located on the adjacent commercial property to the east. As such, EDS has prepared an access agreement to conduct work at that well.

EDS will re-survey the entire well network after the well installation and repair work. The survey work will be conducted concurrently with the first of three rounds of quarterly

groundwater sampling. With the exception of MW-5, MW-7 and MW-8 during the initial round, EDS will submit the groundwater samples for laboratory analyses of PVOCs + naphthalene. The samples collected from MW-5, MW-7, and MW-8 during the initial round will be analyzed for VOCs.

EDS will prepare letter reports after the first and third rounds of groundwater sampling to present the findings of the supplemental SI. The letter will include updated tables, figures, boring logs and laboratory reports to present the field and laboratory results.

EDS has prepared a Health & Safety Plan (attached) for EDS to utilize during field work conducted at the site. EDS is conducting the work at the site through the agent status under a contract with Commerce.

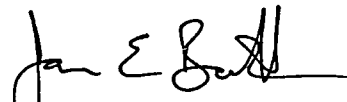
Proposed Schedule

Utilities have been cleared for the site and the drilling is scheduled for October 13, 2010. EDS anticipates obtaining and compiling the laboratory results from the soil sampling and initial round of groundwater sampling by October 29 2010, and submitting the first letter report by November 19, 2010. The subsequent rounds of groundwater sampling are tentatively scheduled for January and April 2011. EDS anticipates submitting the final letter report by June 2011.

We look forward to working with you to move this site towards closure. If you have any questions or comments regarding this submittal, please contact us at 414-228-9810.

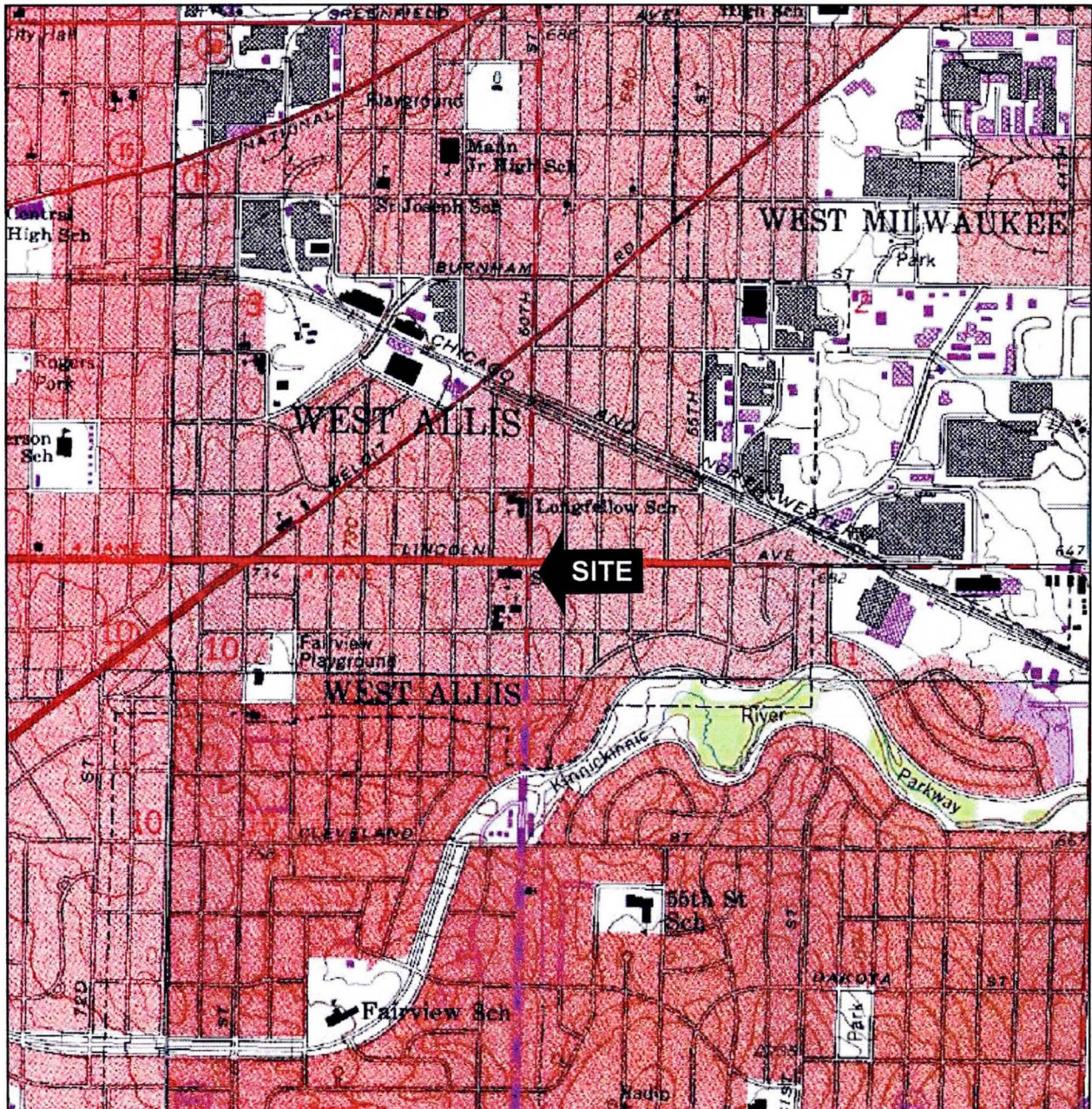
Respectfully,



Environmental & Development Solutions, Inc.



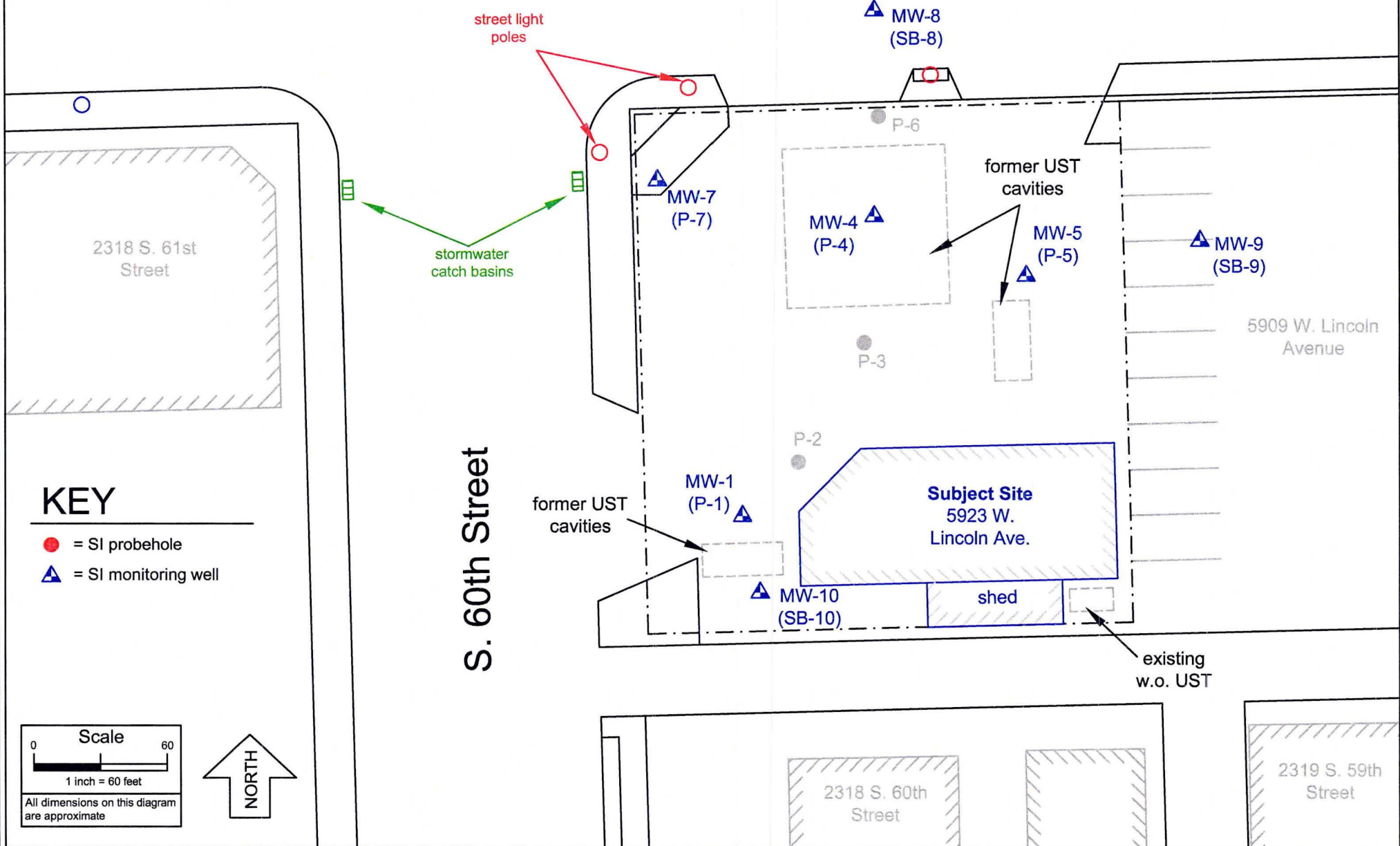
Jason E. Bartley, P.G.
Vice President

091203



<p>Approximate Scale</p> <p>1" = 1,560'</p>	<p>United States Geological Survey Topographic Map Milwaukee Quadrangle</p> <p>NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 11, T6N, R21E</p>	
	<p>Site Location Diagram Former D&M Motors Property 5923 W. Lincoln Avenue West Allis, Wisconsin</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>

W. Lincoln Avenue



KEY

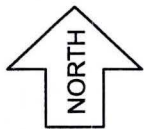
- = SI probehole
- ▲ = SI monitoring well

Scale

0 ————— 60

1 inch = 60 feet

All dimensions on this diagram are approximate



File No.: 091205a
DWG Date: 1-29-10
Rev Date: 2-19-10
Drawn By: JEB
Checked By (PM): JEB

Site Features and Sample Locations Diagram
 Former D&M Motors Property
 5923 W. Lincoln Avenue
 West Allis, Wisconsin

Figure
2



TABLE 1
Soil Analytical Results
Former D&M Motors Property
West Allis, Wisconsin

Sample Location	Sample Depth (ft bgs)	Sampling Date	PID (iu)	DRO (ppm)	GRO (ppm)	Benzene (ppb)	Ethyl-benzene (ppb)	MTBE (ppb)	Naphthalene (ppb)	Toluene (ppb)	Comb. TMBs (ppb)	Total Xylenes (ppb)	Lead (ppb)
P-1	4-6	2/4/99	1.3	7.1	<0.6	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	20
	8-10	2/4/99	1.8	8.6	1.2	<25	<25	291	<25	<25	<50	<50	27
P-2	6-8	2/4/99	2.2	4.3	19	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	26
	8-10	2/4/99	1.2	4.6	<0.6	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	44
P-3	6-8	2/4/99	331	10	113	<250	<250	<250	647	<250	7,270	357	27
	8-10	2/4/99	9.7	26	5.1	1,950	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	30
P-4	6-8	2/4/99	332	4.4	2,260	602	43,800	<500	16,900	<500	131,600	163,100	21
	8-10	2/4/99	107	21	57	1,340	8,200	<25	568	356	1,428	16,998	28
P-5	6-8	2/4/99	23.2	7.7	5.7	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	40
	8-10	2/4/99	2.9	4.5	4.9	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	20
P-6	6-8	2/4/99	31.5	8	27	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	1,210	82	36
	8-10	2/4/99	112	27	54	576	<25	<25	225	609	2,397	5,500	<3.6
P-7	4-6	2/4/99	2.4	10	1.9	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	31	55	39
	8-10	2/4/99	4.2	9.5	1.7	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	40
SB-8	3-5	5/28/99	0.1	3.2	<0.58	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	13.0
	7-9	5/28/99	0.1	3.1	<0.61	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	8.8
SB-9	3-5	8/13/99	2.6	NA	<0.63	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	9.8
	5-7	8/13/99	1.8	NA	<0.67	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	25.0
SB-10	3-5	8/13/99	5	NA	<0.60	<25	<25	<25	<25	<25	<50	<50	14.0
	7-9	8/13/99	1.8	NA	<0.58	<25	<25	268	<25	<25	<50	<50	11.0
NR 700 RCL - GW pathway			-	100	100	5.5	2,900	NS	NS	1,500	NS	4,100	NS
NR 700 RCL - DC pathway			-	NS	NS	1,100	4,600	NS	2,700	38,000	94,000	42,000	50

Notes:

1. Concentrations in **blue bold italics** exceed their respective NR 720 RCLs for the groundwater pathway.
2. Concentrations in **red bold** exceed their respective NR 746 RCLs for the direct contact pathway (only within top 4 feet).
3. Data prior to 2010 was obtained from International Environmental Corporation.

TABLE 2
Groundwater Analytical Results
Former D&M Motors Property
West Allis, Wisconsin

Sample Location	Sampling Date	Benzene (ppb)	Ethyl-benzene (ppb)	MTBE (ppb)	Naphthalene (ppb)	Toluene (ppb)	Combined TMBs (ppb)	Total Xylenes (ppb)	Chloro-methane (ppb)	1,2-DCA (ppb)	cis-1,2-DCE (ppb)	Lead (ppb)
MW-1	6/18/99	2.6	0.46	121	<0.92	<0.66	<1.04	2.0	<1.5	<0.38	<10.4	<1.4
MW-4	6/18/99	205	2,680	<21	845	179	3,293	9,335	<77	<19	<20	<1.4
MW-5	6/18/99	30	54	<0.42	26	4.0	132	177	<1.5	<0.38	1.3	<1.4
MW-7	6/18/99	0.35	0.88	<0.21	1.5	<0.33	1.88	2.7	<0.77	2.6	<0.2	<1.4
MW-8	6/18/99	<0.19	<0.16	<0.21	<0.46	<0.33	<0.52	<0.54	65	<0.19	<0.2	<1.4
MW-9	6/18/99	This well installed 8-20-96.										
	8/31/99	<0.19	<0.16	0.88	<0.46	0.51	<0.52	<0.54	5	<0.19	<0.2	<1.4
MW-10	6/18/99	This well installed 8-20-96.										
	8/31/99	<1.9	<1.6	437	<4.6	<3.3	<5.2	<5.4	8.7	<1.9	<2.0	<1.4
ES (ppb)	-	5	700	60	100	1,000	480	10,000	3	5	70	15
PAL (ppb)	-	0.5	140	12	10	200	96	1,000	0.3	0.5	7	1.5

Notes:

1. Only PVOCs and detected VOCs with standards are presented.
2. Concentrations in **blue bold italics** exceed their respective preventive action limits (PALs).
3. Concentrations in **red bold** exceed their respective enforcement standards (ESs).
4. Data prior to 2010 was obtained from International Environmental Corporation.

SITE HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

**5923 W. Lincoln Avenue
West Allis, WI
EDS Project No. 091203
Commerce No. 52319-2109-23-A
BRRTS No. 03-41-184130**

This Health & Safety Plan applies to EDS personnel. Contractors or subcontractors conducting work at the site should follow their individual health & safety plans.

Accident or Injury

In the event of an accident or injury at the site, first aid should be given as appropriate. If warranted, medical attention should be sought by the injured party, or summoned by remaining personnel.

Police: *Emergency - 911*
 Non-emergency - (414) 302-8000

Fire: *911*

Ambulance: *911*

Urgent Care: *Emergency - 911*
 Emergency Services (414) 328-6111
 Non-emergency - (414) 328-6188

West Allis Memorial hospital
8901 W. Lincoln Avenue
West Allis, WI 53219

Directions to urgent care from site:

Exit the site left (west) onto W. Lincoln Avenue and proceed approximately 2 miles to S. 88th Street. Turn left (south) onto S. 88th Street and proceed approximately 2 blocks. Turn right (west) into hospital complex and follow Emergency signs. **A route map is attached on the following page of this plan.**

Site Description

The site is located at the southeast corner of W. Lincoln Avenue and S. 60th Street (attached Figure 1) and is currently owner by Mr. Satwant Kaleka. EDS has been retained to conduct a scope of work to complete the site investigation (SI) at the site. The scope of work will be conducted through the Wisconsin Department of Commerce (“Commerce”) Usual & Customary Cost Schedule (UCCS). Commerce has deferred the scope from the public bidding and approved the cost cap in their letter dated January 6, 2010. The scope includes activities such as documenting drilling activities (including within the right-of-way), well abandonment, well repair, groundwater monitoring, and documentation services. The complete scope is presented in the January 2010 Commerce approval letter.

The site was formerly operated as D&M Motors (auto sales) and prior to that as a gasoline service station from approximately 1924 through the mid-1980’s. At least seven underground storage tanks (USTs) have been located at the site. A petroleum release was reported to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) on January 29, 1998, and some site investigation (SI) activities have been conducted. To date the SI has included seven probeholes (P-1 through P-7) and seven soil borings advanced in 1999. The soil borings were utilized to install NR 141 monitoring wells (MW-1, MW-4, MW-5, MW-7, MW-8, MW-9, and MW-10). The locations of the monitoring wells are illustrated on the attached Figure 2.

Project Organization

EDS office phone:	(414) 228-9810:
Project Manager:	Jason Bartley Mobile (414) 731-9874
Field Personnel:	Jason Bartley Mobile (414) 731-9874
	Trent Ott Mobile (414) 688-6683
Health & Safety Coordinator:	Richard Frieseke Mobile (414) 731-9875

Hazard Evaluation

The primary hazards at the site consist of physical hazards (such as slips, trips and falls, heavy equipment and traffic, and weather conditions), and chemical hazards (such as petroleum or solvents).

Physical Hazards

Physical hazards can be found at every job site; most of which can be avoided with good housekeeping and common sense. Good housekeeping includes keeping the site relatively clean and organized to avoid slips, trips, and falls. Common sense includes staying visible for equipment operators and traffic – including parking lot traffic – and staying an appropriate distance from the edges of excavations.

EDS personnel shall not enter excavations, unless the excavation is sufficiently large enough and the sidewalls are properly sloped. All excavation work will be conducted and controlled by outside contractors who must comply with all OSHA safety regulations and rules.

Heat stress and dehydration during warm months and hypothermia during cold months are potential hazards. Field personnel should dress appropriately for the weather when performing work at the site. Additional information on heat stress and hypothermia are included in Appendix A of this plan.

Symptoms of heat stress include:

- Cramping
- Faintness
- Rash and/or pale clammy skin
- Nausea

If symptoms persist, EDS personnel should remove themselves from the work area to a cool place and drink cool water. If the symptoms advance, or if the symptoms of heat stroke (rapid pulse, dry skin, and altered consciousness) are apparent seek medical attention immediately.

Symptoms of moderate hypothermia include:

- Intense shivering
- general lack of muscular coordination
- mental sluggishness

- mild confusion or difficulty speaking

EDS field personnel should use common sense to determine whether the field work should be conducted in extreme cold or should be postponed. Frequent breaks to warm up are recommended to prevent moderate hypothermia. If signs of moderate hypothermia are apparent, EDS personnel should leave the work area and head to a warm area.

Chemical Hazards

The suspected contaminants for which this Health & Safety Plan was prepared for are described in the "Site Description" section of this plan. The primary pathways of exposure to the contaminants at the site are through inhalation, absorption and possibly ingestion. The absorption pathway will be minimized by the use of level D personal protective equipment (PPE).

Field operations should be performed at the site in level D PPE, which should consist of head protection as necessary, either work gloves or latex gloves, long pants, and steel-toed boots. Eye protection may also be utilized. The breathing air zone may be monitored with a PID during sampling and field screening operations. If the PID readings in the breathing zone reach 50 instrument units (iu) on a photoionization detector (PID), a higher level of PPE may be required. In the event that PPE higher than level D is required, the EDS personnel should leave the work area and re-evaluate the scope of work and/or if outside contractors are needed to mitigate the hazards.

Appendix A

Recognizing and Preventing Heat Related Illnesses

Heat Cramps

Heat cramps are painful muscle spasms. They can occur after vigorous exercise or intense physical activity in extreme temperatures. Abdominals, calf and thigh muscles and the biceps/triceps are most frequently affected. If cramping occurs it is suggested to rest, cool down, and drink cool water. Affected individuals may also feel faint and should be taken to a cool place and manual pressure applied to the cramped muscle.

Heat Rash

Heat rash appears as fine red spots or small bumps. It's usually found where clothing is somewhat restrictive (i.e., on the neck and upper back, chest or arms). This harmless rash is triggered by hot, humid weather when one is dressed too warmly for conditions. The rash develops when skin is persistently wetted by perspiration. The small inflamed spots on the skin can become infected. The condition usually disappears when the skin is cooled and dried.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion is a result of excessive heat and dehydration. It is generally caused by insufficient water intake, insufficient salt intake and a deficiency of the production of sweat which evaporates on the skin to cool the body. Symptoms of heat exhaustion can have a sudden onset and include pale, clammy skin, fatigue, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, shallow breathing, rapid pulse and intense thirst. Syncope (fainting) is a milder form of heat exhaustion and is brought on by having to stand for long periods of time in a hot environment; it is caused by the pooling of blood in the heat-dilated vessels of the legs.

A victim of heat exhaustion should be cooled as rapidly as possible by placing the individual flat or with feet slightly elevated in front of a fan or in a cool room. Administer cool liquids (not icy), and seek medical attention. More severely exhausted patients may need I.V. fluids—especially if vomiting prevents them from keeping liquids down. Heat exhaustion is more difficult to diagnose than heatstroke, but its prognosis is far better unless circulatory failure is prolonged.

Heatstroke

Heatstroke is caused by overexposure to extreme heat and a breakdown of the body's heat-regulating mechanisms. In the initial and most crucial stage of diagnosing heat stroke, a victim will exhibit an altered mental status such as

disorientation or confusion. This altered consciousness is the key to diagnosing heat stroke. All heat stroke victims will exhibit an altered mental state; this is not true for those suffering from heat exhaustion or extreme sunburn.

Victims of heat stroke often have hot, dry, flushed skin; a rapid heartbeat; and abnormally high body temperature. They may appear confused or lose consciousness entirely. If their body temperature is too high, death can occur.

Heat stroke is an extreme medical emergency requiring immediate medical attention. Until medical assistance is available, the victim should be cooled rapidly by placing him/her in a shady area, submersing them in a cool bath or wrapping them in wet sheets. Air movement around the individual should be increased to improve evaporative cooling.

Another cooling method is to spray the victim with lukewarm water and fan the individual with a towel. The water evaporating from the skin will help cool the victim quickly. During the cooling process, the victim must be continuously monitored to prevent shivering.

Even though it is important to replace fluids as soon as possible, **liquids should NOT be administered to a victim in an altered mental state of heat stroke**—there is a risk of these liquids being aspirated into the lungs. Medical professionals will give I.V. fluids to an individual suffering from heat stroke when they arrive at the scene.

Prevention

Basic methods to prevent heat-related illnesses on the job include the following:

- Wear loose fitting clothing
- Drink water often (don't wait until you're thirsty)
- Schedule "hot" jobs for the cooler part of the day
- Provide additional breaks and comfortable break areas
- Permit workers the freedom to interrupt work when they feel extreme heat discomfort.

Recognizing and Preventing Hypothermia

Introduction

Hypothermia is a risk that is often overlooked or not recognized. Because hypothermia can affect reasoning and judgment, you can quickly find yourself in a life-or-death situation without realizing that you are in danger.

Definition

Hypothermia is defined as, “a decrease in core body temperature to a level at which normal muscular and cerebral functions are impaired.” The most common cause of this loss of body temperature is exposure to cold and/or wet conditions. When exposed to cold conditions, the body can lose heat through a variety of routes, including conduction (contact with cold or wet objects, such as snow or wet clothing), convection (heat being carried away from the body by wind, i.e. wind chill) and evaporation (sweating and respiration). Once the body’s core temperature begins to drop, the symptoms of hypothermia will start to appear.

Recognition

The symptoms of hypothermia are varied and depend on the body’s core temperature. A person suffering from a mild case may exhibit shivering and a lack of coordination, while a person suffering from severe hypothermia may be incoherent, exhibit muscular rigidity and can potentially succumb to cardiac arrest. The chart below shows the correlation between core body temperature and hypothermia symptoms.

Severity Hypothermia	of Body Temperature (°F)	Symptoms
Mild	98.6-97	Shivering begins.
	97-95	Cold sensation, skin numbness, goose bumps, lack of hand coordination.
Moderate	95-93	Intense shivering, general lack of muscular coordination, slow or stumbling pace, mild confusion, pale skin.
	93-90	Violent shivering, gross lack of muscular coordination, mental sluggishness, amnesia, difficulty speaking.
Severe	90-86	Shivering stops, muscular stiffness, extreme confusion or

	86-82	incoherence, irrational behavior, inability to stand, skin appears blue and/or puffy. Muscular rigidity, semiconscious, pulse and respiration decrease, dilation of pupils, skin ice-cold to touch.
	82-78	Unconsciousness, pulmonary edema, pulse and heart-beat erratic, cardiac and respiratory failure, death.

Treatment

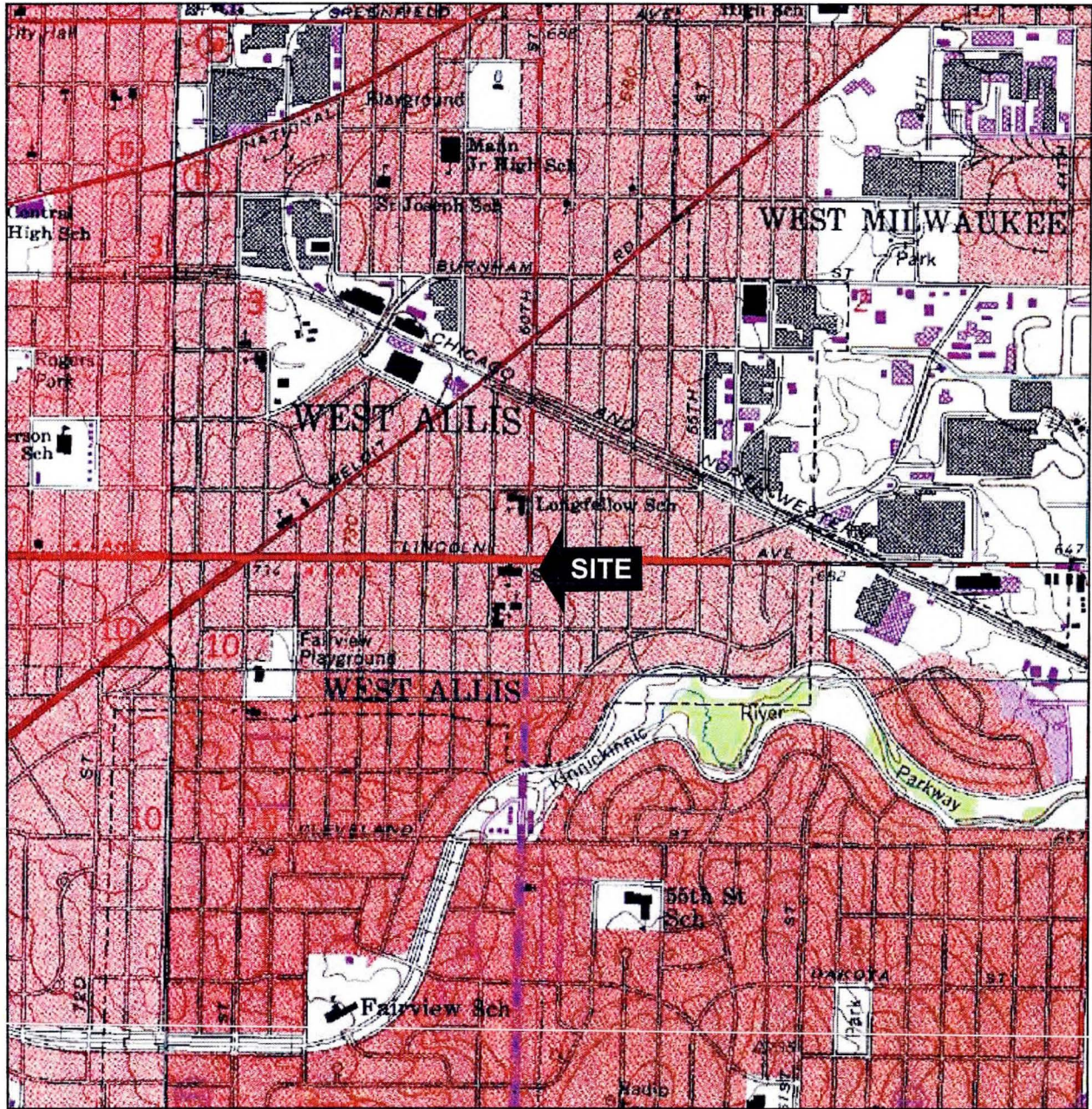
Once it is determined that someone is suffering from hypothermia, it is critical to begin treatment immediately, even in cases of mild hypothermia. In hypothermia cases, the first, and most important, step is to eliminate the victim's exposure to cold or wet conditions (i.e. seeking shelter if outdoors). Treatment methods, which vary depending on the severity hypothermia, are as follows:



- Mild Hypothermia—Remove all wet clothing and replace it with warm, dry clothes. Encourage the victim to stay active and to drink a warm (not hot), sugary liquid. Avoid offering liquids containing alcohol and/or caffeine, as alcohol can increase heat loss and caffeine tends to cause dehydration.
- Moderate Hypothermia—again, replace all wet clothing with warm, dry clothes. Be sure to cover the victim's head, as this is a major source of heat loss. If the victim is able to swallow without danger, give them warm, sugary liquids to drink. Place warm objects, such as hot water bottles, next to the victim's head, neck, chest, and groin to help increase core body temperature; body-to-body contact is also an effective means of warming the victim. Finally, take the victim to a medical facility as soon as possible.
- Severe Hypothermia—a person suffering from severe hypothermia may easily be mistaken for dead. Even if the victim is cold, rigid and has no detectable pulse, continue treatment! (there are numerous cases where a seemingly lifeless victim was brought back to full consciousness and good health.) It is vital that a person suffering from severe hypothermia get to a medical facility as quickly as possible, even before treatment is attempted. While waiting for professional assistance, replace the victim's wet clothing with warm, dry clothing. Always handle the victim gently; when the heart reaches temperatures below 90°F, it is very susceptible to cardiac arrest. If the victim does suffer a cardiac arrest, administer CPR until professional help arrives.

Prevention

There are several steps you can take to reduce your risk of hypothermia before you head out into cold, wet conditions. These steps include:

- Wear proper clothing. The ideal clothing for extended periods in a cold and/or wet environment consists of a breathable layer next to the skin (such as cotton or polypropylene), an insulating middle layer (wool, which continues to insulate even when wet, is a good choice) and a water-proof, but breathable, outer layer (such as nylon or Gore-Tex™).
- Stay hydrated when outdoors.
- Use the buddy system when spending time out-doors, if possible.
- Be familiar with the signs of hypothermia. Early recognition of hypothermia can help prevent you from facing a life or death situation.



<p>Approximate Scale</p> <p>1" = 1,560'</p>	<p>United States Geological Survey Topographic Map Milwaukee Quadrangle</p> <p>NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 of Sec 11, T6N, R21E</p>	
	<p>Site Location Diagram Former D&M Motors Property 5923 W. Lincoln Avenue West Allis, Wisconsin</p>	<p>Figure 1</p>

W. Lincoln Avenue

street light poles

MW-8 (SB-8)

2318 S. 61st Street

stormwater catch basins

MW-7 (P-7)

MW-4 (P-4)

former UST cavities

MW-5 (P-5)

MW-9 (SB-9)

5909 W. Lincoln Avenue

KEY

- = SI probehole
- ▲ = SI monitoring well

S. 60th Street

former UST cavities

MW-1 (P-1)

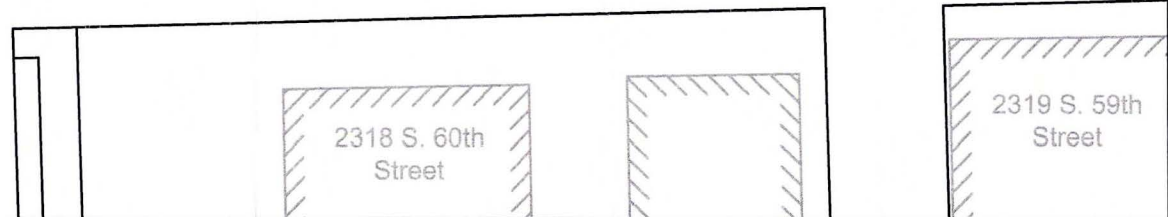
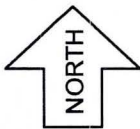
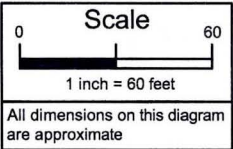
P-2

Subject Site
5923 W. Lincoln Ave.

MW-10 (SB-10)

shed

existing w.o. UST



File No.: 091205a
 DWG Date: 1-29-10
 Rev Date: 2-19-10
 Drawn By: JEB
 Checked By (PM): JEB

Site Features and Sample Locations Diagram
 Former D&M Motors Property
 5923 W. Lincoln Avenue
 West Allis, Wisconsin

Figure

2



1/29/2010



5923 W Lincoln Ave, West Allis, WI 53...

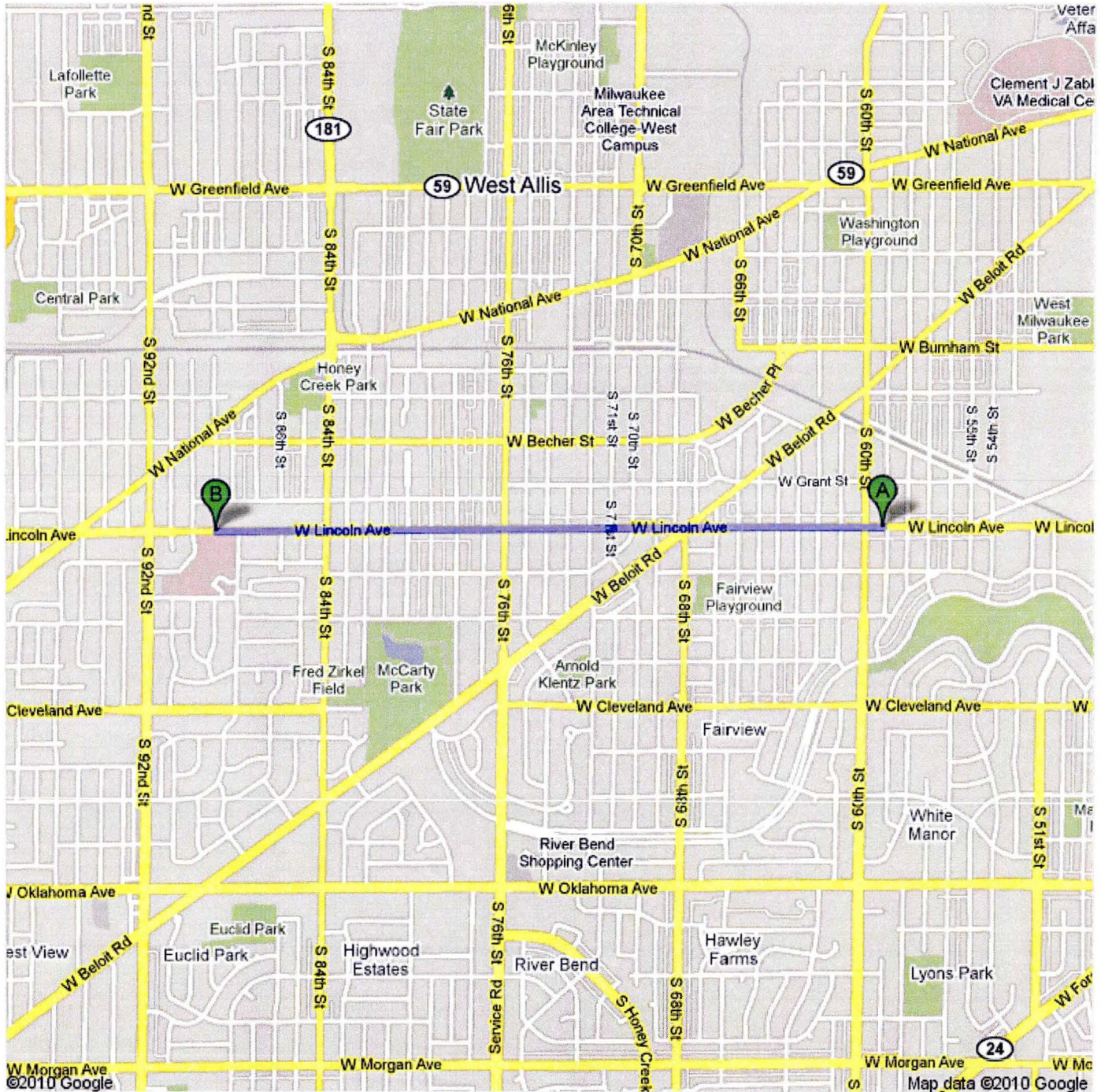
Directions to West Allis Memorial Hospital

West Allis, WI 53227 - (414) 328-6188

1.9 mi – about 4 mins

Save trees. Go green!

Download Google Maps on your phone at google.com/gmm





5923 W Lincoln Ave, West Allis, WI 53219

-
1. Head **west** on **W Lincoln Ave** toward **S 60th St**
About 5 mins

go 1.9 mi
total 1.9 mi



West Allis Memorial Hospital
West Allis, WI 53227 - (414) 328-6188

These directions are for planning purposes only. You may find that construction projects, traffic, weather, or other events may cause conditions to differ from the map results, and you should plan your route accordingly. You must obey all signs or notices regarding your route.

Map data ©2009, Google

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