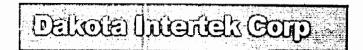
16600 W. National Ave. New Berlin, WI 53151 Phone: (262) 784-8844

Fax: (262: 784-8833

Don Callen's Mobile Phone: (262) 406-8317





To:	Mr. Scott Fargus	son	From:	Don Callen	
Fax:	4:4-229-0810		Pagrei	5 (includin	g cover)
Phone:	414-229-0849		Date:	3/15/00	
Re:	Former Aleaman	Site	CC;	Mr. Larry Er	lich
	FID #26809130				
Umen	X For Review	□ Please Con	nment	□Pleaso Roply	☐ Please Recycle
O Cores	menta:				

## Mr. Fergusson:

Attached please find correspondence expressing Waukesha Iron & Metal's reservations concerning confirmation as an offsite contributor to the above referenced property. Please review and call me with any points you might want elaborated or clarified. Thank you for your time and attention.

Hard Capy to folic w.

Don Callen



DAKOTA INTERTEK CORP.

d/b/a Dakota Environmental March 15, 2000

Mr. Scott Ferguson Hydrogeologist

Waste Management Section

Wiscons in Department of Natural Resources

4041 North Richard: Street Milwaultee, Wisconsin 53212

Environmental Technology

Environmental
Contracting

Re:

Potential Of site Contaminant Contribution from Waukesha Iron & Metal Property to Existing Contamination at the Former Akerman Property (FID #268091850).

Dear Mr. Ferguson:

Dakota Intertek Co p. (Dakota) has reviewed the Key Engineering Group, LTD. (Key) Site Investigation Report completed for the Former Akerman Property (hereafter referenced as "site"), prepared for Hein-Werner and dated February 10, 2000. Dakota also completed site investigation activities, including file closure for Waukes a Iron & Metal property. WDNR correspondence addressed to Mr. Larry Erlich dated Marca 6, 2000 suggests that Waukesha Iron & Metal would be receiving a responsible party letter for Former Akerman Property contamination. Waukesha Iron & Metal is to be named responsible party on the basis of assertions promulgated in the Key Site Investigation Report. While methyl tert butyl ether (MTBE) in groun ly ater is a concern, Dakota questions whether sufficient information has been obtained to name Waukesha Iron & Metal a responsible party. Please consider:

1) Key suggests Akerman operated the site in the 1970's, and did not store or dispense gasoline.

Page 3 o'the Site Investigation Report suggests that Akerman owned and operated the site jointly with Hein Werner until 1992, and that heavy equipment manufacturing, painting operations, and equipment/vehicle storage vere conducted until at least 1981, and equipment/vehicle storage up to 1952. MTBE additives were introduced during the late 1970's.

Only a portion of recyclable metals stored at Waukesha Iron & Metal are vehicles. Waukesha Iron & Metal has never used a gasoline underground storage tink, and has never dispensed gasoline. Gasoline drained from vehicles a stored in 55-gallon drums.

(3) Ground vater from Key's MW-2 and MW-3 contain MTBE concert ations exceeding NR 140.10 enforcement standards.

The WINR required Waukesha Iron & Metal to address arsenic and mercury groundwater contamination. Before Case Closure was obtained, metals and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were monitored in

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E-mail Contact@DekotsIntertekCorp.com Key Er gineering Site In restigation Report Review March 14, 2000

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Waukesh a Iron & Metal groundwater. During eight years of groundwater monitoring, no volatile organic compounds, including MTBE, were identified above WDNR regulatory limits in Waukesha Iron & Metal groundwater. A MTBE concentration of 3.3 milligrams per liter (µg/L) existed in Waukesha Iron & Metal monitoring well MW5 groundwater in 1995. IATBE in a concentration of 2.8 µg/L also existed in MW5 groundwater in 1998. MTBE was not identified in MW5 at any other time. We other Waukesha Iron & Metal monitoring well contained MTBE in concentrations above laboratory analytical method detection limits (including Waukesha Iron & Metal's MW7, between MW5 and Key's MW-2 at d MW-3).

Maximum MTBE concentrations in Key's MW-2 groundwater were confirmed at 364 µg/L in December 1999. By contrast, Waukesha Iron & Metal's MW-5 had an historical high MTBE concentration of 3.3 µg/L, less than 10% of existing Former Akerman Property contamination. The following tabulation summarizes vicinity dissolved MTBE contamination since 1950.

Identified Area MTBE Contamination

Date	MW-5	Key MW-2	Key MW-3	Key MW-1	Key MW-5
1950	BDL				
19:3	BDL				•
19; 5	3.3				
1957	BDL	••			
1958	2.8		•		
5-1 199	1	364	353	17	85
12-1999		329	275	16	BDL
JAS	12	12	12	12	12
1.5	60	60	60	60	60

BDL: Below [Laboratory Method] Detection Limit

Results expressed in µg/L

No other Witt cesha Iron & Metal Monitoring Wells contained MTBE.

3) MTBE, together with other gasoline-associated PVOC's exists in Former Akerman Property MW-5 groundwater.

Key's MW-5 is the southernmost monitoring well on Former Akerman Property approximately 500 feet downgradient of Waukesha Iron & Metal property. Key's MW-5 is isolated from Waukesha Iron & Metal by east-central Former Akerman Property [upgradient] monitoring wells MW-6 and MW-7. Neither MW-6 nor MW-7 groundwater contains MTBE.

3) Shallow petroleum volatile organic compound (PVOC) and volatile organic compound (VOC) vadose zone contamination exists throughout the Former Akerman Property site area.

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Key En gineering Site in estigation Report Review March 4, 2000

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Laboratory analyses of soils collected from the vadose zone confirm compounds more commonly associated with gasoline, such as benzene, toluene ethylbenzene, xylenes (BTEX), and trimethylbenzenes. BEX, with nephthalene, exists in concentrations exceeding NR 720.09 residual contamin int levels (RCLs) in soils collected from the 3.5 to 5.5 foot below grade interval of Key's B-9. A number of other VOCs, including toluene and trimethylbenzenes also exist in that sample. Key's B-9 is approximately 600 feet sidegradient of established MTBE-impacted ground veter. Some vadose contamination was confirmed at intervals beginning at 1 foot below grade. It is believed that identified vadose zone contamin ition is above seasonal high static water levels (December static water levels were recorded at approximately 5 to approximately 9 feet below grade). Compounds commonly associated with gasoline detected in surficial Former Akerman Property soils cannot have originated in Waukesh i Iron & Metal groundwater.

## 5) Stormyster runoff as a vadose zone contaminant transport mechanism is not plausible.

The Site investigation Report suggests stormwater runoff as a mechanism for gaspline related and other surfiical contaminants. However, vadose zone contamination is located in all areas of the site, whereas stormwater runoff or ginating at Waukesha Iron & Metal appears to be limited to the northwest site area.

To affect Former Akerman Property soils in the southeast portion of the site (Key borings B9 and B12); contaminated runoff would have to travel a minimum of 400 feet through a wooded area with large areas of broken ground and mounds. Ground surface on the adjacent property immediately north of these borings and on Waukesha Iron & Metal property in that area drops dramatically toward the unnamed creek/dra nage ditch.

Runoff from Waukesha Iron & Metal upgradient of site MTBE-impacted ground water is well documented from a September 9, 1999 fire. Approximately 1,000,000 gallons of water were used to combat the fire. Runoff was documented to flow in a southwest direction directly toward the creek following both grade and groundwater gradient.

Labora of y analysis of runoff water used during the fire incident did not document volatile organic compounds above WDNR NR 140.10 enforcement standards. Trace concentrations of acetone, 4-methyl-2-pentanent; (MIBK), naphthalene, toluene, and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene were the only compounds detected above laboratory analytical method detection limits. The character of trace runoff compounds differs from confirmed contamination in Former Akerman Property groundwater.

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6) Contain nants that historically did exist in Waukesha Iron & Metal groundwater do not exist in Former Akerman Property groundwater.

Mercury and arsenic were historically the contaminants of concern in Waukest a Iron & Metal groundwater. These contaminants have not been identified in Former Akerman Property groundwater.

7) Other contaminants of concern, such as trichloroethene in groundwater, diesel range organics and polychlorinated biphenyls exist above regulatory standards in the central and southern site.

The site is considered an unregulated landfill, and contains an unknown quantity of foundry sand. Dozens if not hundreds of barrels containing paint solids were stored and buried at the site. Historic releases of a variety of contaminants have been established. Precedent for a release without an immediately obvious source exists at the site.

Waukesha Iron & Metal has a long record of voluntary compliance with regulatory direct vos. However, both Waukesha Iron & Metal and Dakota believe that sufficient evidence to confirm an offsite source for Former Akerman Property contamination does not currently exist. Thank you for your time and attention in this matter.

Since ely,

Donald O. Callen Ir

Project Manager

Wenbin Yuan, P.G.

General Manager