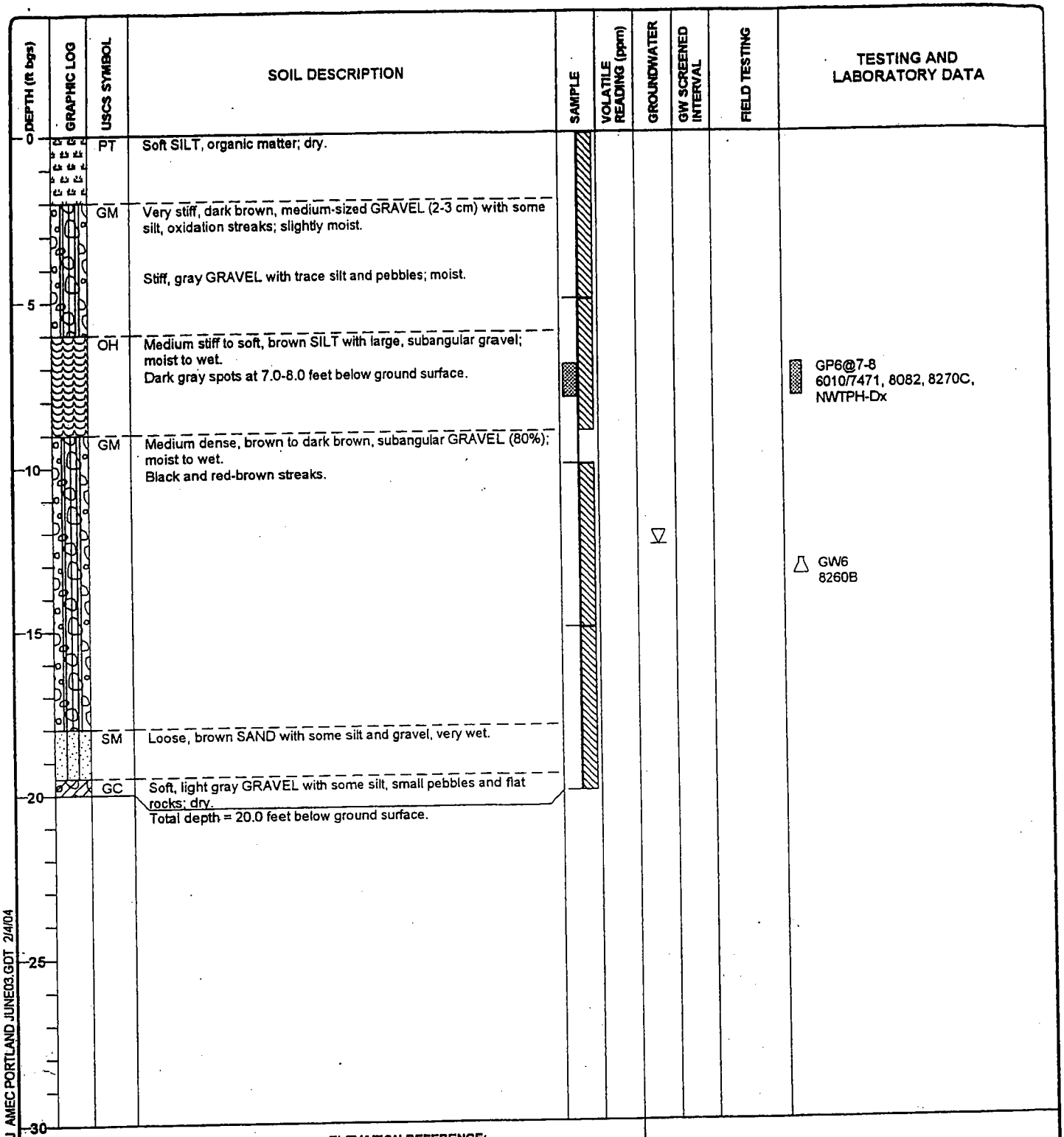

BORING METHOD: Direct Push

BOREHOLE DIAMETER:

DRILL RIG:

CONTRACTOR: Geo-Tech Explorations

LOGGED BY: FK

ELEVATION REFERENCE:

GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION:

START CARD/TAG ID:

DRILLING DATES: 7/18/2003 - 7/18/2003

REMARKS:

DIRECT PUSH BORING REV1 3-61M-11111-1.GPJ AMEC PORTLAND JUNE03.GDT 2/4/04

Seneca Blue River

3-61M-11111-1

AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.
7376 SW Durham Road
Portland, Oregon
USA 97224
Tel +1 (503) 639-3400
Fax +1 (503) 620-7892

amec

LOG OF BORING GP6

AMEC- Portland 7376 SW Durham Road Portland, OR 97224	Project: Seneca Blue River Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1 Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	Reported: 08/04/03 13:48

ANALYTICAL REPORT FOR SAMPLES

Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Matrix	Date Sampled	Date Received
DRAFT: GP1@12-15	P3G0721-01	Soil	07/18/03 08:40	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP2@7-10	P3G0721-03	Soil	07/18/03 09:23	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP3@8-10	P3G0721-04	Soil	07/18/03 09:40	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP4@16-18	P3G0721-05	Soil	07/18/03 11:00	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP5@17-18	P3G0721-06	Soil	07/18/03 12:15	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP6@7-8	P3G0721-07	Soil	07/18/03 13:39	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP7@18-20	P3G0721-08	Soil	07/18/03 15:35	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP8@7-8	P3G0721-09	Soil	07/18/03 15:50	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP9@7-9	P3G0721-11	Soil	07/18/03 16:30	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GP10@13-14	P3G0721-12	Soil	07/18/03 17:32	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GW9	P3G0721-13	Water	07/18/03 17:10	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GW6	P3G0721-14	Water	07/18/03 14:05	07/22/03 14:30
DRAFT: GW1	P3G0721-15	Water	07/18/03 08:50	07/22/03 14:30

DRAFT REPORT

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Diesel and Heavy Range Hydrocarbons per NWTPH-Dx Method

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP1@12-15 (P3G0721-01) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/25/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*87.3 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP2@7-10 (P3G0721-03) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/25/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*89.9 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP3@8-10 (P3G0721-04) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/25/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*96.6 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP4@16-18 (P3G0721-05) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/25/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*97.0 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP5@17-18 (P3G0721-06) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/25/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*93.4 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP6@7-8 (P3G0721-07) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/25/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*91.1 %*	*50-150*							

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Diesel and Heavy Range Hydrocarbons per NWTPH-Dx Method

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP7@18-20 (P3G0721-08) Soil						Sampled: 07/18/03	Received: 07/22/03		
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/26/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*90.0 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP8@7-8 (P3G0721-09) Soil						Sampled: 07/18/03	Received: 07/22/03		
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/26/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*98.8 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP9@7-9 (P3G0721-11) Soil						Sampled: 07/18/03	Received: 07/22/03		
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/26/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*93.9 %*	*50-150*							
DRAFT: GP10@13-14 (P3G0721-12) Soil						Sampled: 07/18/03	Received: 07/22/03		
Diesel Range Organics	ND	25.0	mg/kg dry	1	NWTPH-Dx	07/25/03	07/26/03	3070946	
Heavy Oil Range Hydrocarbons	ND	50.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 1-Chlorooctadecane	*89.0 %*	*50-150*							

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Total Metals per EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods

North Creek Analytical –Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP3@8-10 (P3G0721-04) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Arsenic	2.70	0.394	mg/kg dry	1	EPA 6020	07/25/03	07/31/03	3070961	
Barium	72.4	0.394	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Cadmium	ND	0.394	"	"	"	"	08/02/03	"	
Chromium	3.60	0.394	"	"	"	"	07/31/03	"	
Lead	8.84	0.394	"	"	"	"	08/02/03	"	
Mercury	ND	0.0397	"	"	EPA 7471A	07/24/03	07/24/03	3070883	
Silver	ND	0.394	"	"	EPA 6020	07/25/03	07/31/03	3070961	
DRAFT: GP6@7-8 (P3G0721-07) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Arsenic	2.09	0.410	mg/kg dry	1	EPA 6020	07/25/03	07/31/03	3070961	
Barium	107	0.410	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Cadmium	ND	0.410	"	"	"	"	08/02/03	"	
Chromium	26.1	0.410	"	"	"	"	07/31/03	"	
Lead	3.62	0.410	"	"	"	"	08/02/03	"	
Mercury	0.0475	0.0403	"	"	EPA 7471A	07/24/03	07/24/03	3070883	
Silver	ND	0.410	"	"	EPA 6020	07/25/03	07/31/03	3070961	

AMEC- Portland 7376 SW Durham Road Portland, OR 97224	Project: Seneca Blue River Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1 Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	Reported: 08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Polychlorinated Biphenyls per EPA Method 8082

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP3@8-10 (P3G0721-04) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Aroclor 1016	ND	67.0	ug/kg dry	1	EPA 8082	07/25/03	07/29/03	3070943	
Aroclor 1221	ND	134	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1232	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1242	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1248	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1254	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1260	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*104 %*	*36-140*							
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl	*90.6 %*	*16-149*							
DRAFT: GP6@7-8 (P3G0721-07) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Aroclor 1016	ND	67.0	ug/kg dry	1	EPA 8082	07/25/03	07/29/03	3070943	
Aroclor 1221	ND	134	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1232	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1242	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1248	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1254	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Aroclor 1260	ND	67.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 2,4,5,6-Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*103 %*	*36-140*							
Surr: Decachlorobiphenyl	*108 %*	*16-149*							

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Volatile Organic Compounds per EPA Method 8260B

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GW9 (P3G0721-13) Water					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Acetone	ND	25.0	ug/l	1	EPA 8260B	07/27/03	07/27/03	3070997	
Benzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromochloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromodichloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromoform	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromomethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Butanone	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
n-Butylbenzene	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
sec-Butylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
tert-Butylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carbon disulfide	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloroform	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloromethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibromomethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	

DRAFT REPORT

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AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Volatile Organic Compounds per EPA Method 8260B

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GW9 (P3G0721-13) Water					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	ug/l	1	EPA 8260B	07/27/03	07/27/03	3070997	
Ethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Hexanone	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Isopropylbenzene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Methyl tert-butyl ether	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Methylene chloride	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Naphthalene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
n-Propylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Styrene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Toluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Trichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vinyl chloride	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
o-Xylene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
m,p-Xylene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 4-BFB	*104 %*	*80-120*							
Surr: 1,2-DCA-d4	*98.0 %*	*77-135*							
Surr: Dibromofluoromethane	*97.0 %*	*80-122*							
Surr: Toluene-d8	*99.0 %*	*80-120*							

DRAFT REPORT

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AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Volatile Organic Compounds per EPA Method 8260B

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GW8 (P3G0721-14) Water					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Acetone	ND	25.0	ug/l	1	EPA 8260B	07/27/03	07/27/03	3070997	
Benzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromochloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromodichloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromoform	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromomethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Butanone	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
n-Butylbenzene	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
sec-Butylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
tert-Butylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carbon disulfide	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloroform	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloromethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibromomethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	

DRAFT REPORT

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AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Volatile Organic Compounds per EPA Method 8260B

North Creek Analytical –Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GW8 (P3G0721-14) Water					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	ug/l	1	EPA 8260B	07/27/03	07/27/03	3070997	
Ethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Hexanone	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Isopropylbenzene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Methyl tert-butyl ether	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Methylene chloride	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Naphthalene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
n-Propylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Styrene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Toluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Trichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vinyl chloride	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
o-Xylene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
m,p-Xylene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 4-BFB	*101 %*	*80-120*							
Surr: 1,2-DCA-d4	*96.0 %*	*77-135*							
Surr: Dibromofluoromethane	*97.0 %*	*80-122*							
Surr: Toluene-d8	*96.0 %*	*80-120*							

AMEC- Portland 7376 SW Durham Road Portland, OR 97224	Project: Seneca Blue River Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1 Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	Reported: 08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Volatile Organic Compounds per EPA Method 8260B

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GW1 (P3G0721-15) Water					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
Acetone	ND	25.0	ug/l	1	EPA 8260B	07/27/03	07/27/03	3070997	
Benzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromochloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromodichloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromoform	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Bromomethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Butanone	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
n-Butylbenzene	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
sec-Butylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
tert-Butylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carbon disulfide	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloroform	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chloromethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Chlorotoluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4-Chlorotoluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibromochloromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibromomethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	

DRAFT REPORT

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Volatile Organic Compounds per EPA Method 8260B

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GW1 (P3G0721-15) Water					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	1.00	ug/l	1	EPA 8260B	07/27/03	07/27/03	3070997	
Ethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2-Hexanone	ND	10.0	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Isopropylbenzene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Methyl tert-butyl ether	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Methylene chloride	ND	5.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Naphthalene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
n-Propylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Styrene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Tetrachloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Toluene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Trichloroethene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Vinyl chloride	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
o-Xylene	ND	1.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
m,p-Xylene	ND	2.00	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: 4-BFB	*100 %*	*80-120*							
Surr: 1,2-DCA-d4	*95.0 %*	*77-135*							
Surr: Dibromofluoromethane	*100 %*	*80-122*							
Surr: Toluene-d8	*96.0 %*	*80-120*							

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Polynuclear Aromatic Compounds per EPA 8270M-SIM

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP3@8-10 (P3G0721-04) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03	Received: 07/22/03			
Acenaphthene	ND	13.4	ug/kg dry	1	EPA 8270m	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070947	
Acenaphthylene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Anthracene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (a) anthracene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (a) pyrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (ghi) perylene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chrysene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fluoranthene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fluorene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Naphthalene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Phenanthrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Pyrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Surr: Fluorene-d10	*89.7 %*	*40-150*							
Surr: Pyrene-d10	*104 %*	*40-150*							
Surr: Benzo (a) pyrene-d12	*97.1 %*	*40-150*							
DRAFT: GP6@7-8 (P3G0721-07) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03	Received: 07/22/03			
Acenaphthene	ND	13.4	ug/kg dry	1	EPA 8270m	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070947	
Acenaphthylene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Anthracene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (a) anthracene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (a) pyrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (ghi) perylene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Chrysene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Dibenzo (a,h) anthracene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fluoranthene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Fluorene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Naphthalene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Phenanthrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Pyrene	ND	13.4	"	"	"	"	"	"	

DRAFT REPORT

The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Polynuclear Aromatic Compounds per EPA 8270M-SIM

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP6@7-8 (P3G0721-07) Soil						Sampled: 07/18/03	Received: 07/22/03		
Surr: Fluorene-d10	*81.8 %*	*40-150*							
Surr: Pyrene-d10	*94.3 %*	*40-150*							
Surr: Benzo (a) pyrene-d12	*91.5 %*	*40-150*							

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Percent Dry Weight (Solids) per Standard Methods

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP1@12-15 (P3G0721-01) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	70.8	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP2@7-10 (P3G0721-03) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	79.2	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP3@8-10 (P3G0721-04) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	80.6	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP4@16-18 (P3G0721-05) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	91.2	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP5@17-18 (P3G0721-06) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	88.6	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP6@7-8 (P3G0721-07) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	82.4	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP7@18-20 (P3G0721-08) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	87.4	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP8@7-8 (P3G0721-09) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	85.6	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	
DRAFT: GP9@7-9 (P3G0721-11) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	83.2	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	

AMEC- Portl... 7376 SW Durham Road Portland, OR 97224	Project: Seneca Blue River Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1 Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	Reported: 08/04/03 13:48

DRAFT: Percent Dry Weight (Solids) per Standard Methods

North Creek Analytical -Portland

Analyte	Result	Reporting Limit	Units	Dilution	Method	Prepared	Analyzed	Batch	Notes
DRAFT: GP10@13-14 (P3G0721-12) Soil					Sampled: 07/18/03 Received: 07/22/03				
% Solids	80.9	1.00	% by Weight	1	NCA SOP	07/25/03	07/28/03	3070971	

AMEC- Portland	Project: Seneca Blue River	
7376 SW Durham Road	Project Number: 3-61M-11111-1	Reported:
Portland, OR 97224	Project Manager: Fumie Kumano	08/04/03 13:48

Notes and Definitions

Q-02	The spike recovery for this QC sample is outside of established control limits due to sample matrix interference.
Q-06	Analyses are not controlled on RPD values from sample concentrations less than 5 times the reporting limit.
DET	Analyte DETECTED
ND	Analyte NOT DETECTED at or above the reporting limit
NR	Not Reported
dry	Sample results reported on a dry weight basis. MRLs are adjusted if %Solids are less than 50%.
wet	Sample results reported on a wet weight basis (as received)
RPD	Relative Percent Difference

North Creek Analytical, Inc.
Environmental Laboratory Network
www.ncalabs.com

East 11115 Montgomery, Suite B, Spokane, WA 99206-4776 (509) 924-9200 FAX 924-9290
9405 S.W. Nimbus Avenue, Beaverton, OR 97008-7132 (503) 906-9200 FAX 906-9210
20332 Empire Avenue, Suite F-1, Bend, OR 97701-5711 (541) 383-9310 FAX 382-7588

CHAIN OF CUSTODY REPORT

Work Order #: P360721

CLIENT: Amec
REPORT TO: Fumie Kumano / Leonard Farr Jr.
ADDRESS: 7376 SW Durham Rd.
Portland, OR 97224
PHONE: 503 639-3400 FAX: 5036207892

INVOICE TO: Amec
P.O. NUMBER:

PROJECT NAME: Seneca Blue River
PROJECT NUMBER: 3-61M-11111-1
SAMPLED BY: FK

TURNAROUND REQUEST in Business Days*
Organic & Inorganic Analyses: (10) STD. 7 5 4 3 2 1 <1
Petroleum Hydrocarbon Analyses: (5) STD. 4 3 2 1 <1
OTHER Please Specify
*Turnaround Requests less than standard may incur Rush Charges.

CLIENT SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	SAMPLING DATE/TIME	RCRA 8 metals 6010/7471	PCBs 8082	PAHs 8270C	NWTPH-Dx	8260B	MATRIX (W, S, O)	# OF CONT.	COMMENTS	NCA WO ID
1. GP1@ 12-15	7/18/03 8:40				X		S	2		
2. GP1@ 18-19	7/18/03 8:50						S	1		
3. GP2@ 7-10	7/18/03 9:23				X		S	1		
4. GP3@ [redacted] 8-10	7/18/03 9:40	X	X	X	X		S	2		
5. GP4@ 16-18	7/18/03 11:00				X		S	1		
6. GP5@ 17-18	7/18/03 1215				X		S	2		
7. GP6@ 7-8	7/18/03 1339	X	X	X	X		S	1		
8. GP7@ 18-20	7/18/03 1535				X		S	2		
9. GP8@ 7-8	7/18/03 1550				X		S	1		
10. GP8@ 14-15	7/18/03 1605						S	1		
11. GP9@ 7-9	7/18/03 1630				X		S	2		
12. GP10@ 13-14	7/18/03 [redacted] 1732				X		S	1		
13. GW9	7/18/03 1710					X	W	3		
14. GW6	7/18/03 1405					X	W	3		
15. GW1	7/18/03 850					X	W	3		

RELINQUISHED BY:
PRINT NAME: Fumie Kumano FIRM: Amec DATE: 7/22/03 TIME: 1142
RECEIVED BY: [signature] PRINT NAME: Rob Fee FIRM: N/A DATE: 7/22/03 TIME: 13:25

RELINQUISHED BY: [signature]
PRINT NAME: FIRM: DATE: TIME:
RECEIVED BY: [signature] PRINT NAME: Jaylen Passanger FIRM: NWA DATE: 7-22-03 TIME: 1435

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:
COC REV 3/99

TEMP: 10.4

PAGE: OF

EXHIBIT "H"

Mr. Bonini. I have reviewed the entire file, including the video you provided to the agency.

I am not sure what stalling you are referring to. We received your complaint and investigated it. You are aware of the results of the investigation. Our enforcement file is closed and there is no further action contemplated on our part.

From: Harry Bonini [mailto:hbonini@PacInfo.com]
Sent: Tuesday, July 10, 2007 8:16 PM
To: SOLLIDAY Louise; COOK William
Cc: hbonini@PacInfo.com
Subject: Re: Enforcement #06353 -letter of May 29, 2007 from Kevin Moynahan

Ms Solliday: As you can see I'm sending a CC to the DOJ as I'm in the final stages of documenting the Department of State Lands failure to see the errors they are making in this matter.

You give away your first error when you talk about "37 cubic yards of material". For the record this figure is a lie being brought forward by those seeking to skirt around the rule.. Let me say that one more time that figure is a lie.

The second error is you carefully don't mention that you personally have ever looked at the video I've supplied you

I have mentioned this video in the previous e-mail as it shows clearly the filling of the wetlands, while it was being done, and who was doing it. The 37 yards represents the last day of filling not the many months of under the radar filling by Rosboro , Hamlin, and Justina to name three. The video clearly shows the date the company, the driver, and in most cases that Jeff Sherman was directing the activity.

The access being used to the property was part of this filling, yet Jeff Sherman claims this access was always there. Let me state this clearly this is a lie. No access every existed at or near this fill.

Proof can be found in the Lane County Access Permit that the McKenzie Track people applied for -- Jeff Sherman signed for this permit several weeks prior to the filling that then became the driveway access to the mill pond site and the beginning of the pond/wetland filling--Look at the Video it clearly shows this access being built and the date the Video was taken

Additional proof can be seen it the USDA photos of 1990 and again in 2005.

The difference in the two Government photos show clearly where the wetland delineation line should be (1990 photo) and where they claim it is by virtue of "their" delineation (2005 photo)-- look at the difference--it amounts to many thousand yards.

Your smoke and mirrors is no longer a defense to the actions they have taken and your turning a blind eye to those actions.

Therefore, if you dare, I want you to personally send me an e-mail clearly stating that you have personally viewed the entire video I gave to your staff over a year and one half ago---and having seen all of it you feel your position is rock solid.

In closing I am aware that much stalling for time is going on from your office and I can assure you and your staff this is only hurting your professional credibility.

Harry Bonini

P.S. If you're wondering I do have the master of the video sent so don't claim its been lost

On Jul 10, 2007, at 5:07 PM, SOLLIDAY Louise wrote:

> Mr. Bonini, I am sorry you feel the way you do. I have visited the site in question. DSL staff made an accurate jurisdictional call with regard to the log pond under the ORSs and OARs- it is not jurisdictional. Some filling of jurisdictional waters has been done at the site but it was less than 50 cubic yards of material so no permit was required under our statutes and rules. We have told the folks working on the site that any additional removal or fill of material in jurisdictional waters of the state will require a permit from us. The completed wetland delineation accurately delineates jurisdictional waters.

-----Original Message-----
From: Harry Bonini [mailto:hbonini@PacInfo.com]
Sent: Friday, June 29, 2007 4:31 PM
To: SOLLIDAY Louise C
Cc: hbonini@PacInfo.com; COOK William
Subject: Enforcement #06353 -letter of May 29, 2007 from Kevin Moynahan

Ms Director: I regret that this matter has been elevated to its current level, but lower level members of your Department have repeatedly failed to to grasp the OAR's through a series of what I call administrative smoke and mirrors.

They have missed or failed to acknowledge that the Blue River Veneer Mill Site was:

a. A log pond that has been breached and abandoned for more than 30 years.

b. Is still connected by an intermittent stream (Kelly Creek) to the McKenzie River

c. and is over one (1) acre is size (141-085-0015 (2)(A)(1)

In addition Mr Moynahan refers to a wetland delineation prepared by Nancy Holzhauser . He fails to mention the delineation was done after the filling was completed therefore does not represent the area affected nor number of yards filled . This in spite of the onsite video the DSL, and Kevin, have had in their possession for over a year showing the before, during , and after filling activities.

Ariel photos supplied by the USDA also clearly show the activity in 1990 and again in 2005 and were made available to the DSL

In summary this site is DSL jurisdictional and has been for 30 years,

Because I've given your Department every chance to correct these missteps my current direction is to seek legal actionl against DSL and to contact the Federal EPA about filing a Title VI complaint .

Harry Bonini

EXHIBIT "I"

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

April 30, 2007

Reply to
Attn Of: ECL-112

Mr. Harry Bonini
P.O. Box 427
Blue River, Oregon 97413

Re: Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond Site, Lane County, Oregon
EPA Site Identification Number ORN001002675

Dear Mr. Bonini:

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed the preliminary assessment (PA) of the Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond site. A copy of the PA trip report is enclosed.

Based on this PA, EPA has determined that no further action under the Federal Superfund Program is warranted at this site.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 553-0323.

Sincerely,

Monica Tonel

Monica Tonel
Site Assessment Manager

Enclosure

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

April 30, 2007

Reply to
Attn Of: ECL-112

Jeffrey R. Sherman, President
McKenzie Community Track and Field
54800 East King Road
Blue River, Oregon 97413

Re: Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond Site, Lane County, Oregon
EPA Site Identification Number ORN001002675

Dear Mr. Sherman:

The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has completed the preliminary assessment (PA) of the Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond site. A copy of the PA trip report is enclosed.

Based on this PA, EPA has determined that no further action under the Federal Superfund Program is warranted at this site.

In accordance with EPA's decision regarding the tracking of no further action sites, the referenced site will be removed from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database and placed in a separate archival database as a historical record. Archived sites may be returned to the CERCLIS site inventory if new information necessitating further Superfund consideration is discovered.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (206) 553-0323.

Sincerely,

Monica Tonel

Monica Tonel
Site Assessment Manager

Enclosure

cc: with Enclosure
Max Rosenberg, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Eugene, OR
Michael Morales, Oregon Department of State Lands, Salem, OR
President, Blue River Water District, Blue River, OR

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, WA 98101

April 30, 2007

Reply to
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PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT
TRIP REPORT

Site Name:	Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond
EPA CERCLIS ID No.:	ORN001002675
Location:	Tax Lot 1300 Section 29, Township 16 South, Range 4 East, Willamette Meridian
County:	Lane County
City:	Blue River
State:	Oregon
Prepared by:	Monica Tonel U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 10 Seattle, Washington
Date:	April 26, 2007

Introduction:

The Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond Site (the Site) was identified to the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through a citizen's Formal Preliminary Assessment (PA) Petition submitted under Section 105(d) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). The PA Petition stated concerns about the potential affect of the Site to the water supply for the town of Blue River, Oregon (Bonini, 2006). A copy of the citizen's Petition to EPA requesting a preliminary assessment of the Site is included as Attachment 1 to this Trip Report.

In response to the PA Petition, the EPA conducted a preliminary assessment of the Site under the authority of CERCLA as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). In a Preliminary Assessment, EPA attempts to verify the existence of released hazardous waste at a site. The objectives of the CERCLA PA are to:

- Determine whether a site is releasing, or has the potential to release hazardous substances into the environment;
- Identify potential public health and environmental threats posed by a site;
- Assess the need for additional investigation and/or response action at a site; and
- Determine the potential for placement of a site on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Site Description:

The Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond Site is located on Tax Lot 1300 in Blue River, Oregon. A site map is included with this Trip Report as Attachment 2. Photos of the site can be found in Attachment 3, labeled Figures 1, 2, 3, and 5. The Site was the location of a former sawmill, veneer plant, and log pond that last operated prior to 1972 (amec 2003). Currently, the site is vacant. Surrounding properties include residential land, forested undeveloped land, and McKenzie Highway No.126.

EPA Visit:

On February 8, 2007, EPA personnel visited the Site and conducted interviews. EPA personnel included Monica Tonel of the Office of Environmental Cleanup and Grechen Schmidt of the Office of Environmental Assessment. Documentation of the site visit and interviews conducted can be found in Attachment 3 (Schmidt 2007) and Attachment 4 (Tonel 2007).

Operations and Waste Characteristics:

On February 8, 2007, EPA interviewed two former employees of the plant, Gene Carver and Roy Richardson (Attachments 3 and 4).

Operations at the former veneer plant were described as follows. Logs came into the log dump area and then were pushed into the pond. Logs in the pond were sorted by size and type. Peeler logs would go to the veneer plant. At the pond, a saw would cut logs into 8-foot lengths. These pieces would then go into the barker, removing the bark, then into the mill and onto the lathe. The lathe would grip the ends of the logs, start spinning and a blade would cut the log forming thin sheets of wood, called veneer. The veneer pieces would be clipped into useable sizes. There was a long conveyor area, known as the green chain, where the clipped veneer boards were removed and stacked according to size. The pieces were trucked to plywood plants. The mill sawed up lumber and did not do any treatment. (Carver 2007)

The equipment at the plant was either electrically or hydraulically operated (Carver 2007, Richardson 2007).

Plant equipment consisted of a pond saw, seven trays, a lathe, and two clippers. The lathe was lubricated with water as oil could damage the wood. There was a maintenance shop that stored the hydraulic oil and waste oil. Oils were contained in barrels in the maintenance shop. Waste oil was used for dust suppression in the yard. The waste material from the lathe went to a wigwam burner at the mill. The forklifts operated on rechargeable batteries. (Carver 2007)

Hydraulic fluid that leaked from equipment was captured on a conveyor and pumped to the wigwam burner for incineration (Richardson 2007).

Some portion of the millpond at the Site was filled with native soil from a Forest Service road construction project (Carver 2007). Other material brought onto the property include sand from the Blue River Reservoir, and rock provided by two local companies, the Roseboro Company and the Giustina Company (Richardson 2007). The rock provided by the Giustina Company came from a quarry at Castle Rock (Letchworth 2007).

Conclusion:

This PA consisted of a site visit, interviews and a review of available information.

Information regarding site operations and waste characteristics do not indicate the presence of a potential source of CERCLA hazardous substances at the Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond Site.

The citizen's PA Petition stated concerns about the drinking water supply for the town of Blue River, Oregon. The Annual Drinking Water Quality Reports issued by the Blue River Water District for 2004, 2005 and 2006 states that *"our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements."* A copy of the 2004, 2005 and 2006 water quality reports are included as Attachment 5 to this Trip Report. Additionally, a copy of the latest chemical results for the Blue River Water District drinking water system is included with this Trip Report as Attachment 6.

Based on this PA, EPA finds that no further action under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act is warranted at this Site.

Reference List

Bonini, Harry, August 15, 2006. Preliminary Assessment Petition submitted to EPA Region 10, Seattle, Washington.

amec (AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc.), December 2003. *Former Sawmill Property (West) 51480 Blue River Drive, Blue River, Oregon. Phase II Environmental Site Assessment.*

Schmidt, Grechen, February 8, 2007. Interview notes regarding the Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond Site.

Tonel, Monica, February 8, 2007. Interview notes regarding the Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Pond Site.

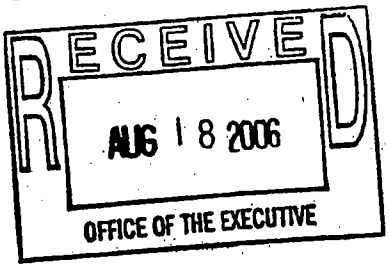
Carver, Gene, February 8, 2007. Personal communication with EPA personnel.

Richardson, Roy, February 8, 2007. Personal communication with EPA personnel

Letchworth, George, February 8, 2007. Personal communication with EPA personnel.

Attachment 1

PETITION FOR SUPERFUND PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT



To: Michael Bogert, Regional Administrator
Office of the Regional Administrator
U.S. EPA Region 10
1200 Sixth Avenue
Seattle, Washington 98101

August 15, 2006

Attention: Ms. Bogert

This Petition is specifically in reference to (Township 16S, Range 4E, Section 29, Tax lot 202), but may include adjacent tax lots. This site is better known as the McKenzie Community Track property, formally the mill pond for the now defunct Blue River Veneer Sawmill. The McKenzie River is less than one quarter of a mile directly south of this mill site.

HOW MAY THE PETITIONER BE AFFECTED

1. The water supply for the town of Blue River, Oregon could be affected. The main water source is a well located less than one quarter mile to the west and south of this mill site. The topography slopes from the mill site towards this source of drinking water and the McKenzie River.

2. Indications of wells in this same area needing to be capped over the years because of taste, odor, and sludge were revealed to Natural Resource Coordinator John Otsyula of the Oregon Department of State Lands on a recent Field Review.

John Otsyula felt the Office of the Regional Administrator of the U.S. EPA was the Agency to best look at this site, thus the reason for this Petition for a Preliminary Assessment.

Thank You

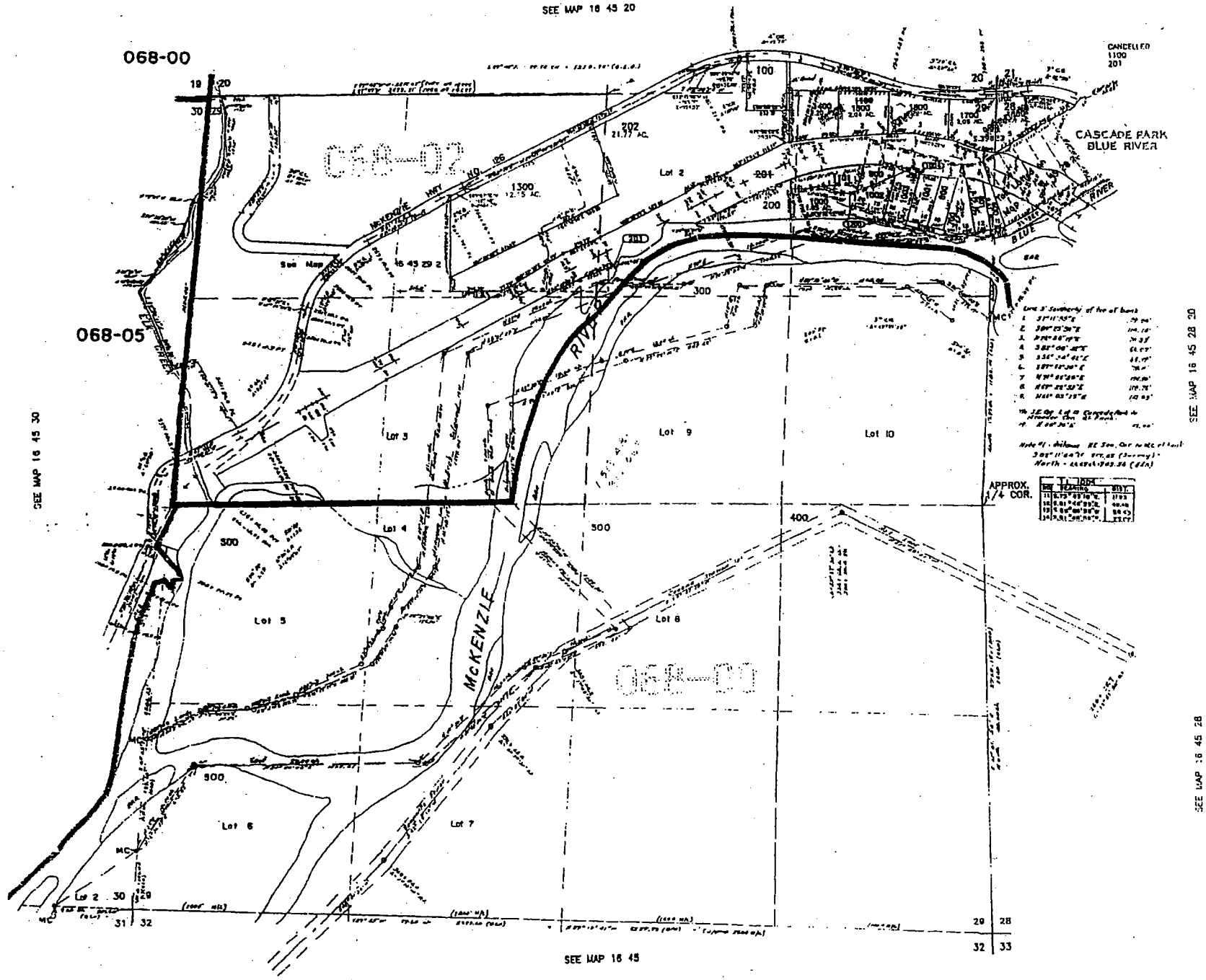
Harry Bonini
P.O. Box 427
Blue River, Oregon 97413
(541) 822-8733

Attachment 2

FOR ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION ONLY

SECTION 29 T.16S. R.4E. W.M.
LANE COUNTY
SCALE 1" = 400'

16 45 29
& INDEX
NAD 83/91



Attachment 3

Trip Report for Former Blue River Veneer Site, Blue River, Oregon

Dates: February 8-9, 2007

Attendees: Monica Tonel, Site Assessment Manager, Environmental Cleanup Office
Grechen Schmidt, Investigator, Office of Environmental Assessment

Background: EPA received a Citizen's Petition about possible environmental contamination at property where a community track was being developed. Tonel determined that a site visit and interviewing interested parties was appropriate to gather more information about the problem.

Bonini Interview

On February 8, 2007, at 9:00 a.m., Tonel and Schmidt arrived at the McKenzie River High School, where we were to meet our first interviewee, Harry Bonini. Bonini arrived; we introduced ourselves and Schmidt showed him her credentials. We followed him to the site, located at 51480 Blue River Drive, Blue River Oregon. Mr. Bonini lives directly across Blue River Drive (51355 Blue River Drive) from the former mill site and the track property. His home is on the bluff above the road and overlooks the former mill site and track area. Mr. Bonini has a sustainable tree farmer and is a former Forest Service employee.

Bonini described the history of the mill area, including the former mill site and the track property. The Blue River Veneer Company operated from about 1940-1960 making veneer. In the mid-1970's, the company went bankrupt. [Note: My notes indicate he said mid-1960's, then mid-1970's] Seneca Lumber Co. got the land in lieu of money from the bankruptcy. Seneca Lumber owns the property where the mill and a wigwam burner had been located. The only remaining structure is the concrete block where the lathe sat. The McKenzie River Community Track and Field Committee own the property where the large millpond was located.

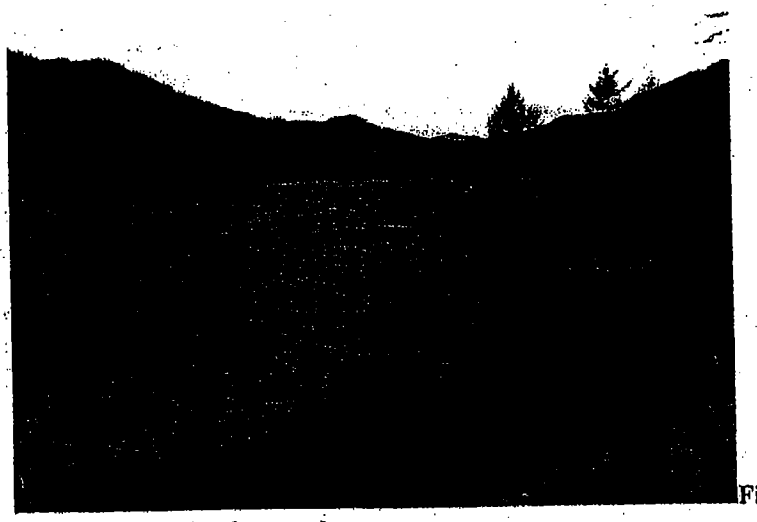


Figure 1: Concrete Structure held lathe. Track in background

In about 1985, about 1/3 of the millpond was filled in with soil from a road construction project. Bonini stated that other soil was also brought in, but it was poor quality and contained roots, scrap wood, etc. Bonini stated that he thought the fill was about 12 feet thick.

Over the years, Seneca Lumber attempted to sell the property and Lane County wanted an environmental assessment conducted before any sale was allowed.

Figure 2: Track site from across Blue River Drive. Trailer is part of track area.

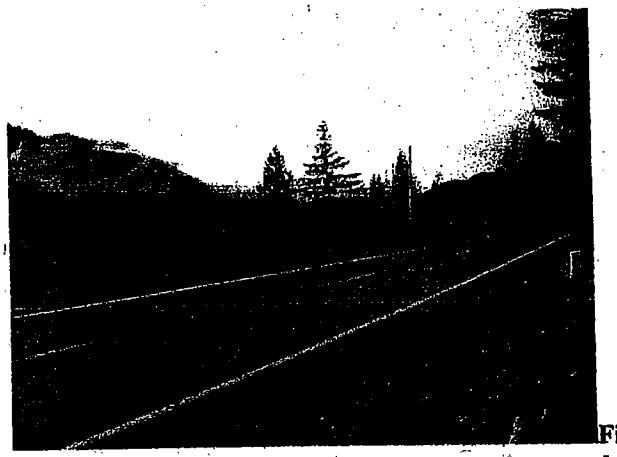


Figure 3: Track from across road. Seeps from bank drain along road on right then into culvert under road and into wet areas next to the track.

Mr. Bonini stated that he had talked with Seneca Jones, owner of Seneca Lumber Co., about not selling the property to the track group, but Mr. Jones' lawyers felt the property should be sold. Bonini stated in about 2000, the track coach at the McKenzie High School wanted Seneca to donate the property to the school. The school did not want it as a gift; so in approximately 2003, a non-profit corporation was formed to get the property. Mr. Bonini refers to the non-profit corporation as the "track group". Bonini believed that no environmental studies had been conducted when the track group got the property.

Schmidt asked what kind of contamination Bonini thought might be at the site. Bonini didn't know, but believed that something was there. He showed us the cut in the bank next to his driveway (across the street and at a higher elevation from the former mill and

track properties). He pointed out "cemented river gravel" which prevents the ground water from percolating deep into the ground.

Figure 4: "Cemented River Gravel" in bank across road from track. Note seeps which drain across road through a culvert.

He described the ground water as moving laterally on top of this cemented layer through the mill pond area and down to the community wells which are located next to the river about 1/2 mile away. He expressed concern that the community water system could get contaminated from whatever was left in the former millpond. Later in the interview, he expressed concern about contamination getting into the river that provides water for Springfield and Eugene. Bonini also had heard that the new homes built closer to the river had put in wells and they were "bad" and could not be used.

Mr. Bonini does not use the community water system at his home; he uses surface water from a spring. He expressed frustration that no one in any of the government agencies cared until he met John Ostusla from Department of State Lands.

Bonini stated that he knew Seneca Lumber had conducted Level 1 environmental studies in 2003-2004, but didn't believe they were successful. Core samples were taken in the mill and pond area. Bonini had concerns about where the samples were taken and were not representative of the area because the berms were sampled and the core taken at in the millpond area did not go deep enough. Bonini does not believe that nothing was found, even though the analytical results show non-detections for all chemicals. Bonini is certain that solvents and machinery fluids should be found. Also waste oil was always used as a dust suppression media "back then", so that should show up also. Tonel pointed out that EPA does not address oil or petroleum contamination, explaining that it is exempt under CERCLA.

Bonini then stated that when the Cougar Reservoir was drained, sediments went into the river that contained dioxin and DDT. He asked "couldn't that same stuff be in the sediments in the log pond? If the trees around that reservoir have pesticides on them, wouldn't the same pesticides be on the trees that went into this millpond?"

Bonini showed us aerial photographs from 1985 showing the former millpond area covered in small trees. Mr. Bonini stated that Seneca Lumber breached the log pond on the west side to drain it and also let Kelly Creek run it naturally course. He pointed out that Kelly Creek, a tributary of the McKenzie River, runs between the road and the berm of the former millpond. The creek is blocked by the access road to the track area as the culverts are too high to allow the water to flow through to the wetland to the west of the track property. Bonini also indicated that the driveway is not up to code for a commercial driveway and is missing other permits.

Figure 5: Entrance to the track area with sponsor sign in center. Note the culvert in the foreground. Gravel in left background is access to the berm area.

Mr. Bonini showed us copies of the two deeds for the track property. Deed 2004-078071 dated 10/7/2004 covering the lot line adjustment and Deed 2005-090866 dated 11/15/2005 for the sale of the property to the track group, non-profit corporation. Bonini stated that in 2005, the County replatted the property into two tax parcels: Tax Lot 202, owned by Seneca Lumber Co. and Tax Lot 1300, owned McKenzie River Community Track and Field Committee. Bonini provided Tonel with an aerial photograph showing Bonini's farm and the two parcels of concern. He also provided a copy of a letter from the Blue River Community Water System to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality that expressed their concern for the development of the track property causing possible contamination into their system.

John Otsula Interview

At 10:30 a.m. John Otsula joined us. Bonini introduced us to Otsula and Schmidt showed him her credentials. Bonini provided some documents to Otsula and outlined to him what we had been discussing. Schmidt asked what Otsula's role was. Otsula stated he was a chemist by training and described his involvement with the site as a Department of State Lands employee. As of November 2006 he stated that he was no longer with

Department. He stated he is now an environmental consultant, but did not provide a business card.

Otsula told us that we should talk with Gene Carver, a neighbor who told Otsula about the three new wells that were "murky" and had to be abandoned. We indicated that we would be speaking with Mr. Carver and Otsula was insistent that he attend this interview. Schmidt told him that we would conduct the interview alone. Otsula insisted and Schmidt repeated that he could not. Otsula then stated he would call Carver himself and remind him of their discussion on the problem wells that took place in May 2006.

Schmidt asked Otsula what contamination he thought should have been found. He could not name a particular chemical, but began flipping through the copy of the environmental assessment report looking for a list of chemicals. He stated that metals or something should be detected in the analytical results and the report indicated that they were detected. He stated that VOC's wouldn't show up; but could not cite a particular chemical of concern.

At that point, he stated that EPA should be looking at violations of the Clean Water Act caused by the unpermitted filling of wetlands and the interruption of the natural flow of Kelly Creek. He offered to show us where Kelly Creek runs under the highway and continues to the McKenzie River. He commented that Department of State Lands was now allowing the filling of the wetlands without any penalties and he wondered if it was politically motivated. He stated that's why he asked Harry Bonini to send the citizen petition to EPA.

At that point, Otsula stepped away to his car to get his cell phone and camera. He asked to take photographs of us and we declined. Otsula then called Gene Carver and walked away so we could not hear his conversation.

At 11:15 a.m. we followed Mr. Otsula by car to location where Kelly Creek flows under the highway. We walked to the shoulder of the road and then climbed down to the culvert under the road. The whole area had standing water in it. We then walked back to the cars and Otsula pointed out where the creek was channeled through culverts to the river. The river was too far away to see the outfall.

At this point, Otsula again indicated he wanted to come with us to meet Mr. Carver. Schmidt told him no and stated that if we had further questions for Mr. Otsula, we would call him. Mr. Otsula left.

Gene Carver Interview

We arrived at Mr. Carver's home, 51164 McKenzie Hwy, Vida, Oregon at 11:30 a.m. We introduced ourselves and Schmidt showed her credentials. Tonel explained the reason for our visit.

Mr. Carver began the interview by stating that he was a former Forest Service employee; working for them from 1957 to 1994 mostly in road construction. He stated that he had talked with John Otsula earlier in the morning and Carver never had said anything about contaminated wells to Otsula. Carver stated that the only contaminated wells he knew about were in the early 1960's. A leaking underground gasoline storage tank contaminated the Blue River Water System, along with all the hand-dug wells in the area. A new well was needed and drilled at a site selected by the engineering firm, CH2M Hill. This well was drilled to approximately 200 feet below ground surface and is located near the east end of Carver's property. Recently the water system installed another well that is the primary source of water. The first well is serving as backup and the water system has a grant to redo casing in the first well.

Carver stated that there used to be a hand-dug well on the property that was dug in the 1930's. The water quality was poor and was just used for irrigation purposes. The well was paved over in about 1970 when the highway went in.

Mr. Carver told us that he had worked for veneer plant for three years while he was in college. He told us the trailer is located where the mill once was. The concrete structure on Seneca Lumber property held the lathe. The mill just sawed up lumber and didn't do any treatment.

Mr. Carver stated that about 2/3 of the soil used to fill the millpond the Forest Service Road project behind the high school. The soil was pure virgin dirt from virgin land.

Tonel asked that he describe the operation of the veneer plant. Mr. Carver indicated that logs came into the log dump area and then were pushed into the pond. The access road to the log dump is gone now, covered by the highway. Logs in the pond were sorted by size and type. "Peeler logs" would go to the wood veneer plant, starting at the pond saw that cut them into 8-foot lengths. These pieces would then go into the barker, removing the bark and then into the mill and onto the lathe. The lathe would grip the ends of the logs, start spinning and a blade would cut the log forming thin sheets of wood, called veneer. The veneer pieces would be clipped into usable sizes and shipped to a plywood plant elsewhere for forming into plywood boards. The clipper area was two-stories tall. There was a long conveyor area, known as the green chain, where the clipped veneer boards were removed and stacked according to size.

Mr. Carver stated that all the equipment was either electrically and/or hydraulically operated. The lathe was lubricated with water as oil could damage the wood. There was a maintenance shop that stored the hydraulic oil and waste oil was used for dust suppression in the yard. Waste oil was probably dumped right on the ground and hydraulic fluids weren't recycled or changed out. The forklifts operated on rechargeable batteries. Mr. Carver stated that waste material from the lathe went to wigwam burner at the mill.

When asked about Kelly Creek, Mr. Carver called it Kelly Slough and stated that the slough used to run through his property and then into a culvert to the river. The highway

construction changed the route of the slough. Mr. Carver noted that beavers still build dams along the slough.

Mr. Carver then took us outside to walk along the water system easement that runs through his property. We walked along the easement to the well house.

Figure 6: Older well house in foreground and new wellhouse in background. Mr. Carver is on the left of the photograph.

Figure 7: New well house

Figure 8: Channel of the McKenzie River with wells houses in background.

We walked back to his home and thanked him for his time. Mr. Carver stated that if we had more questions we should give him a call.

Roy Richardson Interview

We met Roy Richardson at the site at 2:10 p.m. Mr. Richardson was a former veneer plant employee. Tonel asked Mr. Richardson to describe the mill operation. Richardson started by stating that Seneca Lumber gave the millpond area to the McKenzie River Community Track and Field Committee. Then he stated that the original mill owner, Harold Willy, was very fussy about cleanliness and protecting the environment. All equipment used at the mill was either electrical or hydraulic. If any hydraulic fluid leaked from the equipment, it was captured on a conveyor and pumped to the wigwam burner for incineration. No trucks were allowed to stay at the mill site; they were stored in Blue River. No chemicals were used at the veneer plant and any waste oil was used for dust suppression.

Richardson stated that the land was pasture prior to the mill being built. Tonel asked if Kelly Creek was located on the property. Richardson stated that Kelly Creek did not flow on the property. He state that the millpond was created in about 1947 by diverting drainage from the nearby slope (which would be Bonini property) and pumping water from the McKenzie River. He stated the pond served as home to large frogs.

Richardson stated that the millpond was filled with soil from a Forest Service road construction. The trucks dumped their soils in the pond from an access road created for this purpose. The access road is now used as the entrance to the track.

Mr. Richardson stated that he is part of the McKenzie River Community Track and Field Committee. The committee had brought in some fill to create a proper access to the track that included putting a culvert to divert the drainage under the access road. Richardson

stated that the only fill work done by the committee was to build the road. Other activities by the committee have been to burn waste piles and haul gravel and other things around the property. Gravel was donated by two local companies: Roseburough and Gustina. The sand in the center of the track oval is from Blue River Reservoir.

McKenzie River Community Track and Field Committee Interview

At 2:50 p.m. two other members of the Committee arrived: Dr. George Letchworth and Fred Dutli.

Dr. Letchworth explained the vision for the track and offered to show us around the property.

Dr. Letchworth stated that committee members had met with the Blue River Community Water System to listen to their concerns and they learned that the community wells are clean. He told us about two neighbors of the property who had private wells that we might consider sampling. Monty Wilson's well is about 30 feet and is about twenty years old and Clay Robson has a 200 feet well.

Dr. Letchworth indicated that he had invited Jim Baker, president of the Blue River Community Development group to join us. Mr. Baker arrived at 3:10 p.m. Mr. Baker explained that the Blue River Community Water System 1st well is not in operation. They have a grant to improve the system and will be bringing the original well up to date with the grant money. The new well is being used now.

Dr. Letchworth stated that they had received a "clean bill of health" from the Department of State Lands in November 2006. He also received a phone call from Mike Morales of the Department who explained why the Department was rescinding the cease and desist order.

Various committee members took turns describing the site and the changes they have made to it. Before the committee could construct the track area, they had to remove blackberry bushes that were 6 to 8 feet high and very dense. Small trees were also removed. The former millpond berm is covered with fabric and covered with coarse wood chips to serve as a working path around the site. The pond dries up in summer. Water on the Westside of the berm is run-off from the Bonini tree farm.

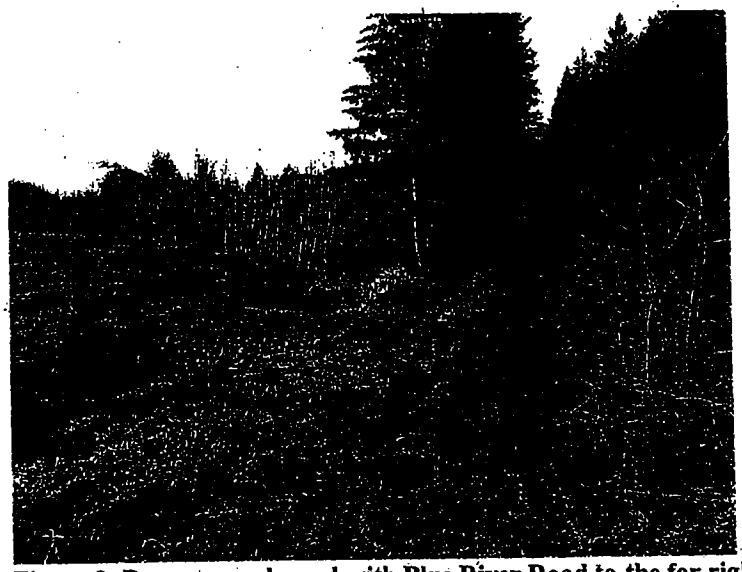


Figure 9: Berm around pond with Blue River Road to the far right of photograph.

Jeff Sherman, the track coach and member of the Committee joined us at 3:20 p.m. Sherman indicated that the millpond was about 4-8 feet deep, so the boring in the middle of the millpond taken during the environmental assessment would have been driven into the bottom of the millpond.

Sherman also stated the Forest Service's Elk Creek Road construction project provided the soil for the filling. We began to walk around the site and stopped to discuss the access road. Sherman indicated that culvert for the access road was replaced when they improved the access road. The culvert was placed at exactly the same depth as the culvert they removed. Water at the track is provided by the Blue River Community Water System and is not turned on.

As we walked around the berm, Committee members pointed out where new trees had been planted and they commented how active the beavers had been in building new dams. We walked to the area where the millpond had been breached and saw that the breach still exists, but showed signs of significant beaver activity.

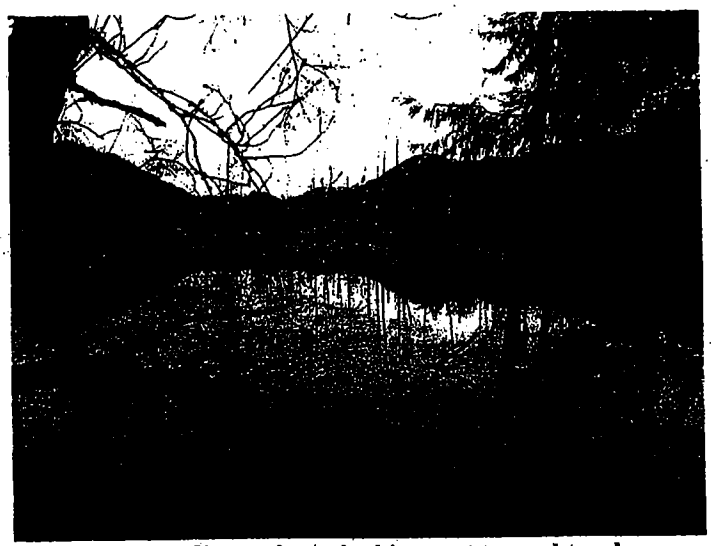


Figure 10: Standing on berm looking east toward track.

We then walked around the track to the kiosk that had been recently installed and from there around the track. Sherman pointed out the PVC piping sticking out of the ground on either side of the track. He explained this was for anything they needed to run beneath the track in the future.

Figure 11: PVC pipe under inside of track area to allow future development without tearing up the track.

Dick Pierce Interview

At 4:30 p.m. Dick Pierce, Blue River Water System, arrived to talk with us. Members of the Committee were still present.

Mr. Pierce provided Tonel with the district sampling results since 1967. Mr. Pierce indicated that the only contamination problem was petroleum prior to the well

constructed in 1967. Pierce stated that the first well was constructed in 1967 and the second well in 2003. The 2003 well was drilled to 142 feet below ground surface and is screened at 125 feet. They do not blend or treat the water and the district serves approximately 300 people.

Pierce indicated that the Water System had written letters to Department of Environmental Quality as they were concerned that filling the millpond could mobilize any contamination in the groundwater. However, water system tests results do not show any contamination.

Tonel continued to talk with Mr. Pierce and Schmidt talked with Jeff Sherman. Sherman explained that the Committee would be calling a work party as soon as possible to pull up invasive species plants on the property. Little work was conducted in 2006 because of the order from Department of State Lands. The Committee had used a lot of their funds to pay for the Wetland Delineation required by Department of State Lands; only to find out that it wasn't a wetland.

Tonel rejoined Schmidt and Sherman. Sherman indicated that the Committee was becoming concerned that they could not complete their project in time to use a grant they had received from the Nike Corporation. Sherman also expressed concern that EPA would stop the project further; both Schmidt and Tonel indicated that nothing was found that would require them stopping work.

We thanked everyone for their time and departed the site at 5:30 p.m.

February 9, 2007

Tonel and Schmidt conducted a file review at Department of Environmental Quality's office in Eugene. Copies of files will be made and sent to Tonel.

Mike Morales

At 10:30 a.m. Tonel and Schmidt met with Mike Morales, Department of State Lands, Manager of the Wetlands & Waterways Conservation Division, Western Region. Mr. Morales told us that DSL had determined that the track property was "non-jurisdictional" because of an exemption in the state law for former log storage ponds. These ponds are not considered wetlands by law and therefore out of DSL's jurisdiction. Mr. Morales explained that the cease and desist order they issued is allowed if there is a known violation or a threat of a violation. Upon further examination of the documents for this case and wetland delineation documents, DSL made their final determination of the property being "non-jurisdicational".

Mr. Morales provided us with the most recent letter to the Committee. We thanked him for his time and left at 11:00 a.m.

Attachment 4

Site Name:	Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Log Pond
City:	Blue River
State:	Oregon
County:	Lane County
Person Interviewed:	Mr. Harry Bonini
Date:	February 8, 2007
Time:	9:00 a.m.
EPA Personnel:	Monica Tonel, Site Assessment Manager, Office of Environmental Cleanup Grechen Schmidt, Civil Investigator, Office of Environmental Assessment
Notes by:	Monica Tonel

Introductions were made. EPA personnel asked Mr. Harry Bonini to discuss what he knew about the site.

Mr. Harry Bonini stated that-
In the 1940's, 50's, and 60's, Blue River Veneer owned the property.
In the mid-60's, Blue River Veneer had financial problems.
In the 70's, Seneca acquired the mill site, let it sit, tried to sell, couldn't.
In about 1985, dirt from a nearby road project was dumped to fill about one-third of the mill pond.
Meantime, Lane County said that before Seneca could sell the property an environmental study was needed.

Mr. Bonini also stated that-
In about 2000, a track coach entered into conversations with Seneca.
The school came forward – said we don't want it.
In about 2003, a shop teacher talked about creating a non-profit.

Tonel asked-
What do you think are the contaminants of concern?

Mr. Bonini stated that-
He didn't know what kind of contamination might be occurring.
Seneca was forced to do environmental studies
- drilled core samples
- 3 core drillings on edge of berm
- 1 in middle, 10 feet below ground surface

He believes they did not get down to the middle of the mill pond.

Mr. Bonini stated that he is concerned about potential to pollute water system for Blue River.

Mr. Bonini stated that-
Draining of waste oil from trucks occurred.
The actual transfer to Seneca was about November 2005.

Site Name:	Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Log Pond
City:	Blue River
State:	Oregon
County:	Lane County
Person Interviewed:	Mr. John Otsyula
Date:	February 8, 2007
Time:	10:40 a.m.
EPA Personnel:	Monica Tonel, Site Assessment Manager, Office of Environmental Cleanup Grechen Schmidt, Civil Investigator, Office of Environmental Assessment
Notes by:	Monica Tonel

Introductions were made.

Tonel asked Mr. Otsyula-
What do you think are the contaminants of concern?

Mr. Otsyula stated-
Those contaminants listed in the report. (Mr. Otsyula was referring to the 2003 Phase II Environmental Site Assessment report submitted by AMEC to Seneca Jones Timber Company.)

Tonel handed Mr. Otsyula a copy of the 2003 Phase II Environmental Site Assessment report by AMEC and asked if he could point out in the report the contaminant list he is referring to.

Mr. Otsyula looked through some pages of the 2003 report stating that-
It is those contaminants consistent with activities of a mill.

Mr. Otsyula stated that-
He could not find it in the report but that he has his own list of contaminants that are consistent with a mill. He said he would send the list (to Tonel)*.

Mr. Otsyula stated that-
He had a conversation with Gene Carver in May 2006. (Gene Carver is a nearby resident.)
Mr. Carver relayed to him that 3 wells were capped because of muck in the wells.

* On 2/26/2007, Mr. Otsyula sent an e-mail message to Monica Tonel with attachments, i.e., "Industrial Processes and Contaminants at Pulp and Paper Mill Sites" and "Revitalizing America's Mill, A Report on Brownfields Mill Projects."

Site Name:	Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Log Pond
Location:	Blue River, Oregon
Person Interviewed:	Mr. Gene Carver
	Former employee, Blue River veneer plant
Date:	February 8, 2007
EPA Personnel:	Monica Tonel, Site Assessment Manager, Office of Environmental Cleanup
	Grechen Schmidt, Civil Investigator, Office of Environmental Assessment
Notes by:	Monica Tonel

Tonel asked Mr. Carver about any wells on his property or nearby that were capped because of "muck" in the wells.

Mr. Gene Carver stated that-
In the early 1960's, a nearby station had a gas tank leak that contaminated wells in Blue River.
This was before the flood of 1964.
His irrigation wells and his neighbor's well were covered by highway construction.
This was about 1970.

Mr. Carver said that town wells draw from a deep aquifer, about 280 feet below ground surface.

Mr. Carver explained the mill operation, stating that-
At the saw mill they sawed lumber.
The millpond was there since.
Fill for the millpond came from a Forest Service road project. It was pure dirt.
At the millpond, they would separate saw logs from peelers.
Then they would herd peelers to the veneer plant.
At the pond, the saw logs were cut into 8-foot lengths.
Then would be fed to the barker.
Then would go to lathe.
Then to the clipper.
Then onto truck to plywood plant.

Mr. Carver stated that the equipment at the veneer plant consisted of a pond saw, 7 trays, a lathe that is water lubricated, and 2 clippers. He stated that when he worked there, he ran everything but the lathe.

Mr. Carver stated that-
Everything was run either on hydraulics or electric.
Oils were contained in barrels in the maintenance shop.
Waste oil was used to keep dust down.
Log trucks that came in did not do any changing there.

Site Name:	Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Log Pond
Location:	Blue River, Oregon
Person Interviewed:	Mr. Roy Richardson Former employee, Blue River veneer plant
Date:	February 8, 2007
EPA Personnel:	Monica Tonel, Site Assessment Manager, Office of Environmental Cleanup Grechen Schmidt, Civil Investigator, Office of Environmental Assessment
Notes by:	Monica Tonel

Introductions were made.

Mr. Roy Richardson stated that-
He was employed at the mill in Spring 1960.
He worked at the mill for 4 years.

Mr. Richardson stated that the mill equipment was all electric with hydraulic cylinders.

He further stated that-
Native soil was hauled for fill.
Fill for the pond came from a road project.

Mr. Richardson stated that-
No maintenance of trucks was done on the property.
Waste oil was used for dust control.
No chemicals were used in the veneer plant.
There was no reason for chemicals in the saw mill.

Mr. Richardson stated that-
The Roseboro and the Giustina companies gave rock for track fill.
The sand in the middle of the track came from the Blue River reservoir.

Site Name:	Former Blue River Veneer Saw Mill & Log Pond
Location:	Blue River, Oregon
Person Interviewed:	Mr. George Letchworth Member, McKenzie Community Track & Field Group
Date:	February 8, 2007
EPA Personnel:	Monica Tonel, Site Assessment Manager, Office of Environmental Cleanup Grechen Schmidt, Civil Investigator, Office of Environmental Assessment
Notes by:	Monica Tonel

Mr. George Letchworth stated that-
Elk Creek Road dirt was the source of some of the fill for the millpond.
Other material includes rock from Giustina Resources' Eugene quarry and the Roseboro quarry.
The sand came from the Blue River reservoir.
The big rocks came from Castle Rock.

Attachment 5

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Blue River Water District

June 23, 2006

We're very pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Quality Water Report. We want to keep you informed about the excellent water and services we have delivered to you over the past year. Our goal is and always has been, to provide to you a safe and dependable supply of drinking water. Our water source is a well.

"The 1996 Amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act require that all states conduct Source Water Assessments for public water systems within their boundaries. The assessments consist of (1) identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area, i.e., the area at the surface that is directly above that part of the aquifer that supplies groundwater to our well, (2) identification of potential sources of pollution within the Drinking Water Protection Area, and (3) determining the relative risk to the drinking water supply from those sources. The purpose of the assessments is to provide water systems with the information they need to develop a strategy to protect their drinking water resource if they choose. The Health Division's Drinking Water Program has completed the identification of the Drinking Water Protection Area for our system. A map showing this area is on file at the water systems office."

I'm pleased to report that our drinking water is safe and meets federal and state requirements.

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Richard Pierce at (541) 822-6057. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility. If you want to learn more, please attend any of our regularly scheduled meetings. They are held at 7:00 P.M. on the first Thursday of every month at the Blue River Ranger District Conference Room.

The Blue River Water District routinely monitors for constituents in your drinking water according to Federal and State laws. This table shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1st to December 31st, 2005. As water travels over the land or underground, it can pick up substances or contaminants such as microbes, inorganic and organic chemicals, and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled drinking water, may be reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some constituents. It's important to remember that the presence of these constituents does not necessarily pose a health risk.

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not be familiar with. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Non-Detects (ND) - laboratory analysis indicates that the constituent is not present.

Parts per million (ppm) or Milligrams per liter (mg/l) - one part per million corresponds to one minute in two years or a single penny in $10,000.

Parts per billion (ppb) or Micrograms per liter - one part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000.

Parts per trillion (ppt) or Nanograms per liter (nanograms/l) - one part per trillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000 years, or a single penny in $10,000,000,000.

Parts per quadrillion (ppq) or Picograms per liter (picograms/l) - one part per quadrillion corresponds to one minute in 2,000,000,000 years or one penny in $10,000,000,000,000.

Picocuries per liter (pCi/L) - picocuries per liter is a measure of the radioactivity in water.

Millirems per year (mrem/yr) - measure of radiation absorbed by the body.

Million Fibers per Liter (MFL) - million fibers per liter is a measure of the presence of asbestos fibers that are longer than 10 micrometers.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU) - nephelometric turbidity unit is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity in excess of 5 NTU is just noticeable to the average person.

Variances & Exemptions (V&E) - State or EPA permission not to meet an MCL or a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Action Level - the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

TEST RESULTS

Contaminant	Violation Y/N	Level Detected	Unit Measurement	MCLG	MCL	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic Contaminants						
14. Copper	N	.246	ppm	1.3	AL=1.3	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
17. Lead	N	ND	ppb	0	AL=15	Corrosion of household plumbing systems, erosion of natural deposits
19. Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	N	.4	ppm	10	10	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits

(14) Copper. Copper is an essential nutrient, but some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over a relatively short amount of time could experience gastrointestinal distress. Some people who drink water containing copper in excess of the action level over many years could suffer liver or kidney damage. People with Wilson's Disease should consult their personal doctor.

(17) Lead. Infants and children who drink water containing lead in excess of the action level could experience delays in their physical or mental development. Children could show slight deficits in attention span and learning abilities.

Adults who drink this water over many years could develop kidney problems or high blood pressure.

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791)

What does this mean?

As you can see by the table, our system had no violations. We're proud that your drinking water meets or exceeds all Federal and State requirements. We have learned through our monitoring and testing that some constituents have been detected. The EPA has determined that your water IS SAFE at these levels.

All sources of drinking water are subject to potential contamination by substances that are naturally occurring or man made. These substances can be microbes, inorganic or organic chemicals and radioactive substances. All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

MCL's are set at very stringent levels. To understand the possible health effects described for many regulated constituents, a person would have to drink 2 liters of water every day at the MCL level for a lifetime to have a one-in-a-million chance of having the described health effect.

Lead: Lead in drinking water is rarely the sole cause of lead poisoning, but it can add to a person's total lead exposure. All potential sources of lead in the household should be identified and removed, replaced or reduced.

In our continuing efforts to maintain a safe and dependable water supply it may be necessary to make improvements in your water system. The costs of these improvements may be reflected in the rate structure. Rate adjustments may be necessary in order to address these improvements.

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Please call our office if you have questions.

We at Blue River Water District continuously strive to furnish the best water possible. We ask that all our customers help us protect our water sources, which are the heart of our community, our way of life and our children's future.

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Blue River Water District

June 24, 2005

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