UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 7
901 NORTH 5TH STREET
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66101

JUN 2 1 2011

Mr. Christopher Powers, Project Manager
General Services Administration
1500 East Bannister Road
Kansas City, Missouri 64131

Dear Mr. Powers:

Re: Phase II Trip Report and Data Summary
General Services Administration-Kansas City Site, Kansas City, Missouri
CERCLIS ID No. MO0470000520

Enclosed are three copies of the Phase II Trip Report and Data Summary and three CDs for the General Services Administration-Kansas City Site. The Phase II investigation was conducted to assess soil and groundwater contamination around Buildings 50 and 52 that may originate from a subsurface source (e.g., contaminated soil or groundwater) and may be migrating into the buildings via vapor intrusion, presenting a threat to health of the occupants. The Phase II investigation was based on the results from soil gas sampling conducted during the Phase I investigation conducted in June 2010.

In December 2010, an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) contractor collected soil and groundwater samples with the use of a Direct Push Technology (DPT) rig, and collected groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells around Buildings 50 and 52. Past sampling has demonstrated that volatile organic compounds (VOCs) are present in the subsurface under and around the vicinity of Buildings 50 and 52. This phase of the investigation was conducted in an attempt to locate the source(s) of this VOC contamination in soil and/or groundwater identified with previous soil gas and groundwater sampling conducted during the Phase I investigation. In addition, other analyses, including semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), RCRA metals, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) were performed on the soil and groundwater samples to further assess any additional contamination.

The majority of the soil samples contained various VOCs and SVOCs above detection levels; however, none of the samples contained any VOCs above their respective regional screening level (RSL), and only two samples contained a SVOC above its industrial soil RSL. Arsenic was the only RCRA metal detected above its RSL in the collected the soil samples. All soil samples submitted for PCB congener analysis did not contain any of the 209 PCB congeners above RSLs.

Seven of the 14 groundwater monitoring wells contained at least one VOCs above their respective maximum contaminate level (MCL) or RSL. Four RCRA metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, and lead) were detected above MCLs in the monitoring well samples. These metals were also detected in all five DPT temporary wells above their respective MCLs. These metal concentrations were at a much greater concentrations than the monitoring wells. These greater concentrations in the DPT groundwater samples may be due to the high turbidity of the DPT temporary well samples.

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Our investigation of the soil and groundwater around Buildings 50 and 52 did not find a subsurface source of contamination. Because it is important to know if a source does exist in the area of Building 50, we will continue our investigation and collect subslab soil and groundwater samples under Building 50. In addition, due to the high RCRA metals found in the temporary monitoring wells north of Building 52, we will collect additional groundwater samples and filter these samples prior to laboratory analysis. We are currently working with our contractor to plan and implement this additional investigation. We expect to begin this work very shortly and will expect to have the findings of our investigation by September 1, 2001.

We have also included a copy of our internal memorandum which provides EPA's technical team's recommendations for the continued investigation. If you have any questions, please contact me at (913) 551-7566, or by e-mail at Hammerschmidt.ron@epa.gov. If I am not available, please contact Ron King, Technical Lead, at (913) 551-7568.

Sincerely,

Ronald F. Hammerschmidt, Ph.D.
Director
Environmental Services Division

Enclosures