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May 4, 2004

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Mr. Michael Infurna  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 2  
290 Broadway – 22<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
New York, NY 10007

Reference: EPA Contract No. 68-W-02-038; EPA Work Assignment No. R02808;  
Environmental Indicator Evaluation; NWIRP – Calverton Field Sampling Activity  
Report; Task 03

Dear Mr. Infurna:

Enclosed please find TechLaw's field activity report for soil vapor sampling at the former NWIRP – Calverton facility, conducted on April 1 and 2, 2004. The laboratory analytical data reports, the sample chain of custody forms, photographs, and a copy of the field log book are included as attachments to this report. TechLaw has submitted the CLP-like data package under separate cover.

We appreciate this opportunity to assist EPA Region 2 and look forward to providing continued support. Please contact me at (843) 200-3973, or the TechLaw WAM, Erica Downs, at (617) 720-0320, ext. 133, if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Carole E. N. Harris  
Regional Manager

cc: P. Rosa, EPA Region 2  
P. Brown-Derocher/Central Files  
E. Downs

**FIELD SAMPLING ACTIVITY REPORT  
FORMER NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESPONSE PLANT (NWIRP) –  
CALVERTON FACILITY  
RIVERHEAD, NEW YORK  
EPA ID No. NYD003995198**

**Submitted to:**

**U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Region 2  
290 Broadway  
New York, NY 10007-1866**

**Submitted by:**

**TechLaw, Inc.  
139 Fulton Street, Suite 314  
New York, NY 10038**

<b>EPA Work Assignment No.</b>	<b>: R02808</b>
<b>Contract No.</b>	<b>: 69-W-02-038</b>
<b>TechLaw WAM</b>	<b>: Erica Downs</b>
<b>Telephone No.</b>	<b>: 617-720-0320 ext. 133</b>
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**FIELD SAMPLING ACTIVITY REPORT  
FORMER NAVAL WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL RESPONSE PLANT (NWIRP) –  
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**SUMMARY OF FIELD ACTIVITIES**

On April 1 and 2, 2004, TechLaw, Inc. (TechLaw) conducted soil vapor sampling at the former Naval Weapons Industrial Response Plant (NWIRP) – Calverton Facility, located in Riverhead, New York. TechLaw had conducted an initial site visit on March 31, 2004. The TechLaw field team was comprised of Erica Downs and Cedric Cascio. The sampling was conducted at the request of Mr. Michael Infurna, the US EPA Region 2 Work Assignment Manager, and Ms. Carol Stein, the US EPA Region 2 Technical Advisor.

The purpose of this soil vapor sampling event was to provide contractor support to EPA in efforts to achieve the 2005 Government Performance and Results Act Environmental Indicator (EI) goals, as implemented in 1994. The sampling event was conducted in the vicinity of several buildings of the former NWIRP – Calverton facility in order to determine whether or not soil vapor, potentially affecting human health, is present beneath the buildings. The potential for soil vapor exposure is the last remaining factor that needs to be considered in determining whether the Human Exposure EI has been met for this facility. TechLaw collected soil vapor samples, as directed, from Areas 6A and 7 at the facility and shipped the samples to the selected laboratory for analysis by modified EPA Method TO-14.

Within Areas 6A and 7, samples were collected in the vicinity of Kamco, South Bay Apparel, Stonybrook Manufacturing, and Calverton Properties. The field log book in Attachment 1 provides additional details regarding the specific sample locations.

Kamco: TechLaw collected three shallow soil vapor samples, including two outdoor samples and one indoor sample. One outdoor sample was collected from the paved area south of the building, and the second from the gravel-covered area east of building. The indoor sample was collected from the southeast corner of the building (nearest to the gravel).

South Bay Apparel: At this location, TechLaw collected four shallow soil vapor samples total, consisting of two outdoor samples and two indoor samples. The outdoor samples were located in the grassy area adjacent to the east side of the building, and the indoor samples were located near the east wall, one in the southeast corner and one in the northeast corner.

StonyBrook Manufacturing: TechLaw collected four shallow vapor samples (including three outdoor samples and one indoor sample), and one deep vapor sample. The indoor sample was located within the secretarial office, adjacent to the grassy area at the southwest corner of the building. Two of the outdoor shallow samples were collected from beneath the concrete apron

south of the building, between the building and the fuel depot. The third shallow outdoor sample was collected in the grassy area by the oil water separator, at the southwest corner of the building. The deep outdoor sample was collected from under the concrete apron south of the building.

Calverton Properties: TechLaw collected six soil vapor samples total at this location, consisting of four outdoor samples (two shallow, two deep) and two shallow indoor samples. The outdoor samples consisted of 2 pairs of deep and shallow samples, and were collected from the grassy area east of the building, near the northeast corner and the southeast corner, respectively. Both indoor samples were collected towards the east side of the building, one at the southeast corner, and one towards the northeast corner, near the floor pit.

In addition to the samples collected at the locations listed above, TechLaw collected two duplicate soil vapor samples: one deep outdoor sample at Calverton Properties, and one shallow indoor sample at South Bay Apparel. Two ambient air samples were also collected: one outside the south side of South Bay Apparel, and one outside the southwest side of Stonybrook Manufacturing. One trip blank was also collected.

In addition to Ms. Downs and Mr. Cascio, the following personnel were present at the site during TechLaw's initial site visit and/or subsequent sampling activities:

Ms. Carol Stein – EPA Region 2

Ms. Diane Salkie – EPA Division of Environmental Science and Assessment (DESA)

Mr. William Boehler – Suffolk County Department of Health Services (DHS)

Mr. Henry Wilkie – New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC)

Ms. Eileen Govenale – Suffolk County DHS

Concrete coring was conducted by US Diamond Company, Inc. of Long Island City, New York. The US Diamond team consisted of two crew members.

Ms. Downs arrived at the former NWIRP – Calverton site on March 31, 2004 and met Ms. Stein, Ms. Salkie, Mr. Boehler, Mr. Wilkie and Ms. Govenale. The team visited each of the general sampling locations. After discussion with Ms. Stein and Ms. Salkie at each location, Ms. Downs marked the locations with white spray paint. Two locations inside of the Calverton Properties building were not marked, as the team was denied entry by the building's tenant.

Sampling activities began on April 1, 2004. Weather was approximately 50°F with heavy rain until 0930, when the rain lightened. Outdoor humidity was 100%, and indoor humidity was approximately 87%. The temperature was consistent throughout the day, and the drizzle continued periodically.

Underground utilities are present in the vicinity of the sampling locations, both inside and outside the site buildings. DigSafely, the New York State underground utility locator notification service, was contacted prior to conducting any subsurface work at the site. DigSafely reportedly

notified the local utilities of TechLaw's intent to drill. However, upon TechLaw's arrival at the site on March 31, 2004, it was clear that the utilities had not been marked. Therefore, TechLaw used utility maps of the facility previously obtained from Mr. Frank Palmari, the site facilities manager, to determine the location of both the indoor and outdoor site utilities.

TechLaw used a concrete corer to drill the sampling holes through the thick, reinforced concrete slabs, which were formulated for airport use. Two-inch diameter holes were drilled to accommodate the sampling equipment. The concrete corer controlled water at the inside locations through use of a wet-vac. TechLaw plugged the holes in the concrete with expansion caps until sampling activities occurred, in order to minimize disturbances to the subsurface and potential cross-contamination. The inside locations were re-plugged with the expansion caps after sampling until the holes could be permanently filled with concrete.

At one indoor location, in the office space in Stony Brook Manufacturing, a filled-in hole from a previous sampling round existed in the concrete flooring. TechLaw located the new boring (SBM-1) as close as possible to the previous sampling point, and within the same 12"x12" floor tile as the previous hole.

TechLaw collected the soil vapor samples following the EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT) Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for soil gas sampling (SOP# 2042, Revision 0, 6/01/1996). TechLaw also followed guidance provided by the TechLaw-designated laboratory, "Guide to Air Sampling and Analysis: Canisters and Tedlar Bags, 4th Edition."

TechLaw used a Geoprobe® (a truck-mounted hydraulically-operated sampling device) to drill the holes at each location. TechLaw used the Post Run Tubing (PRT) system for sample collection. In this method, a hollow rod is driven to depth, and then tubing is inserted and connected to the bottom of the rod-string for sampling.

If it was not possible to maneuver the Geoprobe® truck into an interior sampling location, a manual slide hammer was used to drive the rod-string to depth. This approach is appropriate only for shallow locations, and was utilized at the interior locations of Calverton Properties (CP-1, CP-2), Stony Brook Manufacturing (SBM-1), and South Bay Apparel (SBA-3, SBA-4).

After the geoprobe (or slide hammer) achieved the appropriate sampling depth, the brass cap was removed from the 6-liter Summa canister. The flow controller was then attached to the canister, the particulate filter attached to the flow controller, and the particulate filter attached to the tubing. The valve was opened a half-turn. A minimum of one probe volume was purged from the sampling points using a photoionization detector (PID), and no more than two probe volumes were purged prior to sampling. PID readings were taken and recorded to ensure the proper flow of soil vapor through the tubing. The PID was calibrated daily before arrival at the site. The sample was collected over the course of approximately one hour, or until the pressure gauge read about 5 inches of mercury (in. Hg). TechLaw monitored the sampling progress periodically. At the end of the one-hour sampling interval, the final vacuum pressure of the canister was verified and recorded. The valve was closed by hand by turning clockwise, and the brass cap was

replaced. The canister sample tag attached to the canister was completed.

Duplicate samples were collected simultaneously by using a stainless steel Swagelock "tee" (connection for tubing). The tubing from the bottom of the boring connected to one side of the "tee" while two additional lines of tubing, which were connected to two separate canisters, branched from the other side of the "tee." The canisters drew soil vapor simultaneously. The tees were provided by the TechLaw-designated laboratory.

At the completion of sampling activities, all boreholes were plugged with bentonite and capped with concrete, as appropriate, prior to TechLaw's departure from the site.

The first sample (Kamco-1-5) was collected at approximately 5 feet below the concrete surface. After discussion with Ms. Stein and Ms. Salkie, all remaining shallow samples collected from below paved areas were collected at 2 feet below the concrete surface, or 2 feet 8 inches below the ground surface (bgs), rather than 5 feet below the concrete surface. All samples collected from unpaved areas were collected at 5 feet bgs. All deep samples were collected at 10 feet bgs. Nested samples (one deep, one shallow) were collected from separate borings, approximately 1 foot apart. One set of nested samples, at SBM-2, was collected using the same borehole for both the shallow and deep sample. The shallow sample (SBM-2-3) was collected first. The rod was then advanced further and the deep sample (SBM-2-10) collected.

According to a drilling crew (TetraTech) that was installing monitoring wells at the Fuel Depot area of the Calverton site, depth to groundwater in the area is approximately 15 feet. Therefore, based on discussion with EPA, TechLaw collected the deep samples at 10 feet bgs, in order to avoid drawing moisture into the canisters.

It is believed that sample SBA-2-5 had a faulty vacuum gauge. After 1 hour and 38 minutes, the pressure gauge still read 16 in. Hg. After the valve was turned off, the pressure gauge read 10 in. Hg instead of 0 in. Hg. TechLaw retained the sample due to time constraints.

Mr. Boehler collected split samples at some locations, using multilayer sorbent tubes (EPA Method TO-17). Split samples were collected at Kamco-1-5, Kamco-2-5, and Kamco-3-3.

The sample locations, start and end times, Summa canister initial and final vacuum, and ambient and initial PID readings for samples collected on April 1, 2004 are summarized in the table below. Sample names indicate the building name and the sample number at that building, followed by the approximate depth (relative to ground surface) of the sample collected (e.g., Kamco-1-5). Duplicate samples are indicated by a "D" after the sample location number (e.g., SBA-3D-3). Ambient air sample Ambient-1 was collected at the South Bay Apparel.

### Samples Collected 4-1-2004

Sample ID	Start Time	End Time	Ambient PID (ppm)	Initial PID (ppm)	Initial Vacuum (in. Hg)	Final Vacuum (in. Hg)
Kamco-1-5	1110	1205*	0.0	0.8	30	5.0
Kamco-2-5	1240	1340	0.0	0.8	29	7.0
Kamco-3-3	1343	1443	0.0	NA	30	7.0
SBA-1-5	1553	1657	0.0	0.2	30	7.5
SBA-2-5	1624	1804	0.0	0.3	29	16
Ambient-1	1800	1901	NA	-	29	7.0
SBA-3-3	1809	1914	0.0	0.7	29	6.0
SBA-3D-3	1809	1914	0.0	0.7	30	9.0
SBA-4-3	1831	1933	0.0	0.9	29	7.0

ppm – parts per million

in. Hg – inches of mercury

\* End time incorrectly noted as 1105 in the field log book.

Sampling activities continued on April 2, 2004. The outdoor temperature was approximately 40°F, overcast, and misty. The indoor temperature at Stony Brook Manufacturing building was 71°F, and at Calverton Properties the indoor temperature was 51-53°F, with 74% humidity.

Ambient air sample Ambient-2 was collected at Stonybrook Manufacturing.

Mr. Boehler collected split samples at all locations except Ambient-2, SBM-3-3, SBM-4-5, and SBM-2-10. Mr. Boehler collected a separate ambient sample (not split) at location Ambient-2. A duplicate sample, as well as a split, was also collected by Mr. Boehler at location SBM-1-3.

Due to difficulties in threading the tubing onto the tip at some locations (CP-1-3, CP-3-10), a “plug” was created for the top of the rod using tubing and Teflon tape. This “plug” effectively prevented ambient air from being drawn into the rod.

The first attempt to sample CP-4-10 was unsuccessful. The drive point failed to come off of the rod when the rod was pulled back. Therefore no soil vapor was drawn when the valve was opened. The laboratory was instructed not to analyze this canister. A new boring was installed approximately 5 inches away from the original location, and a new sample was collected (CP-4-10A).

Calverton Properties is occupied by an active wood-working shop where VOC-producing activities occurred during sampling. During collection of CP-1-3, spray painting was occurring

in an adjacent room. Also, during collection of sample CP-2-3 , a propane-fueled bobcat was being operated within 30 feet of the sample location.

The sample locations, start and end times, Summa canister initial and final vacuum, and ambient and initial PID readings for samples collected on April 2, 2004 are summarized in the table below.

**Samples Collected 4-2-2004**

Sample ID	Start Time	End Time	Ambient PID (ppm)	Initial PID (ppm)	Initial Vacuum (in. Hg)	Final Vacuum (in. Hg)
Ambient-2	0739	0839	NA	-	29.0	7.5
SBM-1-3	0809	0909	0.0	0.9	29.0	8.0
CP-1-3	0925	1032	0.2	0.4 - 2.6	29.5	7.0
CP-2-3	1010	1110	0.0 - 1.9	0.3 - 3.8	26.5	5.0
CP-3-10	1303	1405	0.0	0.4	30.0	9.0
CP-3D-10	1303	1405	0.0	0.4	29.0	7.5
CP-3-5	1304	1406	0.0	0.0 - 10.1	30.0	7.0
CP-4-10A	1543	1646	0.0	0.0 - 0.7	29.0	7.5
CP-4-5	1545	1646	0.0	0.2	28.0	7.5
SBM-2-3	1625	1725	0.0	0.1 - 5.0	30.0	9.5
SBM-3-3	1700	1800	0.0	0.6	29	7.5
SBM-4-5	1737	1831	0.0	0.4	29	4.0
SBM-2-10	1828	1929	0.0	0.4	28.5	7.0

ppm – parts per million  
in. Hg – inches of mercury

A copy of the TechLaw team’s field log book is attached to this report as Attachment 1 and photographs are attached as Attachment 2.

On April 4, 2004, TechLaw shipped all samples via FedEx to Air Toxics Laboratory in Folsom, California. Chain of custody records are provided in Attachment 3. The laboratory data are attached to this report as Attachment 4.

The analytical results for detected compounds in the soil vapor and ambient air samples collected on April 1 and 2, 2004 are summarized in the following tables.

Compound	Area 6A (Former Fuel Calibration Area) – Kamco & South Bay Apparel								
	Sample Concentration (ppbv / ug/m3)								
	Kamco-1-5	Kamco-2-5	Kamco-3-3	SBA-1-5	SBA-2-5	SBA-3-3	SBA-3D-3	SBA-4-3	Ambient-1
Acetone	11 / 27	13 / 31	25 / 60	64 / 150	42 / 100	17 / 42	17 / 42	42 / 100	ND
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	1.6 / 5.3	1.8 / 5.8	0.90 / 2.9	0.85 / 2.8	0.99 / 3.2	ND
1,3-Butadiene	1.8 / 4.1	ND	ND	5.6 / 12	5.3 / 12	1.5 / 3.4	1.6 / 3.7	2.1 / 4.8	ND
2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	ND	3.6 / 11	5.0 / 15	7.6 / 23	3.3 / 9.9	3.5 / 10	8.0 / 24	ND
Carbon Disulfide	ND	ND	ND	ND	3.1 / 9.9	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cyclohexane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.2 / 4.1	ND
1,4-Dioxane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	4.3 / 16	ND	ND
Ethanol	ND	ND	ND	21 / 40	7.8 / 15	10 / 19	9.5 / 18	3.4 / 6.4J	5.4 / 10
Ethyl Benzene	ND	ND	ND	0.99 / 4.4	0.85 / 3.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
Freon 11	0.87 / 5.0	ND	1.1 / 6.2	0.88 / 5.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Freon 12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hexane	ND	ND	ND	1.3 / 4.7	1.3 / 4.6	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	1.3 / 5.1	1.8 / 6.8	1.4 / 5.4	4.8 / 18	4.1 / 16	2.5 / 9.5	2.6 / 9.9	2.5 / 9.6	1.6 / 6.3
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	29 / 160	ND	20 / 110	6.3 / 35	ND	28 / 160	28 / 160	48 / 260	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	0.93 / 4.6	0.87 / 4.3	1.4 / 7.1	1.3 / 6.4	1.3 / 6.5	1.5 / 7.7	1.7 / 8.3	1.0 / 5.0
m,p-Xylene	1.3 / 5.9	2.9 / 13	1.3 / 5.6	3.5 / 16	2.4 / 10	2.3 / 10	2.6 / 12	2.4 / 11	1.8 / 8.2
p-Xylene	ND	0.87 / 3.8	ND	1.4 / 6.2	1.0 / 4.6	0.91 / 4.0	1.2 / 5.3	ND	ND

**Notes:**

J – Estimated value

MEK – Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ND – Not Detected

ppbv – Parts per billion by volume

ug/m3 – Micrograms per cubic meter

SBA – South Bay Apparel

Compound	Area 7 (Former Fuel Depot) – Calverton Properties & Stony Brook Manufacturing						
	Sample Concentration (ppbv / ug/m3)						
	CP-1-3	CP-2-3	CP-3-5	CP-3-10	CP-3D-10	CP-4-5	CP-4-10A
Acetone	17 / 42	14 / 33	17 / 41	9.2 / 22	8.6 / 21	6.9 / 17	40 / 96
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	0.89 / 2.9
1,3-Butadiene	ND	ND	1.4 / 3.2	1.2 / 2.7	1.1 / 2.5	1.3 / 2.9	2.3 / 5.2
2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6.2 / 18
Carbon Disulfide	3.4 / 11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cyclohexane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dioxane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethanol	3.9 / 7.4	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethyl Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.6 / 7.0	ND	ND
Freon 11	0.78 / 4.5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Freon 12	1.4 / 6.9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hexane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	ND	0.86 / 3.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	0.95 / 6.6	1.4 / 10	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	4.0 / 15	5.0 / 19	2.0 / 7.5	1.8 / 7.0	2.1 / 8.0	1.8 / 6.9	2.3 / 8.7
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.86 / 4.8	3.2 / 18	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	0.84 / 4.2	ND	0.87 / 4.3	ND	ND	2.2 / 11	ND
m,p-Xylene	1.8 / 7.8	2.4 / 11	1.8 / 8.0	1.8 / 8.0	8.4 / 37	2.1 / 9.4	1.8 / 7.8
o-Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.8 / 12	ND	ND

**Notes:**

J – Estimated value

MEK – Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ND – Not Detected

ppbv – Parts per billion by volume

ug/m3 – Micrograms per cubic meter

CP – Calverton Properties

Compound	Area 7 (Former Fuel Depot) – Calverton Properties & Stony Brook Manufacturing					
	Sample Concentration (ppbv / ug/m3)					
	SBM-1-3	SMB-2-3	SBM-2-10	SBM-3-3	SBM-4-5	Ambient-2
Acetone	15 / 37	12 / 29	18 / 44	20 / 49	4.3 / 10	ND
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.3 / 7.6	ND
1,3-Butadiene	ND	1.5 / 3.3	1.5 / 3.4	2.4 / 5.4	ND	ND
2-Butanone (MEK)	ND	ND	ND	3.5 / 10	ND	ND
Carbon Disulfide	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Cyclohexane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dioxane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethanol	ND	ND	4.5 / 8.7	4.5 / 8.6	ND	ND
Ethyl Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	1.0 / 4.6	0.95 / 4.2
Freon 11	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Freon 12	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hexane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	1.3 / 5.1	1.3 / 4.9	3.0 / 11	2.0 / 7.7	2.6 / 9.9	1.9 / 7.2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.6 / 14	1.5 / 8.1	1.3 / 7.4	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.2 / 6.0	ND	1.2 / 5.9	1.0 / 5.1	ND	ND
m,p-Xylene	1.5 / 6.8	1.8 / 8.1	2.4 / 10	1.8 / 7.8	4.0 / 18	3.9 / 17
o-Xylene	ND	ND	0.93 / 4.1	ND	1.2 / 5.5	1.0 / 4.4

**Notes:**

J – Estimated value

MEK – Methyl Ethyl Ketone

ND – Not Detected

ppbv – Parts per billion by volume

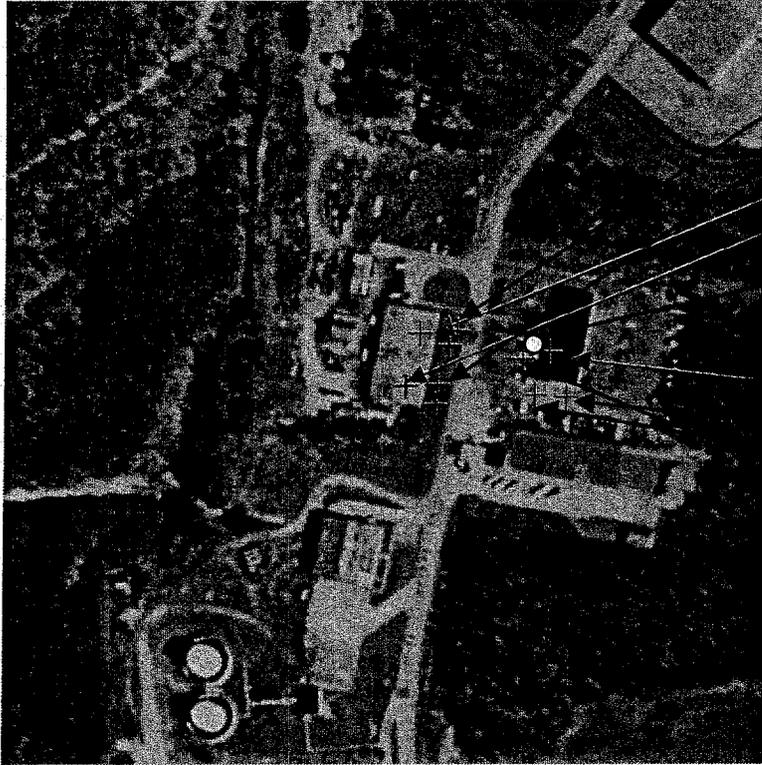
ug/m3 – Micrograms per cubic meter

SBM – Stonybrook Manufacturing

**ATTACHMENT 1**

**Field Log Book**

IR SITE 7



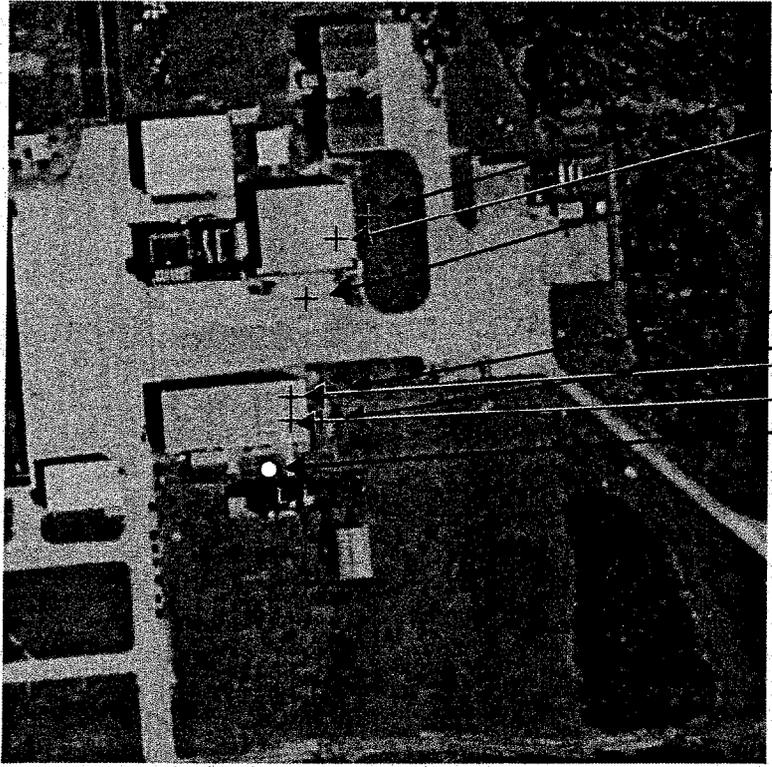
CP-4-10 4-10  
CP 3-5 3-10

CP 1-3  
CP 2-3

Ambient

SBM 1-3  
SBM 2-3  
SBM 3-3  
SBM 4-5

IR SITE GA



- Kamco 2-5
- Kamco 3-3
- Kamco 1-5

- SBA 1-5
- SBA 2-5
- SBA 3-3
- SBA 4-3
- Ambient