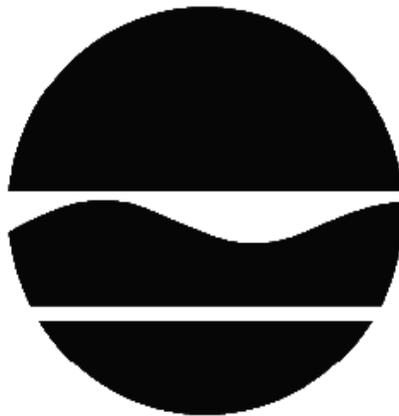


PROPOSED DECISION DOCUMENT

Allegany Bitumens Belmont Asphalt Plant
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Belmont, Allegany County
Site No. C902019
September 2012



Prepared by
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

PROPOSED DECISION DOCUMENT

Allegany Bitumens Belmont Asphalt Plant
Belmont, Allegany County
Site No. C902019
September 2012

SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), is proposing a remedy for the above referenced site. The disposal of contaminants at the site resulted in threats to public health and the environment that were addressed by actions known as interim remedial measures (IRMs), which were undertaken at the site. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of the remedial investigation (RI) or alternative analysis (AA). The IRMs undertaken at this site are discussed in Section 6.2.

Based on the implementation of the IRM(s), the findings of the investigation of this site indicate that the site no longer poses a threat to human health or the environment. The IRM(s) conducted at the site attained the remediation objectives identified for this site, which are presented in Section 6.5, for the protection of public health and the environment. No Further Action is the remedy proposed by this Proposed Decision Document (PDD). A No Further Action remedy may include continued operation of any remedial system installed during the IRM and the implementation of any prescribed institutional controls/engineering controls (ICs/ECs) that have been identified as being part of the proposed remedy for the site. This PDD identifies the IRM(s) conducted and discusses the basis for No Further Action.

The New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) is a voluntary program. The goal of the BCP is to enhance private-sector cleanups of brownfields and to reduce development pressure on "greenfields." A brownfield site is real property, the redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a contaminant.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York (6 NYCRR) Part 375. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents in the document repository identified below.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all Proposed Decision Documents. This is an opportunity for public participation in the remedy selection process. The public is encouraged

to review the reports and documents, which are available at the following repository:

Belmont Library & Historical Society Free Library
Attn: Ms Carrie Jeffords
2 Willets Avenue
Belmont, NY 14813

A public comment period has been set from:

9/28/2012 to 11/13/2012

Written comments may be sent through 11/13/2012 to:

Anthony Lopes
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
270 Michigan Ave
Buffalo, NY 14203-2915
alopes@gw.dec.state.ny.us

The proposed remedy may be modified based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the proposed remedy identified herein.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information by Email

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html>.

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Location: The former Allegany Bitumens, Inc. and A.L. Blades and Sons, Inc. Belmont Asphalt Plant Site is located in an rural area at 5392 State Route 19 in the Town of Amity, Allegany County. The southern limits of the site are at the intersection of Friendship Hill Road (aka Tuckers Corner Road) and Route 19. The Village of Belmont is located approximately one-half mile southeast of the property.

Site Features: The main site features include a soil berm along the north and easterly property line and a raw materials gravel stockpile along the westerly edge and towards the center of the property. Tucker's Creek is located along the eastern property line. Areas in the northeast corner

of the property and along the slope to Tucker's Creek are heavily wooded.

Current Zoning: The 5.424 acre site is not zoned and is currently inactive. The surrounding parcels are currently used for agricultural fields and farms. The nearest residential areas are 0.25 miles, and closest public water supply wells are approximately 1600 ft east of the northeast corner of the site.

Historical Use: Until 2005 the site was used to manufacture asphalt. Prior uses that appear to have led to site contamination include the on-site laboratory, where trichloroethylene (TCE) was used as a solvent per a NYSDOT test specification for asphalt. The plant was constructed circa 1960. Prior to that, the property was undeveloped.

A Phase I ESA was conducted in December 2009 in connection with real estate due diligence activities which documented trichloroethene (TCE) usage in, and storage at, the laboratory building, and was considered to be a "recognized environmental condition". Further investigation was recommended to evaluate the potential that a historic TCE release occurred. A Phase II ESA conducted in December 2009 confirmed the presence of TCE and related chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) above NYSDEC's soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) for protection of groundwater and NYS groundwater standards in the vicinity of the former laboratory building.

Site Geology and Hydrogeology: The site is underlain by varying thicknesses of fill overlying a few to several feet of yellowish brown silts, fine grained sands and gravels. Below this are alternating layers of gray to brownish gray clayey silt, fine grained sand and silty clay.

Approximately one third of the site contains an aggregate stockpile (crushed stone and gravel products in varying grain size) overlying native soils. This material is left over raw materials from a NYSDOT approved source which was stored on site to be used in the production of asphalt.

The shallow groundwater at the site and just north was found to occur within 0-15 fbs. The shallow groundwater flow is generally north to northeast in northern portion of the site and east southeast in the southern portion of the site.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, alternatives (or an alternative) that restrict(s) the use of the site to commercial use (which allows for industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) is/are being evaluated in addition to an alternative which would allow for unrestricted use of the site.

A comparison of the results of the investigation to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site

contaminants is available in the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

The Applicant under the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement is a Participant. The Applicant has an obligation to address on-site and off-site contamination. Accordingly, no enforcement actions are necessary.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation (RI) serves as the mechanism for collecting data to:

- characterize site conditions;
- determine the nature of the contamination; and
- assess risk to human health and the environment.

The RI is intended to identify the nature (or type) of contamination which may be present at a site and the extent of that contamination in the environment on the site, or leaving the site. The RI reports on data gathered to determine if the soil, groundwater, soil vapor, indoor air, surface water or sediments may have been contaminated. Monitoring wells are installed to assess groundwater and soil borings or test pits are installed to sample soil and/or waste(s) identified. If other natural resources are present, such as surface water bodies or wetlands, the water and sediment may be sampled as well. Based on the presence of contaminants in soil and groundwater, soil vapor will also be sampled for the presence of contamination. Data collected in the RI influence the development of remedial alternatives. The RI report is available for review in the site document repository and the results are summarized in section 6.3.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to 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.

To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from the RI were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. For a full listing of all SCGs see: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html>

6.1.2: RI Results

The data have identified contaminants of concern. A "contaminant of concern" is a contaminant that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized below. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified at this site is/are:

TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)
1,1-DICHLOROETHANE

BENZO(A)PYRENE

Based on the investigation results, comparison to the SCGs, and the potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the site required remediation. These media were addressed by the IRM(s) described in Section 6.2. More complete information can be found in the RI Report and the IRM Construction Completion Report.

6.2: 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 issuance of the Decision Document.

The following IRM(s) has/have been completed at this site based on conditions observed during the RI.

IRM - Soil Removal and Groundwater Remediation

1. RAOC-1 - Former Laboratory Building Area:
 - a. Demolition of Laboratory Building to facilitate completion of subsequent IRM activities;
 - b. Septic tank and leach field removal;
 - c. Source-area soil removal and offsite disposal;
 - d. Removal and containerization of groundwater entering the excavation and onsite treatment/discharge;
 - e. Placement of sodium lactate in the excavation prior to backfill to facilitate in-situ remediation of CVOCs in source-area groundwater through enhanced reductive dechlorination (ERD). Bench-scale testing was performed prior to the IRM program to demonstrate the effectiveness of this method;
 - f. Excavation of a trench within the footprint of impacted groundwater that remained outside the source area excavation, and placement of additional sodium lactate at the water table in these trenches;
 - g. Backfill of the excavation with clean onsite soil and/or aggregate material from stockpile, and backfill the trench with excavated material; and
 - h. Post-IRM quarterly groundwater monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of the IRM.
2. RAOC-2 - Vicinity of test borings B/MW-27 and B-31 (West of asphalt storage tanks):
 - a. Excavation and offsite disposal of impacted shallow soil; and
 - b. Backfill with clean onsite aggregate material from stockpile.

3. RAOC-3 - Vicinity of Test Pit TP-14 (Asphalt Tank area):
 - a. Removal of the aboveground asphalt tanks;
 - b. Demolition of the concrete cradle structure beneath the asphalt tanks;
 - c. Removal of the asphalt plant works and partial demolition of concrete slabs and support piers within the footprint of the impacted area;
 - d. Excavation and offsite disposal of impacted soil;
 - e. Removal and containerization of groundwater entering the excavation and offsite disposal;
 - f. Placement of agricultural-grade gypsum in the excavation to facilitate bioremediation;
 - g. Backfill with clean onsite aggregate material and clean stockpiled soils;
 - h. Post-IRM quarterly groundwater monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of the IRM.
4. RAOC-4 - North and East Perimeter Soil Berms:
 - a. The miscellaneous debris observed at the surface on some portions of the berms identified in the RI did not present a threat to public health or the environment. Thus, with the exception of the removal and disposal of some limited surficial debris, no IRMs were deemed necessary for these areas.

The following additional activities were conducted during the demolition and dismantling of site structures and buildings:

1. The floor slab and bottom course of the masonry block walls of the oil storage shed were oil-stained. No visual or odor impacts were observed in soil beneath the building. The impacted concrete slab and block materials were segregated and disposed of offsite at a permitted sanitary landfill;
2. Surface soil beneath a discarded asphalt tank heater was observed to be oil stained. The soil was excavated and disposed offsite at a sanitary landfill. A small amount of water was pumped from the excavation when an oily sheen was observed on the water surface. The water was sampled; no contamination detected, and disposed of at the Wellsville Wastewater Treatment Plant.
3. Sampling of the maintenance garage septic system indicated petroleum-related VOCs were present at low levels in sludge contained in the underground septic tank but the VOC concentrations in the sludge were low enough to allow for disposal of the waste at the Wellsville Wastewater Treatment Plant. No contaminants of concern were detected in a water sample from the adjacent dry well. No visual or odor impacts to the surrounding soil were observed or indicated by field screening for VOCs.

6.3: Summary of Environmental Assessment

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water. The RI report presents a detailed discussion of any existing and potential impacts from the site to fish and wildlife receptors.

Nature and Extent of Contamination: Prior to remediation, the primary contaminants of concern were trichloroethene (TCE), and its breakdown products in soil and groundwater.

TCE was found in soils near the laboratory building located in the northwest corner of the site ranging up to 35 ppm, exceeding soil cleanup objectives (SCO) for protection of groundwater (0.47 ppm). During the IRM the footprint of impacted soil was approximately 85 by 45 ft, extending to a maximum depth of 14.5 feet below ground surface (fbs).

TCE and its associated degradation products were found in groundwater in the vicinity of the laboratory building up to 12,401 ppb, above NYSDEC's groundwater standards of 5 ppb. The contaminated groundwater plume migration is considered limited and is being addressed by in-situ remediation. The source area total VOC concentration of 41 ug/L in March 2012 and 36 ug/L in June 2012 post remediation sampling events are significantly lower than the pre-remediation total VOC concentrations of 3,947-12,401 ug/L reported in source area (ROAC-1) wells in January 2011.

During the RI, a deep groundwater monitoring well was installed in the source area (RAOC-1) at a depth of approximately 40 ft below ground surface. It was sampled along with the existing on site deep groundwater supply well. No site related contamination was found in either well.

Based on a well video survey, the existing groundwater supply well is cased along its entire length (approximately 180 ft), with an open hole bottom. The existing on site deep groundwater supply well was used in the past for onsite sanitary uses, aggregate truck washing operations, and in the wet wash dust control system used in the 1960s to early 1970s. Bottled water was previously used for drinking water at the site.

Miscellaneous areas of soil impacted by the use of petroleum products during site operations were removed based upon nuisance conditions such as visible, odor, staining, and sampling.

Results from all the field work and sampling indicate soil from 0-15 feet below ground surface have contaminant levels below restricted Commercial SCOs, with the exception of benzo(a)pyrene in one of the perimeter berm soil samples.

6.4: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

This human exposure assessment identifies ways in which people may be exposed to site-related contaminants. Chemicals can enter the body through three major pathways (breathing, touching or swallowing). This is referred to as *exposure*.

Access to the site is unrestricted. People are not expected to come into direct contact with contaminated groundwater unless they dig below the ground surface. While the on-site water supply well is not currently in use, sampling indicates that the water supply well does not contain site contaminants. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Currently, there are no occupied buildings on the site. However, the potential may exist for the inhalation of site contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion for any future on-site building development and occupancy.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal for the remedial program is to restore the site to pre-disposal conditions to the extent feasible. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

The remedial action objectives for this site are:

Groundwater

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion of groundwater with contaminant levels exceeding drinking water standards.
- Prevent contact with, or inhalation of volatiles, from contaminated groundwater.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Restore ground water aquifer to pre-disposal/pre-release conditions, to the extent practicable.
- Remove the source of ground or surface water contamination.

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Mitigate impacts to public health resulting from existing, or the potential for, soil vapor intrusion into buildings at the site.

SECTION 7: ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSED REMEDY

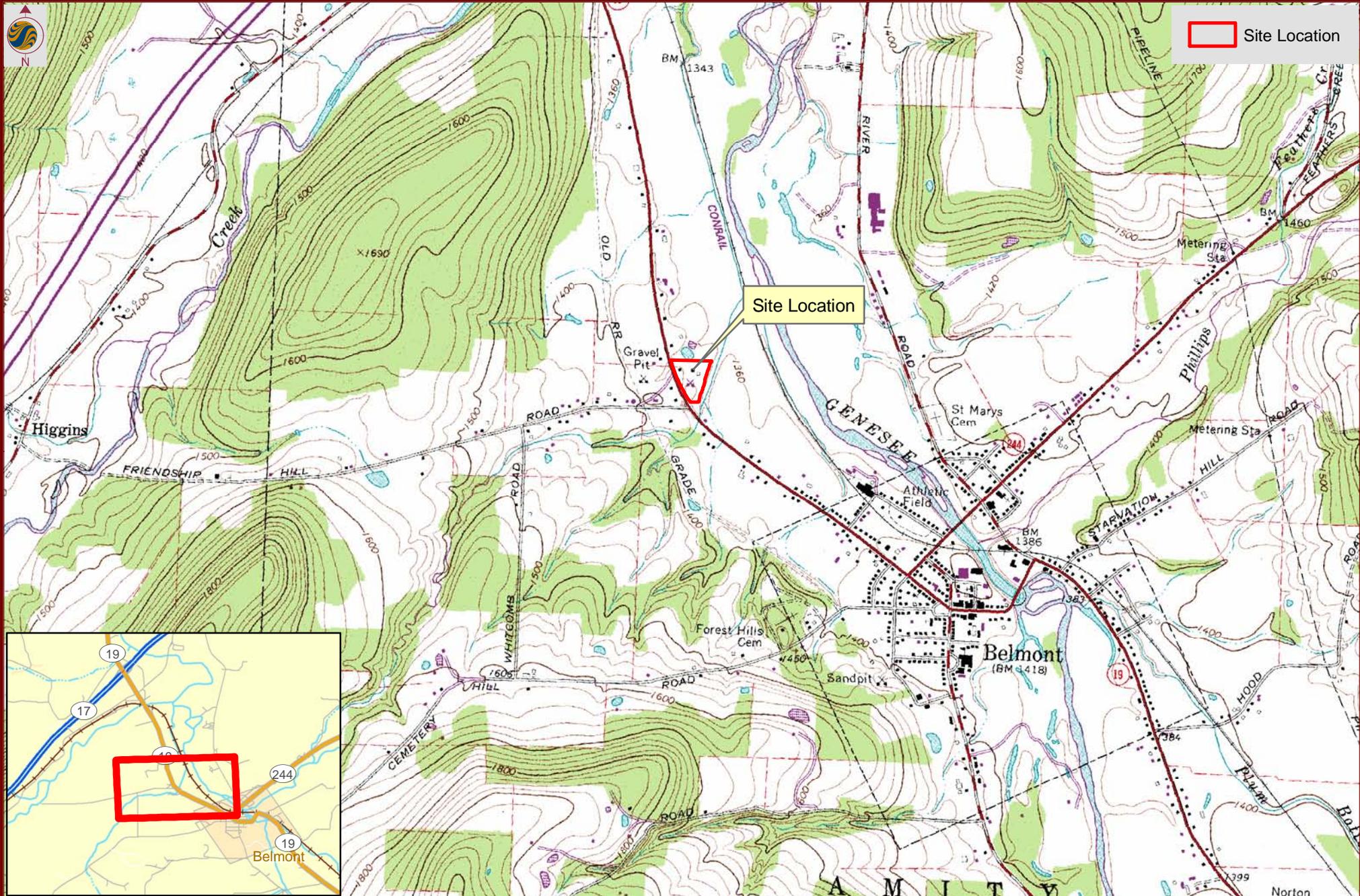
The remediation undertaken by previous IRMs implemented between November 2011 and April 2012 included:

1. Impacted soil excavation and offsite disposal in the vicinity of the former laboratory building area (RAOC-1), the vicinity of test borings B/MW-27 and B-31 (RAOC-2), and in the vicinity of Test Pit TP-14, Asphalt Tank Area (RAOC-3):
2. Removal, containerization, and onsite treatment/discharge or off-site disposal of groundwater entering soil excavations,;
3. Prior to backfill, placement of sodium lactate material in the ROAC-1 excavation and placement of agricultural-grade gypsum in the ROAC-3 excavation;
4. Excavation of a trench within the footprint of impacted groundwater that remained outside the source area excavation, and placement of additional sodium lactate material at the water table in these trenches;
5. Backfill excavations with clean onsite aggregate material and clean stockpiled soils;
6. Removal of the aboveground asphalt tanks and other miscellaneous buildings and structures and debris during site demolition.

The proposed remedy will also include:

1. In preparation for development, a Final Site Grading Plan was developed whereby the excess previously imported aggregate material that comprises the central portion of the site will be redistributed to develop more uniform site contours. The grading activity will be limited to the central portion of the site and will not involve the berm areas (see Figure 6).
2. Post-IRM quarterly groundwater monitoring to demonstrate the effectiveness of the remedy.
3. Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property that:
 - a. Requires the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);
 - b. Allows the use and development of the controlled property for commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use may be subject to local restrictions;
 - c. Restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH.
4. Requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan which includes:
 - a. An Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective;
 - b. An Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
 - c. Descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land and groundwater use restrictions;
 - d. A provision for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion for any buildings developed on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
 - e. Maintaining site access controls and Department notification;
 - f. The steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or engineering controls;
 - g. A Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy, and a schedule of monitoring groundwater and frequency of submittals to the Department.

This map may contain data from a variety of sources. This map is not intended to replace a survey by a Licensed Surveyor. Stantec does not certify the accuracy of the data. This map is for reference only and should not be used for construction.



Site Location

Site Location

Geographic Information Systems

Map Source : NYSGIS Clearinghouse Web Site

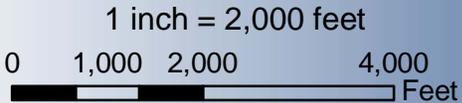
Cartographic Design By: Andrew Less

June 29, 2011

U:\190500593\drawing\RI Report Figures\Figure 1_Site Location Map.mxd

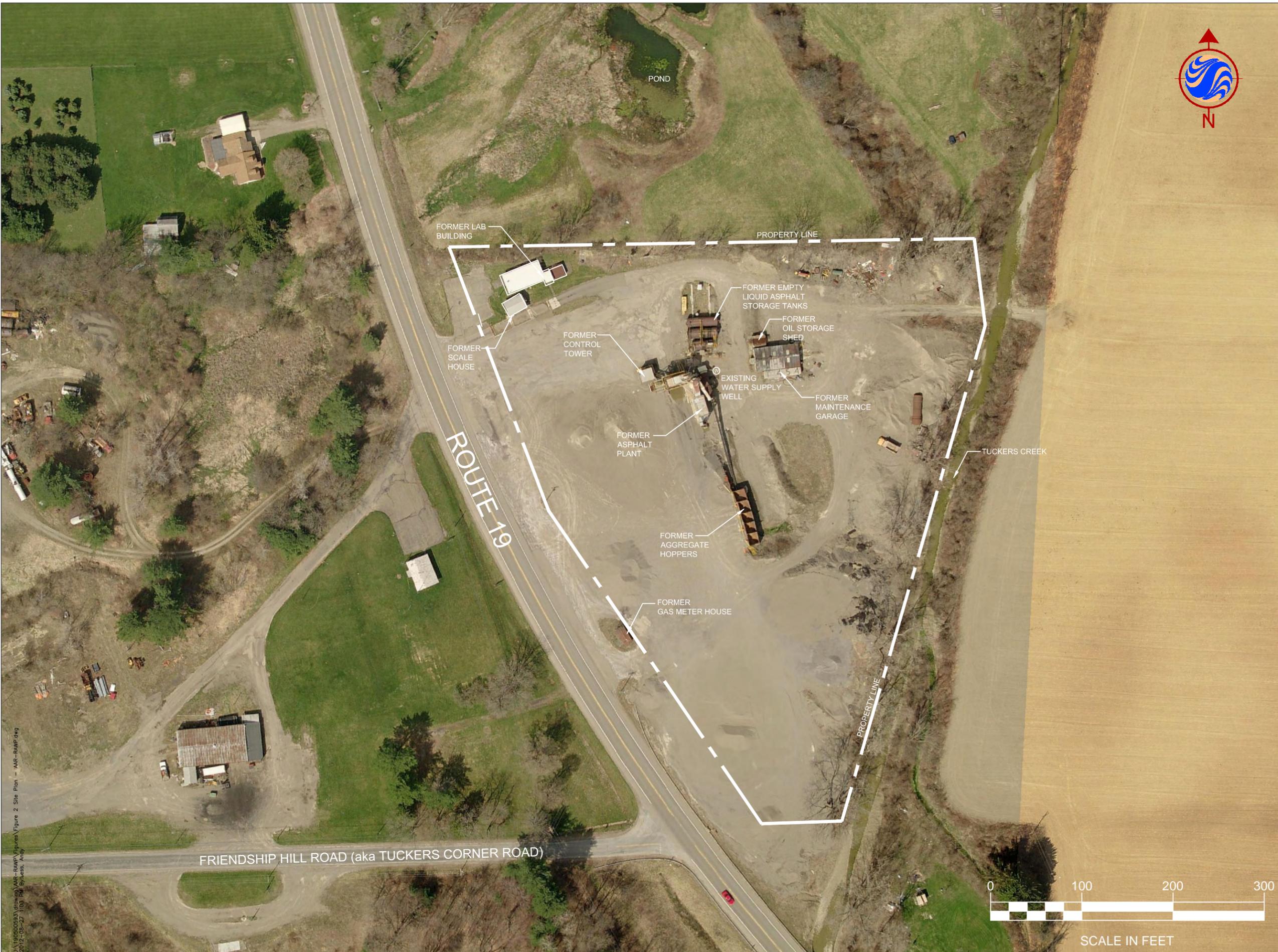


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 61 Commercial Street
 Rochester, NY 14614
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Allegany Bitumens Belmont Asphalt Plant Site

FIGURE 1 : Site Location Map Showing USGS Topographic Information



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Legend

Notes

1. MAP REFERENCE : INFORMATION ON THIS MAP IS REFERENCED FROM MAP ENTITLED "PLAN OF LANDS OWNED BY: ALLEGANY BITUMENS, INC ., SITUATE IN THE TOWN OF AMITY, COUNTY OF ALLEGANY, STATE OF NEW YORK, AND BEING A PORTION OF GREAT LOT # 18, TOWNSHIP #3, RANGE #2 OF THE ROBERT MORRIS RESERVE.
2. AERIAL MAPPING OBTAINED FROM PICTOMETRY ONLINE 1.10.1 PICTOMETRY INTERNATIONAL CORP DATED 04-19-2006.
3. ALL SITE STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT HAVE NOW BEEN DEMOLISHED AND / OR REMOVED.

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|---------------|-----|-------|----------|
| AAR/RAWP | RJM | MPS | 12.06 |
| IRM WORK PLAN | RJM | MPS | 11.08 |
| RI REPORT | SRS | MPS | 11.07 |
| Issued | By | Appd. | YY.MM.DD |

File Name: Figure 2 Site Plan - AAR-RAWP

Permit-Seal

Project/ Client

ALLEGANY BITUMENS
BELMONT ASPHALT PLANT
 ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS REPORT /
 REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN
 BLADES HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

Title

SITE PLAN

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| Project No. 190500593 | Scale AS SHOWN |
| Drawing No. | Sheet |
| | Revision |

Figure 2 of

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 2012-08-27 10:31 PM By:less, Andy
 ORIGINAL SHEET - 22 X 34

This map may contain data from a variety of sources. This map is not intended to replace a survey by a Licensed Surveyor. Stantec does not certify the accuracy of the data. This map is for reference only and should not be used for construction.



GENERAL NOTES:

1. "RAOC" - INDICATES REMEDIAL AREA OF CONCERN IDENTIFIED DURING BROWNFIELD INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURES.
2. FEATURES & SAMPLING LOCATIONS SURVEYED WITH A TRIMBLE GEOXT 6000 GPS UNIT. LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE TO THE EXTENT DICTATED BY THE UNIT'S MARGIN OF ERROR.
3. BACKGROUND PHOTO IMAGE SHOWS EQUIPMENT AND STRUCTURES THAT HAVE NOW BEEN DEMOLISHED AND REMOVED.

Features as Performed During IRM

- Excav. Bottom/Sidewall Confirm. Samp. Loc.
- Preliminary Screening Samples
- Dry Well
- Boring and Sampling Location
- Boring Location
- Confirmatory Test Pits
- Approximate Slab Limits
- Boring for IRM Benchscale Testing
- Boring for IRM Waste Sampling
- Former Septic Tank
- Erosion Control Fences
- Excavation Limits - Spring 2012
- Excavation Limits - Fall-Winter 2011

Well Locations

- Monitoring Well
- Abandoned Monitoring Well Location
- Water Supply Well

Site Features

- Approximate Property Boundary
- Former Asphalt Storage Tank Cradles

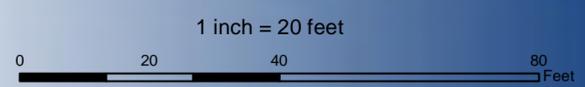


Figure 5: RAOC-1 through RAOC-3 and Heater Area IRM Excavation Limits Alternatives Analysis Report / Remedial Action Work Plan Former Allegany Bitumens Belmont Asphalt Plant Site



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- ESTIMATED LIMIT OF SOIL IMPACT
- ESTIMATED LIMIT OF GROUNDWATER IMPACT
- RAOC REMEDIAL AREA OF CONCERN

Notes

1. RAOC LIMITS ARE SHOWN AS ESTIMATED IN INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE WORK PLAN.
2. SEE FIGURE 4 FOR RAOC-4 LIMITS.

| Revision | By | Appd. | YY.MM.DD |
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| AAR/RAMP | RJM | MPS | 12.06 |
| FOR REVIEW | RJM | MPS | 11.02.08 |
| Issued | By | Appd. | YY.MM.DD |

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| File Name: Figure 3 Remedial Areas of Concern - AAR-RAWP.dwg | Dwn. | Chkd. | Dsgn. | YY.MM.DD |
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**ALLEGANY BITUMENS
BELMONT ASPHALT PLANT**

ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS REPORT /
REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN
BLADES HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

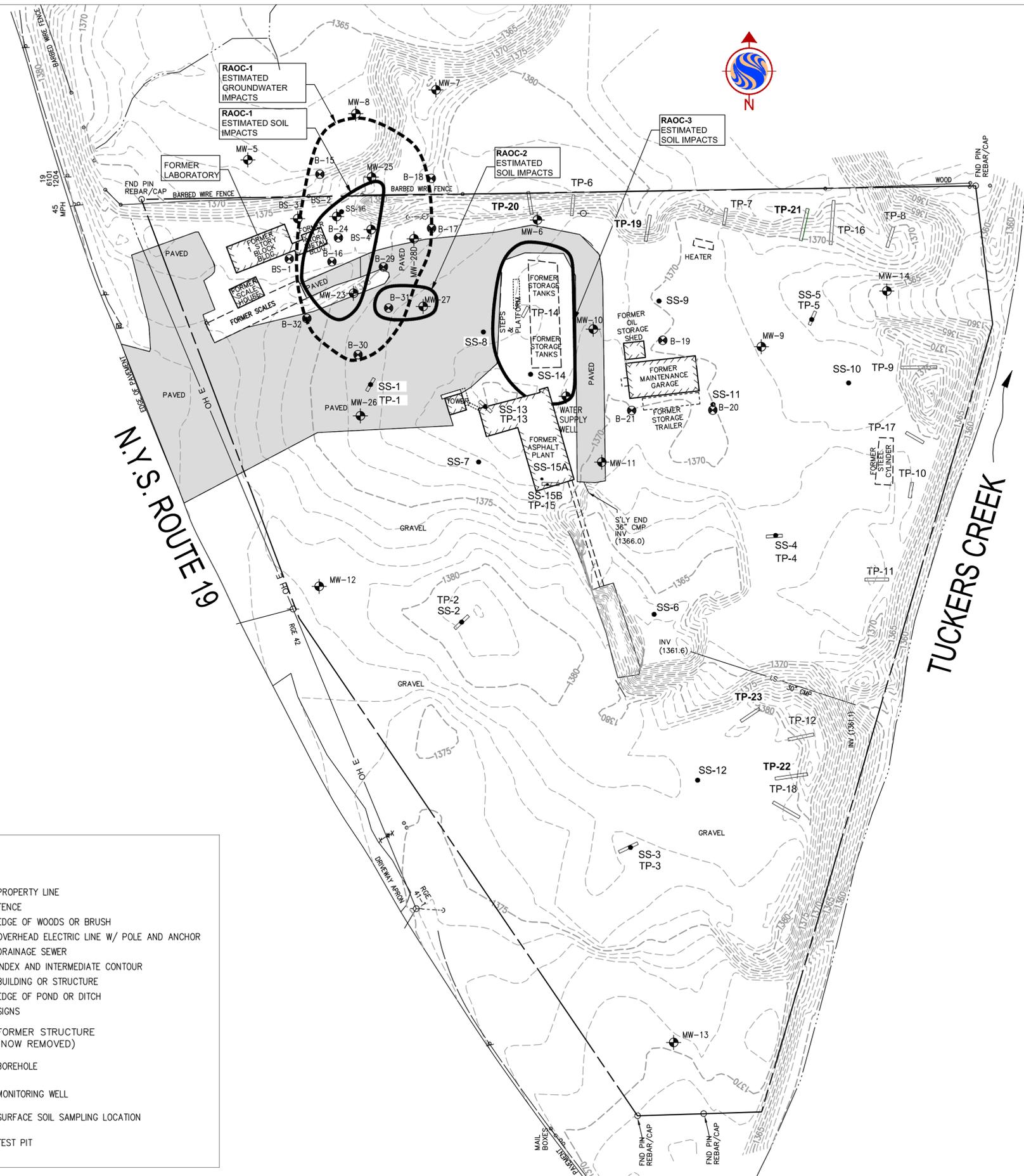
Title

**GENERALIZED SITE PLAN WITH
RAOC-1 THROUGH RAOC-3 LIMITS**

| | |
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| Project No. 190500593 | Scale AS SHOWN |
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| Drawing No. | Sheet | Revision |
|-------------|-------|----------|

Figure 5 of 1 **0**



LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- FENCE
- EDGE OF WOODS OR BRUSH
- OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE W/ POLE AND ANCHOR
- DRAINAGE SEWER
- INDEX AND INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
- BUILDING OR STRUCTURE
- EDGE OF POND OR DITCH
- SIGNS
- FORMER STRUCTURE (NOW REMOVED)
- B-19 BOREHOLE
- MW-27 MONITORING WELL
- SS-16 SURFACE SOIL SAMPLING LOCATION
- TP-14 TEST PIT





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Notes

- SURVEY NOTES:**
1. THE HORIZONTAL DATUM SHOWN HEREON IS REFERENCED TO THE NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WESTERN ZONE, TRANSVERSE MERCATOR PROJECTION, NAD83(CORS98) BY GPS OBSERVATIONS.
 2. THE VERTICAL DATUM SHOWN HEREON IS REFERENCED TO THE NORTH AMERICAN DATUM OF 1988 BY GPS OBSERVATIONS.
 3. PROPERTY LINES SHOWN HEREON ARE TAKEN FROM A SURVEY MAP PREPARED BY B&R SURVEYING, P.L.L.C., ENTITLED "PLAN OF LANDS OWNED BY ALLEGANY BITUMENS, INC." NOVEMBER 16, 2009 AND HAVING JOB NUMBER 09-067 & FUTURE PROPERTY ACQUISITION.

| Revision | By | Appd. | YY.MM.DD | |
|-------------------------|------|-------|----------|----------|
| 1. ISSUED FOR REVIEW | MDF | TMP | 12.06.04 | |
| Issued | By | Appd. | YY.MM.DD | |
| File Name: Figure 7.dwg | Dwn. | Chkd. | Dsgn. | YY.MM.DD |

Permit-Seal

Project/ Client

**ALLEGANY BITUMENS
 BELMONT ASPHALT PLANT**

**ALTERNATIVE ANALYSIS REPORT /
 REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN**

BLADES HOLDING COMPANY, INC.

Title

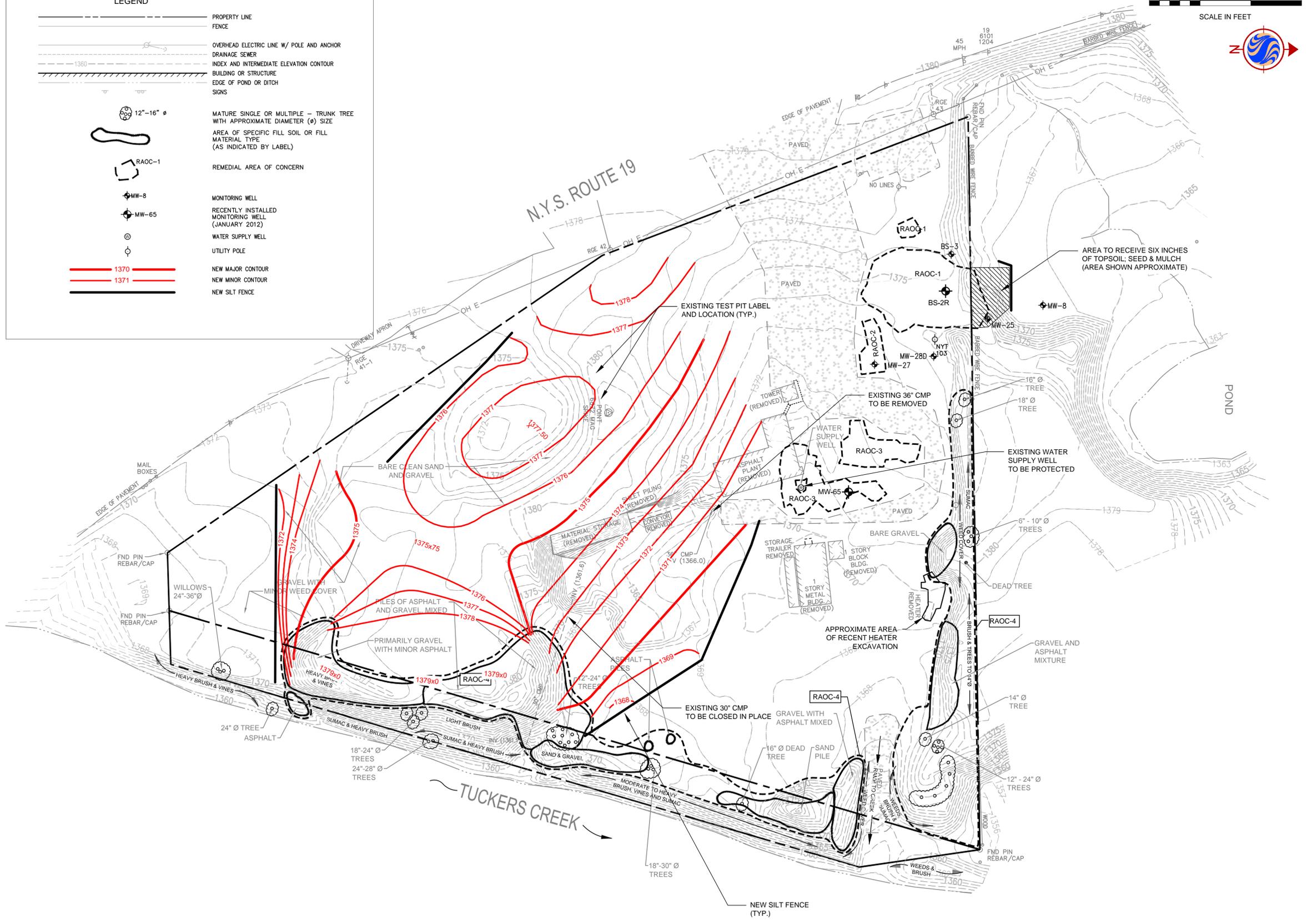
**PROPOSED FINAL SITE
 GRADING PLAN**

| | | |
|-------------|----------|----------|
| Project No. | Scale | |
| 190500593 | 1" = 40' | |
| Drawing No. | Sheet | Revision |
| | | |

FIG. 6 of 2 0

LEGEND

| | |
|--|---|
| | PROPERTY LINE |
| | FENCE |
| | OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE W/ POLE AND ANCHOR |
| | DRAINAGE SEWER |
| | INDEX AND INTERMEDIATE ELEVATION CONTOUR |
| | BUILDING OR STRUCTURE |
| | EDGE OF POND OR DITCH |
| | SIGNS |
| | MATURE SINGLE OR MULTIPLE - TRUNK TREE WITH APPROXIMATE DIAMETER (Ø) SIZE |
| | AREA OF SPECIFIC FILL SOIL OR FILL MATERIAL TYPE (AS INDICATED BY LABEL) |
| | REMEDIAL AREA OF CONCERN |
| | MONITORING WELL |
| | RECENTLY INSTALLED MONITORING WELL (JANUARY 2012) |
| | WATER SUPPLY WELL |
| | UTILITY POLE |
| | NEW MAJOR CONTOUR |
| | NEW MINOR CONTOUR |
| | NEW SILT FENCE |



NOTE TO CONTRACTOR:

1. SEE SHEET C 501 FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES AND DETAILS
2. MAINTAIN EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION CONTROL FEATURES UNTIL STABILIZED.
3. SEE C 501 FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES AND DETAILS.



U:\190500593\Drawings\190500593.dwg 2012-06-27 1:28 PM By: [redacted] Figure 7.dwg