

Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Remediation

**Environmental Restoration
Record of Decision
314 Clinton Street Site
City of Schenectady, Schenectady County,
New York
Site Number E447036**

March 2007

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
ELIOT SPITZER, *Governor*

**DECLARATION STATEMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION RECORD OF DECISION**

**314 Clinton Street Environmental Restoration Site
City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York
Site No. E447036**

Statement of Purpose and Basis

The Record of Decision (ROD) presents the selected remedy for the 314 Clinton Street site, an environmental restoration site. The selected remedial program was chosen in accordance with the New York State Environmental Conservation Law and is not inconsistent with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan of March 8, 1990 (40CFR300), as amended.

This decision is based on the Administrative Record of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) for the 314 Clinton Street environmental restoration site, and the public's input to the Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) presented by the Department. A listing of the documents included as a part of the Administrative Record is included in Appendix B of the ROD.

Assessment of the Site

Actual or threatened release of hazardous substances and petroleum products from this site have been addressed by implementing the interim remedial measure identified in this ROD. The removal of contaminated soil from the site has significantly reduced the threat to public health and the environment.

Description of Selected Remedy

Based on the results of the Site Investigation/Remedial Alternatives Report (SI/RAR) for the 314 Clinton Street site and the criteria identified for evaluation of alternatives, the Department has selected No Further Action with an environmental easement. The components of the remedy are as follows:

1. Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement that will require (a) limiting the use and development of the property to commercial use, which will also permit industrial use; (b) compliance with the approved site management plan; (c) restricting the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by NYSDOH; and (d) the property owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls.

2. Development of a site management plan which will include the following institutional and engineering controls: (a) proper management of all excavated soils. Soil or historic fill that is excavated for purposes of future development will be prohibited from reuse in off-site, residential or other unrestricted use applications. Contingency plans will be incorporated to address petroleum contaminated fill if encountered. Generation and migration of dust will be kept to a minimum; (b) continued evaluation of the potential for vapor intrusion for any buildings developed on the site, including provision for mitigation of any impacts where warranted; (c) provisions for the continued proper operation and maintenance of the components of the remedy.

3. The property owner will provide a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls, prepared and submitted by a professional engineer or such other expert acceptable to the Department, until the Department notifies the property owner in writing that this certification is no longer needed. This submittal will: (a) contain certification that the institutional controls and engineering controls put in place are still in place and are either unchanged from the previous certification or are compliant with Department-approved modifications; (b) allow the Department access to the site; and (c) state that nothing has occurred that will impair the ability of the control to protect public health or the environment, or constitute a violation or failure to comply with the site management plan unless otherwise approved by the Department.

New York State Department of Health Acceptance

The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) concurs that the remedy selected for this site is protective of human health.

Declaration

The selected remedy is protective of human health and the environment, complies with State and Federal requirements that are legally applicable or relevant and appropriate to the remedial action to the extent practicable, and is cost effective.

MAR 28 2007

Date



Dale A. Desnoyers, Director
Division of Environmental Remediation

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Environmental Restoration RECORD OF DECISION

**314 Clinton Street Site
City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York
Site No. E447036
March, 2007**

SECTION 1: SUMMARY OF THE RECORD OF DECISION

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), has selected a remedy for the 314 Clinton Street site.

The 1996 Clean Water/ Clean Air Bond Act provides funding to municipalities for the investigation and cleanup of brownfields. Under the Environmental Restoration Program, the state provides grants to municipalities to reimburse up to 90 percent of eligible costs for site investigation and remediation activities. Once remediated, the property can then be reused.

As more fully described in Sections 3 and 5 of this document, poor housekeeping and inventory management at various commercial establishments resulted in the disposal of hazardous substances, including petroleum products and solvents. These hazardous substances contaminated the soil and groundwater at the site, and resulted in:

- a threat to human health associated with potential exposure to the soil.

During the course of the investigation certain actions, known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), were undertaken at the 314 Clinton Street site in response to the threats identified above. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the site investigation/remedial alternatives report (SI/RAR). The IRM undertaken at this site included removal of contaminated soil and historic fill from three locations at the site.

Based on the implementation of the above IRM, the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment; therefore, No Further Action along with an environmental easement and institutional controls was selected as the remedy for this site.

The selected remedy, discussed in detail in Section 6, is intended to attain the remediation goals identified for this site in Section 6. The remedy must conform with officially promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, criteria and guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

SECTION 2: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The 314 Clinton Street Site is a 2.4 acre parcel bounded by Broadway, Hamilton Street, and Clinton Street (Figure 1) in the City of Schenectady, Schenectady County. The site consists primarily of a parking lot with a small amount of greenspace. The site is adjacent to several businesses, office buildings, and residential structures.

The underlying native soil at the site is primarily a mixture of fine to course sand and silt generally found between four and eighty feet below the ground surface. The top four feet consist of historic fill material comprised of varying amounts of dirt, gravel, brick, asphalt, and concrete.

Groundwater was encountered between four and twelve feet below the ground surface.

The site of a former manufactured gas plant exists one block to the southwest and downgradient of the 314 Clinton Street Site. The 312 Broadway site, another environmental restoration site, is located on the opposite side of Hamilton Street and Broadway.

SECTION 3: SITE HISTORY

3.1: Operational/Disposal History

The historical activity at the site includes a variety of residential and commercial uses. The commercial uses of interest included a former gasoline filling station and a former dry cleaner. The approximate location of each of these activities is indicated on Figure 3, "Test Boring/Monitoring Well Locations Map - 314 Clinton Site."

As the site of a gasoline filling station, the presence of underground storage tanks was suspected; a common avenue for petroleum contamination of soil and groundwater. No tanks were discovered though results of the investigation indicate a small portion of the site to be impacted by petroleum compounds in the area of the former filling station.

Contamination was also suspected in the location of the former dry cleaner which operated for an unknown duration around 1950. During the investigation, tetrachloroethene, a chemical commonly used in the dry cleaning industry, was detected at very low concentrations in isolated portions of the site in the soil and groundwater.

3.2: Remedial History

A consultant for the City of Schenectady performed a subsurface investigation between 2004 and 2006. This investigation was performed using ground penetrating radar to locate underground storage tanks and multiple drilling technologies to collect groundwater and soil samples across the site. No tanks were found using these methods and there are no available records that indicate when the filling station tanks were removed. It is assumed they were removed between 1951 and 1988, the approximate period when the Clinton Street Site was converted to a paved parking lot. The same

is true in the location of the former dry cleaner. Any storage tanks that may have existed at the site were likely removed at that same time.

SECTION 4: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a site. This may include past owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

Since no viable PRPs have been identified, there are currently no ongoing enforcement actions. However, legal action may be initiated at a future date by the state to recover state response costs should PRPs be identified. The City of Schenectady will assist the state in its efforts by providing all information to the state which identifies PRPs. The City of Schenectady will also not enter into any agreement regarding response costs without the approval of the Department.

SECTION 5: SITE CONTAMINATION

The City of Schenectady has recently completed a site investigation (SI) report to determine the nature and extent of any contamination by hazardous substances at this environmental restoration site.

5.1: Summary of the Site Investigation

The purpose of the SI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The SI was conducted between April of 2006 and June of 2006. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the SI report.

Soil and groundwater samples were collected to perform laboratory analysis for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides and inorganics (metals) to determine the presence and extent of contamination around the areas assumed to be impacted by historical uses and to detect a broad range of contaminants from previously unknown sources.

5.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

To determine whether the soil and groundwater contain contamination at levels of concern, data from the investigation were compared to the following SCGs:

- Groundwater, drinking water, and surface water SCGs are based on the Department's "Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values" and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code.
- Soil SCGs are based on Title 6 of the New York Code of Rules and Regulations [6NYCRR] Part 375 Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives [SCOs] for Commercial Use, Table 375-6.8(b).

Based on the SI results, in comparison to the SCGs and potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the site required remediation. These are summarized in Section 5.1.2. More complete information can be found in the SI report.

5.1.2: Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the investigation for all environmental media that were investigated.

As described in the SI report, soil and groundwater samples were collected to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. As seen in Table 1 and Figures 4 through 8, the main categories of contaminants that exceed their SCGs are SVOCs and metals. For comparison purposes, where applicable, SCGs are provided for each medium.

Chemical concentrations are reported in parts per million (ppm) for soil, parts per billion (ppb) for water.

Figures 4 through 8 and Table 1 summarize the degree of contamination for the contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater and compare the data with the SCGs for the site. The following are the media which were investigated and a summary of the findings of the investigation.

Surface Soil

Surface soil samples were collected in areas where no asphalt was present; generally from planting islands in the parking lot and other small areas of greenspace. These samples were collected to ensure the entire site was investigated and to obtain representative samples from the soil that is most likely to come into contact with humans. No contaminants were detected above SCGs for commercial use.

Near Surface Soil

Soil samples collected immediately below the asphalt pavement and subbase material were designated near surface soil samples. These samples were collected to obtain representative samples from the uppermost horizon of native and/or historic fill material. Samples were collected in a nearly uniform distribution across the site. Two contaminants were detected at concentrations marginally above the Commercial Use SCOs in SS-10; Benzo (a) pyrene (a SVOC) at 1.7 ppm (SCG = 1 ppm) and arsenic (a metal) at 23 ppm (SCG = 16). Benzo (a) pyrene was also found at SS-4 slightly above Restricted Use SCOs; 3.9 ppm. These results are indicated in Figures 4 and 5.

Near surface soil contamination identified during the SI/RAR was addressed during the IRM described in Section 5.2.

Subsurface Soil

Subsurface soil samples were collected from soil borings during the installation of groundwater monitoring wells at locations distributed across the site. Fifteen unique samples were collected and

analyzed. The analysis from GP-11 indicated benzo (a) pyrene (a SVOC) at 2.4 ppm (SCG = 1 ppm) between four and eight feet below the ground surface at a concentration above Restricted Use SCOs. This result is indicated in Figure 6.

Subsurface soil contamination identified during the SI/RAR was addressed during the IRM described in Section 5.2.

Groundwater

Groundwater samples were collected from seventeen monitoring wells installed on and off-site. Fourteen wells were installed to monitor the top of the water table and shallow groundwater. Three wells were installed to monitor groundwater between eighty and ninety feet below the ground surface to detect compounds that are more dense than water and migrate vertically downward.

Results from the analyses of on-site groundwater samples indicate the presence of several metals such as aluminum, sodium, iron and manganese which is likely due to the historic fill encountered site-wide. These metals are considered nuisance contaminants because they effect the water's taste, color, and/or odor. Magnesium was detected above SCGs in three samples and may also be considered a nuisance metal. Cobalt, barium, and vanadium were each detected at levels exceeding groundwater standards. However, the turbidity of the samples was very high and is most likely the cause of the exceedences.

SCGs for metals in groundwater were marginally exceeded in three additional instances. Chromium was detected in two wells at 73.7 and 93.4 ppb (SCG = 50 ppb). Antimony was detected in one well at 5.13 ppb (SCG = 3 ppb). Again, results are likely attributable to historic fill and the urban setting of the site.

One VOC was detected at a concentration marginally above applicable SCGs. Chloroform was found at 7.2 ppb (SCG = 7 ppb) in one on-site well. There is no known potential cause for this compound at the site. It was not detected in any downgradient locations.

These results and the locations of the exceedences are indicated on Figures 7 and 8.

While groundwater SCGs have been exceeded in several groundwater samples, for the reasons provided above, the nature and extent of contamination does not warrant a remedial alternatives evaluation.

5.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the SI/RAR.

Three separate areas of the site were identified for soil remediation by the excavation and disposal of on-site soils and historic fill to remove the near surface and subsurface contamination. Two excavation locations were determined to be 10' X 10' X 2', below existing pavement subbase. The third necessary excavation was determined to be 20' X 20' X 6', below existing pavement subbase.

The excavation areas were determined by performing soil borings to collect samples at specified depths and extents. The fill was removed from the site and transported to a treatment and disposal facility. After soil removal, it was required that the excavated areas be backfilled with clean fill and resurfaced to match the surrounding area.

5.3: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways:

This section describes the types of human exposures that may present added health risks to persons at or around the site. A more detailed discussion of the human exposure pathways can be found in Section 7 of the SI report.

An exposure pathway describes the means by which an individual may be exposed to contaminants originating from a site. An exposure pathway has five elements: [1] a contaminant source, [2] contaminant release and transport mechanisms, [3] a point of exposure, [4] a route of exposure, and [5] a receptor population.

The source of contamination is the location where contaminants were released to the environment (any waste disposal area or point of discharge). Contaminant release and transport mechanisms carry contaminants from the source to a point where people may be exposed. The exposure point is a location where actual or potential human contact with a contaminated medium may occur. The route of exposure is the manner in which a contaminant actually enters or contacts the body (e.g., ingestion, inhalation, or direct contact). The receptor population is the people who are, or may be, exposed to contaminants at a point of exposure.

An exposure pathway is complete when all five elements of an exposure pathway exist. An exposure pathway is considered a potential pathway when one or more of the elements currently does not exist, but could in the future.

There are no known completed exposure pathways for the site. Potential exposure pathways are discussed below.

Surface Soil

No contaminants were detected above SCGs for commercial use. Therefore, there are no exposure concerns.

Near Surface and Subsurface Soil

Direct contact and ingestion of contaminated soil and inhalation of soil particulates containing elevated levels of metals and SVOCs are potential exposure pathways for future site workers who may contact subsurface soil during soil excavation and stockpiling for future construction work.

Groundwater

Ingestion of groundwater contaminated with metals and a VOC is a potential exposure pathway should the groundwater become available for consumption. This scenario is unlikely because of the availability of public water.

Soil Vapor

Volatile organic compounds present in the groundwater, as described in Section 5.1.2, have the potential to be a source for soil vapor contamination and can pose a potential threat to the indoor air quality of any buildings developed on the site.

5.4: Summary of Environmental Assessment

A small volume of contaminated soil was found between one and eight feet beneath the site, under an asphalt cover. That soil was removed through the implementation of an IRM as described in Section 5.2. Therefore, a viable exposure pathway to fish and wildlife receptors is not present.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIATION GOALS, SELECTED REMEDY, AND THE PROPOSED USE OF THE SITE

Goals for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. At a minimum, the remedy selected must eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and/or the environment presented by the hazardous substances disposed at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

Prior to the completion of the IRM described in Section 5.2, the remediation goals for this site were to eliminate or reduce to the extent practicable:

- exposures of persons at or around the site to SVOCs and non petroleum-related VOCs in subsurface soil;
- exposures of persons at or around the site to metals in groundwater;
- the release of contaminants from soil into groundwater that may create exceedances of groundwater quality standards; and

The Department believes that the IRM has accomplished these remediation goals.

The main SCGs applicable to this project are as follows:

- ambient groundwater quality standards {list other areas of attainment as appropriate};
- the Department's Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives, Table 375-6.8(b).

The following elements of the IRM already completed have achieved the remediation goals and satisfy SCGs for the site:

- The removal and disposal of contaminated soil.

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRM that has been performed, and the evaluation presented here, the Department has selected No Further Action with an environmental easement and institutional controls to address potential vapor intrusion issues as the preferred alternative for the site.

Therefore, the Department concludes that No Further Action is needed along with the institutional and engineering controls listed below:

1. Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement that will require (a) limiting the use and development of the property to commercial use, which will also permit industrial use; (b) compliance with the approved site management plan; (c) restricting the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by NYSDOH; and (d) the property owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls.
2. Development of a site management plan which will include the following institutional and engineering controls: (a) proper management of all excavated soils. Soil or historic fill that is excavated for purposes of future development will be prohibited from reuse in off-site, residential or other unrestricted use applications. Contingency plans will be incorporated to address petroleum contaminated fill if encountered. Generation and migration of dust will be kept to a minimum; (b) continued evaluation of the potential for vapor intrusion for any buildings developed on the site, including provision for mitigation of any impacts where warranted; (c) provisions for the continued proper operation and maintenance of the components of the remedy.
3. The property owner will provide a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls, prepared and submitted by a professional engineer or such other expert acceptable to the Department, until the Department notifies the property owner in writing that this certification is no longer needed. This submittal will: (a) contain certification that the institutional controls and engineering controls put in place are still in place and are either unchanged from the previous certification or are compliant with Department-approved modifications; (b) allow the Department access to the site; and (c) state that nothing has occurred that will impair the ability of the control to protect public health or the environment, or constitute a violation or failure to comply with the site management plan unless otherwise approved by the Department.

The proposed future use for the 314 Clinton Street Site is Commercial.

SECTION 7: HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

As part of the environmental restoration process, a number of Citizen Participation activities were undertaken to inform and educate the public about conditions at the site and the potential remedial alternatives. The following public participation activities were conducted for the site:

- Repositories for documents pertaining to the site were established.
- A factsheet regarding the site and the PRAP was mailed to adjacent property owners, media, and local, state, and federal officials on February 5th, 2007.
- A public contact list, which included nearby property owners, elected officials, local media and other interested parties, was established.
- A public meeting was held on February 27th, 2007 to present and receive comment on the PRAP.
- A responsiveness summary (Appendix A) was prepared to address the comments received during the public comment period for the PRAP.

No public comments were received.

**TABLE 1
Nature and Extent of Contamination**

June 2006

NEAR SURFACE SOIL	Contaminants of Concern	Concentration Range Detected (ppm)^a	SCG^c (ppm)^a	Frequency of Exceeding SCG
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	Benzo (a) Pyrene	1.7	1	1/12
Metals	Arsenic	23	16	1/12

SUBSURFACE SOIL	Contaminants of Concern	Concentration Range Detected (ppm)^a	SCG^c (ppm)^a	Frequency of Exceeding SCG
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	Benzo (a) Pyrene	2.4	1	1/12

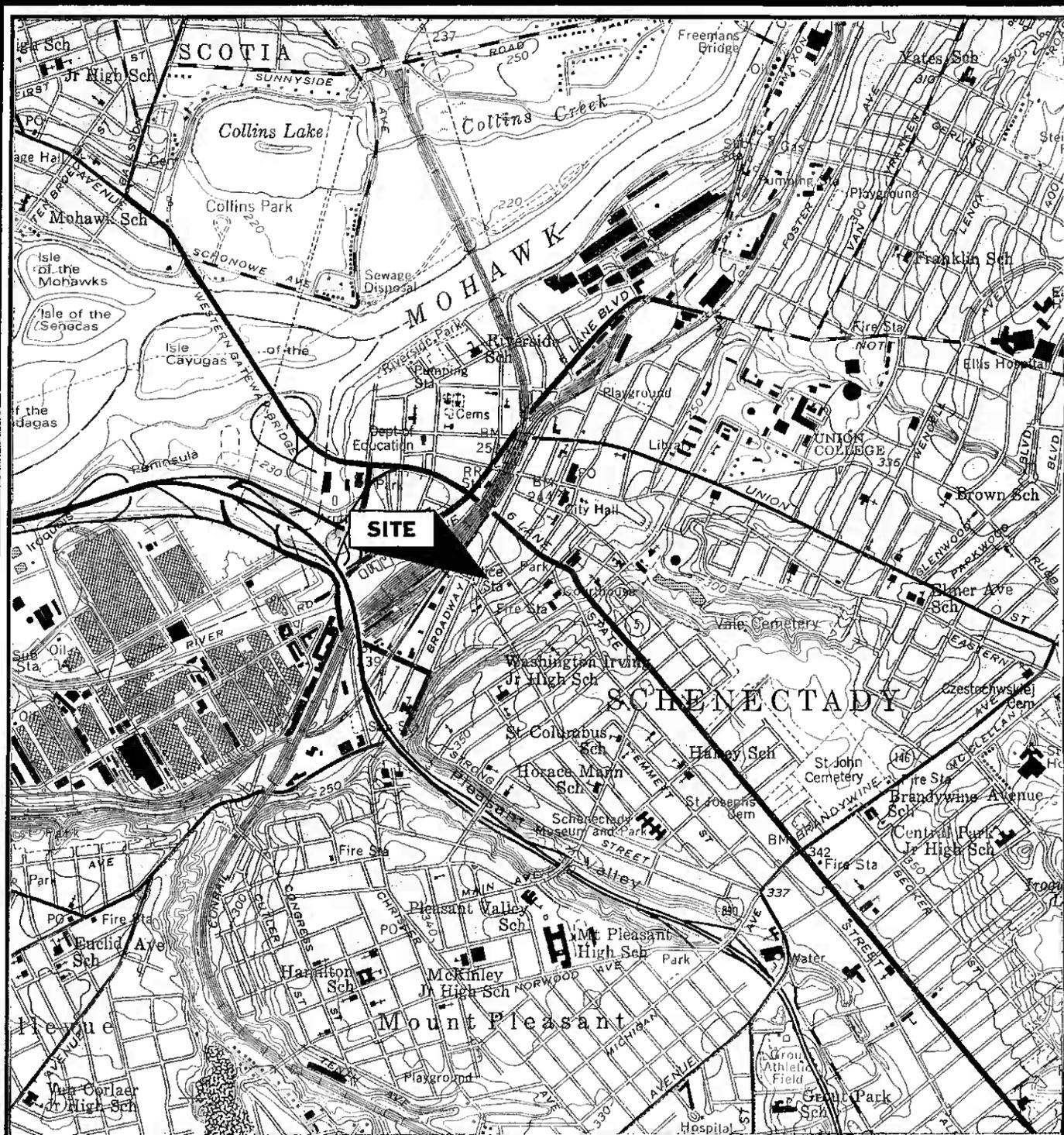
GROUNDWATER	Contaminants of Concern	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)^b	SCG^c (ppb)^b	Frequency of Exceeding SCG
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	Chloroform	7.2	7	1/14
Metals	Chromium	73.7 - 93.4	50	2/14
	Antimony	5.13	3	1/14
	Cobalt	7.54	5	1/14
	Barium	1130	1000	1/14
	Vanadium	20.8	14	1/14

^a ppm = parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;

^b ppb = parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per kilogram, µg/kg, in water.

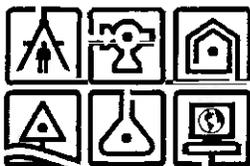
^c SCG = standards, criteria, and guidance values;

ND = Not Detected



MAP REFERENCE

United States Geological Survey
 7.5 Minute Series Topographic Map
 Quadrangle: Schenectady, NY
 Date: 1980



ENGINEERING
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 SURVEYING
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C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.
 50 CENTURY HILL DRIVE, PO BOX 727, LATHAM, NY 12110

FIGURE 1 - SITE LOCATION MAP

314 Clinton Street

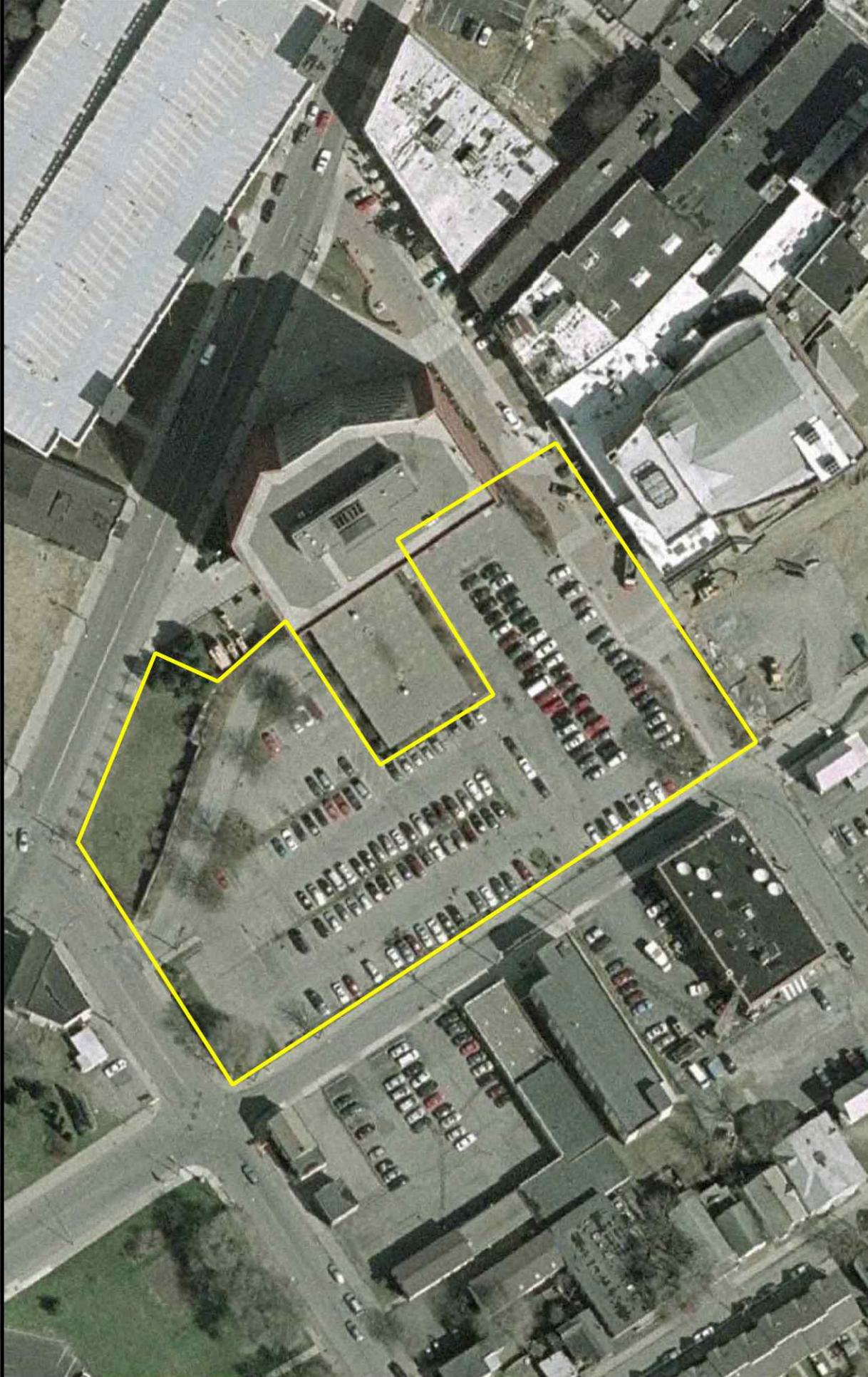
CITY OF SCHENECTADY

SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NY

SCALE: 1"=2,000'

DRAFTER: ASG

PROJECT No. 04.9227



New York State
Department of Environmental
Conservation

Division of
Environmental Remediation

314 Clinton Street
DEC Site
No.: E4-47-036

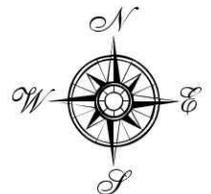
ERP Investigation
Site Area

Map Details

Created in ArcGIS 9.1

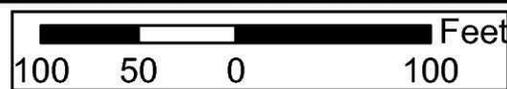
Date of Last Revision: 1/10/2006

UNAUTHORIZED DUPLICATION IS A
VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAWS



North American Datum 1983
UTM Zone 18

FIGURE 2
APPROXIMATE
SITE BOUNDARY



MAP NOTES

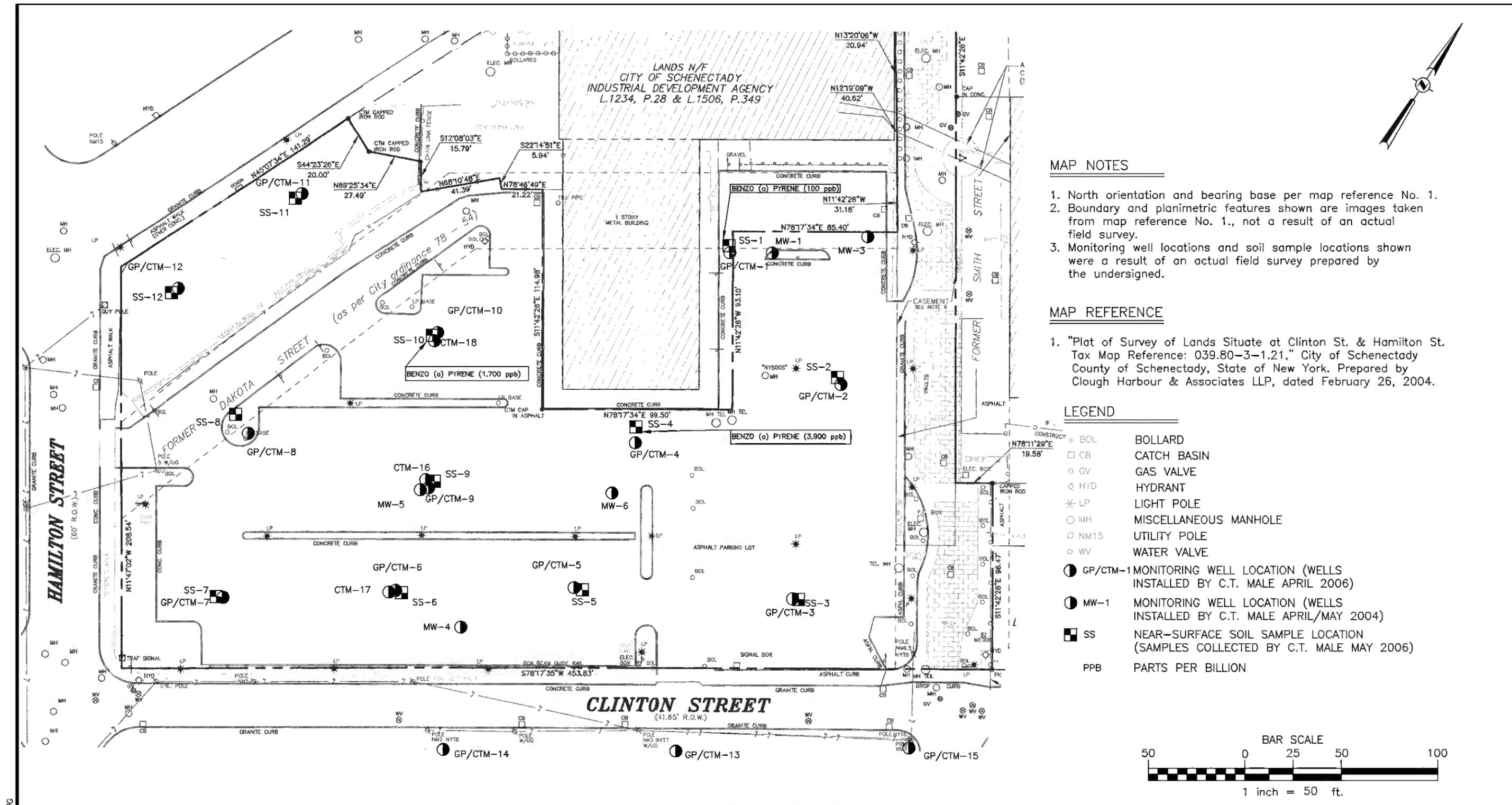
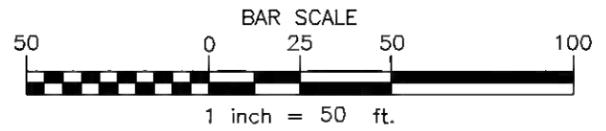
1. North orientation and bearing base per map reference No. 1.
2. Boundary and planimetric features shown are images taken from map reference No. 1., not a result of an actual field survey.
3. Monitoring well locations and soil sample locations shown were a result of an actual field survey prepared by the undersigned.

MAP REFERENCE

1. "Plat of Survey of Lands Situate at Clinton St. & Hamilton St. Tax Map Reference: 039.80-3-1.21," City of Schenectady County of Schenectady, State of New York. Prepared by Clough Harbour & Associates LLP, dated February 26, 2004.

LEGEND

- BOL BOLLARD
- CB CATCH BASIN
- GV GAS VALVE
- ◊ HYD HYDRANT
- ✱ LP LIGHT POLE
- MH MISCELLANEOUS MANHOLE
- NM15 UTILITY POLE
- WV WATER VALVE
- GP/CTM-1 MONITORING WELL LOCATION (WELLS INSTALLED BY C.T. MALE APRIL 2006)
- MW-1 MONITORING WELL LOCATION (WELLS INSTALLED BY C.T. MALE APRIL/MAY 2004)
- SS NEAR-SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (SAMPLES COLLECTED BY C.T. MALE MAY 2006)
- PPB PARTS PER BILLION

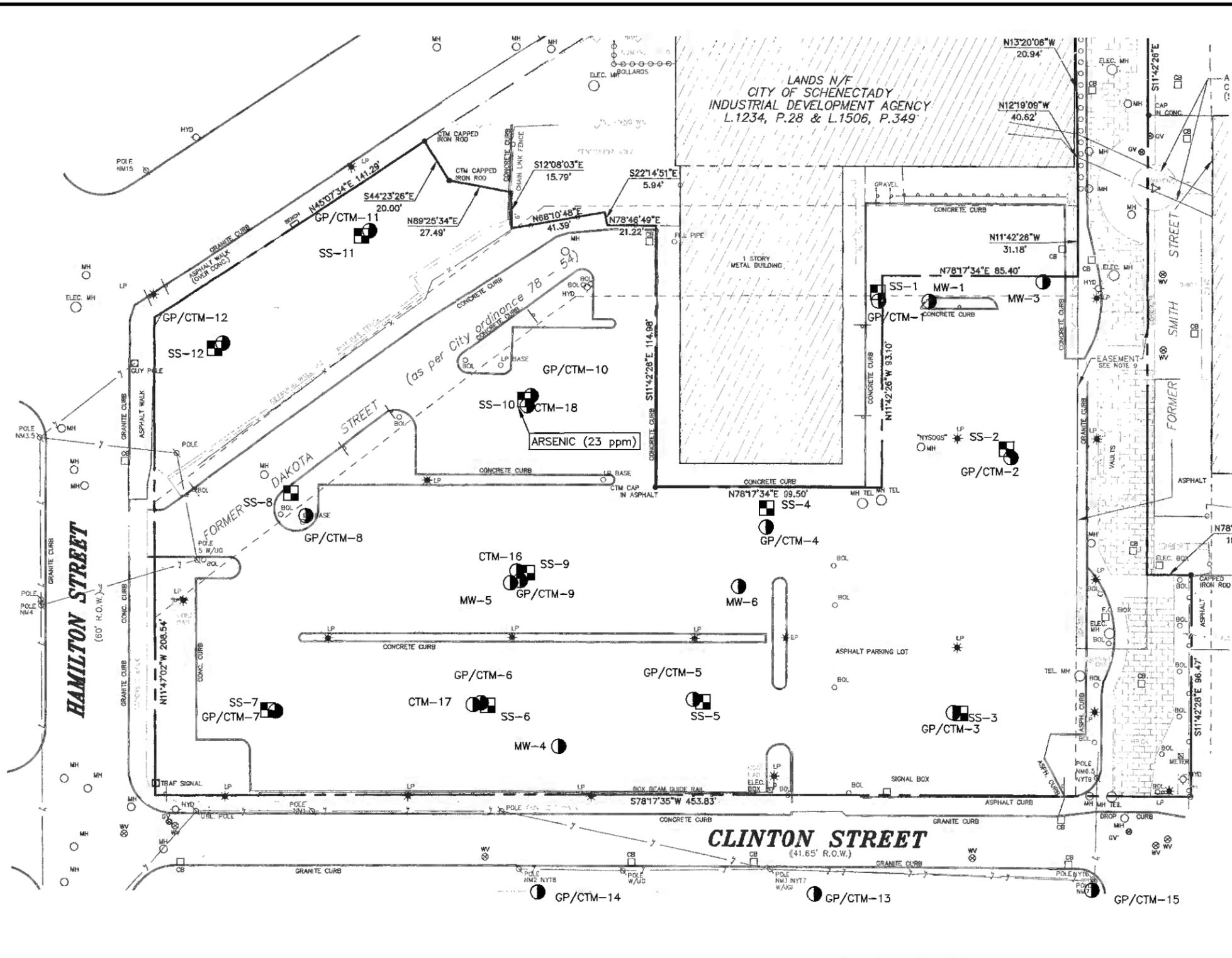


DATE	REVISIONS RECORD/DESCRIPTION	DRAFTED	CHECK	APPR.	UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO THIS DOCUMENT IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209 SUBDIVISION 2 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW. © 2006 C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.	<p align="center">FIGURE 4</p> <p align="center">SVOCs ABOVE SCGs IN NEAR-SURFACE SOIL SAMPLES</p> <p align="center">ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM INVESTIGATION</p> <p align="center">CLINTON SOUTH PARKING LOT/314 CLINTON STREET</p>	<p align="center">CITY OF SCHENECTADY</p> <p align="right">SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NY.</p>
					APPROVED:		
					DRAFTED : S.WUNSCH		
					CHECKED : J. FAVREAU		
					PROJ. NO: 05.5551		
					SCALE : 1"=50'		
					DATE : JAN 8, 2007		

CAD DWG. FILE NAME: REPORT_MS_CLINTON.DWG



SHEET 5 OF 9
DWG. NO: 07-115



MAP NOTES

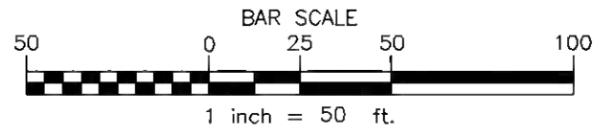
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- MW-1 MONITORING WELL LOCATION (WELLS INSTALLED BY C.T. MALE APRIL/MAY 2004)
- SS NEAR-SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (SAMPLES COLLECTED BY C.T. MALE MAY 2006)
- PPM PARTS PER MILLION



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FIGURE 5

METALS ABOVE SCG's IN NEAR-SURFACE SOIL SAMPLES

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM INVESTIGATION

CLINTON SOUTH PARKING LOT/314 CLINTON STREET

CITY OF SCHENECTADY SCHENECTADY COUNTY, NY.

C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.

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MAP NOTES

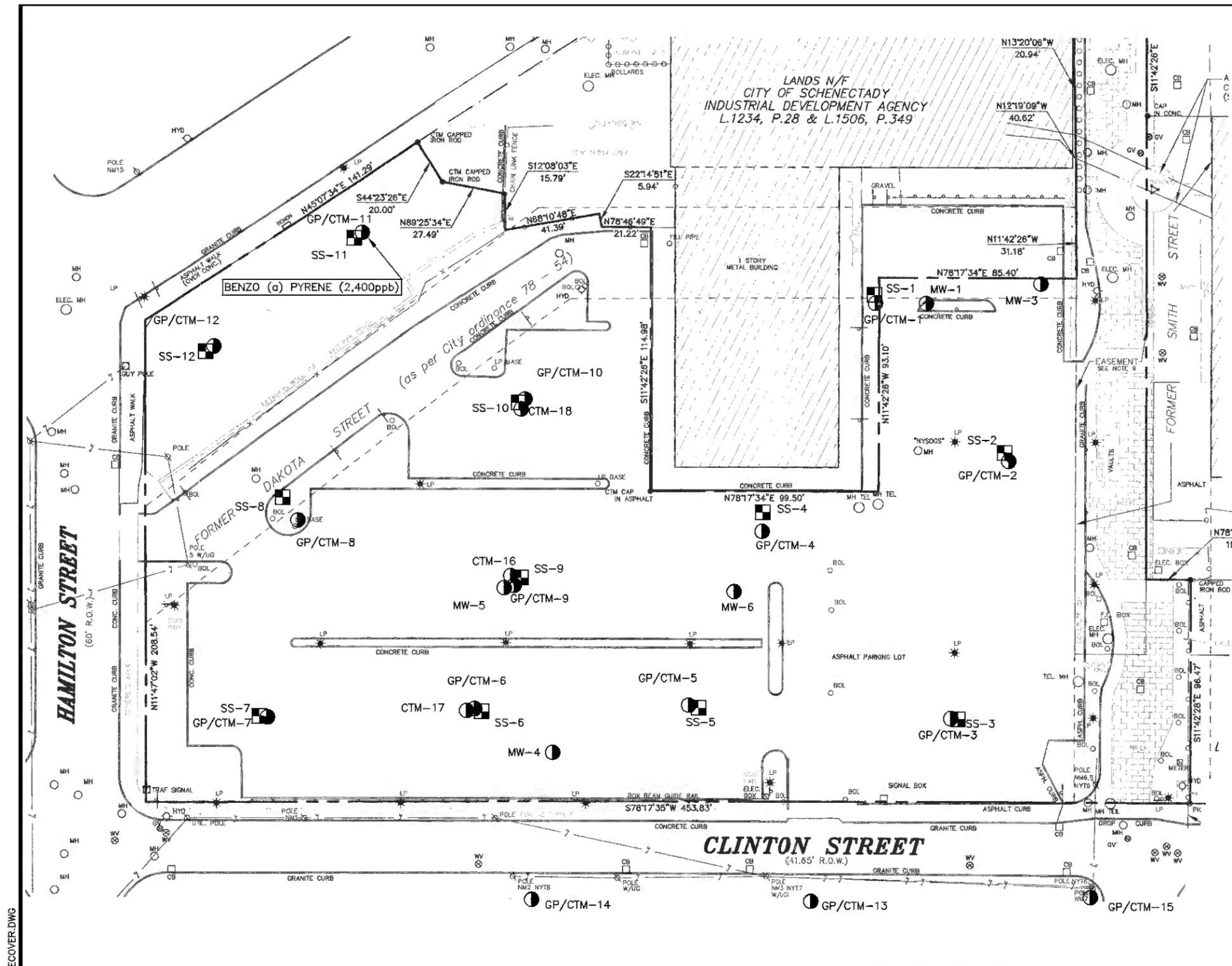
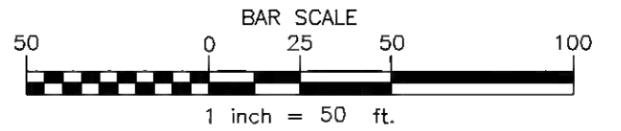
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3. Monitoring well locations and soil sample locations shown were a result of an actual field survey prepared by the undersigned.

MAP REFERENCE

1. "Plat of Survey of Lands Situate at Clinton St. & Hamilton St. Tax Map Reference: 039.80-3-1.21," City of Schenectady County of Schenectady, State of New York. Prepared by Clough Harbour & Associates LLP, dated February 26, 2004.

LEGEND

- BOL BOLLARD
- CB CATCH BASIN
- GV GAS VALVE
- ◇ HYD HYDRANT
- ✱ LP LIGHT POLE
- MH MISCELLANEOUS MANHOLE
- NM15 UTILITY POLE
- WV WATER VALVE
- GP/CTM-1 MONITORING WELL LOCATION (WELLS INSTALLED BY C.T. MALE APRIL 2006)
- MW-1 MONITORING WELL LOCATION (WELLS INSTALLED BY C.T. MALE APRIL/MAY 2004)
- SS NEAR-SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION (SAMPLES COLLECTED BY C.T. MALE MAY 2006)
- PPB PARTS PER BILLION



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FIGURE 6
SVOCs ABOVE SCGs IN SUBSURFACE SOIL SAMPLES
ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM INVESTIGATION
CLINTON SOUTH PARKING LOT/314 CLINTON STREET

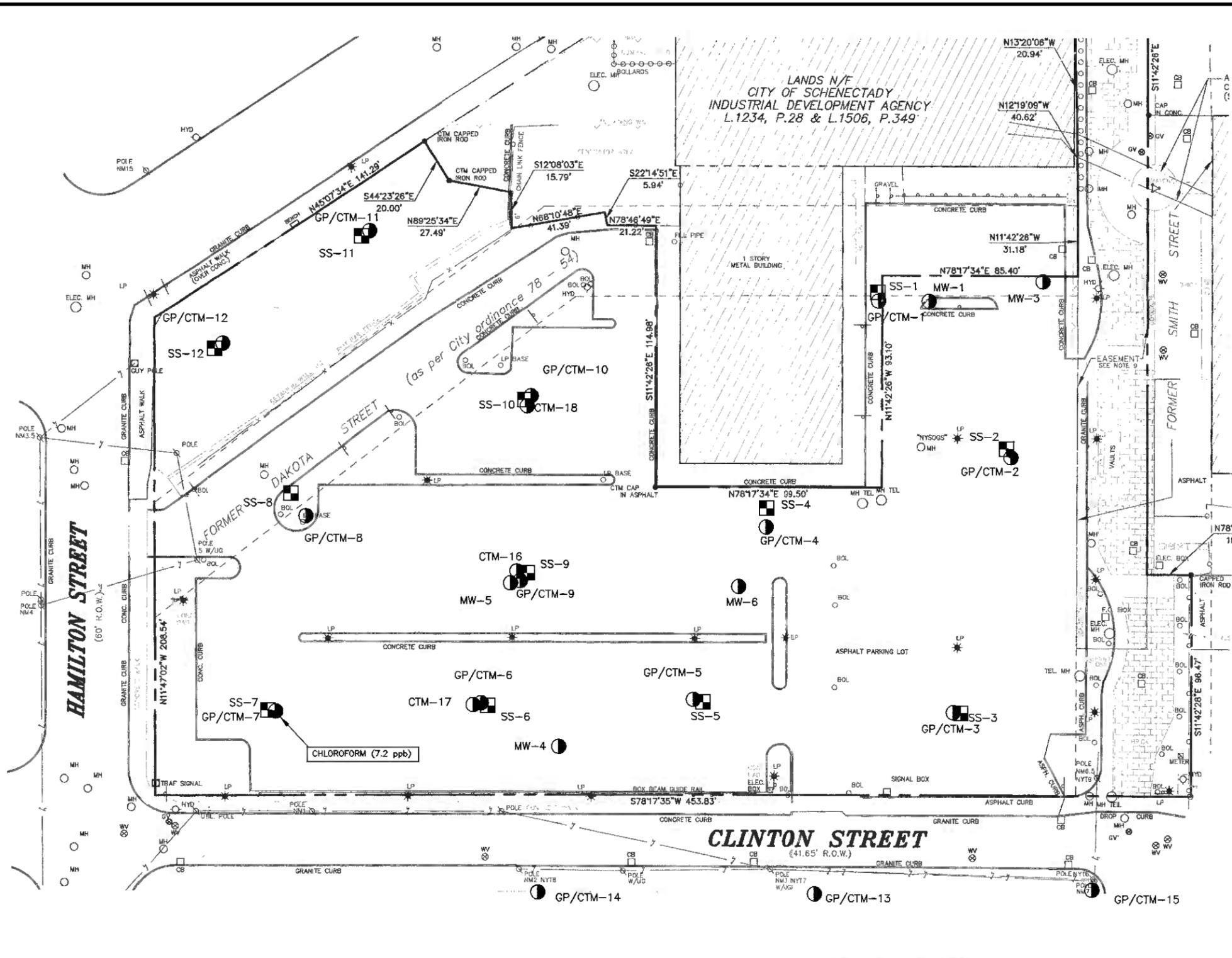
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FIGURE 7

VOCs ABOVE SCGs IN GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM INVESTIGATION

CLINTON SOUTH PARKING LOT/314 CLINTON STREET

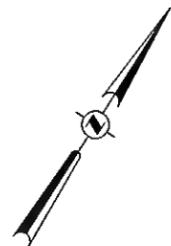
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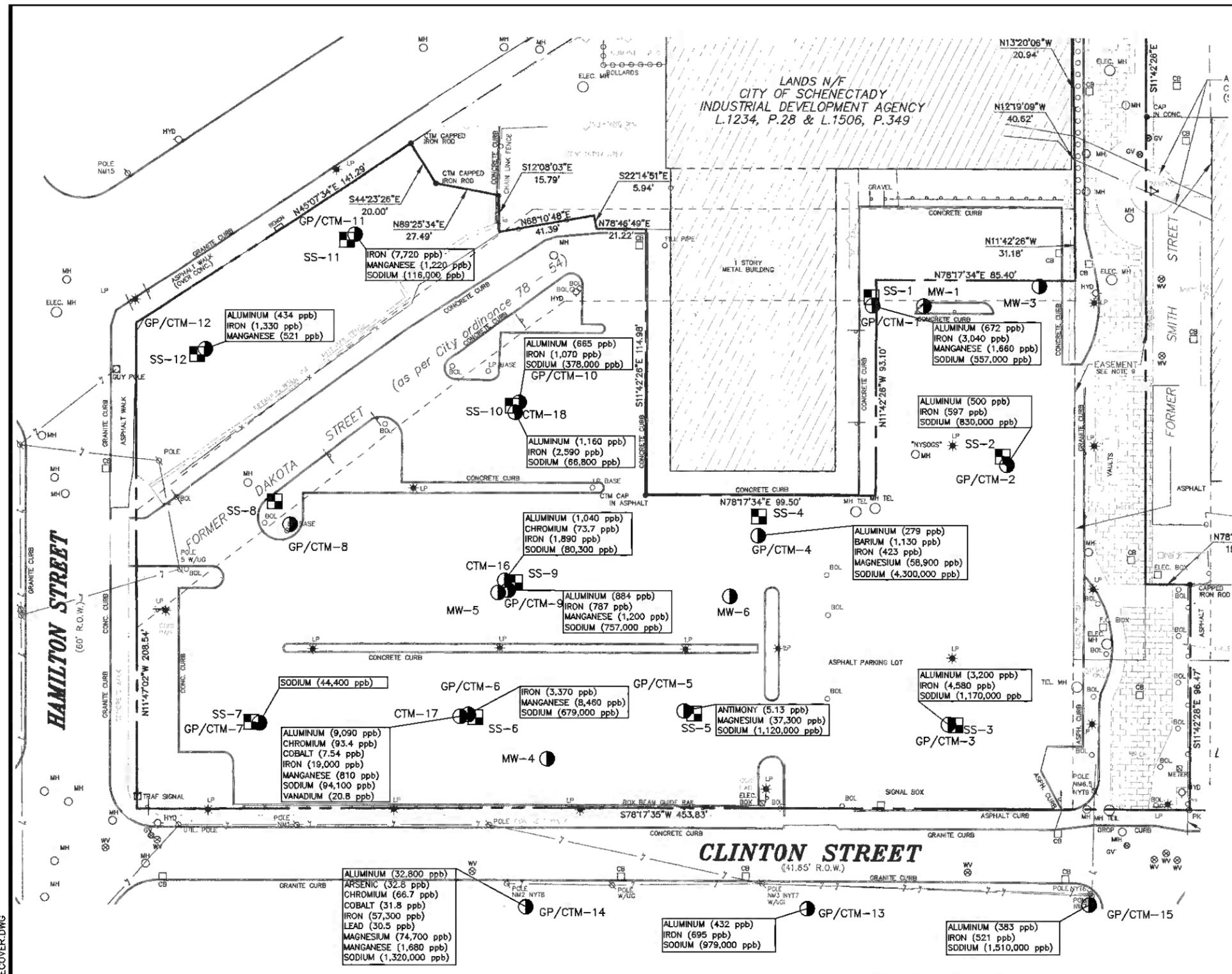
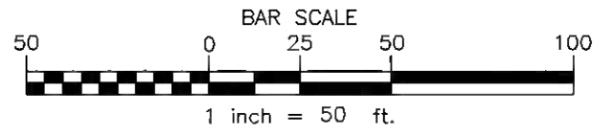
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FIGURE 8

METALS ABOVE SCGs IN GROUNDWATER SAMPLES

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM INVESTIGATION

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APPENDIX A

Responsiveness Summary

RESPONSIVENESS SUMMARY

314 Clinton Street Environmental Restoration Site City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York Site No. E447036

The Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) for the 314 Clinton Street site, was prepared by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department) in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) and was issued to the document repositories on February 5th, 2007. The PRAP outlined the remedial measure proposed for the contaminated soil and groundwater at the 314 Clinton Street site.

The release of the PRAP was announced by sending a notice to the public contact list, informing the public of the opportunity to comment on the proposed remedy.

A public meeting was held on February 27th, 2007, which included a presentation of the Site Investigation (SI) and the Remedial Alternatives Report (RAR) as well as a discussion of the proposed remedy. The meeting provided an opportunity for citizens to discuss their concerns, ask questions and comment on the proposed remedy. These comments have become part of the Administrative Record for this site. The public comment period for the PRAP ended on March 22nd, 2007.

This responsiveness summary responds to all questions and comments raised during the public comment period. No comments were received in regards to the PRAP.

APPENDIX B

Administrative Record

Administrative Record

314 Clinton Street Site No. E447036

1. Proposed Remedial Action Plan for the 314 Clinton Street site, dated February, 2007 prepared by the Department.
2. “Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for the Parking Lot Clinton-Hamilton Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York 12305”, March 2004, by Professional Service Industries.
3. “Phase II Environmental Site Assessment, Clinton South Parking Lot, 314 Clinton Street, City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York”, May 2004, by C.T. Male Associates.
4. “Remedial Investigation Report, Environmental Restoration Project, Clean Water/Clean Air Bond Act of 1996, ERP Site #E-447036; Clinton South Parking Lot, 314 Clinton Street, City of Schenectady, Schenectady County, New York”, January 2007, by C.T. Male Associates.