



PHOTO 1 – View of the 112 and 114 Brent Street MSL properties looking from the southeast. Photo was taken prior to the installation of the protective liner.



PHOTO 2 – Workers completing the installation of the LDPE protective liner at 114 Brent Street. Photo was taken looking north to south.



PHOTO 3 – Schnabel Engineering personnel laying out the X-Y survey grid for the geophysical study. Photo was taken looking east to west on the 114 Brent Street MSL property.



PHOTO 4 – View of the Schnabel Engineering project manager gathering data for the electromagnetic (EM) study portion of the geophysical survey. The EM study was conducted to identify areas containing metallic debris.



PHOTO 5 – Linear electrode array for the resistivity study portion of the geophysical survey. Photo was taken from the driveway to the house looking south to north.

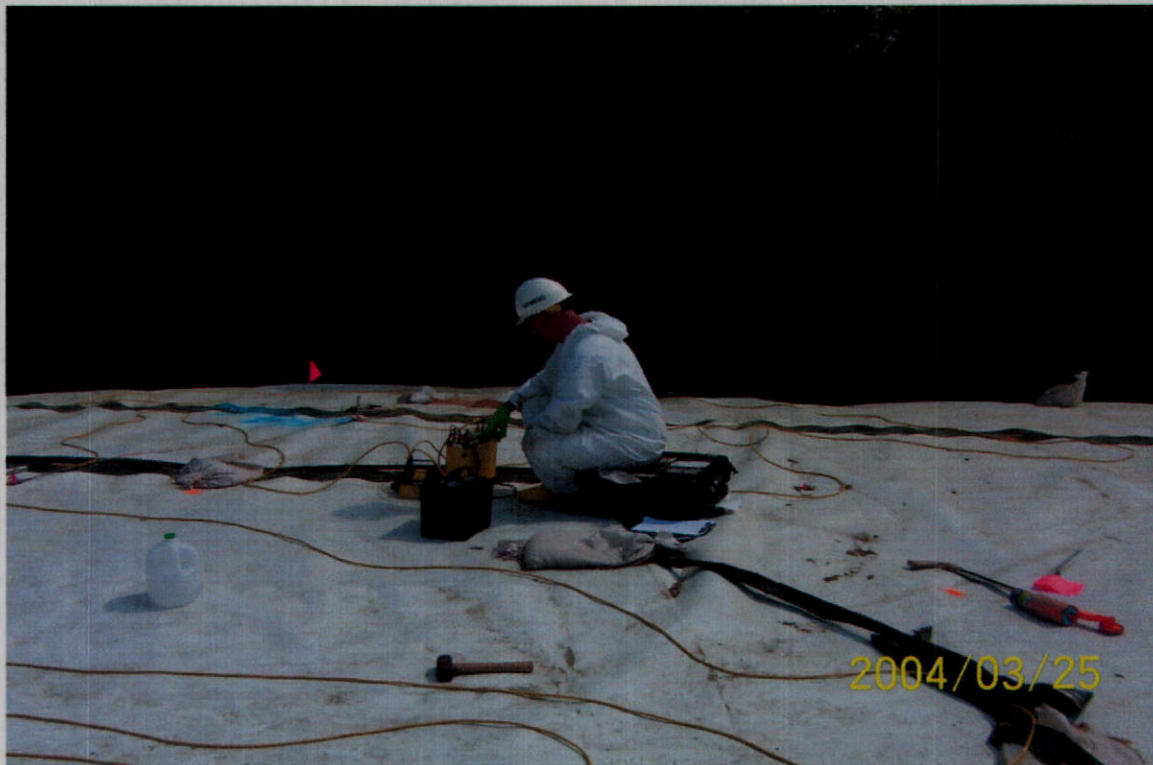


PHOTO 6 – Data gathering for the resistivity study. Photo was taken looking north to south at the southern slope of the fill area at 114 Brent Street.



PHOTO 7 – Drillers positioning hollow stem auger drill rig on the western slope of the fill material on the 114 Brent Street MSL property.



PHOTO 8 – Installation of hollow stem auger boring on the western slope of the fill area at 114 Brent Street. Boring locations were selected based on results of the geophysical survey and were placed in areas identified as containing minimal quantities of subsurface debris.



PHOTO 9 – Collection of soil samples in the drainage channel to the west of the fill area on the MSL properties using direct push methodology. Photo was taken in the drainage ditch near the toe of the western slope of the fill area at 114 Brent Street.



PHOTO 10 – Collection of soil samples using a hand auger. This sample was collected in the drainage channel on the Raymond Lamar, Sr. property at the mouth of the drainage ditch in an area immediately upgradient of the channel outfall into Turkey Creek.



PHOTO 11 – A view of Test Pit #2 on the west side of the fill area prior to excavation. Test pits were placed in areas containing significant quantities of metallic and non-metallic debris. Photo was taken from the toe of the slope.



PHOTO 12 – View of Test Pit #4 on the southern slope of the fill area prior to excavation. Photo was taken at the toe of the slope.



PHOTO 13 – Excavation of Test Pit #2 on the northwestern slope of the fill area. Photo was taken at the toe of the slope looking west to east.



PHOTO 14 – View of the stockpile of typical metallic and non-metallic debris encountered during this phase of the assessment. This material was excavated from Test Pit #5 on the southeastern slope of the fill area. Photo was taken prior to backfilling the test pit.



PHOTO 15 – A view of a typical sample taken from the trackhoe bucket during installation of the test pits. Note brick debris and discolored soil.



PHOTO 16 – A view of the surveyor gathering sample point coordinate data during installation of Test Pit #5. Test Pit #5 was located on the southeastern slope of the fill area.





PHOTO 17 – A view of a completed test pit. Note transition zone between fill material and native red, sandy soils at the bottom of the pit.



PHOTO 18 – A view of Test Pit #4 from the top of the southern slope after backfilling. After backfilling activities were completed, the HDPE liner was placed back over the excavated area and thermally sealed.