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Shaw Environmental & Infrastructure, Inc.

13 British American Boulevard  
Latham, NY 12110-1405  
518.783.1996  
Fax 518.783.8397



2/27/04  
Consolidated  
RI Report  
containing  
approved  
portions of  
original &  
Revision I

**REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT  
FORMER JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER  
61 NASSAU ROAD, ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK  
NYS DEC SITE NO. D003666-32.0**

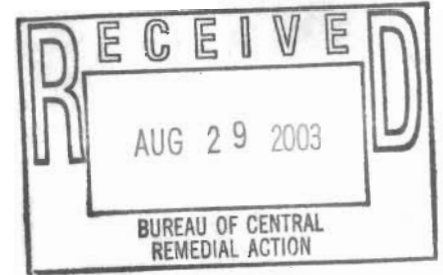
Revision 1 – August 26, 2003

Submitted to:

Mr. Joe Peck  
**York State Department of Environmental Conservation**  
Bureau of Eastern Remedial Action  
Remedial Section B  
625 Broadway  
Albany, New York 12233-7015

Prepared by:

**Shaw Environmental, Inc.**  
13 British American Blvd.  
Latham, New York 12110



Submitted by:

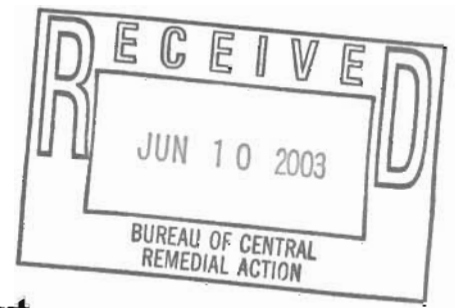
Steven R. Meier  
Steven R. Meier  
Geologist/Project Manager

Marc E. Flanagan  
Marc E. Flanagan  
Project Geologist

Reviewed by:

John Waechter  
John Waechter  
Geologist

Heide-Marie Dudek  
Heide-Marie Dudek  
Project Engineer



## Remedial Investigation Report

### Former Jimmy's Dry Cleaner Roosevelt, NY

May 2003



Submitted to:

**NYSDEC**

NYSDEC Site No. D003666-32.0

Prepared by:

**Shaw Environmental, Inc.**

Project 824324



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June 9, 2003

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**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**  
Bureau of Eastern Remedial Action  
Remedial Section B  
625 Broadway  
Albany, New York 12233-7015

*Prepared by:*

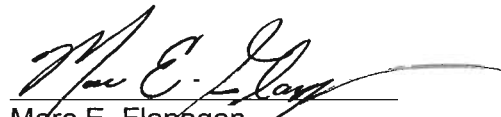
**Shaw Environmental, Inc.**  
13 British American Blvd.  
Latham, New York 12110


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Geologist/Project Manager

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John Waechter  
Geologist

  
Marc E. Flanagan  
Project Geologist

  
Heide-Marie Dudek  
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- R NYSDEC Correspondence with the Village of Freeport Regarding Proposed Public Water Supply Wells

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose of Report

In February 2001, Shaw Environmental, Inc. (Shaw), formerly IT Corporation, Inc. was retained by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to conduct a Remedial Investigation (RI) and Feasibility Study (FS) at the former Jimmy's Dry Cleaner Site (Site) located at 61 Nassau Road in Roosevelt, New York. This document serves as the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report for the Site. It provides a comprehensive site model establishing the physical characteristics, environmental setting, and the nature and extent of chemical constituents at the Site. The RI field activities were performed by Shaw during the period of August 2001 through December 2002. However, several historic Site investigations were performed under the direction of a lending institution, the NYSDEC, and the Nassau County Department of Health (NCDOH) prior to August 2001. The results of the historic site investigations have been incorporated into the RI Report and are referred to as "historic investigations".

The elements of this RI Report have been prepared in accordance with the *Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan* that was submitted to the NYSDEC on July 20, 2001. The report was also developed in accordance with the New York State Division of Environmental Remediation "*Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum*" (TAGM-88-4025), "*Guidelines for Remedial Investigations/Feasibility Studies*", March 31, 1989, and TAGM 4030, "*Selection of Remedial Actions at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites*"; and United States Environmental Protection Agency's "*Guidance for Conducting Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies with CERCLA*", October 1998.

### 1.2 RI Report Objectives

This RI Report is designed to provide the reader with a single document of reference for information relative to historical investigations completed at the Site prior to August 2001 and Site information collected from August 2001 through December 2002 during the formal RI field activities.

The specific objectives of the comprehensive RI are to:

1. Compile, summarize and evaluate all applicable Site data to define the physical characteristics of the Site, including a geological and hydrogeological Site model, and to define the nature and extent of chemical constituents both on-site and down-gradient of the Site.
2. Determine the extent to which chemical constituents pose a risk to human health and the environment via a Qualitative Exposure Assessment.
3. Determine if all subsurface chemical constituents are related to an on-site source area(s) or other off-site sources.

The chemical constituents in soil and groundwater were compared, when applicable, to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's # HWR-94-4046 (TAGM 4046) "Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives" and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Department of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1) "Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values". The standards and guidance values presented in these documents were used for comparative purposes and final Site-specific cleanup levels will be presented in the Feasibility Study Report.

### 1.3 Site Description and Location

The Site is located in Nassau County at 61 Nassau Road in Roosevelt, New York (**Figure 1, Site Location Map**). The Site is rectangular in shape, and it consists of approximately one acre of land including the dry cleaner building (**Figure 2, Site Map**). The one acre area and the former dry cleaner building will be referred to within the RI Report as the "Site" as presented in **Figure 2**. The properties directly adjacent and down-gradient of the Site, where additional off-site assessment activities were performed will be referred to as the "down-gradient area".

The former dry cleaner building is oriented roughly north – south and is comprised of a single-story masonry building built on a concrete slab. The building is approximately 1,500 square feet in area (**Figure 2**) and a small section on the south end of the building is currently under commercial use as a delicatessen (Deli). Most of the Site is covered by the building and asphalt or gravel parking areas. Vacant lots located immediately adjacent to the north and west sides of the building are being used for vehicle and materials storage. Immediately adjacent to the building on its south side is a small storage area used by the Deli. The eastern side of the building is utilized as a parking area for the Deli.

Currently, the dry cleaning facility is abandoned and the dry cleaning equipment has been cleaned and remains in the building. All waste associated with the equipment and former dry cleaning operations have been removed from the Site (see **Section 2.2.14.4**).

Back doors are located on both the northwest corner and southwest corner of the building. The entrance to the Deli and the former dry cleaning facility are located on the eastern side of the building facing Nassau Road. The area surrounding the Site is a mixture of residential and commercial properties. The commercial properties are located predominantly along Nassau Road. Most utilities enter the Site through underground connections with the exception of electricity, which enters the Site via overhead cables (**Figure 3, Utility Location Map**). The facility discharges wastewater to a sanitary sewer and historically to an on-site dry well located at the northeast corner of the property near Nassau Road.

#### **1.4 Summary of Historic Site Investigations**

In 1988, as a result of a Site inspection by the NCDOH, it was concluded that the dry cleaning operations and hazardous material storage at the Site presented a significant risk to public health and the environment. This conclusion was based on the observation of poor housekeeping practices; specifically, leaking dry cleaning equipment and inappropriate hazardous waste storage practices. The NCDOH also noted the presence of an unregistered below grade fuel oil tank and potential for discharge of hazardous materials to a dry well located near the dry cleaning facility (**Figure 3**). To evaluate subsurface conditions relative to the NCDOH Site inspection, three historic (predating the August 2001 RI activities) environmental Site investigations were performed at the Site and down-gradient of the Site.

In the spring of 1994 CA Rich Consultants, Inc. conducted the first investigation. The information currently available from this investigation indicates that both soil and groundwater samples were collected, however only analytical data for groundwater samples was available in the CA Rich Consultants, Inc. report. The groundwater samples were collected adjacent to the former dry cleaner building. The investigation identified elevated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the groundwater at the Site ( **Figure 4, Historic On-Site Sample Location Map**).

To further evaluate soil and groundwater conditions near the former dry cleaner, a second subsurface investigation was conducted by the NCDOH in December 1995. During this investigation the NCDOH collected additional soil and groundwater samples on-site. The

results of the investigation confirmed the presence of VOCs in soil and groundwater near the former dry cleaner.

Subsequent to the CA Rich Consultants, Inc. and the NCDOH investigations, the NYSDEC performed a limited groundwater investigation in November 1999. During this investigation the NYSDEC collected groundwater samples at off-site locations (**Figure 5, Historic Down-Gradient Sample Location Map**). The investigation identified the presence of VOCs in groundwater at significant distances down-gradient of the Site.

A summary of the historic Site investigation methodology is summarized in **Section 2.1** of this RI report. The historic investigations identified the presence of VOCs in groundwater and soil above the NYSDEC action levels both on the Site and down-gradient of the Site. The presence of abandoned waste materials was also confirmed within the former dry cleaning facility during these investigations. The results of the historic investigations are summarized in **Sections 6.1** through **Section 6.6**.

## 1.5 Summary of RI Investigation

Based on the results of the historic investigations, the NYSDEC determined that a RI/FS was required for the Site to comprehensively characterize and delineate chemical constituents and evaluate remedial alternatives, as necessary. In February 2001 the NYSDEC retained Shaw to complete the RI/FS for the Former Jimmy's Dry Cleaner Site under the State Superfund Standby Contract Work Assignment # D003666-32.0.

On March 13, 2001, the NYSDEC and Shaw conducted a site visit to familiarize the project team with the layout of the Site. During the site visit, discussions were held between the NYSDEC and Shaw relative to the work steps that would be necessary to assess conditions at, and down-gradient of the Site. After the site visit, the NYSDEC and Shaw conducted a project work session to define the required site investigation work steps. The agreed upon work steps were formalized in a Project Scoping Plan. Based on the Project Scoping Plan, Shaw developed a RI/FS Work Plan "Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study (RI/FS) Work Plan, Jimmy's Dry Cleaner", IT Corporation, Inc. July 20, 2001 (Workplan).

Prior to finalizing the Work Plan, a draft of the Work Plan was presented for community input at a citizen participation meeting held in the Village of Roosevelt on June 13, 2001. Subsequent to review of public comments presented during the meeting, the Work Plan was finalized. Shaw

implemented the work steps outlined in the Work Plan between August 2001 and December 2002.

During the RI, Shaw completed several out-of-scope work steps at the request of the NYSDEC to more thoroughly define the lateral and vertical extent of chemical constituents in soil and groundwater. A total of 34 soil gas samples were collected, 8 soil borings were completed, 29 temporary groundwater sampling locations were installed, eight permanent monitoring wells and two piezometers were installed, and an indoor air quality monitoring program was implemented for the Site and several neighboring residences. The methodology associated with each RI task is discussed in **Section 2.2**. A summary of the analytical results from the RI activities is presented in **Sections 6.1** through **Section 6.4**.

## 1.6 Report Organization

This RI Report is organized as follows:

- **Section 2.0** presents a description of historic information of the RI program conducted at the Site: the field work, the methods used, the sampling locations, the type of sampling and analysis performed, and a summary of waste management procedures.
- **Section 3.0** presents a description of the Interim Remedial Measure conducted at the Site, the method used, equipment used, type of sampling and analysis performed, system start-up and O&M procedures.
- **Section 4.0** describes the data quality control protocols and quality assurance program in place during the investigation.
- **Section 5.0** describes the physical and environmental setting of the Site including the topography, climate, geology and hydrogeology, and the surrounding land use.
- **Section 6.0** summarizes the results of the sampling program, discusses the extent and type of chemical constituents present at the Site and presents the findings of the Qualitative Exposure Assessment.
- **Section 7.0** presents the summary and conclusions of the RI.

**Appendix A** Soil Boring and Monitoring Well Logs

**Appendix B** Direct Soil Sensing Conductivity Logs

**Appendix C** Gamma Log Readouts

**Appendix D** Summary of Field Changes

**Appendix E** Photologs



- Appendix F** State of New York Department of Health Indoor Air Monitoring Report
- Appendix G** Soil Gas Analytical
- Appendix H** Soil Analytical
- Appendix I** Groundwater Analytical
- Appendix J** Indoor Air Quality Analytical
- Appendix K** Tetrachloroethene (PCE) in Indoor and Outdoor Air, May 2003
- Appendix L** EDR Report
- Appendix M** NCDOH's Groundwater and Public Water Supply Facts for Nassau County, New York, 1998
- Appendix N** NYSDEC Well Survey for Roosevelt/Freeport, New York, 2002
- Appendix O** Waste Manifests
- Appendix P** Private Well Survey Results
- Appendix Q** Qualitative Exposure Assessment
- Appendix R** NYSDEC Correspondence with the Village of Freeport Regarding Proposed Public Water Supply Wells

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Historic Site Investigation Methodology

As discussed in **Section 1.0**, several historic Site investigations were performed by the NCDOH, CA Rich Consultants, and the NYSDEC prior to August 2001. The investigations were performed to determine if chemical storage and handling practices observed at the Jimmy's Dry Cleaner facility resulted in impacts to soil and groundwater at and down-gradient of the Site. Sampling was performed via similar methods to those described in **Section 2.2.3** and **Section 2.2.4**. The objectives and the methodology of the historic Site investigations are presented below.

#### 2.1.1 NCDOH Site Inspections

During the period of 1988 to 1990, the NCDOH performed several Site inspections at Jimmy's Dry Cleaner facility according to Public Health Ordinance Article XI. The NCDOH noted several concerns relative to the storage and use of hazardous dry cleaning materials. It was concluded that Jimmy's Dry Cleaners was not compliant with applicable laws and regulations regarding hazardous waste storage/use. Additionally, there were concerns of potential discharges of hazardous materials to a drywell located east of the building. Between 1991 and 1992, the facility owner received several Notice of Infractions from the NCDOH and eventually the owner was fined for operating without a permit and not performing a tightness test on a 3,800 gallon underground storage tank (UST) located south of the building (**Figure 3**). The UST was reportedly replaced by a 250 gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) that is currently located inside the building.

#### 2.1.2 Site Assessment – CA Rich Consultants, Inc.

In the spring of 1994, a Site inspection/Site assessment was conducted by CA Rich Consultants, Inc. on behalf of a lending institution preparing to foreclose on the subject property. The investigation included the collection of groundwater samples on the north (GWGP-1) and south side (TGP/GWGP-2) of the former dry cleaner building (**Figure 4**). Although information was not available to confirm the method of sample collection, the groundwater samples are believed to have been obtained through the use of a hydraulically driven soil sampler or similar type of equipment. Groundwater sampling results revealed that elevated concentrations of

VOCs were present in groundwater at each of the sampling locations (**Table 1, Groundwater Analytical Data**). The Site investigation data was forwarded to NYSDEC, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation, for appropriate action. In December 1994 the facility was subsequently listed in the NYSDEC Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites. During the CA Rich Consultants, Inc. inspection, spent tetrachloroethene (PCE) filters, cartridges and pieces of dry cleaning equipment with self contained PCE tanks were observed along the northern wall of the facility with no spill prevention or containment.

### **2.1.3 Site Assessment – Nassau County Department Of Health**

In December 1995 a field-sampling program was performed by representatives of the NCDOH on the Site. Additional soil and groundwater samples were collected to evaluate alleged disposal of PCE waste by the facility owner and to evaluate the presence of VOCs in groundwater as reported during the previous investigation. Soil samples and groundwater samples were collected immediately up-gradient of the Site (SP-1) and outside of each of the walls of the dry cleaner building (SP-2, SP-4, SP-5, SP-6) using a GeoProbe™ hydraulic soil sampler. The sampling locations are depicted on **Figure 4**. Results revealed elevated concentrations of PCE in soil and groundwater at each of the sampling locations (**Table 1 and Table 2, Soil Analytical Data**). Several Notices of Non-Compliance were issued to Jimmy's Dry Cleaner in 1998 by the NCDOH. As a result of a Site inspection of the dry cleaning facility and adjoining Deli on September 29 and 30, 1998, a notice of violation requesting immediate action was issued by the NYSDOH. Based on available information from various inspection reports, the dry cleaning activities ceased in November 1998 and have not resumed.

From September 1998 through August 2001 NCDOH completed four Indoor Air Quality monitoring events. Two additional Indoor Air Quality monitoring events were completed in May and July 2002 during the formal RI activities and, subsequent to review of Shaw's soil gas analytical results. During each monitoring event samples were collected from select locations and analyzed for PCE according to NYSDOH analytical Method 311-9. Indoor Air Quality methodology is presented in **Section 2.2.2**. A detailed discussion of the analytical results is provided in **Section 6.2** of this report.

### **2.1.4 NYSDEC Groundwater Investigation – 1999**

The NYSDEC performed a limited groundwater investigation in the neighborhood located south (down-gradient area) of the Site in November 1999. The data was utilized to assess if a RI/FS was warranted at the Site. During this investigation, multiple groundwater samples were collected at various depths from seven GeoProbe™ sampling locations (GP-1 through GP-7) to

define the vertical and lateral extent of chemical constituents in the down-gradient area (**Figure 5**). Two of the GeoProbe™ sampling locations (GP-1 and GP-2) were converted into micro-piezometers PZ-1 and PZ-3 respectively, and a third piezometer identified as PZ-2 was installed without collecting water samples. The groundwater analytical results revealed PCE in groundwater down-gradient from the Site. Based on these results, (Section 6.5) it was determined that an expanded investigation of chemical constituents in soil and groundwater was required.

During the Site inspection and the Site investigations performed by the NCDOH, CA Rich Consultants, Inc. and the NYSDEC, a total of 15 soil borings were completed at, and immediately down-gradient of the Site to evaluate subsurface conditions. From the 15 soil borings a total of 8 soil samples and 29 groundwater samples were collected and analyzed for VOCs. For the purpose of providing the reader with a comprehensive RI Report, the data obtained from the historic investigations has been included in the RI Findings (**Section 6.0**).

## 2.2 Remedial Investigation Methodology

The RI activities conducted at the Site were performed in accordance with the NYSDEC-approved *Remedial Investigation Feasibility Study Work Plan* prepared by Shaw, dated July 20, 2001. Additional NYSDEC-approved documents developed by Shaw associated with the *RI/FS Work Plan* include the following:

- *Health and Safety Plan (HASP)*, May 2001
- *Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)*, May 2001
- *Citizen Participation Plan (CPP)*, May 2001

Field activities were conducted in accordance with the NYSDEC-approved *Site Safety and Health Plan* and *Quality Assurance Project Plan*. Any *RI/FS Work Plan* modifications identified in the field were discussed with and approved by the NYSDEC, prior to implementation. The changes are summarized in **Appendix D**.

The following subsections provide an overview of the technical approach and approved field changes made in the field relative to the procedures specified in the *RI/FS Work Plan*.

### 2.2.1 Soil Gas Survey

A soil gas survey was performed to determine the lateral extent of vapor phase PCE and other VOCs at the Site and to assess if indoor air quality monitoring was required. The soil gas

survey results were also used to help locate proposed soil sampling and groundwater sampling locations. Select soil gas sample locations were re-sampled during the RI activities to confirm the initial sampling results and to evaluate fluctuations in soil gas concentrations that may have occurred as a result of extreme weather conditions. Throughout the RI activities a total of 34 soil gas samples (vapor points, ITVP) were collected at the Site and down-gradient of the Site (**Figure 6A, Soil Gas Survey Sampling Location Map**). Soil gas samples were collected using a GeoProbe™ supplied by Zebra Environmental Inc. (Zebra), of Lynbrook, New York. The soil gas survey was performed on August 6 through August 9, 2001 and a confirmatory round of soil gas sampling was performed on March 7, 2002.

Soil gas samples were collected by driving a clean, stainless steel drive point to the desired depth of 2 to 4 feet below ground surface (bgs). Subsequently, the drive point was retracted approximately 3-4 inches to create a void below the bottom of the drive point adapter. A clean, unused piece of ¼" polyethylene tubing was then threaded to the stainless steel adapter in a manner that created an air-tight seal. The line was purged by drawing a measured volume of soil/gas vapor through the tubing using a vacuum/volume system mounted on the GeoProbe™. The vacuum system was then subsequently used to draw a known volume of soil gas within a tedlar air sample bag. Soil gas samples ITVP-1 through ITVP-20 were labeled and given directly to the on-site portable GC for analysis. Thorough decontamination of sampling equipment was performed between each sampling location. Confirmatory samples ITVP - 21 through ITVP - 33 were sent to Mitkem Corporation of Warwick, Rhode Island, for analysis. All soil gas samples were analyzed for VOCs by EPA methods TO-14 and 8021. Soil gas analytical results are presented in **Section 6.1** of this RI report.

After completing the sampling program, the GeoProbe™ holes (approximately 1.5-inch diameter) were backfilled and sealed with bentonite and the surface was repaired with cold patch asphalt, where required. The soil gas sampling locations were surveyed and their locations noted on the Site Map (**Figure 6A**).

### **2.2.2 Indoor Air Quality Monitoring**

On May 9, 2002, subsequent to the review of the soil gas survey analytical results, the NCDOH performed passive indoor air sampling within the Deli, and at several other locations near the Site. The locations included the Miss Shelly School located across Nassau Road from the Site; #40 Dutchess Street located immediately west of the Site, and the Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant located south of the Site. Several additional Indoor Air Quality monitoring events were performed on July 1, 2002, November 25, 2002, January 13, 2003 and March 5, 2003. The additional sampling events were performed to further evaluate indoor air quality at several

of the previously sampled locations as well as one additional location where samples were not previously collected. To evaluate the indoor air quality, PCE passive samplers (badges) were attached at the approximate height of the breathing zone within the sampling locations. During sampling, each badge was unsealed and exposed to ambient air for a precise period of time (24 hours), representing typical worker/resident exposure during a day. The badge was then resealed and sent to an off-site laboratory for analysis. A detailed discussion of the analytical results is provided in **Section 6.2** of this report.

### **2.2.3 Soil Sampling**

Including the 8 soil samples collected during the historic investigations, a total of 56 soil samples were collected during the RI field investigation from a total of 14 soil borings. The data collected from the borings was used to evaluate the vertical and horizontal extent of chemical constituents in unsaturated soils. The soil samples were collected within unconsolidated deposits to the approximate depth of the water table (typically 20 feet below ground surface) using the GeoProbe™ soil sampler. Soil samples were collected at select sampling depths using a 4-foot Macro Core Sampler with acetate liners. The historic soil sampling locations are presented in **Figure 4** and the soil sampling locations completed during the RI are presented in **Figure 7A, Soil Sample Location Map**. Two borings (ITSB – 4 & ITSB-5) were advanced with a remote GeoProbe™ unit inside the former dry cleaner building, adjacent to the location of former dry cleaning equipment. The remaining soil borings were completed at locations in close proximity to the dry cleaner building.

Each soil sample was visually classified and described based upon the unified soil classification system (ASTM D 2487-85) and monitored for VOCs with a photoionization detector (PID), equipped with an 11.7 eV lamp. All sample classifications, the percentage of sample recovery, PID readings and any other pertinent information were recorded in a field-dedicated notebook and on a soil boring log. The boring logs are presented in **Appendix A**. Following completion of each boring, the borings were backfilled with native soils, sealed with bentonite and a black top patch was applied as necessary.

Soil samples retained for laboratory analyses were placed in 16 oz. glass jars with septum seals and analyzed for VOCs according to EPA Method 8021. Additionally, 20% of the samples collected were submitted to the NYSDEC laboratory in Rensselaer, NY (NYSDEC lab) for duplicate analyses. Duplicate sample selection was based upon the results of the visual inspection of the samples and their PID readings. A description of the analytical protocol is outlined in **Section 4.0**. The results of the soil sampling activities are also discussed in **Section 6.3** of this RI report.

#### **2.2.4 Groundwater Sampling**

During the historic Site investigations and the RI field activities, groundwater samples were collected utilizing a direct push GeoProbe™ (when possible) to properly define the vertical and lateral extent of chemical constituents in the aquifer underlying the Site and the area down-gradient of the Site. Where very deep groundwater sample collection was required, a hollow-stem auger (HSA) drill rig was employed. The historic groundwater sampling locations and the groundwater sampling locations performed during the RI are presented in **Figure 8, Down-Gradient Groundwater Sample Location Map**. Including the groundwater samples collected during the historic Site investigation, a total of 146 groundwater samples were collected during the RI field investigation. The deep groundwater sampling locations are presented in **Figure 8** and a summary of depths where samples were collected is presented in **Table 5, Deep Groundwater Sample Location Summary**.

##### **2.2.4.1 Direct Push Groundwater Sampling**

Direct push groundwater samples were collected utilizing a GeoProbe™ 5400 and 6600 series drill rigs, with a SP15 and SP16 screen point sampler, respectively. In order to implement this sampling procedure, Shaw acquired the services of Zebra. GeoProbe™ sampling was performed with a clean groundwater sampling probe threaded onto the leading end of the drill rods and driven to the deepest desired four-foot sampling interval. Seals on the drive head and an expendable drive point probe provide a watertight system while tools are being driven. Once the deepest desired sampling interval is reached, the drilling rods are retracted while the screen of the sampling device is held at the desired sampling depth. During the RI field activities, the rods and sheath were retracted 41 inches (1041 mm), exposing the entire length of the sampling screen (slot size of 0.004 inches (0.1 mm)). Groundwater samples were collected using dedicated 0.25 inch tubing with a check valve at the bottom for each sample interval and a peristaltic pump at the surface. Following the collection of a sample the sampling device was raised approximately 20 feet to the next sampling interval, the sampling point was purged with groundwater from the new sampling interval and a groundwater sample was collected. This process was repeated to collect discrete depth groundwater sampling. Decontamination procedures between each sample interval and between sampling locations followed the procedures outlined in the RI/FS Work Plan.

#### **2.2.4.2 Hollow Stem Auger Groundwater Sampling**

To obtain groundwater samples at depths that could not be reached with the GeoProbe™ (generally > 100'), a HSA drill rig was utilized. Predetermined drilling locations were chosen using the groundwater analytical results from previous groundwater sampling locations located down-gradient of the Site. The sample intervals ranged between 100 to 200 feet bgs and groundwater samples were collected in 20-foot increments.

In order to implement this sampling procedure, Shaw acquired the services of Aquifer Drilling & Testing (ADT). ADT used a HSA rig to drill to approximately 200 feet bgs. When the augers reached the bottom of the boring, flush threaded steel casing was installed within the augers. The augers were then retracted leaving the casing in place. A two-inch wide by three-foot long stainless steel screen was subsequently attached to the drilling rods and lowered within the casing to the desired sampling interval. Samples were collected with the use of a submersible pump and dedicated tubing for each interval sampled. The pump was rinsed in Alconox and DI water and the tubing was changed between sample intervals. Following the completion of the sample collection, the casing and the sampling screen were lifted approximately 20 feet to the next sampling interval. This sampling procedure was repeated at 20 foot intervals to grade, and at completion of the sampling procedures, each boring was backfilled with native soil. Subsequent to backfilling the boring, the area was seeded and clearly marked for identification by the surveyor.

#### **2.2.5 Groundwater Analytical Methods**

After sample collection, water samples were placed in 40 ml glass vials with septum seals with no headspace and the samples were properly labeled for identification purposes. All samples were listed on a standard Chain of Custody (COC) that accompanied the samples to the point of analyses. All samples were placed on ice and hand delivered to the on-site laboratory for analyses or packed in ice and shipped via overnight courier to the NYSDEC lab. Sample shipment occurred no later than 24 hours after sample collection. As a quality control measure, 5% of the water samples were sent to the laboratory as blind-duplicates (approximately one blind duplicate per 20 samples).

A total of 146 groundwater samples were collected during the comprehensive RI from both soil borings and monitoring wells. A majority of the groundwater samples were analyzed in a fixed base laboratory, however three groundwater samples (ITDGW-1 through ITDGW-3) were analyzed at the Site by Severn Trent with a portable gas chromatograph (GC) according to EPA Method 624. The remaining groundwater samples were sent to the NYSDEC lab for VOC analysis according to EPA Method 624.



### **2.2.6 Soil Conductivity**

To help define the geology of the Site and determine if any stratigraphic units are present that could act as an aquitard and influence groundwater flow at and down-gradient of the Site, soil conductivity testing procedures were performed. Soil conductivity data was collected from several locations by a Direct Push Conductivity Probing Methodology and Gamma Logging Methodology.

#### **2.2.6.1 Direct Push Conductivity Probing**

A direct sensing soil conductivity (DSSC) probe was utilized to help define the geology at and down-gradient of the Site to a depth of 60 and 70 feet below ground surface. The conductivity probing was performed at two pre-selected locations (ITDCP-1 and ITDCP-2 (**Figure 8**)). The DSSC probe consisted of a four-pole array that extended from the base of the GeoProbe™ drive rods. With this probe, current is passed through the soil from the outer contacts of the array, and voltage is then measured on the inner contacts. DSSC data is relayed up the trunkline and recorded in real time on a depth vs. conductivity graph. This data was reviewed in the field and a hard copy of results was received from the drilling contractor following QA/QC procedures. Hard copies of the conductivity data are presented in **Appendix B**. The DSSC data was reviewed to determine if stratigraphic changes (i.e., less permeable strata) are present and may potentially influence the migration of chemical constituents. The results of the soil conductivity testing were used to adjust groundwater sampling intervals to more accurately define the distribution of chemical constituents in the underlying groundwater system.

#### **2.2.6.2 Gamma Logging**

In addition to the Direct Soil Sensing Conductivity Probe data, three Gamma Logs were completed in areas down-gradient of the Site. Gamma logging was completed by ADT at soil borings ITDGW-27, ITDGW-28, and ITDGW-30 (**Figure 8**). Prior to completing the gamma logging, steel casing was installed to the desired monitoring depth. After the casing was installed, the gamma logs were collected by extending a probe down the center of the casing. The gamma log probe measures changes in the natural radiation versus depth and can characterize different soil types and lithologies. This measurement was collected as the probe was lowered down the casing and the procedure was repeated while being brought back up the casing. Data was recorded on a real time display and then printed out for review in the field by Shaw. A copy of the data can be found in **Appendix C** of this RI report.

## **2.2.7 Well Installation**

### **2.2.7.1 Monitoring Well Installation**

A total of eight groundwater monitoring wells (four well couplets) were installed at select locations during the RI field activities. The locations for the monitoring wells were selected based on the results of the groundwater samples collected during the direct push and hollow stem auger drilling activities and the gamma and soil conductivity testing. The well couplets were installed in areas where long term groundwater monitoring is necessary to evaluate trends in groundwater quality. Additionally, the monitoring wells also were used to define groundwater flow patterns present down-gradient of the Site.

At each monitoring well location, borings were advanced utilizing HSA drilling techniques, supplied by Northstar Drilling, Inc. of Cortland, New York. The wells were constructed of 2-inch diameter PVC riser and were screened at various depths as presented in **Table 6, Summary of Screen Intervals** of this RI report. Each well was constructed with 10 feet of screen (0.010-inch screen opening size) and No. 0 Morie sand was used as a filter pack. The sand was installed to assure that native material did not collapse around the well screen. Frequent measurements of the sand level were made using a weighted measuring tape. The filter pack typically extended approximately two feet above the top of the well screen at each monitoring well location. Following placement of the filter pack, a two-foot thick (minimum) bentonite seal was installed. The remainder of the borehole was filled with native sands and the well head was capped and padlocked. The monitoring wells were completed at grade with a road box containing a bolt-down steel cap, surrounded by a concrete apron. The apron was sloped to route drainage away from the well. A typical monitoring well cross section is presented in **Appendix A** of this RI report.

### **2.2.7.2 Temporary Piezometer Installation**

Two soil borings were advanced to 25 feet using the GeoProbe™ 5400 and remote rigs and completed as temporary micro-piezometers. One temporary piezometer, ITDGW-1 was installed up-gradient of the Site. The second micro-piezometer was installed inside the former dry cleaner building at the ITSB-5 location. The piezometers were constructed of 1-inch diameter PVC riser and were screened (0.010-inch screen opening size) from 20 – 25' bgs. No. 0 Morie sand was used as a filter pack. The piezometer at the ITDGW-1 location was completed at grade with a road box surrounded by a concrete apron. The piezometer at ITSB-5 was completed above grade inside the dry cleaner building and covered with a slip-cap. A

cross section of the piezometers can be found in **Appendix A**. Decontamination procedures between each piezometer followed similar protocol to the Direct Push Test Boring procedures as outlined in the *QAPP*.

### **2.2.8 Geophysical Survey**

On March 5, 2002 a subsurface geophysical investigation was conducted at the Site by Naeva Geophysics, Inc. (Naeva) of Congers, New York. The purpose of the investigation was to identify the location of the floor drain within the building, piping associated with the building's floor drain, other piping located within and outside the former dry cleaner building, and any associated septic tanks, cesspools, or dry wells that exist on the Site. This information was used to develop a utility location map (**Figure 3**). The utility location map was reviewed to determine potential areas where spills may have occurred.

Naeva utilized a radio-frequency signal and specialized receiver to locate the floor drain system at the Site. They also used this instrument to locate the end points of piping associated with the dry cleaning equipment. To delineate piping outside of the dry cleaner building, Naeva used a electromagnetic metal detector, however due to the presence of cars and other various metallic objects in the vicinity, no results were obtained with this instrument.

The geophysical investigation identified three pipes in the northwest corner of the building. Two of the pipes extended from the floor through the ceiling and the third larger pipe (thought to be a sewer pipe) was identified near the floor. The two pipes that extended through the ceiling terminated at the base of the floor. It was speculated that these pipes were at one time steam and water lines, associated with the dry cleaning equipment. The third, larger pipe appeared to continue through the floor. The origin or termination of the three pipes could not be identified due to subsurface interference. The geophysical investigation did not identify any floor sumps or unknown dry wells in or near the building.

### **2.2.9 Site Survey**

A Site survey was conducted by Chazen Engineering & Land Surveying Co. (Chazen), of Poughkeepsie, New York on November 28, 2001 and March 1, 2002. The survey was used to document the ground surface elevation and location of groundwater, soil and long term monitoring points (e.g., borings, piezometers, monitoring wells, staff gauge, etc.) at the completion of the RI activities. Horizontal survey coordinates were referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (1986 adjustment) – New York State, Long Island Zone, and vertical survey coordinates were referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. Sampling

point locations were then transferred to the Site map. The on-site and down-gradient sampling locations are presented in **Figure 8**.

#### **2.2.10 Well Search**

A well search was completed to identify potential receptors of Site related chemical constituents in the area surrounding the Site. To complete this task Environmental Data Resources, Inc. (EDR) was retained to complete a well search for the Site and for the area surrounding the Site. The well search was further supported by documentation received by the NCDOH and the NYSDEC depicting public water supply well locations in the area.

The NYSDEC also conducted a well survey by mail for the neighboring residences to Jimmys. The mailed letter questioned the home owner to the presence of any non-documented wells present on their property.

#### **2.2.11 Equipment Decontamination**

The decontamination protocols were outlined in the *QAAP* and approved by NYSDEC prior to the beginning of the field activities. The decontamination methodologies are presented below.

The HSA drill rig and all appropriate down-hole equipment were thoroughly steam cleaned between each boring, and prior to departure off-site. Between each sample interval, the soil sampling and groundwater sampling equipment was washed with a distilled water (DI) and Alconox detergent wash, followed by an additional DI water rinse. All direct push-drilling equipment was washed with a DI and Alconox detergent wash, followed by an additional DI water rinse.

All pumps and bailers used for water sampling were decontaminated with a DI water and Alconox detergent wash between sampling intervals. In the event that disposable sampling equipment (polyethylene tubing) was used, the equipment was only used for a single sampling location and then disposed of properly.

#### **2.2.12 Laboratory Methods Overview**

All the laboratory analyses of samples collected during the RI were performed in accordance to the methodologies specified in the approved *RI/FS Work Plan*. In summary, soil gas, soil, and groundwater samples were analyzed according to EPA Methods TO-14 or 8021 and 624, respectively. Soil gas analysis was performed by the portable GC and Mitkem Corporation.

Soil and groundwater analyses were performed by the portable GC and the NYSDEC lab. All the data from the RI field activities are reported and assessed in **Section 6** of this RI Report. **Section 4** of this RI provides a description of the laboratories' quality control procedures.

### **2.2.13 Field Changes**

Several modifications to the approved 2001 *RI/FS Work Plan* were necessary due to field conditions or health and safety issues. For each investigation, proposed field changes were discussed with the NYSDEC prior to implementation. Subsequent to NYSDEC approval, the changes to the work plans were documented and implemented. A summary of the field changes is presented in **Appendix D** of this RI report.

### **2.2.14 Waste Management**

#### **2.2.14.1 Drill Cuttings**

Drill cuttings generated during the soil boring and monitoring well installation activities were placed in US DOT approved roll-off canisters for disposal. Cuttings from soil borings advanced inside the dry cleaner building were labeled appropriately and placed in a US DOT approved 55-gallon drum. The roll-off canisters and drum were stored in a common on-site staging area prior to transportation to a licensed off-site waste disposal facility by a licensed waste disposal firm. Copies of manifests associated with the drums are in **Appendix O** of this report.

#### **2.2.14.2 Development and Decontamination Water**

Development and decontamination water from monitoring well sampling activities and equipment decontamination procedures were treated by a liquid phase carbon vessel to remove VOCs. The clean water discharged through the carbon vessel was discharged to the ground surface. The carbon vessel used for the filtration of VOCs was staged on the Site prior to disposal by a licensed waste disposal firm.

#### **2.2.14.3 General Refuse and PPE**

General garbage (paper, plastic, etc.) and PPE (nitrile gloves, etc.) was containerized throughout the course of the daily RI activities in trash bags and disposed of appropriately by subcontractors.

#### **2.2.14.4 Dry Cleaning Equipment Decontamination & Drum Removal**

Subsequent to the Site-familiarization meeting between the NYSDEC and Shaw on March 13, 2001, the NYSDEC completed decontamination procedures for the abandoned dry cleaning equipment present within the building. Decontamination procedures were similar to those summarized in the QAAP. A licensed hazardous waste disposal firm that was hired by the NYSDEC removed drums of unmarked solvent located in the northwest corner of the former dry cleaner building. The equipment decontamination and abandoned waste removal/disposal procedures were completed prior to the RI field activities. Waste manifests are present in **Appendix O** of this report.

#### **2.2.15 Qualitative Exposure Assessment**

A Qualitative Exposure Assessment (EA) was completed to determine the current or potential future exposure pathways (via, ingestion, inhalation, consumption, or dermal contact) associated with baseline conditions at the Site. The EA is derived from the guidance set forth in the United States Environmental Protection Agency's Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS; 1989, 1991). The EA utilizes the analytical data for the different media that was collected (air, soil, and groundwater) both on-site and surrounding the Site during the historic investigations and the RI. The data is used to identify select chemicals of potential concern (COPCs) for each media. The potential current and future exposure pathways to the COPCs are then evaluated for commercial and residential individuals.

Also included in the EA is Step II of NYSDEC's Fish and Wildlife Impact Assessment (FWIA), "Contaminant-Specific Impact Analysis", which requires a review of exposure mechanisms (Step IIA, "Pathway Analysis"), followed, if necessary, by a Criteria-Specific Analysis (Step IIB). Step IIB, which involves a comparison to ecological-based toxicity screening levels, is required if complete pathways of significance are identified. The full EA is included in **Appendix Q**.

### 3.0 INTERIM REMEDIAL MEASURE

#### 3.1 Overview

On May 9, 2002 the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) performed ambient air sampling within several residences located along Dutchess Street and three commercial establishments located in the area of the Site. The sampling was performed to evaluate ambient air quality in each of the structures as a result of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) detected in soil and groundwater at the Site and down-gradient of the Site. The ambient air sampling results identified the presence of VOCs in air at #40 Dutchess Street, #497 North Main Street, and within the Deli located at the Site. The results were compared to Fact Sheet, *"Tetrachloroethene (Perc) in Indoor Air and Outdoor Air"*, New York State Department of Health, May 2003 (fact sheet). The analytical results indicate that concentrations at all sampling locations were below the NYSDOH Ambient Air Guidance with the exception of #40 Dutchess Street and the Deli. The ambient air concentration for tetrachloroethylene at #497 North Main Street was below the NYSDOH Ambient Air Guidance but above NYSDOH Background Levels. Based on these results, the NYSDOH and the NYSDEC requested that Shaw design an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) to reduce the presence of VOCs in #40 Dutchess Street and the Deli and inhibit migration of vapors to these and other locations.

To inhibit the migration of VOCs in unsaturated soils at and near the Site, a low volume soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was installed near the dry cleaner building and near #40 Dutchess Street. The SVE was designed to provide an area of low pressure near the outside of each of the potential receptors. Therefore, VOCs in the soil will be more likely to move to the low pressure areas outside of a structure, rather than a low pressure area that may develop inside a structure as a result of a ventilation or heating system. The SVE system is composed of a vacuum extraction blower, two-vapor phase carbon canisters and seven shallow SVE wells connected by 2-inch diameter schedule 80 PVC piping (trunk line).

### 3.2 Soil Vapor Extraction Wells

On July 22, 2002 a total of seven 2-inch diameter SVE wells were installed at the Site and at #40 Dutchess Street. Three of the SVE wells (SVE-1, SVE-2, & SVE-3) were installed along the eastern and southern walls of the dry cleaner building. Two of the SVE wells (SVE-4 & SVE-5) were installed along the property line. The remaining SVE wells (SVE-6 & SVE-7) were installed at #40 Dutchess Street (**Figure 9, IRM - SVE Plan**). All wells were constructed of 2 inch diameter, schedule 40 PVC well screen and casing.

SVE-1, SVE-2, and SVE-3 were installed to a total depth of five feet below grade and constructed of three foot well screen (extending between 2 to 5 feet below grade) and two feet of casing. SVE-4 through SVE-7 were installed to a total depth of 10 feet below-grade and constructed of 5 feet of well screen (extending between 5 to 10 feet below-grade) and 5 feet of casing. Six of the seven SVE wells were completed at grade with a valve box, allowing for access to the well head and valve. The seventh SVE well (SVE-3), located on the south side of the Deli, was completed above-grade due to limitations with the excavator. Each of the SVE wells were completed with a sand pack and sealed with approximately 1 to 2 feet of hydrated bentonite (**Appendix A**). A ball valve was installed between the trunk line and the well heads to allow for adjustment of the extraction rate at each well location. In addition, a port was drilled at each well head to allow for vacuum, flow rate, and VOC concentration measurements to be recorded.

### 3.3 Vapor Monitoring Point

To determine the radius of influence of the SVE system beneath the former dry cleaner building slab floor, a vapor monitoring point (VMP-1) was installed utilizing a hammer drill and a slam bar. VMP-1 was installed in the southern end of the dry cleaner building adjacent to the wall separating Jimmy's and the Deli. The vapor monitoring point was installed to a depth of approximately 3 feet below-grade. The monitoring point allows for vacuum and VOC parameters to be measured at that particular location. The location of the point is depicted on **Figure 9**.



### 3.4 SVE Piping

The seven SVE wells were connected with 2-inch diameter, Schedule 80 PVC piping. All the piping runs were completed below grade with the exception of the southern pipe run along the southern edge of the Deli. This pipe run was completed above-grade due to equipment access limitations.

### 3.5 SVE Blower

The SVE system is equipped with a 1.5-hp, 230 volt, single-phase blower to provide the vacuum necessary to provide an area of low pressure around each of the SVE wells. The blower is housed in a watertight equipment shelter (SVE shed) that is wired into a weather-tight electrical junction box located outside the former dry cleaner building's eastern wall. The location of the SVE shed is shown on **Figure 9**.

### 3.6 Vapor Phase Carbon

To remove VOCs from the SVE system off-gas air stream, the SVE system was equipped with two vapor phase granular activated carbon canisters (carbon vessels). The carbon vessels were installed in series near the SVE shed (**Figure 9**). Concentrations of VOCs are routinely recorded before, between, and after the carbon vessels to evaluate carbon depletion rates.

### 3.7 Interim Remedial Start-Up

Following the completion of the SVE well installation, a licensed electrician completed the power connections to the blower and SVE start-up procedures were initiated on August 7, 2002. Once power was established to the blower, the blower was started and allowed to run for approximately 30 minutes before operating parameters were recorded at the blower and the SVE well heads. Vacuum, flow rate, and VOC concentrations were recorded. **Table 7, IRM Parameters**, summarizes the measurements that were recorded during IRM start-up procedures.

Vacuum and VOC concentration readings were collected at vapor monitoring point (VMP-1) which is located within the south end of the dry cleaner building. There was no indication of influence at VMP-1 while the SVE system was operating, however, based on the porosity of soils on Site, the average vacuum (approximately 8 inches of water) applied at each well head, and the reductions in PCE observed in the Deli subsequent to SVE system start-up, it was concluded that adequate negative pressure would be generated by the SVE system near the dry cleaner building to inhibit VOCs from migrating to the Deli.

SVE -5 was inaccessible at start-up and during subsequent O&M events due to the presence of a large wood pile that was placed over the well by the property owner. Weekly operation, monitoring and maintenance (O&M) visits were performed during the first month of system operation and then twice monthly thereafter. O&M visits were performed to document operating parameters at the well heads, the SVE blower and the vapor phase carbon canisters to optimize system performance and the life of the carbon vessels.

### **3.8 Operation, Monitoring & Maintenance**

Following the first month of O&M visits, the SVE system operation had stabilized and the frequency of the O&M visits were adjusted to a periodic basis. As in the start-up procedures, measurements for vacuum, flow-rate, and VOC concentrations were recorded at each well head and at the SVE blower. Modeling performed with flow rate and VOC concentrations indicate that the carbon would be depleted at a rate of approximately one vessel every month. During the carbon change out, the lag vessel was moved to the lead position and a new carbon vessel placed in the lag position. Used carbon was staged on-site for disposal by an approved waste disposal firm. The rate of carbon usage was monitored during each Site visit to determine the maximum VOC extraction rate that can be performed to prevent VOC migration while maximizing the life of the carbon vessels.

Several letter reports documenting the implementation of the IRM and subsequent Site visits have been submitted to the NYSDEC. They proceed this RI report under their own separate cover. The results of the O&M Site visits are summarized in **Section 6.0**.

## 4.0 DATA QUALITY CONTROL AND ASSURANCE

### 4.1 Overview

Quality Assurance (QA) and Data Quality Control (QC) requirements for the sampling and analytical activities were developed and executed in order to provide reliable Site investigation data and insure that the project objectives were met. Data quality objectives including sampling procedures, documentation requirements, analytical QA/QC, and data validation requirements were utilized to verify the quality of the data generated in support of the RI activities.

QA/QC procedures followed guidelines for the completion of these activities in accordance with state and federal regulations and appropriate industry standards.

### 4.2 Field Custody

Strict control over possession and integrity of the samples was maintained by the following procedures:

- The integrity of all sample containers to be used for the sampling tasks was maintained.
- All samples that were collected were entered on a Chain of Custody (COC) following the guidelines outlined in the *RI/FS Work Plan*.
- Each sample was properly preserved and protected during shipment.

Detailed custody and handling procedures are listed in the *QAPP* (provided under separate cover).

### 4.3 Field Quality Control Checks

The intent of the field quality control program was to detect the potential for problems related to the sample integrity at the source of the sample collection and/or during sample shipment. The quality control data generated in the field was used to monitor sampling technique, reproducibility and cleanliness. The quality control data generated by the laboratory did not only monitor reproducibility and cleanliness in the laboratory, but also the accuracy of the samples submitted for analyses.

The field quality control checks monitored the data quality as field procedures and conditions affected them. The degree of effort (number of check samples per total samples taken) is stated in this section for each category. The acceptability criteria are outlined in the *QAPP* (provided under separate cover). All field quality control samples were submitted blind to the laboratory. The function of each quality control sample is described as follows:

#### **Rinseate Blanks:**

A sample of rinse water from the final decontamination of sampling equipment (split spoons, sample screens, pumps, etc) were collected and forwarded to the on-site GC and NYSDEC lab for VOC analysis. These samples provided a measure of the degree of sampling equipment decontamination and possible cross-contamination between sample locations. A total of 12 rinseate blanks were collected during the RI activities.

#### **Duplicate:**

Blind field duplicates (as opposed to duplicate containers full of sample intended as backup) are sequential or co-located grab samples that were collected to monitor laboratory accuracy. A total of 13 duplicate samples were collected and submitted blind to the laboratory for VOC analysis.

#### **Trip Blank/Field Blank:**

A sample of deionized water was placed into a sample container at the laboratory and accompanied the containers and samples throughout the sampling process. These samples provided a measure of the possible cross-chemical constituents of samples through contact with other samples as well as through possible chemical constituents on-site due to Site conditions and field personnel handling procedures. One trip blank accompanied each shipping cooler and was analyzed for VOCs.

### 4.4 Field Data Collection and Reduction

Shaw field personnel logged all field measurements, observations, and field instrument calibrations in a bound, waterproof field notebook. Notebook entries were dated, legible, and contained accurate and inclusive documentation of an individual's project activities and all other pertinent information for that particular day of RI field activities. Data reduction for this investigation consisted of compiling drilling logs, tabulating field analytical results, and calculating groundwater elevation values from water level measurements and surveyed road box elevations.

#### **4.5 Laboratory Quality Control Checks**

##### **4.5.1 On-Site Portable GC**

To provide quick turn-around on select samples, a portable GC was supplied by Severn Trent Services located in Westfield, Massachusetts. Samples collected on-site (soil gas, soil, and groundwater) were labeled, entered on a COC, and submitted to the on-site portable GC for VOC analysis. All samples were analyzed for VOCs using a Hewlett-Packard Model 5890 II Gas Chromatograph (GC) with Electrolytic Conductivity (ELCD) and Photoionization (PID) detectors. An OI Analytical Model 4560 Purge & Trap sample concentrator was used to purge the VOCs from the sample matrix, concentrate them onto a sorbent trap and desorb them onto the GC system. An OI Analytical MPM-16 multi-sampler was used to allow sample analysis to continue while the mobile laboratory was unmanned. The analytical system and parameters are similar to those used in EPA Method 8021. A summary of the QC samples and acceptance criteria for this analysis is listed in **Table 8, QC Sample Analytical Data**.

##### **4.5.2 NYSDEC Laboratory**

Samples collected after the departure of the portable GC were sent to the NYSDEC lab in Rensselaer, New York. The collected samples were labeled as outlined in the RI/FS Work Plan, entered onto a COC (which accompanied coolers to the lab), and then sent by overnight mail to the NYSDEC lab. All collected samples went through an internal QAQC audit and were within the acceptable control limits, as set forth by the NYSDEC.

## 5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND PHYSICAL SETTING

### 5.1 Overview

This section of the report presents the environmental and physical characteristics of the Site. The findings presented in this section were developed utilizing historic investigations which took place prior to August 2001, as well as the recent RI field activities.

### 5.2 Topography

The Site is located on the border of Roosevelt and Freeport in Nassau County, Long Island, New York. The ground surface is predominantly flat across both the Site and areas down-gradient of the Site. Elevations range from approximately 34.1 feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) at the northern edge of the Site (ITDGW -1) to approximately 25.8 feet MSL in areas down-gradient of the Site (ITDGW - 30). The change in elevation spans across a measured distance of approximately 3900 feet (**Figure 8**).

### 5.3 Climate

The Site and Long Island, New York is classified as "humid continental" climatic zone, with the coldest month being January and the hottest month being July. The normal daily high and low temperatures in January are 39°F and 22°F, and in July 83°F and 65°F, respectively (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)). The high monthly average precipitation of 4.76 inches typically occurs in March, with an average annual precipitation being approximately 46 inches (NOAA).

## 5.4 Surrounding Land Use

The City of Roosevelt is located in Nassau County, which was developed as a suburb of New York City. Current land use in the vicinity of the Site and immediately to the north, south, east, and west of the Site is mixed between commercial and residential properties. Generally, the area of the Site and properties north and south of the Site along Nassau Road are commercial. Properties located to the west and east of the Site (east of Nassau Road) are residential. Photographs depicting the surrounding land use are presented in **Appendix E** of this RI report.

## 5.5 Geology

### 5.5.1 Regional and Local Geology

The Site is located in western Long Island, which generally consists of approximately 1,000 to 1,500 feet of clastic, glacial sediments described as glacial kame deposits, fluvial sands or variably sorted till moraine deposits. These sediments were deposited during the last glacial retreat (D. Cadwell, *Surficial Geologic Map of New York, Lower Hudson Sheet*, 1989). The glacial sediments are described as (in descending order) Upper Pleistocene Glacial Deposits, Lower Pleistocene Glacial Deposits, Magothy Formation, and the Raritan Formation with the Lloyd Sand Member. Precambrian Bedrock underlies the glacial sediments (**Figure 10, Cross-Section**).

According to the information presented by Cadwell, the Pleistocene deposits, which extend from grade to a depth of approximately 200 feet consist of poorly sorted sand and gravel with local lenses of fine sand, silt and/or clay. The RI field investigation was used to define the local characteristics of this formation and evaluate the presence of the chemical constituents of concern at various depths. The underlying Magothy formation consists predominantly of silty sands with isolated lenses of clay and organic material. Although the Pleistocene and Magothy sediments represent local water bearing units, reportedly the groundwater supply for the area of Roosevelt, New York is obtained from deep production wells completed in the Magothy formation. The Pleistocene glacial deposits and the Magothy formation lie above the Raritan Formation and the Precambrian bedrock which were not investigated during the RI field investigation due to their depth.

### **5.5.2 Site Geology**

The Site's geology and the geology of the down-gradient area is based on the soil classifications made during the installation of soil borings installed during the historic Site investigations and during the formal RI field activities. The soil classifications were consistent with the regional and local geology reported for Nassau County, New York. As noted, the RI investigation and associated soil classifications were conducted exclusively in the upper and lower Pleistocene Glacial Deposits. Soil collected at the Site from the ground surface to depths of 20 ft bgs consist of brown and light brown, medium to fine grain sands, with varying amounts of subrounded gravel, and trace amounts of silt. The moisture contents found within the soil increase with depth and proximity to the water table that was encountered at approximately 20 feet bgs.

Soil observed down-gradient of the Site was collected as grab samples from the auger cuttings. The soil consists of brown and gray medium grain sands, varying amounts of gravel, and trace amounts of silt. To better define the deep geology and changes in lithology down-gradient, Shaw completed gamma logs at the ITDGW-27, 28, and 30 locations. The gamma logs taken at depth indicate that horizons of less permeable, more dense, strata are present. The gamma log completed closest to the Site (ITDGW-28), indicate that less permeable horizons are present at depths of approximately 115 ft, 155 ft, 170 ft, and 200 ft bgs. ITDGW-27, completed further down-gradient, exhibits a less permeable horizon at 75 ft bgs. Furthermore, the gamma log completed the furthest down-gradient, ITDGW-30, indicate that less permeable horizons are present at depths of 50 ft, 95 ft, 125 ft, and 190 ft bgs at 100 ft bgs. Based on the vertical distribution of chemical constituents to approximately 120 ft bgs, it appears that the less permeable strata are not fully preventing vertical groundwater flow and vertical contaminant migration has occurred. However, based on the groundwater analytical profile, and the gamma log data, a more highly impermeable stratigraphic layer may exist at 120 ft bgs, inhibiting vertical contaminant migration.

The data collected during the installation of the soil borings and gamma logs are presented in **Appendix A and C** of this RI report.

## **5.6 Surface Water**

There are no surface water bodies on the Site or immediately adjacent to the Site. Surface water in the form of rainfall typically follows the gentle sloping topography of the Site and adjacent properties. The Site's run off generally flows to the east towards Nassau Road and is



collected within stormwater drain locations depicted in **Figure 3**. The collected run off is then directed through the stormwater sewer system to the south.

## 5.7 Hydrogeology

### 5.7.1 Regional Hydrogeology

Review of the regional hydrogeology of Nassau County indicates that groundwater generally flows in a southerly direction. The soil-groundwater interface is typically encountered at approximately 20 ft. bgs within the glacial deposits. There are three primary water bearing aquifers underlying Long Island. These aquifers (Glacial Deposits, Magothy, and Raritan) are considered to be hydraulically connected, with the Glacial and Magothy contributing recharge to the underlying Raritan aquifer. Groundwater flows south towards the Middle and East Bays of Long Island, New York. These bays are located approximately 3.5 miles south of the Site.

### 5.7.2 Site Hydrogeology

The historic Site investigations and the RI field investigations both confirm that groundwater generally flows to the south from the Site at an average gradient 0.08%. The uppermost aquifer encountered during RI activities was at approximately 15 to 20 feet below ground surface. The groundwater flow, as indicated by the water levels observed at the monitoring well locations is presented in **Figure 11, Groundwater Contour Map (Approximately 60' Below Grade)** and **Figure 12, Groundwater Contour Map (Approximately 90' Below Grade)**. Two contour maps were generated due to the slight difference in the potentiometric surfaces observed in the shallow and deep screened monitoring wells.

Horizontal groundwater velocity was calculated using the following parameters (taken from a nearby site that is characteristic of Long Island hydrology): average hydraulic conductivity 250 feet per day, an assumed porosity of 0.25, and a uniform constant aquifer with a continuous thickness of 200 feet from ITMW-1 to ITMW-30. Groundwater gauging data collected on May 6, 2002 at ITMW-1 (h<sub>1</sub>) and ITMW-30 (h<sub>2</sub>) were used to determine the head at each location using the following equation:

$$q_1 = \frac{K(h_1^2 - h_2^2)}{2L}$$

Where:

$h_1$  is the head at the origin  
 $h_2$  is the head at L  
K is the hydraulic conductivity  
L is the distance from the origin at the point where  $h_2$  is measured  
 $q_1$  is the flow per unit width

Using the above parameters, a  $q_1$  of 128.82 square feet per day ( $f^2/day$ ) was calculated. Then letting  $t_1$  represent the thickness of the aquifer, V was calculated using the following formula:

$$V = \frac{q_1}{n_{eff}t_1}$$

Where:

V is the horizontal groundwater velocity  
 $n_{eff}$  is the effective porosity

Using the above parameters, a horizontal groundwater flow velocity of 2.58 feet per day (feet/day) was calculated.

## 6.0 NATURE AND EXTENT OF SITE RELATED CONSTITUENTS

**Section 6.0** discusses the nature and extent of chemical constituents identified in soil, soil vapor, air and groundwater at and down-gradient of the Site. The primary chemical of concern is PCE that was detected at elevated concentrations in each of these media. The findings are based on the analytical results from the historic investigations and the analytical results obtained during the formal RI activities. During the planning and execution of the RI, information relative to the historical Site operations was reviewed and evaluated with respect to the placement of additional RI sampling locations.

The results or findings of the RI are discussed in the following sections according to the different media evaluated during the investigation (soil vapor, indoor air, soil, and groundwater) and the chemicals of potential concern detected in each sampled media. The concentrations of various compounds detected are also evaluated relative to their lateral and vertical distribution.

Throughout the text and figures, analytical results for soil gas samples are reported in milligrams per cubic meter ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ ) and indoor air monitoring results are reported in micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). Soil sampling results are reported in milligrams per kilogram ( $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$ ) on a dry weight basis (parts per million or ppm) and groundwater sampling results are reported in micrograms per liter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{l}$ ) (parts per billion or ppb).

**Sections 6.1, 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4** provide the results of the soil gas, indoor air, soil and groundwater sampling, respectively. A summary of any correlation identified between the sampling results, historic Site operations and potential source areas will also be discussed.

### 6.1 Soil Gas Survey Results

Soil gas samples were collected in order to investigate the extent of VOCs in shallow unsaturated soils in the immediate vicinity of the former Jimmy's Dry Cleaner building as well as the area of the Ms. Shelly School located on the east side of Nassau Road. The results were reviewed to evaluate potential areas of spills and releases as well as to determine if indoor air quality monitoring was necessary to determine if impacts to soil from former dry cleaning operations resulted in air quality issues in adjacent properties.

A total of 34 soil gas samples were collected at the Site. Samples VP-1, VP-2, VP-3, VP-3B, VP-4, VP-4B, VP-5, VP-6, VP-7, and VP-9 through VP-33 were collected from 2-4 feet bgs at select locations in, and adjacent to the former dry cleaner building. Samples were analyzed by an on-site laboratory or sent to fixed based laboratory for analysis for VOCs by EPA Methods TO-14 and 8021. A detailed description of the sampling methodology is presented in **Section 2.2.1**. Individual soil gas sampling locations are presented on **Figure 6A**.

VOCs were detected in 31 of the 34 soil gas samples collected. The most prominent VOC detected in the soil gas was PCE. Additional VOCs were detected at lesser concentrations and included trichloroethene, methylene chloride, 1,1-dichloroethene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (**Table 3**).

Concentrations of PCE ranged from non-detect (VP-21) to 26,000 (VP-10) mg/m<sup>3</sup>.

Trichloroethene was detected in vapor points VP-14 and VP-23 at concentrations of 18 and 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Methylene chloride was detected in VP-27 at a concentration of 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Trace concentrations of 1,1-dichloroethene were detected in VP-1, VP-5, VP-7, VP-20, VP-26, VP-27, and VP-28. Toluene was detected at concentrations of 180 and 11 mg/m<sup>3</sup> in VP-25 and VP-31, respectively. Ethylbenzene was detected in VP-10, VP-25, and VP-31 at concentrations of 71, 77, and 4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, respectively. Xylenes (O,M, & P isomers) were detected at various concentrations in vapor points VP-10, VP-25, VP-27, and VP-31. A summary of the soil vapor analytical results is presented graphically on **Figure 6B, Soil Gas Survey Results** and tabulated in **Table 3** of this RI report.

The soil gas sampling results reveal elevated PCE impacts to soil beneath the former dry cleaner building and in shallow soils in the area surrounding the building. The most elevated concentration of PCE was recorded at VP-9 and VP-10, located within the northwest corner of the building. VP-9 and VP-10 are located immediately adjacent to the dry cleaning equipment and appear to represent a loss of dry cleaning chemicals from the dry cleaning process. This conclusion is supported by NCDOH historic reports noting the poor condition and leaking dry cleaning equipment in this area while dry cleaning operations were still underway. With no spill prevention measures, spilled dry cleaning solvents (PCE) within the building would have migrated to fractures or drains in the building's floor/foundation and ultimately into the underlying soils or potentially to the dry well noted near the northeast corner of the building.

Elevated concentrations of PCE in soil vapor were also identified at VP-6, VP-13, VP-14 and VP-22 that are located close to the building's northern and eastern walls near building access doors. The elevated concentrations of PCE in these locations represent areas where releases of dry cleaning chemicals may have occurred as a result of surface dumping, storage of leaking

equipment, or potential discharges of wastes to the former dry well location. Historic records report the storage of used dry cleaning equipment containing potential solvent reservoirs outside of the northwest corner of the building. A dry well location was identified in the area of VP-22 and a catch basin was noted near VP-14.

Elevated concentrations of toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes were detected in soil gas sample locations near the Ms. Shelly's School east of Nassau Road. These compounds do not appear to be related to the dry cleaning operation and an existing or former heating oil tank may have resulted in these analytes being present in this area. Shaw notified the NYSDEC via e-mail and fax in July 2002 of the elevated concentrations.

As a result of the elevated soil gas analytical results detected at and near the Site, Shaw completed an Indoor Air Quality monitoring program on behalf of the NCDOH and the NYSDEC to define any impacts to buildings in the area of the Site.

## 6.2 Indoor Air Quality Monitoring and Interim Remedial Measure Results

### Historic Indoor Air Quality Monitoring

Prior to the closure of the Jimmy's Dry Cleaner facility in November 1998, the NCDOH performed an initial Indoor Air Quality monitoring event on September 29, 1998. A total of four samples were collected from the Deli and the Deli's rear storage room. The samples were analyzed according to NYSDOH Method 311-0. PCE was detected at concentrations of 1250 and 1400  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at the Deli and 930/970  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at the Deli's rear storage room (**Table 4**). The results were compared to the fact sheet. The results indicate that the concentrations exceeded the NYSDOH Ambient Air Guideline for PCE of 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  (Guidance Value) and NYSDOH Background Levels (Background Levels) for PCE (10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

Subsequent to the closure of the dry cleaning facility, the NCDOH performed two additional Indoor Air Quality monitoring events on January 5, 1999 and August 17, 2000 to further evaluate indoor air quality in buildings near the Site. Also during this time the NYSDEC began their historic site investigation in November 1999. As in the previous monitoring event, the NCDOH collected a total of four samples from the two select monitoring locations. The samples were analyzed for PCE according to NYSDOH Method 311-9. PCE was detected at each sample location at concentrations above both the Guidance Value and Background Levels.

#### August 28, 2001

On August 28, 2001 the NCDOH performed the fourth Indoor Air Quality monitoring event. A total of nine samples were collected and analyzed for PCE according to NYSDOH Method 311-9. Samples were collected from the Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC), #34 and #40 Dutchess Street, the Miss Shelly School located east of the Site, and the Deli. The sample collected from the Deli had PCE concentrations of  $108 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , above the Guidance Value and Background Levels. The remaining eight samples exhibited concentrations of PCE below the Guidance Value and Background Levels.

#### May 9, 2002

On May 9, 2002 the NCDOH collected and analyzed a total of nine indoor samples for PCE according to NYSDOH Method 311-9. Five of the nine samples were collected at the Ms. Shelly School. The remaining four samples were collected from the KFC, #40 Dutchess Street (2 samples collected), and the Deli located within the former dry cleaner building. PCE was not detected at the Ms. Shelly School. PCE was detected at concentrations of  $70 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at the KFC,  $490 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  and  $280 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at #40 Dutchess Street,  $900 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  at the Deli (see **Table 4**). The sampling results exceeded both the Guidance Value and Background Levels .

#### July 1, 2002

On July 1, 2002 the NCDOH returned to the Site to collect an additional round of Indoor Air Quality samples. The NCDOH collected samples from the Deli, #40 and #44 Dutchess Street. All collected samples were analyzed for PCE according to NYSDOH Method 311-9. Results indicated that the sample collected from the Deli was the only sample above the Guidance Value and Background Levels, with a concentration of  $230 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Subsequent to the July 1, 2002 monitoring event, it was decided by representatives of the NYSDOH, the NCDOH, and the NYSDEC that an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) was required to abate impacts to ambient air detected with the Deli and #40 Dutchess Street and that an Indoor Air Quality monitoring program was required for select building locations in the area surrounding the Site. As of the date of this report there have been nine indoor air sampling events. Additional Indoor Air Quality monitoring events were performed on August 28, 2001, May 9, 2002, July 1, 2002, November 25, 2002, January 13, 2003 and March 5, 2003.

#### IRM Results

In July 2002, an SVE system was installed as an IRM to inhibit the migration of VOCs to buildings in the area of the Site. The SVE system included the installation of a vacuum blower and seven vapor extraction wells to provide an area of low vapor pressure near the building foundations of the former dry cleaner building and #40 Dutchess Street (see **Section 3.0, Interim Remedial**

**Measure**). The SVE system was activated on August 7, 2002 and the system was calibrated and monitored at this time. Since activation, Site visits were performed periodically to monitor and adjust the SVE systems operation. After the September 18 site visit, the system's operating parameters were stable and it was deemed no longer necessary for weekly site visits. Site visits are now conducted periodically. The IRM monitoring results are summarized in **Table 7**.

#### November 25, 2002

On November 25, 2002, following the installation of the SVE system, the NYSDEC retained Shaw to complete additional indoor air quality monitoring to evaluate conditions at several of the previously sampled locations as well as one additional monitoring location. The May 9, 2002 sampling locations that had non-detectable concentrations of PCE were not resampled on November 25, 2002. The November 25, 2002 monitoring event was also utilized to evaluate the effect of the SVE system on reducing the concentrations of PCE in the Deli and in #40 Dutchess Street. A total of four samples were collected from the Deli, KFC, #40 Dutchess Street and #44 Dutchess Street. All samples were sent to Galson Laboratory for analysis of PCE according to NYSDOH Method 311-9. PCE concentrations collected from KFC and the Deli were above the Background Levels. Concentrations of PCE within each of the samples were below the Guidance Value and the IRM was considered to be an effective means of reducing the concentrations of VOCs in and around the sampled locations.

#### January 13, 2003

On January 13, 2003 an additional indoor air quality monitoring event was performed to evaluate conditions within the Deli, the KFC and #40 Dutchess Street. Samples were collected and analyzed for the presence of PCE according to NYSDOH Method 311-9. The homeowner for #44 Dutchess Street was not present on the sample date. The results of the sampling event indicate concentrations of PCE was below the Guidance Value in all sampled locations. Concentrations of PCE in the Deli were above Background Levels. It was concluded that the IRM was successfully reducing concentrations of VOCs in and around the sampled locations.

#### March 5, 2003

On March 5, 2003 indoor air samples were collected at the KFC, #40 Dutchess Road, #44 Dutchess Road, and the Deli. Samples were analyzed for the presence of PCE according to NYSDOH Method 311-9. PCE was detected at concentrations slightly above the Guidance Value of 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  within the Deli during the sampling event. Concentrations of PCE in the Deli and at #40 Dutchess Street were above the Background Levels. Prior to the March 5, 2002 sampling event, PCE had not been detected above the Guidance Value within the Deli following the implementation of the IRM. The elevated concentrations of PCE at this location may have been a result of extremely cold temperatures and ground frost noted during the months of

January and February 2003. In order to inhibit further migration of VOCs to the Deli and other nearby buildings, the extraction rate at SVE wells near the Deli were increased during the April 2003 Site visit. Additional indoor air samples will be collected in the future to further evaluate air quality within select building locations.

### 6.3 Soil Sampling Results

A total of 14 soil borings were completed at the Site during the historic Site investigations and during the RI. Soil gas sampling results were used to aid in the selection of soil boring locations. From the 14 soil borings, a total of 56 soil samples were collected from various depths for VOC analysis according to EPA Method 8021. A more extensive description of the soil sample collection methodology is incorporated in **Section 2.2.3**. A complete compilation of the boring log forms is presented in **Appendix A** of this RI report.

VOCs were detected in soils at various concentrations in all 56 samples. The dominant compound detected in the soil samples was PCE. Concentrations of PCE ranged from 330,000 µg/kg in ITSB-5 (18-20 ft bgs) to non-detect in ITSB - 1 (12-16 ft bgs). The soil sampling analytical results are presented graphically in **Figure 7B, Soil Analytical Map**. Additional compounds detected in soil include vinyl chloride, methylene chloride, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. These compounds were detected at multiple sampling locations and at various depths. Vinyl chloride and 1,1,1-trichloroethane are degradation compounds of PCE and may be related to historic releases of PCE at the Site. Methylene chloride is commonly used as a laboratory solvent in the preparations of several analytical methods and can be detected in laboratory analysis at low levels. Though the possibility exists of the presence of methylene chloride at the Site, the concentrations observed in the soil analytical are thought not to be the direct result of dry cleaning operations conducted at the Site. A complete summary of the soil analytical results is presented in **Table 2**.

Areas where elevated concentrations of VOCs were detected in soil corresponded closely with the areas where elevated VOCs were detected in soil gas. Highly elevated concentrations of PCE were noted in shallow soils (0-4 feet) at soil borings ITSB-4 and ITSB-5 which are located in the building near the former dry cleaning operations. These results further indicate that a loss of dry cleaning constituents occurred in this area as a result of former operations. Highly elevated concentrations of PCE were also noted at the Site 8-12 foot sampling interval within ITSB-7 that is located adjacent to the dry well east of the building. Visual observations of the



dry well revealed that the bottom of the dry well is approximately 8 feet below grade. These results indicate a potential release of dry cleaning fluids to the dry well.

Highly elevated concentrations of VOCs were identified in shallow soils directly adjacent to the dry cleaning equipment (ITSB-4 and ITSB-5), at moderate depths several feet from the dry cleaning equipment (ITSB-2 and ITSB-3) and on the water table directly down-gradient of the dry cleaning equipment. This distribution of chemical constituents in unsaturated soils is indicative of a substantial loss of dry cleaning constituents within the former dry cleaner.

#### 6.4 Groundwater Sampling Results

During the RI, a total of 146 groundwater samples were collected from various depths at 37 sampling locations. Samples were collected to evaluate the vertical and lateral distribution of chemical constituents and potential risks to local receptors. A complete summary of the sampling methodology is presented in **Section 2.2.4**. Analytical results have been tabulated and are presented in **Table 1**.

The most prominent VOC detected in groundwater was PCE. The most elevated concentrations of PCE were detected in ITMW-1S at 23,000 µg/L. ITMW-1S is located approximately 120 feet south and down-gradient of the Site. The next most elevated concentration of PCE in groundwater was detected at PZ-1 at 15,000 µg/L. PZ-1 is located approximately 40 feet to the south and down-gradient of the Site. Concentrations of PCE above 1,000 µg/L were also detected at ITDGW-2, ITDGW-3, ITDGW-21, ITDGW-26, ITDGW-22, ITDGW-23, ITDGW-24, and ITMW-2S. Based on the sampling locations relative to the Site, additional groundwater sampling points were positioned to define the extent of the plume in a north-south and east-west direction.

During the groundwater investigation phase of the RI, groundwater samples were collected at multiple depths to help define the vertical extent of chemical constituents. Drilling methods were capable of advancing borings and collecting groundwater samples at depths approaching 200 feet bgs. Concentrations of PCE were observed in groundwater samples collected from the 20 - foot sample interval to depths of 120 ft bgs. Typically the most elevated concentrations of PCE were observed in the down-gradient at approximately the 100-foot interval. Moving north these elevated concentrations are found at shallower depths with proximity to the Site. Based on the results of the vertical investigation, it was concluded that a clear correlation between elevated concentrations of PCE and specific depth intervals could not be clearly identified. It was noted

that highly elevated concentrations of PCE were detected at approximately 100 feet in ITDGW-21, ITDGW-23, ITDGW-24 and ITDGW-26. These borings were not extended to depths below 100 feet bgs due to the limitations of the drilling equipment. It was concluded that as of the date of this report, PCE in groundwater extends laterally approximately 3,400 feet to the south of the Site to the area of West Milton Street. The most elevated concentration of PCE in groundwater is centered in the area of the former dry cleaner building to the area of ITMW-1S.

Trichloroethene, cis-1, 2-dichloroethene, and 1,1-dichloroethene were detected at multiple sampling depths from several locations in the down-gradient area. These compounds, in addition to PCE, exceeded the NYSDEC Guidance Values for the individual VOC. Compounds detected at elevated concentrations included methyl-tert-butyl-ether (MTBE) and toluene in sample locations ITDGW-31 through ITDGW-35 along West Seaman Street. MTBE and toluene detected along West Seaman Street are believed not to be related to the Site as MTBE is not a dry cleaning constituent. These elevated concentrations and their associated locations were summarized in an email sent to the NYSDEC in June 2002. In addition, per the request of the NYSDEC, a map was submitted depicting possible source areas for the MTBE and Toluene.

The distribution of elevated concentrations of PCE in groundwater is consistent with those observed with a loss of Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquids (DNAPL) in a porous aquifer, similar to the Site's underlying aquifer. In this scenario, PCE will move down through the aquifer until it encounters a less permeable strata. When the DNAPL reaches the less permeable strata it moves laterally in the direction of groundwater flow until a break or discontinuity is reached in the less permeable strata, and then the DNAPL will continue to move downward until another less permeable stratigraphic unit is encountered. This process will continue until the DNAPL reaches equilibrium conditions in the aquifer. As of the date of this investigation, concentrations of PCE were observed 3,400 feet down-gradient of the Site (ITDGW-36). The horizontal extent of impacts to groundwater by PCE is approximately 120 to 150 feet wide. (**Figure 13A, Distribution of PCE in Groundwater**). The vertical distribution of impacts to groundwater by PCE is presented in **Figure 13B, Distribution of PCE in Groundwater Cross Section**.

There were no potential groundwater receptors identified in the immediate area of the Site or within 1,000 feet of the dissolved VOC plume.

To evaluate potential risks to proposed public water supply wells (to be installed by the Village of Freeport at the corner of Prince and Wallace approximately 1400 feet west of the Site) two deep monitoring wells (ITMW-4S and ITMW-4D) were installed between the proposed well location and the dissolved VOC plume. Sampling results from ITMW-4S and ITMW-4D indicate

non-detect concentrations of PCE. ITMW-4S and ITMW-4D are located between the proposed public water supply wells location and the western edge of the plume and will provide early notice or locations for early detection of movement or migration of Site related constituents towards the location of the proposed public water supply wells.

## 6.5 Well Search Results

The EDR well search identified several wells located both up-gradient and down-gradient of the Site.

Potential receptors for the PCE and other VOCs include residential monitoring wells and production wells, riverways, and other bodies of water. Based on the well search performed by EDR and documentation from NCDOH, and the NYSDEC, no potential groundwater receptors were identified in the immediate area of the Site nor within 1,000 feet of the dissolved PCE plume.

The NYSDEC private well survey indicated that 228 letters were sent to residences in the area of the Site and 62 replies received. All 62 replies indicate that the homes receive their water for drinking water purposes from public water supply sources. A summary of the well searches findings are presented in **Section 7** and as **Appendices L, M, N, and P** of this report. Public water supply well locations are presented in **Figure 14**.

## 6.6 Qualitative Exposure Assessment Findings

The data review for the EA identified COPCs for the three different media (air, soil, and groundwater) for both areas on-site and down-gradient of the Site. The only COPC identified for air (i.e. Indoor Air) is PCE and is associated with the area surrounding the Site. Vinyl chloride, methylene chloride, and PCE are COPCs associated with soil. These COPCs are also limited in area to the regions that are in close proximity to the Site. COPCs for groundwater both on-site and down-gradient of the Site include cis-1,2-dichloroethene, trichloroethene, MTBE, and PCE.

Under current conditions, (including the SVE system), commercial and residential individuals are not exposed to unacceptable levels of PCE in air. Though the most recent air sampling in

March 2003 indicated levels (119 ug/L) just above the NYSDOH guidance value, the frequency of exposure is less than that assumed for residential exposure. Thus, exposure to PCE through indoor air at the Deli is expected to be minimal. However, exposures may have occurred prior to installation of the SVE system and because VOCs exist in subsurface soils, groundwater, and soil vapor conditions could develop that could lead to unacceptable exposures.

Exposure of individuals to COPCs in soil is associated with commercial individuals who may come in contact with the soil during excavation. It is unlikely that utility workers or construction workers will have unacceptable exposures from direct contact with soils and incidental soil ingestion. Mitigation measures to control exposures during excavation activities would further reduce exposures. PCE could volatilize out of soils during excavations. Given that such excavation would normally occur outdoors, ventilation would prevent accumulation of volatilized PCE to levels of health concern.

The use of groundwater as a household water supply could lead to exposure to COPC via ingestion, dermal contact and inhalation, particularly while showering. However, private wells within the area of the VOC plume were not identified by the RI. Therefore, there is no known current pathway of exposure to groundwater through private well use. This does not preclude the possibility of the installation and use of private wells in the future that could result in exposures to VOCs.

The Environmental Evaluation determined that there are no aquatic resources in the area of the Site. The possibility of the presence of sensitive or endangered species is highly remote. Flora and fauna present would be hard, adaptive species. No ecological impacts are expected associated with the Site and the EA suggested that no further evaluation be warranted.

## 7.0 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

**Section 7.0** was developed to summarize the overall findings of the RI. Efforts were made to include all of the major findings of the RI in this section, however, the reader is directed to the RI Report for details regarding the specific details of each subject. This summary is organized according to the general order of the RI Report.

During the period of 1988 through 1999, a series of Site investigations were completed to evaluate conditions within the former dry cleaner building (building), in the area immediately surrounding the building (Site) and in areas down-gradient of the Site (down-gradient area). The data collected during the historic Site investigations was used to make the following conclusions or statements;

- Poor waste storage practices and leaking dry cleaning equipment was documented in the building by the NCDOH while dry cleaning operations remained underway. The waste storage and leaking equipment was noted in the northwest corner of the building.
- A dry well location was noted immediately northeast of the building which may have received waste dry cleaning chemicals. An underground storage tank (UST) used for heating oil storage was documented near the southeast corner of the building. Documentation of the removal of the UST has not been provided, although geophysical testing did not identify the UST on Site.
- Soil and groundwater sampling identified PCE on the Site and in the down-gradient area of the Site. The distribution of PCE in unsaturated soils and groundwater indicated that a significant loss of dry cleaning chemicals occurred near the building. Further investigation was required to properly define the distribution of chemicals of concern and to evaluate the risk they present to public health and the environment.

During the period of August 2002 through December 2002, the RI field investigation was performed to further evaluate conditions within the building, the Site and in the down-gradient area. The findings of the RI can be summarized as follows:

- A soil gas survey identified highly elevated concentrations of VOCs in the soil on the Site. The most elevated concentrations were identified in the northwest corner of the building near the dry cleaning equipment. Additional elevated areas of VOCs in the soil were identified near the entrance/egress to the building and near the dry well located to the northeast of the building. The soil gas data confirmed that a loss of dry cleaning chemicals to soils occurred in each of these areas, resulting in soil and groundwater impacts.

- Indoor air monitoring identified PCE in air above the Guidance Value and Background Levels in the Deli and in #40 Dutchess Street as a result of the loss of dry cleaning chemicals at the Site. An IRM designed to inhibit the migration of chemical constituents in unsaturated soils was successful in reducing concentrations of PCE in air to below the Guidance Value in both locations.
- Soil sampling and soil classifications identified subsurface soils as highly permeable sands and silts. Geotechnical investigations identified areas of lower permeability within the sands which may inhibit vertical migration of chemical constituents and promote lateral migration. An aquiclude preventing vertical migration of chemical constituents was not identified.
- Soil sampling performed on Site identified highly elevated concentrations of PCE in shallow and deep soils near the dry cleaning equipment and near the dry well. The distribution of the chemical constituents of concern in soil confirm that a loss of dry cleaning chemicals occurred within or near the building and migrated through the unsaturated soils to the water table.
- Groundwater monitoring and Site survey data was used to determine that the uppermost aquifer beneath the Site is located at approximately 15 to 20 feet below ground surface. Groundwater was determined to be flowing from the Site to the south at an average hydraulic gradient of 0.08% with a horizontal groundwater flow velocity of approximately 2.58 feet/day.
- Groundwater sampling identified extensive impacts to the groundwater system at the Site and in the down-gradient area. The groundwater impacts are primarily a result of PCE that was identified at depths of approximately 120 feet below grade and extend approximately 3,400 feet to the south (down-gradient) of the Site. Concentrations of PCE increase in the shallower depths with closer proximity to the Site. A monitoring location to the north and up-gradient of the Site did not identify the presence of VOCs in groundwater, confirming the Site as the source of the PCE.
- Based on the review of historic well location records for wells located to the south of the Site, several production wells were identified. Four production wells were identified approximately 4,500 feet to the south-southeast of the Site. Considering the location of the wells, their screened interval at approximately 500 ft bgs, the concentrations of VOCs identified in the down-gradient area, and the time required for the Site related constituents to migrate to their furthest down-gradient location (approximately 1100 feet from the production wells) there is a potential risk of impact to the production wells from Site related constituents. The NYSDEC well survey conducted via mail did not identify additional wells in the neighboring residences to the Site.
- Exposure Assessment - The human health exposure assessment evaluated both local residents, workers or customers at commercial establishments, and utility or construction workers near the Site. Though there are no current unacceptable exposures to COPCs in soil, air and water, indoor air conditions could develop due to a change in site conditions that could lead to unacceptable exposures to local residents and commercial workers. Additionally, potential development and use of private well water as a household and drinking water source could result in unacceptable exposures through

consumption of VOCs inhalation of VOCs (particularly while showering), and dermal contact with VOCs in water.

## 8.0 REFERENCES

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NYSDEC, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation, Division Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum. Selection of Remedial Actions at Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites, HWR-90-4030, May 1990.

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Indoor Air Quality Monitoring Letter, Former Jimmy's Dry Cleaner, Shaw Environmental Inc.  
December 13, 2002.

Interim Remedial Measure Operation and Maintenance Report, Jimmy's Dry Cleaner, Shaw  
Environmental Inc. January 23, 2003.

Indoor Air Quality Monitoring Letter, Former Jimmy's Dry Cleaner, Shaw Environmental Inc.  
February 3, 2003.

## TABLES

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITDGW-1	ITDGW-1	ITDGW-1	ITDGW-2	ITDGW-2	ITDGW-2	ITDGW-3	ITDGW-3
Screen Interval (ft.bgs):	24-20	40-36	55-51	24-20	40-36	55-51	26-30	36-42
Sample Date:	08/09/2001	08/09/2001	08/09/2001	08/09/2001	08/09/2001	08/09/2001	08/07/2001	08/07/2001
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatlie Organic Compounds	NYSDEC							
GW Standard	GW Standard							
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	0.7	680.0	190.0	ND	280.0	<1000	990.0E	ND
Ethylbenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
m,p-Xylenes	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
o-Xylene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0
<b>Total VOCs</b>	ND	<b>680</b>	<b>190</b>	<20	<b>280</b>	<1000	<b>990 E</b>	ND

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)

(1): Liquid collected from the dry well

(2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998

(3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC

NS: analysis not performed

ND: not detected above method detection limit

**Bold**: concentrations above detection limit.

**Shaded**: Concentrations above guidance values.

**J**: Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITDGW-3	ITDGW-4	ITDGW-4	ITDGW-4	ITDGW-5	ITDGW-5	ITDGW-5
Screen Interval (ft.bgs):	58-62	24-20	40-36	52-48	20-24	36-40	56-60
Sample Date:	08/07/2001	08/09/2001	08/09/2001	08/09/2001	08/10/2001	08/10/2001	08/10/2001
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
<b>Volatle Organic Compounds</b>							
	<b>NYSDEC</b>						
	<b>GW Standard</b>						
Vinyl Chloride	0.3	ND	ND	ND	1.1	ND	ND
Benzene	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	0.7	860.0E	79.0	72.0	1.4	1.5	1.3
Ethylbenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
m,p-Xylenes	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
o-Xylene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>860 E</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)

(1): Liquid collected from the dry well

(2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998

(3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC

NS: analysis not performed

ND: not detected above method detection limit

Bold: concentrations above detection limit.

Shaded: Concentrations above guidance values.

J: Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITDGW-6	ITDGW-6	ITDGW-7	ITDGW-7	ITDGW-7
Screen Interval (ft.bgs):	36-40	60-64	20-24	36-40	56-60
Sample Date:	08/10/2001	08/10/2001	08/10/2001	08/10/2001	08/10/2001
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC				
	GW Standard				
Vinyl Chloride	0.3	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	1	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	0.7	6.4	ND	ND	9.1
Ethylbenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
m,p-Xylenes	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
o-Xylene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.7	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	1	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>9.1</b>

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
(1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
(2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
(3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
NS: analysis not performed  
ND: not detected above method detection limit  
BDL: concentrations above detection limit.  
Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
J : Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Volatile Organic Compounds	NYSDEC		GWGP-1 na	GWGP-2 na	SP-1 21'-23' 12/04/1995	SP-2 21'-23' 12/04/1995	DW-1 (1) na	SP-4 21'-23' 12/04/1995	SP-5 21'-23' 12/04/1995	SP-6 21'-23' 12/04/1995
	GW Standard	04/07/1994								
1,1 Dichloroethene	5	ND	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2 Dichloroethane	—	ND	2	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c,1-2 Dichloroethylene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	4
trans,1-2 Dichloroethylene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	1
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	17	ND
Chloroform	7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	3	2	ND
Chlorobenzene	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	1	ND
Bromoform	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	50	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	20	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dibromochloromethane	50 (guid)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	6	ND	ND	ND
methyl-tert butyl ether	10 (guid)	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	420	21	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	11	5
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	38,000	31,000	1	54	54	120	1,600	32,000	11,000
<b>Total VOCs</b>	na	<b>38,420</b>	<b>31,024</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,603</b>	<b>32,037</b>	<b>11,010</b>

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)

(1): Liquid collected from the dry well

(2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998

(3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC

NS: analysis not performed

ND: not detected above method detection limit

Bold : concentrations above detection limit.

Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.

J : Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Volatle Organic Compounds	NYSDEC GW Standard	GP-1		GP-2		GP-3		GP-3
		19'	44'	20'	44'	20'	44'	
1,1 Dichloroethene	5	11/03/99	11/03/99	11/04/99	11/04/99	11/04/99	11/99	11/99
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
1,2 Dichloroethene	—	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	8	7
c,1-2 Dichloroethylene	5	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
trans,1-2 Dichloroethylene	5	NA	NA	ND	NA	180	4	4
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	5	NA	NA	ND	NA	7	ND	ND
1,1,1,2 Trichloroethane	1	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	9	7
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	16	6
Chloroform	7	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene	5	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
Bromoform	50	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	50	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	20	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
Dibromochloromethane	50 (guid)	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	ND
methyl-tert butyl ether	10 (guid)	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	14	14
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	NA	NA	ND	NA	ND	ND	3
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	0 <sup>(3)</sup>	50 <sup>(3)</sup>	4,600	500	176 <sup>(3)</sup>	51	1,000
<b>Total VOCs</b>		0 <sup>(3)</sup>	50 <sup>(3)</sup>	4,600	500	176 <sup>(3)</sup>	948	1,051

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
(1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
(2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
(3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
NS: analysis not performed  
ND: not detected above method detection limit  
BD: concentrations above detection limit  
Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
J : Estimated Concentration



Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Volatile Organic Compounds	GP-4	GP-4	GP-4	GP-4	GP-4	GP-5	GP-5	GP-5	GP-6	GP-6	GP-6	GP-6	GP-7	GP-7	GP-7	GP-7
	NYSDEC	GW Standard	11/05/99	11/05/99	11/05/99	11/05/99	11/09/99	11/09/99	11/10/99	11/10/99	11/10/99	11/10/99	11/11/99	11/11/99	11/11/99	11/11/99
1,1 Dichloroethene	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1 Dichloroethane	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2 Dichloroethene	—	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c,1-2 Dichloroethylene	5	NA	6	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans,1-2 Dichloroethylene	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2 Trichloroethane	1	NA	NA	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	9	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chloroform	7	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromoform	50	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromodichloromethane	50	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	20	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dibromochloromethane	50 (guid)	NA	NA	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
methy-tert butyl ether	10 (guid)	NA	NA	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5	NA	NA	ND	ND	1	ND	ND	3	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5	ND <sup>(3)</sup>	440	99	6	37	5	5	430	3	1	ND	2	39	500	744
Total VOCs		ND <sup>(3)</sup>	446	99	7	40	13	5	445	23	1	41	1	41	1	744

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)

(1): Liquid collected from the dry well

(2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998

(3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC

NS: analysis not performed

ND: not detected above method detection limit

Bold : concentrations above detection limit

Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.

J : Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITD/GW-1	ITD/GW-3	ITD/GW-3'D10	ITD/GW-3	ITD/GW-3'D10	ITD/GW-4B	ITD/GW-4B	ITD/GW-4B
Sample Depth (ft.):	20-25	62-58	62-58	42-38	30-26	102-98	82-78	82-58
Sample Date:	8/2/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/2/01	8/2/01	8/2/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC							
GW Standard	GW Standard							
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Chloromethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Bromomethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Chloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Acetone	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Methyltert butyl ether	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
2-Butanone	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Chloroform	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Benzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Bromochloromethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Bromomethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Shaded : concentrations above detection limit	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
J : Estimated Concentration	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Tetrachloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
2-Hexanone	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
o-Xylene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Bromoforn	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	<10	<100	<100	<10	<10	<100	<10	<10
Total VOCs	BDL	1633 EJ	240 D	3935 E	2445 EJ	BDL	BDL	BDL

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDC  
 ND: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold : concentrations above detection limit  
 Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J : Estimated Concentration





Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITD-GW-10	ITD-GW-10	ITD-GW-10	ITD-GW-10	ITD-GW-11(B)	ITD-GW-11(B)	ITD-GW-11(B)	ITD-GW-11(B)	ITD-GW-11(B)
Sample Depth (ft.):	82-78	42-38	22-18	102-98	82-78	62-58	42-38	22-18	8/16/01
Sample Date:	8/16/01	8/16/01	8/16/01	8/17/01	8/17/01	8/17/01	8/17/01	8/16/01	8/16/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
NYSDEC									
Volatile Organic Compounds									
GW Standard									
Dichlorofluoromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromomethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NR	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Axetone	50	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1,2-Dichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NR	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Butanone	50	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroform	7	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzene	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.8	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromodichloromethane	50	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bis 1, 3-Dichloropropane	0.4	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Toluene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1, 3-Dichloropropane	NR	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.7	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Heptanone	50	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroacetonitrile	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
n-Propylbenzene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
o-Xylene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Styrene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzonitrile	50	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Chloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Chloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Total VOCs	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 BDL: concentrations above detection limit  
 Shaded: Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J: Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITD GW-12	ITD GW-12	ITD GW-12	ITD GW-12	ITD GW-21	ITD GW-21	ITD GW-21	ITD GW-21
Sample Depth (ft.):	102-98	82-78	42-38	22-18	100-96	100-96	80-76	80-76
Sample Date:	8/17/01	8/17/01	8/17/01	8/17/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC							
	GW Standard							
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Chloromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Vinyl Chloride	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Bromomethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Chloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Trichlorofluoromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Carbon Disulfide	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Acetone	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Methylene Chloride	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
trans 1, 2-Dichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Vinyl Acetate	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
2-Butanone	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Chloroform	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Carbon Tetrachloride	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Benzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,2-Dichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Trichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,2-Dichloropropane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Bromodichloromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Toluene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Tetrachloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
2-Hexanone	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Dibromochloromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Chlorobenzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Ethylbenzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
m,p-Xylenes	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
o-Xylene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Styrene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Bromoform	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
2-Chlorotoluene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
4-Chlorotoluene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000
Total VOCs	BDL	12	BDL	BDL	19027 EJ	8800 D	5834 EJ	1900 D

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold: concentrations above detection limit  
 Shaded: Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J: Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITDGH-21	ITDGH-21'D10	ITDGH-21	ITDGH-21	ITDGH-22	ITDGH-22'D100	ITDGH-22
Sample Depth (ft.):	82-58	82-58	42-38	22-18	102-98	82-78	82-58
Sample Date:	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/22/01	8/27/01	8/27/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC						
	GW Standard						
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Chloromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Vinyl Chloride	0.3	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Bromomethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Chloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Trichloroethene	0.7	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Carbon Disulfide	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Acetone	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Methylene Chloride	10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Methyl-tert butyl ether	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Irans 1, 2 Dichloroethene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Vinyl Acetate	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
2-Bulane	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Chloroform	7	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.4	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.6	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Benzene	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Trichloroethene	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Bromodichloromethane	0.4	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropene	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Toluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Irans-1, 3-Dichloropropene	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Tetrachloroethane	0.7	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
2-Heaxane	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Bromochloromethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Chlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
m,p-Xylene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
o-Xylene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Styrene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Bromofom	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
2-Chlorotoluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10
Total VOCs	1945 EJ	820 D	538 E	7 J	42	2900 D	88

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold: concentrations above detection limit.  
 Shaded: Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J: Estimated Concentration



Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITD/GW-22	ITD/GW-22/D100	ITD/GW-22	ITD/GW-23	ITD/GW-23/D100	ITD/GW-23	ITD/GW-23	ITD/GW-23	ITD/GW-24
Sample Depth (ft.):	42-38	42-38	22-18	100-96	100-96	82-78	42-38	52-18	102-98
Sample Date:	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC GW Standard								
Dichlorofluoromethane	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloromethane	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromomethane	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroethane	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Acetone	50	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methyl-tert butyl ether	10	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	5	<1000	<10	89	<1000	<10	<10	<10	63
2-Butanone	50	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroform	7	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.4	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzene	1	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.8	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	1	<1000	53	26	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromochloromethane	50	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropane	0.4	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Toluene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1, 3-Dichloropropane	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Tetrachloroethane	0.7	2,700E	42	8,100E	1,400D	54	73	<10	<10
2-Hexanone	50	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
o-Xylene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Styrene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromoforn	50	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Chlorotoluene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10
Total VOCs	2700 E	810 JD	47 J	8128 E	1400 D	54	73	BDL	6514 EJ

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold : concentrations above detection limit  
 Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J : Estimated Concentration



Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITD/GW-24/D100	ITD/GW-24	ITD/GW-24	ITD/GW-24/D100	ITD/GW-24	ITD/GW-24/D100	ITD/GW-24	ITD/GW-24/D100	ITD/GW-24	ITD/GW-24
Sample Depth (ft.):	102-58	82-78	82-58	82-58	82-38	82-38	82-38	82-38	82-18	82-18
Sample Date:	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01	8/27/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC									
GW Standard	GW Standard									
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Chloromethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Bromomethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Chloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NR	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Acetone	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Methyl-tert butyl ether	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NR	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
2-Butanone	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Chloroform	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Benzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Bromodichloromethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Toluene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Tetrachloroethane	110	110	110	780 JD	780 JD	780 JD	780 JD	780 JD	51	51
2-Hexanone	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
o-Xylene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Styrene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Bromoform	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
2-Chlorotoluene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	<1000	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<1000	<10	<10
Total VOCs	1800 D	110	3332 E	780 JD	8414 EJ	1800 D	51	443 E	51	443 E

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold: concentrations above detection limit  
 Shaded: Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J: Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITD/GW-25*10	ITD/GW-25	ITD/GW-25	ITD/GW-25	ITD/GW-25	ITD/GW-26	ITD/GW-26*D100	ITD/GW-26	ITD/GW-26*D10	ITD/GW-26
Sample Depth (ft.):	71-73	82-58	42-38	22-18	98-94	82-78	98-94	82-78	82-78	82-58
Sample Date:	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatile Organic Compounds	NYSDEC									
	GW Standard									
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Chloromethane	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Bromomethane	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Chloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Trichloroethene	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Acetone	50	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Methylene Chloride	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Methyl-tert butyl ether	10	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
trans 1,2-Dichloroethene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
cis 1,2-Dichloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
2-Butanone	50	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Chloroform	7	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.4	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Benzene	1	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.8	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Trichloroethene	1	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Bromodichloromethane	50	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
cis 1,3-Dichloropropene	0.4	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Toluene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
trans 1,3-Dichloropropene	NR	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Tetrachloroethene	0.7	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
2-Hexanone	50	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Dibromochloromethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Chlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
m,p-Xylenes	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
o-Xylene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Styrene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Bromoform	50	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
2-Chlorotoluene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<10	<10	<10	<1000	<10	<100	<10
Total VOCs	220 D	BOL	150	BOL	11040 E	1412 E	2100 D	490 D	397 E	

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
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 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold: concentrations above detection limit  
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 J: Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITD/GW-26	ITD/GW-26/D10	ITD/GW-27	ITD/GW-27	ITD/GW-27	ITD/GW-27	ITD/GW-28	ITD/GW-28
Sample Depth (ft.):	42-38	42-38	200-197	185-182	140-137	120-117	200-197	185-182
Sample Date:	8/29/01	8/29/01	11/27/01	11/27/01	11/27/01	11/27/01	11/27/01	11/27/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC GW Standard							
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromomethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Acetone	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methyl-tert butyl ether	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans-1, 2-Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis-1, 2-Dichloroethane	14	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Butanone	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroform	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.4	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzene	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromodichloromethane	0.4	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis-1, 3-Dichloropropene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Toluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Tetrachloroethane	0.7	4,200E-7	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Heptanone	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
o-Xylene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Styrene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromoform	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Chlorotoluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Total VOCs	4519 EJ	78 J/D	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	BDL	16

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
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 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
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 Shaded: concentrations above guidance values.  
 J: Estimated Concentration





Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITDGM-327D10	ITDGM-32	ITDGM-33	ITDGM-34	ITDGM-34D10	ITDGM-34	ITDGM-34D10
Sample Depth (ft.):	55-62	38-42	55-59	55-60	55-59	55-60	55-60
Sample Date:	3/6/02	3/6/02	3/6/02	3/6/02	3/6/02	3/6/02	3/6/02
Unit(s):	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC GW Standard						
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Chloromethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Vinyl Chloride	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Bromomethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Chloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Trichlorofluoromethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,1-Dichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Carbon Disulfide	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Acetone	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Methylene Chloride	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Methyl-Tert Butyl ether	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,1-Dichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Vinyl Acetate	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
2-Butanone	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Chloroform	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Carbon Tetrachloride	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Benzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,2-Dichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Trichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Bromochloromethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Toluene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Tetrachloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
2-Hexanone	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Dibromochloromethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Chlorobenzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Ethylbenzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
m,p-Xylenes	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
p-Xylene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Styrene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Bromoform	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
2-Chlorotoluene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
4-Chlorotoluene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100	<10	<100
Total VOCs	150 D	19	235.7 JE	2 J	170 D	5 J	820 D
							34.5 J

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
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 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold : concentrations above detection limit.  
 Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J : Estimated Concentration



Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITDGM-35	ITDGM-35SD10	ITDGM-35	ITDGM-36	ITDGM-36	ITDGM-38	ITDGM-38	ITDGM-38	PZ-1	PZ-1	PZ-1	PZ-2	PZ-3
Sample Depth (ft.):	58-60	58-60	38-42	38-42	38-42	22-18	22-18	22-18	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01	8/29/01
Sample Date:	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	8/18/01	8/18/01	8/18/01	8/18/01	8/29/01
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC												
	GW Standard												
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromomethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	<10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.7	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Acetone	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	10	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1, 2-Dichloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Butanone	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroform	7	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.4	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzene	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromodichloromethane	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropene	0.4	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Toluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1, 3-Dichloropropene	NR	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.7	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Hexanone	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
o-Xylene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Styrene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromoform	50	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Chlorotoluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<100	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NR: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold: concentrations above detection limit.  
 Shaded: Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J: Estimated Concentration

Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITMW-1S	ITMW-1S'D100	ITMW-1D	ITMW-1D'D2	ITMW-2S	ITMW-2S'D100	ITMW-2D	ITMW-2D'D10
Screen Interval (ft.bgs):	55-65	55-65	95-105	95-105	40.5-50.5	40.5-50.5	91.5-101.5	91.5-101.5
Sample Date:								
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC							
	GW Standard							
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<10	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Chloromethane	<10	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Vinyl Chloride	0.3	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Bromomethane	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Chloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.7	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Carbon Disulfide	NR	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Acetone	50	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Methylene Chloride	10	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	10	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
trans 1,2-Dichloroethene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Vinyl Acetate	NR	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
cis 1,2-Dichloroethene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
2-Butanone	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Chloroform	7	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.4	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Benzene	1	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Trichloroethene	1	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Bromochloromethane	50	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
cis 1,3-Dichloropropene	0.4	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Toluene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	NR	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Tetrachloroethene	0.7	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
2-Hexanone	50	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Dibromochloromethane	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Chlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Ethylbenzene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
m,p-Xylenes	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
o-Xylene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Styrene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
Bromoform	50	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
2-Chlorotoluene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
4-Chlorotoluene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<1000	<10	<20	<10	<1000	<10	<100
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>6216 EJ</b>	<b>23000 ED</b>	<b>204 EJ</b>	<b>200 D</b>	<b>1330 E</b>	<b>2600 D</b>	<b>654 EJ</b>	<b>980 D</b>

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water, Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold : concentrations above detection limit  
 Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J : Estimated Concentration



Table 1  
Groundwater Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITMW-3S	ITMW-3D	ITMW-4S	ITMW-4D
Screen Interval (ft.lg):	55-65	80-90	55-65	95-105
Sample Date:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Units:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds	NYSDEC			
	GW Standard			
Dichlorofluoromethane	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloromethane	5	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	0.3	<10	<10	<10
Bromomethane	5	<10	<10	<10
Chloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.7	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NR	<10	<10	<10
Acetone	50	<10	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	5	<10	<10	<10
Methyl-tert butyl ether	10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1,2-Dichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NR	<10	<10	<10
Gas 1, 2-Dichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10
2-Butanone	50	<10	<10	<10
Chloroform	7	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.7	<10	<10	<10
Benzene	NR	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	50	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	10	<10	<10	<10
Bromodichloromethane	5	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropene	5	<10	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	<10	<10	<10
Toluene	5	<10	<10	<10
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene	50	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	<10	<10	<10
Tetrachloroethane	0.7	10 J	<10	<10
2-Hexanone	50	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	5	<10	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	<10	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	5	<10	<10	<10
o-Xylene	5	<10	<10	<10
Styrene	5	<10	<10	<10
Benzofuran	50	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	<10	<10	<10
2-Chlorotoluene	5	<10	<10	<10
4-Chlorotoluene	5	<10	<10	<10
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	5	<10	<10	<10
Total VOCs	BDL	10 J	BDL	BDL

Notes: All concentration in ug/L (ppb)  
 (1): Liquid collected from the dry well  
 (2): NYSDEC Division of Water Technical and Operation Guidance Series (1.1.1) Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values, dated June 1998  
 (3): Based on information provided by NYSDEC  
 NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold : concentrations above detection limit.  
 Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J : Estimated Concentration

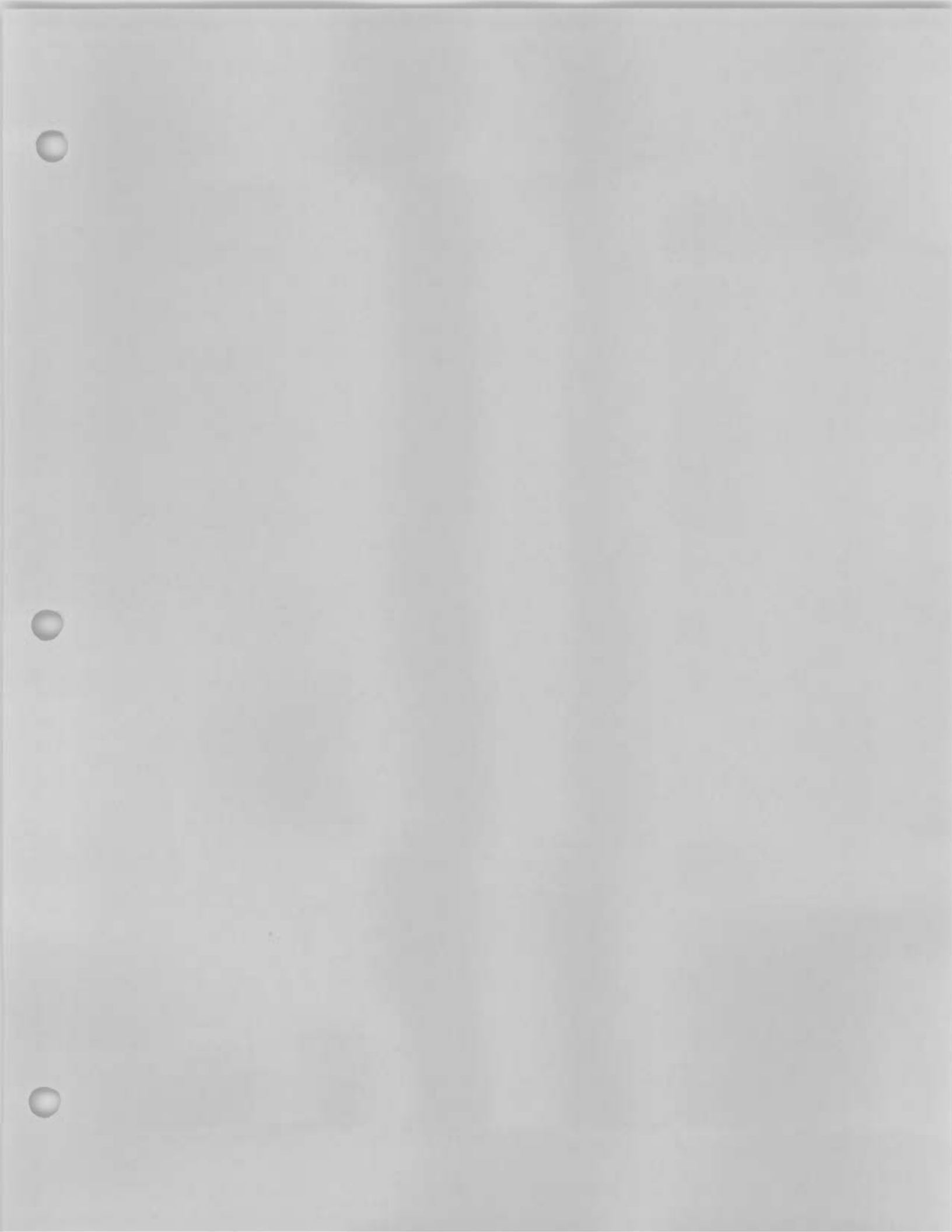


Table 2  
Soil Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	SP-1	SP-2	SP-2	SP-3	SP-5	SP-5	SP-6	South Lot	ITSB - 1	ITSB - 1	ITSB - 1
Sample Depth (ft.):	5-7	0-2	5-7	13-15	0-2	5-7	5-7	0-2	0-4	4-8	8-12
Sample Date:	12/4/95	12/4/95	12/4/95	12/4/95	12/4/95	12/4/95	12/4/95	12/4/95	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01
Units:	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg
Volatlie Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8021:											
NYSDEC Guidance Values											
Vinyl Chloride	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	5	120	7	6	9	79	45	46	190.0	ND	58.0
Ethylbenzene	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND
M & P Xylene	ND	7	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
O Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	100	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	8	9	8	5	6	8	7	8	240.0	240.0	230.0
t-1, 2-Dichloroethene	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c-1, 2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	ND	23	23	23	6	28	9	28	ND	ND	ND
1, 2-Dichloroethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	5	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	NS	NS	NS
1, 3, 5-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	8	ND	270	NS	NS	NS
p-Isopropyltoluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	5	ND	26	NS	NS	NS
Napthalene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	120	NS	NS	NS
Method Detection Limit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.0	50.0	50.0
Total VOCs	13	164	38	34	21	128	61	713	430.0	240.0	288.0

Notes:  
 ND = Not Detected.  
 NP = Not Promulgated  
 NA = Not Available.  
 NS = Analyte not sampled for.  
 Bold = Values above the detection limit.  
 Shaded = Values above the guidance value.  
 D\* = Dilution Factor.  
 NYSDC Guidance Values reported from Tagrms soil clean up objectives, 1994 and reported  
 in ug/kg (ppb).

Table 2  
Soil Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITSB - 1	ITSB - 1	ITSB - 2	ITSB - 2	ITSB - 2	ITSB - 2	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	
Sample Depth (ft.):	12-16	16-20	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16
Sample Date:	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01
Units:	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg
Volatile Organic Compounds											
by EPA Method 8021:											
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	353.1	376.7
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	ND	ND	360.0	1100.0	9800.0E	1400.0E	2000.0E	140.0	1200.0	1900.0	2600.0
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
M & P Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	53.0	ND
O Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	250.0	230.0	210.0	230.0	130.0	260.0	230.0	250.0	220.0	310.0	270.0
1,1, 2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c-1, 2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1, 2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
p-Isopropyltoluene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Naphthalene	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Method Detection Limit	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>250.0</b>	<b>230.0</b>	<b>570.0</b>	<b>1330.0</b>	<b>9930.0 E</b>	<b>1660.0 E</b>	<b>2230.0 E</b>	<b>390.0</b>	<b>1420.0</b>	<b>2616.1</b>	<b>3246.7</b>

Notes:  
 ND = Not Detected.  
 NP = Not Promulgated  
 NA = Not Available.  
 NS = Analyte not sampled for.  
 Bold = Values above the detection limit.  
 Shaded = Values above the guidance value.  
 D\* = Dilution Factor.  
 NYSDC Guidance Values reported from Tagms soil clean up objectives, 1994 and reported in ug/kg (ppb).

Table 2  
Soil Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 3	ITSB - 4	ITSB - 4	ITSB - 4	ITSB - 4	ITSB - 4
Sample Depth (ft.):	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-18	
Sample Date:	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01
Units:	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg
Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8021:											
NYSDEC Guidance Values											
Vinyl Chloride	120	ND	353.1	376.7	342.7	ND	110.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	180.0	170.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	1500	ND	ND	ND	ND	190.0	180.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	1400	140.0	1200.0	2600.0	6616.6 D*5	23000.0E	680.0	270.0	170.0	490.0	
Ethylbenzene	5500	ND	ND	ND	ND	190.0	190.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
M & P Xylene	1200	ND	ND	53.0	ND	180.0	170.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
O Xylene	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND	180.0	160.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	400	ND	ND	ND	ND	130.0	260.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	100	250.0	220.0	310.0	270.0	6500.0E	830.0	520.0	560.0	610.0	
t-1, 2-Dichloroethene	300	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	300.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	160.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
c-1, 2-Dichloroethane	NP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	110.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	760	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	270.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
1, 2-Dichloroethane	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	700	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	170.0	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
D-Isopropyltoluene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Naphthalene	13000	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Method Detection Limit	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>390.0</b>	<b>1420.0</b>	<b>2616.1</b>	<b>3246.7</b>	<b>13559.3 ED*5</b>	<b>24780 E</b>	<b>3760.0</b>	<b>790.0</b>	<b>730.0</b>	<b>1000.0</b>	

Notes:  
 ND = Not Detected.  
 NP = Not Promulgated  
 NA = Not Available.  
 NS = Analyte not sampled for.  
 Bold = Values above the detection limit.  
 Shaded = Values above the guidance value.  
 D\* = Dilution Factor.  
 NYSDEC Guidance Values reported from Tagms soil clean up objectives, 1994 and reported  
 (in ug/kg (ppb)).

Table 2  
Soil Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITSB - 4	ITSB - 5	ITSB - 5	ITSB - 5	ITSB - 5	ITSB - 5	ITSB - 5	ITSB - 5	ITSB - 5
Sample Depth (ft.):	18-20	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-14	14-16	16-18	18-20	
Sample Date:	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	
Units:	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	
Volatlie Organic Compounds									
by EPA Method 8021:									
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Tetrachloroethene	3100.0	33000.0E	1400.0	1800.0	1500.0	890.0	2300.0	330000.0E	
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
M & P Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
O Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
1,1-Dichloroethene	400	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Methylene Chloride	100	1100.0	1500.0	1400.0	1300.0	1200.0	1300.0	ND	
t-1, 2-Dichloroethene	300	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
1,1-Dichloroethane	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
c-1, 2-Dichloroethane	NP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	760	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
1, 2-Dichloroethane	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
Trichloroethene	700	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	
p-Isopropyltoluene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	
Naphthalene	13000	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	
Method Detection Limit	100.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	250.0	2500.0	
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>3570.0</b>	<b>34100.0 E</b>	<b>2900.0</b>	<b>2200.0</b>	<b>2800.0</b>	<b>2090.0</b>	<b>3600.0</b>	<b>330000.0 E</b>	

Notes:  
 ND = Not Detected.  
 NP = Not Promulgated  
 NA = Not Available.  
 NS = Analyte not sampled for.  
 Bold = Values above the detection limit.  
 Shaded = Values above the guidance value.  
 D\* = Dilution Factor.  
 NYSDEC Guidance Values reported from Tagms soil clean up objectives, 1994 and reported in ug/kg (ppb).



Table 2  
Soil Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample ID:	ITSB - 8	ITSB - 8	ITSB - 8	ITSB - 8	ITSB - 8	ITSB - 8
Sample Depth (ft.):	0-4	4-8	8-12	12-16	16-20	
Sample Date:	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	
Units:	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/kg	
Volatile Organic Compounds						
by EPA Method 8021:						
	NYSDEC					
	Guidance Values					
Vinyl Chloride	120	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Benzene	60	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Toluene	1500	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	1400	960.0	310.0	250.0	320.0	80.0
Ethylbenzene	5500	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
M & P Xylene	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
O Xylene	1200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	400	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene Chloride	100	200.0	240.0	210.0	150.0	
t-1, 2-Dichloroethene	300	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	200	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c-1, 2-Dichloroethane	NP	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	760	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1, 2-Dichloroethane	100	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	700	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
p-isopropyltoluene	NP	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Naphthalene	13000	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Method Detection Limit	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>1160.0</b>	<b>510.0</b>	<b>490.0</b>	<b>530.0</b>	<b>240.0</b>	

Notes:  
 ND = Not Detected.  
 NP = Not Promulgated  
 NA = Not Available.  
 NS = Analyte not sampled for.  
 Bold = Values above the detection limit.  
 Shaded = Values above the guidance value.  
 D\* = Dilution Factor.  
 NYSEDEC Guidance Values reported from Tagms soil clean up objectives, 1994 and reported in ug/kg (ppb).





Table 3  
Soil Gas Analytical Data  
NYSDEC, Jimmy's Dry Cleaner, Roosevelt, NY

Sample ID:	ITVP-1	ITVP-2	ITVP-3*D10	ITVP-3B	ITVP-4*D10	ITVP-4B	ITVP-5	ITVP-6*D10	ITVP-7
Sample Date:	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/9/01	8/6/01	8/9/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/7/01
Units:	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
Tetrachloroethene	<b>17 J</b>	<b>190 EJ</b>	<b>400 J</b>	<b>130 E</b>	<b>510 EJ</b>	<b>110 E</b>	<b>130 EJ</b>	<b>1000 EJ</b>	NS
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
M & P Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
O Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS
1,1-Dichloroethene	<b>3.4</b>	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<b>1.8</b>	ND	<b>1.8</b>
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
t-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c-1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit	0.020	0.020	0.200	0.020	0.200	0.020	0.020	0.200	0.020
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>20.4 J</b>	<b>190 EJ</b>	<b>400 J</b>	<b>130 E</b>	<b>510 EJ</b>	<b>110 E</b>	<b>131.8 EJ</b>	<b>1000 EJ</b>	<b>1.8</b>

**Notes:**

**Bold** = Values above the detection limit.

\*D = Dilution Factor

ND = Not detected above the method detection limit.

J = Indicates that the analyte concentration exceeded the Calibration Range.

Table 3  
Soil Gas Analytical Data  
NYSDEC, Jimmy's Dry Cleaner, Roosevelt, NY

Sample ID:	ITVP-7*D50	ITVP-9*D200	ITVP-10*D200	ITVP-11	ITVP-12	ITVP-13*D10	ITVP-13*D50	ITVP-14*D10
Sample Date:	8/7/01	8/8/01	8/8/01	8/7/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01	8/6/01
Units:	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Volatiles Organic Compounds</b>								
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	NS
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	NS
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	NS
Tetrachloroethene	<b>510 J</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>26000 E</b>	<b>48 J</b>	<b>52 J</b>	<b>NS</b>	<b>3900 EJ</b>	<b>NS</b>
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	71	ND	ND	NS	ND	NS
M & P Xylene	ND	ND	77	ND	ND	NS	ND	NS
O Xylene	ND	ND	100	ND	ND	NS	ND	NS
1,1-Dichloroethene	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND
Methylene Chloride	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND
t-1,2-Dichloroethene	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND
c-1,2-Dichloroethane	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND
Trichloroethene	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	<b>18</b>
Method Detection Limit	1.0	4.0	4.0	0.020	0.020	0.200	1.0	0.200
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>510 J</b>	<b>6000</b>	<b>26248 E</b>	<b>48 J</b>	<b>52 J</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>3900 EJ</b>	<b>18</b>

**Notes:**

**Bold** = Values above the detection limit.

\*D = Dilution Factor

ND = Not detected above the method detection limit.

J = Indicates that the analyte concentration exceeded the Calibration Range.

Table 3  
Soil Gas Analytical Data  
NYSDEC, Jimmy's Dry Cleaner, Roosevelt, NY

Sample ID:	ITVP-14*D50	ITVP-15	ITVP-15*D10	ITVP-16	ITVP-17	ITVP-18	ITVP-19	ITVP-19*D10	ITVP-20
Sample Date:	8/6/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01	8/7/01
Units:	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>									
Vinyl Chloride	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND
Benzene	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND
Toluene	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	<b>2500 EJ</b>	NS	<b>410 J</b>	<b>36 J</b>	<b>39 J</b>	<b>40 J</b>	NS	<b>280</b>	<b>130 J</b>
Ethylbenzene	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND
M & P Xylene	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND
O Xylene	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	<b>1.1</b>
Methylene Chloride	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
t-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
c-1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	NS	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit	1.0	0.020	0.200	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.020	0.200	0.020
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>2500 EJ</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>410 J</b>	<b>36 J</b>	<b>39 J</b>	<b>40 J</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>131.1 J</b>

**Notes:**

**Bold** = Values above the detection limit.

\*D = Dilution Factor

ND = Not detected above the method detection limit.

J = Indicates that the analyte concentration exceeded the Calibration Range.

Table 3  
Soil Gas Analytical Data  
NYSDEC, Jimmys Dry Cleaner, Roosevelt, NY

Sample ID:	ITVP-21	ITVP-22	ITVP-23	ITVP-24	ITVP-25	ITVP-26	ITVP-27	ITVP-28	ITVP-29
Sample Date:	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02
Units:	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>									
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromomethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN	NN
Chloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	77 E	ND	ND	ND	ND
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Styrene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	ND	1100 E	2100 E	ND	6.0	1.0	2.0	590 E	110 E
Toluene	ND	ND	ND	ND	180 E	ND	ND	ND	2.0
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	4.0	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
m,p-Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	240 E	ND	1.0	ND	ND
o-Xylene	ND	ND	ND	ND	81 E	ND	ND	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit	1.0	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
<b>Total VOCs</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>1100 E</b>	<b>2104 E</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>584 E</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>592 E</b>	<b>112 E</b>

**Notes:**

**Bold** = Values above the detection limit.

\*D = Dilution Factor

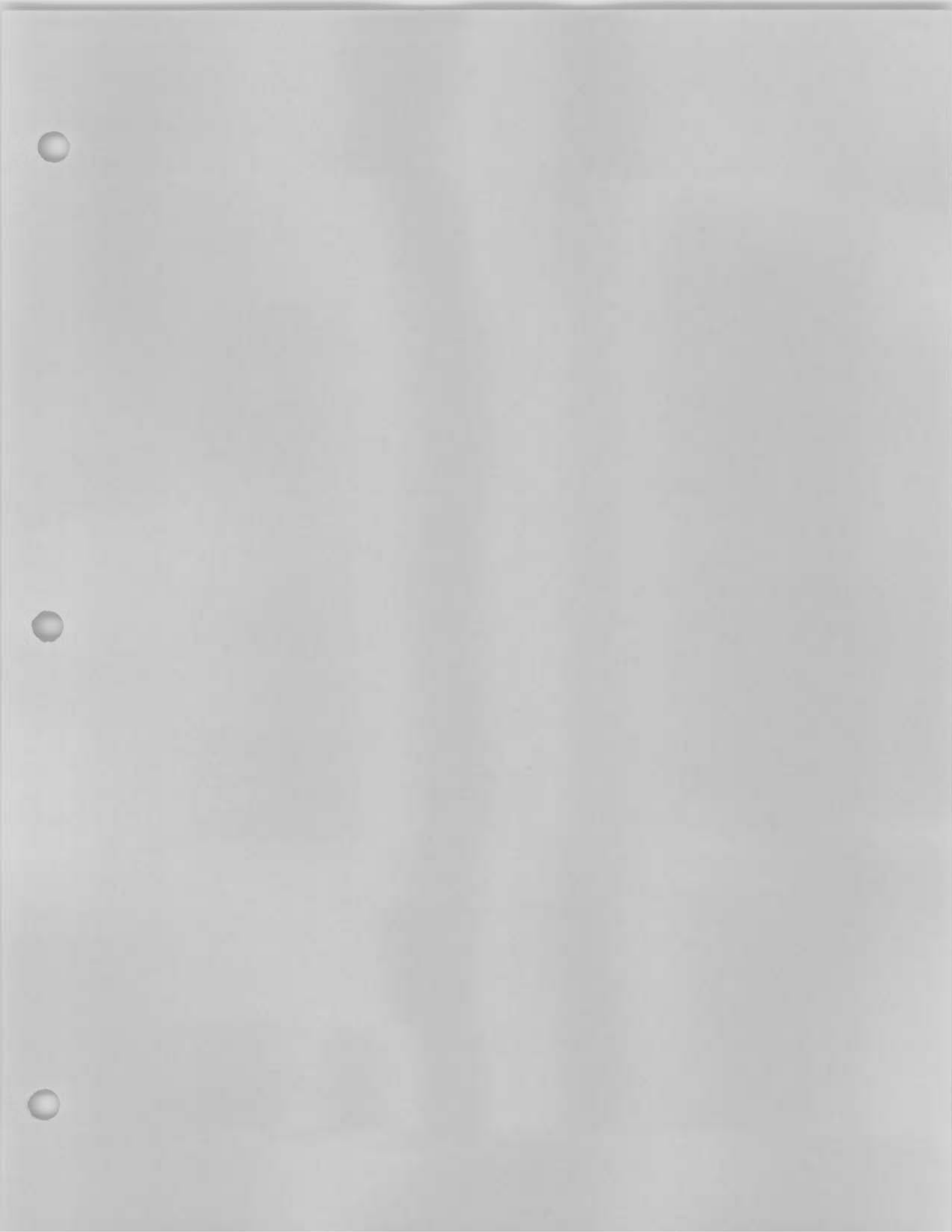
ND = Not detected above the method detection limit.

J = Indicates that the analyte concentration exceeded the Calibration Range.

Table 3  
Soil Gas Analytical Data  
NYSDEC, Jimmys Dry Cleaner, Roosevelt, NY

Sample ID:	ITVP-30	ITVP-31	ITVP-32	ITVP-33
Sample Date:	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02	3/7/02
Units:	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Volatile Organic Compounds				
Benzene	ND	ND	ND	ND
Bromomethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chloroform	ND	ND	ND	ND
Chloromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	ND	ND
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	ND	ND
Ethylbenzene	ND	4.0	ND	ND
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	ND	ND
Methylene chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND
Styrene	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
Tetrachloroethene	ND	5.0	2.0	2.0
Toluene	ND	11.0	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichloroethene	ND	ND	ND	ND
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	ND	ND	ND	ND
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND	ND	ND	ND
Vinyl chloride	ND	ND	ND	ND
m,p-Xylene	ND	16.0	ND	ND
o-Xylene	ND	5.0	ND	ND
Method Detection Limit	1000	1000	1000	1000
<b>Total Vocs</b>	<b>BDL</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>

Notes:  
**Bold** = Values above the detection limit.  
 \*D = Dilution Factor  
 ND = Not detected above the method detection limit.  
 J = Indicates that the analyte concentration exceeded the Calibration Range.



**Table 4**  
**Indoor Air Quality Data**  
**NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner**  
**61 Nassau Road, Roosevelt, New York**

Sample Location	Units	NYSDOH Guidance Value	09/29/98	01/05/99	08/17/00	08/28/01	05/09/02
KFC - Kitchen	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	10	70
40 Dutchess (Bsmt. Living. Rm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	5 (PL)	NS
40 Dutchess (Bsmt. Bdrm./baby rm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	5 (PL)	490
40 Dutchess (Kitchen/First Floor)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	5 (PL)	280
Deli - Front Room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	1250/1400	400/400	510/480	108	900/870
Deli - Storage Room (Back)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	930/970	400/400	490/480	NS	NS
Dupe 1 (Deli - Front Room)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
Dupe 2 (40 Dutchess.Bsmt)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
44 Dutchess (Jackson Bsmt./Family Rm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
44 Dutchess (First Floor/Kitchen)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS
34 Dutchess (Bsmt. Rec Room)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	5 (PL)/5 (PL)	NS
34 Dutchess (Bsmt. Bdrm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	5 (PL)	NS
34 Dutchess (First Floor/Kitchen)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	5 (PL)	NS
MSUP - Bld. 1 Basement, store room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND
MSUP - Bld. 1 First floor, southwest corner	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND/ND	5 (PL)
MSUP - Bld. First floor, northwest corner	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND	5 (PL)
MSUP - Bld. 2 First floor, front room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND	5 (PL)
MSUP - Bld. 2 First floor, rear room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND
MSUP - Bld. 3 Basement, computer room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND	5 (PL)/5 (PL)
MSUP - Bld. 3 First floor, office	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND	ND
MSUP - Play area southwest of Bld. 1	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	ND/ND	5 (PL)
Background	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NA	NA

**Notes:**

Bold = Value exceeds NYSDOH guidance value.

MSUP = Miss Shelly's School - 66 Nassau Road.

KFC = 497 North Main Street.

All samples were sampled for Tetrachloroethene by NYSDOH Method 311-9.

NYSDOH Guidance Value references NYSDOH's "Tetrachloroethene in Indoor and Outdoor Air", October, 1997.

NS = Not sampled.

NA = Data not available.

ND = Non - Detect.

(PL) = value detected less than the reported value.

5 (PL)/5 (PL) = Indicates that the NYSDOH collected a duplicate sample from this location

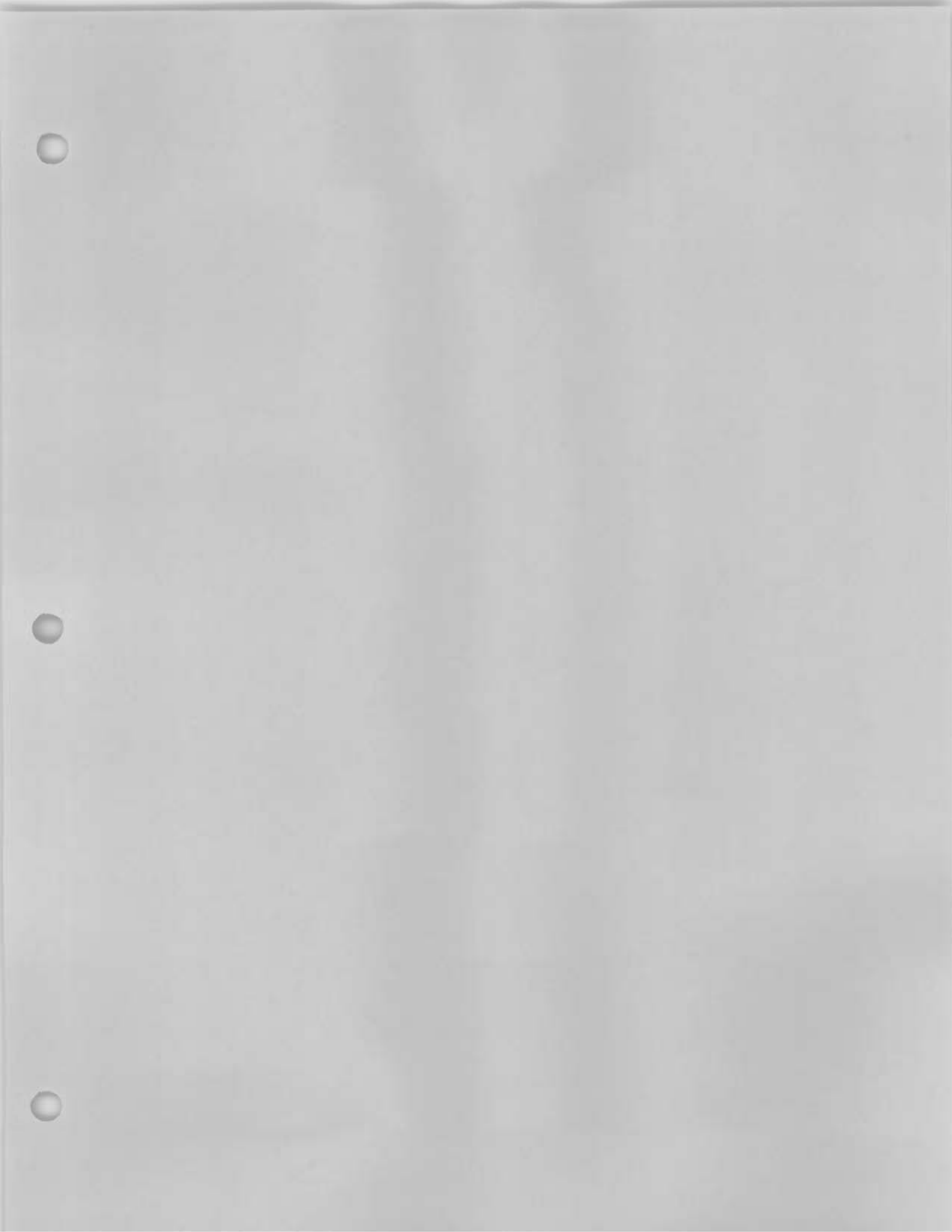


Table 4  
 Indoor Air Quality Data  
 NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner  
 61 Nassau Road, Roosevelt, New York

Sample Location	Units	NYSDOH Guidance Value	07/01/02	11/25/02	01/13/03	03/05/03
KFC - Kitchen	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	18	6.4	3.3
40 Dutchess (Bsmt. Living. Rm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	5 (PL)	NS	NS	NS
40 Dutchess (Bsmt. Bdrm/baby rm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	5	1.0	5.2	24
40 Dutchess (Kitchen/First Floor)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
Deli - Front Room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	230	67	48	119
Deli - Storage Room (Back)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
Dupe 1 (Deli - Front Room)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	49	NS
Dupe 2 (40 Dutchess.Bsmt)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	20
44 Dutchess (Jackson Bsmt./Family Rm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	14	7.4	NS	2.6
44 Dutchess (First Floor/Kitchen)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	5 (PL)	NS	NS	NS
34 Dutchess (Bsmt. Rec Room)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
34 Dutchess (Bsmt. Bdrm)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
34 Dutchess (First Floor/Kitchen)	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Bld. 1 Basement, store room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Bld. 1 First floor, southwest corner	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Bld. First floor, northwest corner	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Bld. 2 First floor, front room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Bld. 2 First floor, rear room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Bld. 3 Basement, computer room	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Bld. 3 First floor, office	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
MSUP - Play area southwest of Bld. 1	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	NS	NS	NS
Background	ug/m <sup>3</sup>	100	NS	1.7	2.4	4.0

Notes:

Bold = Value exceeds NYSDOH guidance value.  
 MSUP = Miss Shelly's School - 66 Nassau Road.  
 KFC = 497 North Main Street.  
 All samples were sampled for Tetrachloroethene by NYSDOH Method 311-9.  
 NYSDOH Guidance Value references NYSDOH's "Tetrachloroethene in Indoor and Outdoor Air", October, 1997.  
 NS = Not sampled.  
 NA = Data not available.  
 ND = Non - Detect.  
 (PL) = value detected less than the reported value.  
 5 (PL)/5 (PL) = Indicates that the NCDOH collected a duplicate sample from this location.

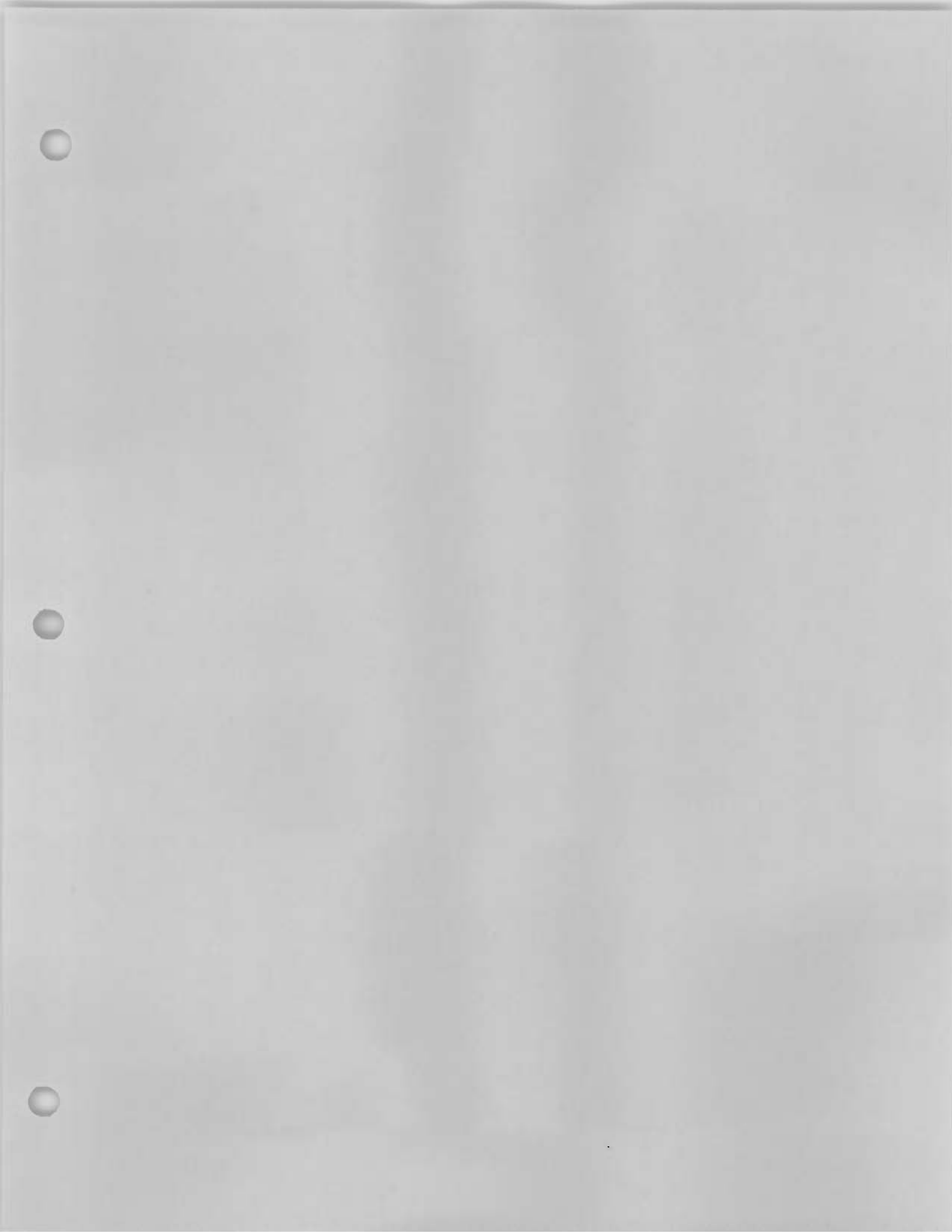


**Table 5**  
**Deep Groundwater Sample Location Summary**  
**NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner**

<b>Extraction Number</b>	<b>Depth Intervals</b>
ITDGW - 1	55-51', 40-36', 24-20'
ITDGW - 2	55-51', 40-36', 24-20'
ITDGW - 3	62-58', 42-38', 30-26'
ITDGW - 4	52-48', 40-36', 24-20'
ITDGW - 4B	102-98', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 5	60-56', 40-36', 24-20'
ITDGW - 6	60-56', 40-36', 24-20'
ITDGW - 7	60-56', 40-36', 24-20'
ITDGW - 8	102-98', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 9	100-96', 74-70', 60-56', 40-36', 22-18'
ITDGW - 10	102-98', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 11(11B)	102-98', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 12	102-98', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 21	100-96' 80-76', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 22	102-98', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW -23	100-96', 82-78', 55-51', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 24	102-98', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 25	77-73', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 26	98-94', 82-78', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'

Table 5  
 Deep Groundwater Sample Location Summary  
 NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Extraction Number	Depth Intervals
ITDGW - 27	200', 180', 160', 140', 120'
ITDGW - 28	200', 180', 160', 140', 120'
ITDGW - 29	100-96', 79-75', 62-58', 42-38', 22-18'
ITDGW - 30	200-197', 185-182', 160-157', 140-137', 120-117', 100-97', 80-77', 60-57'.
ITDGW - 31	58-62', 38-42', 18-22'
ITDGW - 32	58-62', 38-42', 18-22'
ITDGW - 33	55-59', 38-42', 18-22'(DRY)
ITDGW - 34	56-60', 38-42', 18-22'
ITDGW - 35	56-60', 38-42', 18-22'(DRY)
ITDGW - 36	58-62', 38-42', 18-22'
ITMW - 1S	
ITMW - 1D	
ITMW - 2S	
ITMW - 2D	
ITMW - 3S	
ITMW - 3D	
ITMW - 4S	
ITMW - 4D	



**Table 6**  
**Summary of Screen Intervals**  
**NYSDEC Jimmy's Dry Cleaner**

<b>Monitoring Well</b>	<b>Screened Interval (Feet b.g.s.)</b>
ITMW - 1D	95.5 - 105.5
ITMW - 1S	54.5 - 64.5
ITMW - 2D	91.0 - 101.0
ITMW - 2S	40.5 - 50.5
ITMW - 3D	80.0 - 90.0
ITMW - 3S	55.0 - 65.0
ITMW - 4D	95.0 - 105.0
ITMW - 4S	55.0 - 65.0



Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	August 7, 2002				August 12, 2002				August 21, 2002			
	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	7.0	30.0	326.0	100%	3.5	18.8	449.0	25%	7.0	31.7	925.0	25%
SVE - 2	6.0	10.0	64.4	100%	4.0	9.5	32.4	100%	7.0	17.9	68.9	100%
SVE - 3	5.5	25.0	695.0	100%	4.0	17.7	221.0	50%	7.0	23.0	521.0	50%
SVE - 4	6.0	39.0	36.4	100%	5.0	34.5	28.0	100%	8.0	25.2	37.1	100%
SVE - 5	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%
SVE - 6	5.0	17.0	0.0	100%	4.0	20.5	0.0	100%	6.0	11.4	0.0	100%
SVE - 7	5.0	10.5	0.0	100%	4.0	22.0	0.0	100%	6.0	9.3	0.0	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	283.0	NA	0.0	NA	50.6	NA	0.0	NA	NS	NA
Before blower	NA	98.0	157.0	NA	NA	80.0	132.0	50%	NA	73.5	178.0	50%
Influent	NA	113.0	162.0	NA	NA	105.0	96.5	NA	NA	115.0	145.0	NA
Mid	NA	97.5	0.0	NA	NA	99.0	0.0	NA	NA	102.0	163.0	NA
Effluent	NA	110.0	0.0	NA	NA	110.0	0.0	NA	NA	108.0	0.0	NA
Open bleed air valve 10%.												
Before blower	NA	95.0	156.0	NA								
Influent	NA	113.0	143.0	NA								
Mid	NA	95.0	0.0	NA								
Effluent	NA	104.0	0.0	NA								

Notes:  
 NA = not applicable.  
 NS = not sampled due to access issues.  
 Influent = Before carbon.  
 Mid = Between carbon.  
 Effluent = After carbon.



Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	August 27, 2002			September 5, 2002			September 5, 2002					
	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	4.0	18.0	1098.0	25%	4.0	19.8	>2000	15%	N/S	N/S	N/S	10%
SVE - 2	4.0	12.5	93.2	100%	5.0	10.5	576.0	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%
SVE - 3	4.0	16.5	425.0	50%	3.0	11.5	>2000	50%	N/S	N/S	N/S	50%
SVE - 4	4.0	20.6	33.2	100%	5.0	26.5	385.0	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%
SVE - 5	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%
SVE - 6	4.0	23.5	0.0	100%	3.0	10.1	0.0	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%
SVE - 7	3.0	6.5	0.0	100%	3.0	7.5	0.0	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	116.0	NA	0.0	NA	1220.0	NA	NA	Open bleed air valve to 75%.	>2000	75%
Before blower	NA	57.0	193.0	65%	NA	43.5	>2000	65%	NA	35.2	615.0	NA
Influent	NA	103.0	90.3	NA	NA	103.0	1150.0	NA	NA	104.0	850.0	NA
Mid	NA	83.0	69.6	NA	NA	76.0	915.0	NA	NA	78.0	0.0	NA
Effluent	NA	128.0	0.0	NA	NA	99.5	0.0	NA	NA	101.0	0.0	NA
Carbon change out performed.												

Notes:  
 NA = not applicable.  
 NS = not sampled due to access issues.  
 Influent = Before carbon.  
 Mid = Between carbon.  
 Effluent = After carbon.

Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	September 12, 2002			Sept. 12, 2002 (After adjustments)			September 18, 2002					
	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	1.0	9.7	>2000	10%	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA	0%
SVE - 2	3.0	20.4	682.0	100%	2.0-3.0	12.3	668.0	50%	3.5	8.0	68.1	100%
SVE - 3	2.0-3.0	8.6	>2000	50%	2.0	6.8	>2000	30%	3.2	3.0	368.0	30%
SVE - 4	2.0-3.0	21.9	410.0	100%	3.0	17.2	276.0	50%	3.7	10.2	54.5	50%
SVE - 5	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%
SVE - 6	2.0-3.0	14.7	0.0	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	3.0	16.5	0.0	100%
SVE - 7	2.0-3.0	21.5	0.0	100%	N/S	N/S	N/S	100%	3.0	8.5	0.0	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	>2000	NA	N/S	NA	N/S	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Before blower	NA	32.8	>2000	75%	NA	30.3	626.0	75%	NA	34.0	69.2	75%
Influent	NA	98.5	711.0	NA	NA	98.0	153.0	NA	NA	106.0	16.5	NA
Mid	NA	84.5	763.0	NA	NA	78	494.0	NA	NA	94.5	48.6	NA
Effluent	NA	130.0	0.0	NA	NA	115.0	0.0	NA	NA	94.0	46.3	NA
Following carbon vessel change out.												
	Before blower				Before blower				Before blower			
	Influent				Influent				Influent			
	Mid				Mid				Mid			
	Effluent				Effluent				Effluent			

Notes:

NA = not applicable.

NS = not sampled due to access issues.

Influent = Before carbon.

Mid = Between carbon.

Effluent = After carbon.

Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	September 30, 2002				October 14, 2002				November 1, 2002			
	Vac (Inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (Inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (Inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA	0%
SVE - 2	NS	NS	NS	50%	NS	NS	NS	50%	NS	NS	NS	50%
SVE - 3	3-4	6.4	>2000	30%	3.5	10.8	513.0	30%	3.0	8.8	369.0	50%
SVE - 4	2-3	24.5	1245.0	50%	4.5	38.5	109.0	50%	3.5	17.0	105.0	100%
SVE - 5	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%
SVE - 6	2-3	21.1	0.0	100%	2.5	11.8	0.0	100%	<1.0	2.0	0.0	100%
SVE - 7	2.0	8.3	0.0	100%	3.0	3.07	0.0	100%	<1.0	9.40	0.0	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	620.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Before blower	NA	31.5	1350.0	NA	NA	40.4	95.4	NA	NA	53.0	140.0	NA
Influent	NA	106.0	240.0	NA	NA	113.0	7.4	NA	NA	118.0	16.5	NA
Mid	NA	94.5	144.0	NA	NA	95.0	0.0	NA	NA	97.0	10.5	NA
Effluent	NA	114.0	0.0	NA	NA	113.0	0.0	NA	NA	102.0	0.0	NA

Carbon change out performed.

Notes:

NA = not applicable.

NS = not sampled due to access issues.

Influent = Before carbon.

Mid = Between carbon.

Effluent = After carbon.

Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	November 15, 2002			December 4, 2002			December 16, 2002					
	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	NA	NA	NA	0%	3.0	10.4	29.1	30%	NS	NS	NS	30%
SVE - 2	NS	NS	NS	50%	NS	NS	NS	50%	NS	NS	NS	50%
SVE - 3	-1.0	5.2	0.0	50%	2-3	17.0	225.0	50%	0.5	1.6	117.0	50%
SVE - 4	NS**	NS**	NS**	100%	4.0	12.0	97.1	100%	1.5	1.3	126.0	100%
SVE - 5	NS	NS	NS	100%	3-4	3.2	0.0	100%	1.0	1.3	0.0	100%
SVE - 6	-2.0	11.8	0.0	100%	2.0	4.5	0.0	100%	1.0	0.5	0.0	100%
SVE - 7	-2.0	5.0	0.0	100%	2.0	4.7	0.0	100%	1.0	0.5	0.0	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	8.7	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Before blower	NA	High	92.9	NA	NA	47.9	120.0	NA	NA	40.5	190.0	NA
Influent	NA	82.5	25.2	NA	NA	110.0	15.0	NA	NA	98.1	26.4	NA
Mid	NA	84.0	17.0	NA	NA	86.5	4.5	NA	NA	91.1	39.0	NA
Effluent	NA	126.0	0.0	NA	NA	107.5	0.0	NA	NA	132.9	0.0	NA

\*\* = Well under water, could not bail out fast enough.

Notes:

NA = not applicable.

NS = not sampled due to access issues.

Influent = Before carbon.

Mid = Between carbon.

Effluent = After carbon.

Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	January 6, 2003			January 13, 2003			January 31, 2003					
	Vac (Inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (Inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (Inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	4.0	3.0	900.0	30%	3.0	13.0	823.0	30%	4.0	8.0	425.0	30%
SVE - 2	NS**	NS**	NS**	50%	NS	NS	NS	50%	NS	NS	NS	50%
SVE - 3	~1.0	2.4	78.2	50%	1.25	1.10	72.0	50%	0-1	1.00	10.0	50%
SVE - 4	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%
SVE - 5	3.0	4.1	0.0	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%
SVE - 6	~2.0	5.8	0.0	100%	3.0	8.15	0.0	100%	2-3	6.00	0.0	100%
SVE - 7	~2.0	4.6	0.0	100%	2.0	4.70	0.0	100%	2-3	5.10	0.0	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Before blower	NA	40.1	180.0	NA	NA	120.0	210.0	NA	NA	17.0	525.0	NA
Influent	NA	NS	NS	NA	NA	103.0	36.0	NA	NA	115.0	38.6	NA
Mid	NA	91.0	24.0	NA	NA	93.0	12.0	NA	NA	96.0	28.0	NA
Effluent	NA	111.0	0.0	NA	NA	118.0	1.5	NA	NA	112.0	0.0	NA
** = Well under water, could not ball out fast enough.												
Carbon change out performed.												

Notes:

NA = not applicable. Mid = Between carbon.  
 NS = not sampled due to access issues. Effluent = After carbon.  
 Influent = Before carbon.

Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	February 10, 2003			March 5, 2003			March 18, 2003					
	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	8.0	28.7	350.0	30%	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA	0%
SVE - 2	NS	NS	NS	50%	<1	0.3	7.7	100%	2.0	3.6	0.0	100%
SVE - 3	0.0	0.0	0.0	50%	<1	0.0	0.0	50%	2.0	4.6	46.1	50%
SVE - 4	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%
SVE - 5	NS	NS	NS	100%	<1	0.2	2.7	100%	2.5	11.3	0.0	100%
SVE - 6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100%	2.5	3.9	0.0	100%
SVE - 7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100%	0.0	0.0	0.0	100%	3.0	10.9	0.0	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Before blower	NA	30.0	165.0	NA	NA	44.0	0.0	NA	NA	54.0	2.6	NA
Influent	NA	15.3	109.0	NA	NA	106.0	0.0	NA	NA	113.0	0.0	NA
Mid	NA	92.5	3.3	NA	NA	88.6	22.3	NA	NA	85.0	0.0	NA
Effluent	NA	126.0	0.0	NA	NA	115.0	0.0	NA	NA	121.0	0.0	NA
Close valve at SVE -1 to 0%												
Open valve at SVE -2 to 100%												
Carbon Change out performed.												

Notes:  
NA = not applicable.  
NS = not sampled due to access issues.  
Influent = Before carbon.  
Mid = Between carbon.  
Effluent = After carbon.

Table 7  
IRM Parameters  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaner

Sample Location	April 5, 2003				April 14, 2003				May 1, 2003			
	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open	Vac (inches of water)	Flow (cfm)	PID (ppm)	Valve % Open
SVE - 1	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA	0%	NA	NA	NA	0%
SVE - 2	7.5	7.2	0.5	100%	9.0	11.5	10.8	100%	NA	NA	NA	100%
SVE - 3	7.0**	9.8**	131.0**	100%	9.0	5.0	85.0	100%	8.0	22.1	89.2	100%
SVE - 4	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%
SVE - 5	7.0	21.3	0.0	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%	NS	NS	NS	100%
SVE - 6	6.5	13.1	0.0	100%	8.0	55.0	0.0	100%	7.0	40.5	0.0	100%
SVE - 7	6.0	9.5	0.0	100%	9.0	34.0	0.0	100%	7.0	43.4	0.0	100%
VMP - 1	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA	0.0	NA
Before blower	NA	46.0	36.6	NA	NA	93.0	36.4	NA	NA	59.0	24.5	NA
Influent	NA	120.0	9.7	NA	NA	118.0	15.6	NA	NA	109.5	15.1	NA
Mid	NA	96.1	0.6	NA	NA	94.0	5.5	NA	NA	101.0	20.5	NA
Effluent	NA	105.0	0.0	NA	NA	106.0	0.0	NA	NA	111.0	0.0	NA
Changed the extraction rate at SVE-3 to 100%.												
SVE - 3	7.0	10.6	144	100%								

Notes:  
NA = not applicable.  
NS = not sampled due to access issues.  
Influent = Before carbon.  
Mid = Between carbon.  
Effluent = After carbon.





Table 8  
QC Sample Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaners

Sample ID:	Rinsate 1	Rinsate 2	Rinsate 3	Rinsate 5	Rinsate 7	Rinsate 8	Rinsate 9	Rinsate 10	Rinsate 11	Rinsate A	Rinsate B
Sample Depth (ft.):	8/6/01	8/7/01		8/10/01	8/27/01	8/29/01	11/21/01	3/6/02	3/6/02	8/6/01	8/7/01
Sample Date:	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Units:											
Volatiles Organic Compounds											
NYSDEC GW Standard											
Dichlorodifluoromethane	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloromethane	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromomethane	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroethane	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	<1	NS	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Acetone	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
methyl-tert butyl ether	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethene	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Butanone	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroform	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroethene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromodichloromethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropene	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Toluene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Tetrachloroethene	0.7	4.7	5.1	4.2	1.4						
2-Hexanone	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
o-Xylene	<1	<1	<1	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Styrene	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromoform	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold : concentrations above detection limit  
 Bold/Shaded : Concentrations above guidance values.  
 J : Estimated Concentration  
 ug/l = parts per billion (ppb)(water)  
 ug/Kg = parts per billion (ppb)(soil)

Table 8  
QC Sample Analytical Data  
NYSDEC - Jimmy's Dry Cleaners

Sample ID:	Dupe 1	Dupe 2	Dupe 5	Dupe 6	Dupe 8	Dupe 9	Dupe 10	Dupe 11	Dupe 12	Dupe 13	Dupe 14
Sample Depth (ft.):	8-12	8-12	24-20	24-20	40-36	82-78	62-58	82-78	185-182	55-59	
Sample Date:	8/6/01	8/7/01	8/9/01	8/10/01	8/15/01	8/16/01	8/22/01	8/27/01	11/21/01	3/6/02	5/14/02
Units:	ug/kg	ug/kg	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L	ug/L
Volatiles Organic Compounds											
NYSDEC											
GW Standard											
Dichlorodifluoromethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloromethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Chloride	ND	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromomethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	ND	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.7	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Disulfide	NR	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Acetone	50	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Methylene Chloride	5	360	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
methyl-tert butyl ether	10	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans 1, 2 Dichloroethene	5	NS	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Vinyl Acetate	NR	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 2-Dichloroethene	5	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Butanone	50	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chloroform	7	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1	ND	ND	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.4	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Benzene	10	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Trichloroethene	1	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,2-Dichloropropane	1	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromodichloromethane	50	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
cis 1, 3-Dichloropropene	0.4	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	NR	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Toluene	5	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
trans-1, 3-Dichloropropene	NR	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Tetrachloroethene	0.7	ND	64	120	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
2-Hexanone	50	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Dibromochloromethane	5	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Chlorobenzene	5	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Ethylbenzene	5	ND	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
m,p-Xylenes	5	ND	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
o-Xylene	5	ND	ND	<20	<1	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Styrene	5	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10
Bromoform	50	NS	NS	NS	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10	<10

NS: analysis not performed  
 ND: not detected above method detection limit  
 Bold : concentrations above detection limit  
 Bold/Shaded : Concentrations above guidance value  
 J : Estimated Concentration  
 ug/l = parts per billion (ppb)(water)  
 ug/Kg = parts per billion (ppb)(soil)

DRAWING NUMBER 824324A25

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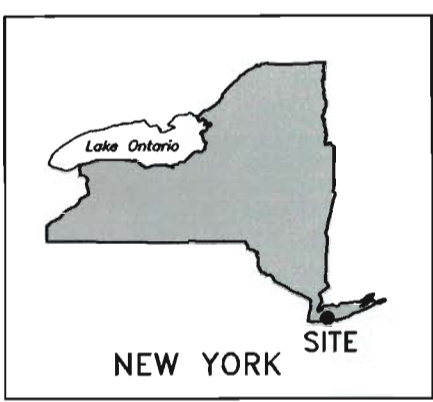
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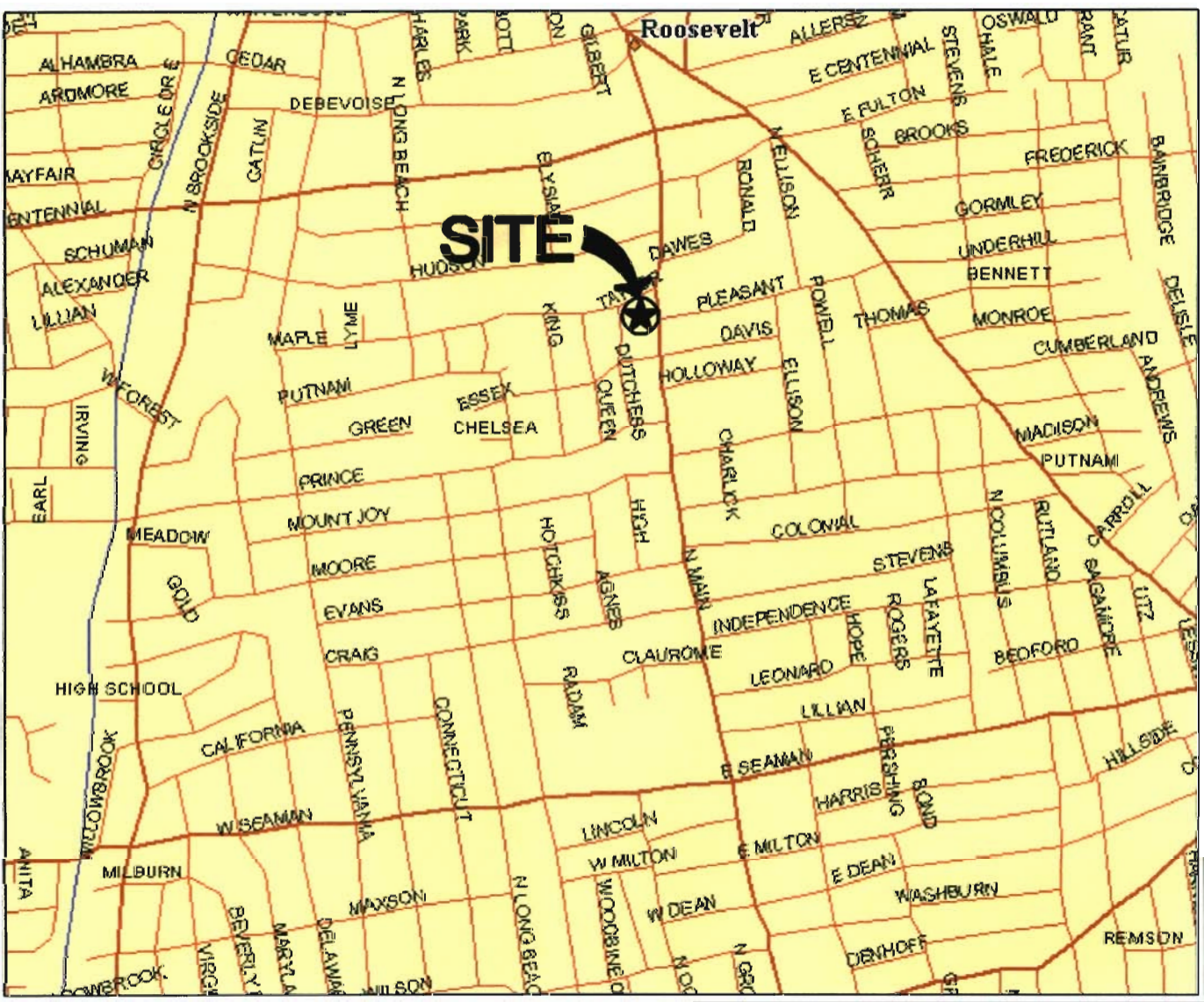
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Format Revised: 12/15/99



NEW YORK SITE



NOT TO SCALE

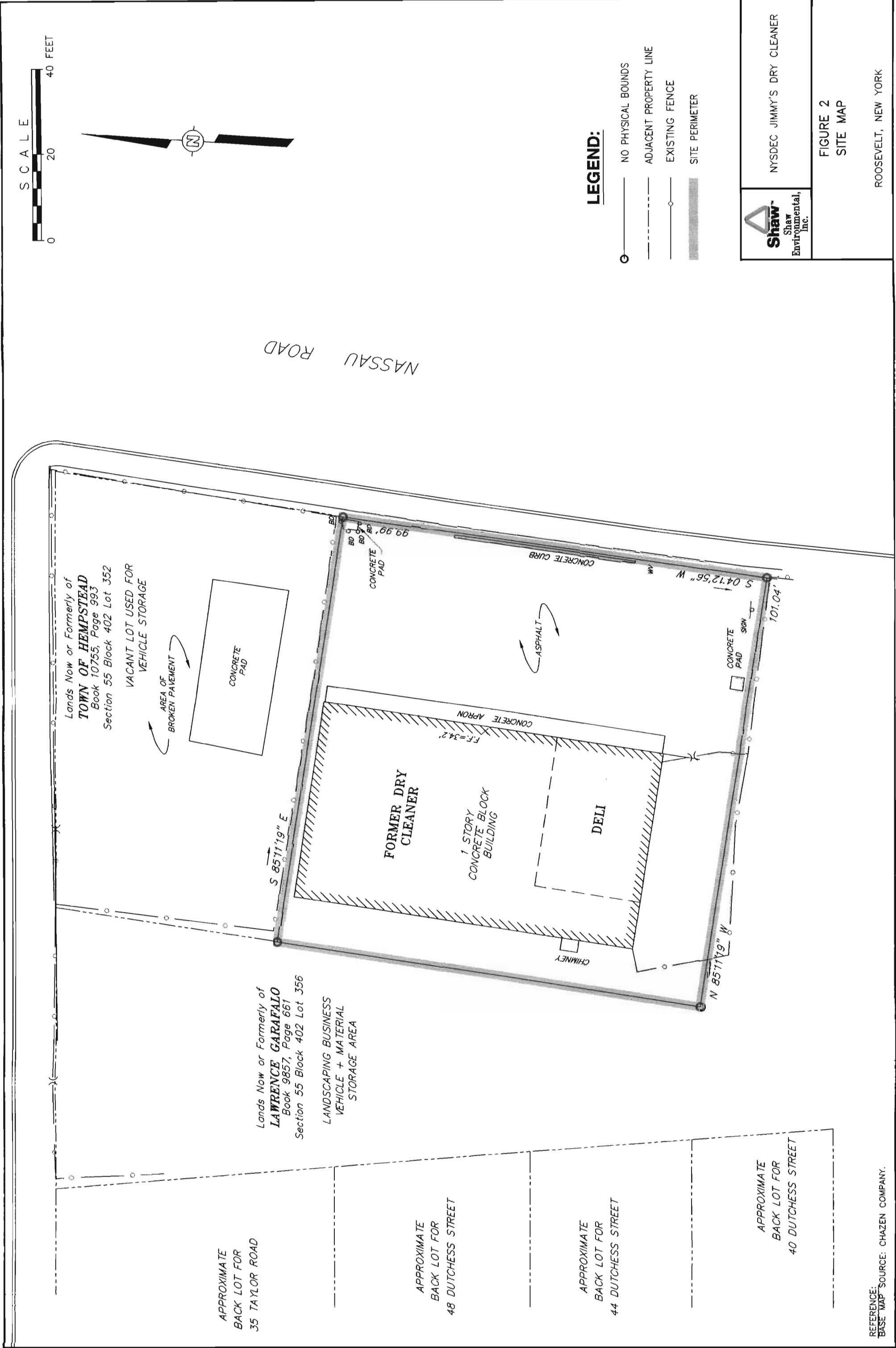
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MAP FROM DELORME'S MAP EXPERT,  
FREEPORT, MAINE.



NYSDEC  
JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

FIGURE 1  
SITE LOCATION MAP

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK



**Shaw**  
 Shaw Environmental, Inc.

NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

**FIGURE 2**  
 SITE MAP

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

REFERENCE:  
 BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN COMPANY.



APPROXIMATE  
 BACK LOT FOR  
 35 TAYLOR ROAD

APPROXIMATE  
 BACK LOT FOR  
 48 DUTCHESS STREET

APPROXIMATE  
 BACK LOT FOR  
 44 DUTCHESS STREET

APPROXIMATE  
 BACK LOT FOR  
 40 DUTCHESS STREET

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**LAWRENCE GARAFALO**  
 Book 9857, Page 661  
 Section 55 Block 402 Lot 356

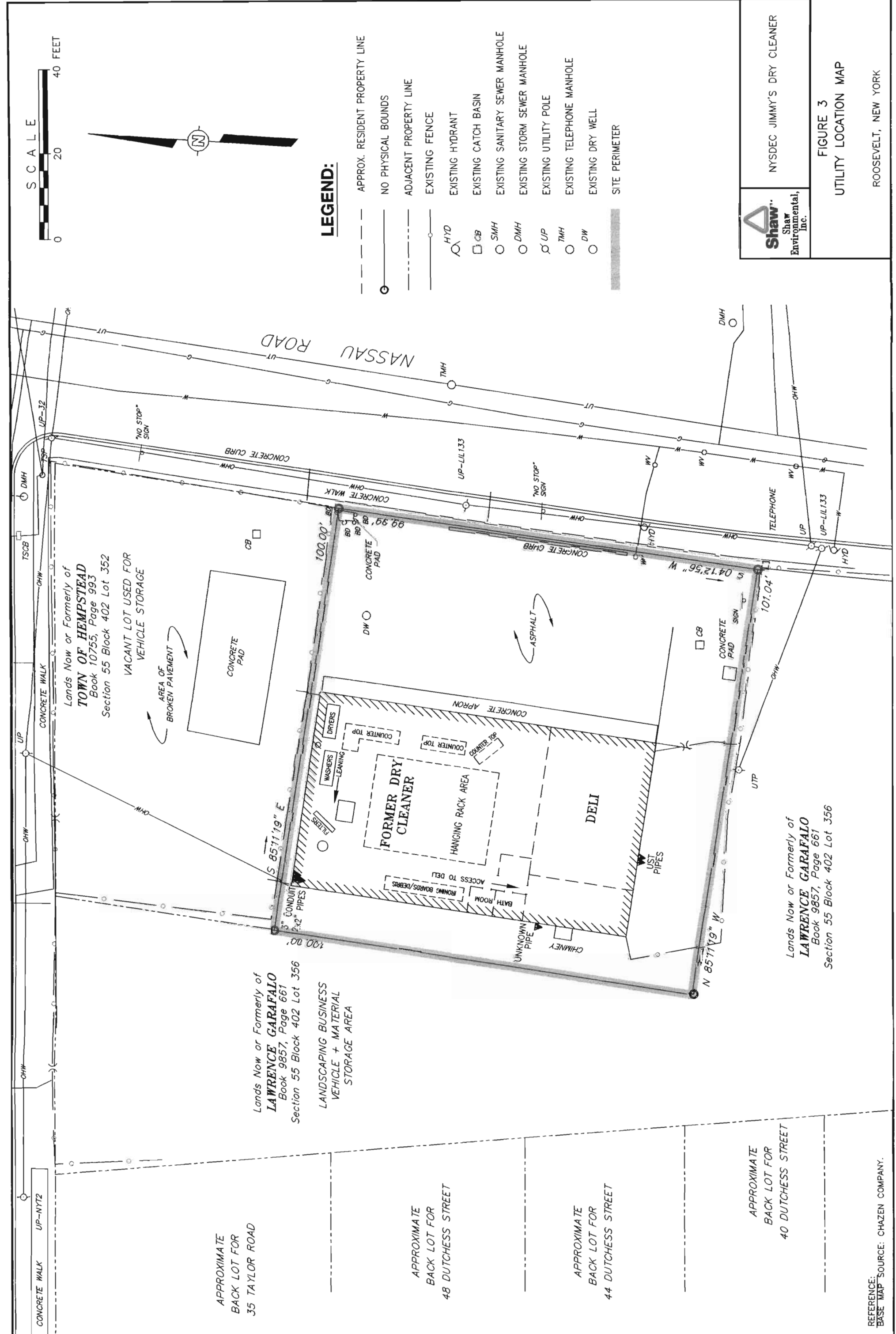
LANDSCAPING BUSINESS  
 VEHICLE + MATERIAL  
 STORAGE AREA

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD**  
 Book 10755, Page 993  
 Section 55 Block 402 Lot 352

VACANT LOT USED FOR  
 VEHICLE STORAGE

AREA OF  
 BROKEN PAVEMENT

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**LAWRENCE GARAFALO**  
 Book 9857, Page 661  
 Section 55 Block 402 Lot 356



**LEGEND:**

- APPROX. RESIDENT PROPERTY LINE
- NO PHYSICAL BOUNDS
- ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- HYD EXISTING HYDRANT
- CB EXISTING CATCH BASIN
- SMH EXISTING SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- DMH EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- UP EXISTING UTILITY POLE
- TMH EXISTING TELEPHONE MANHOLE
- DW EXISTING DRY WELL
- SITE PERIMETER



NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

FIGURE 3  
 UTILITY LOCATION MAP

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

DRAWING NUMBER  
824324A22

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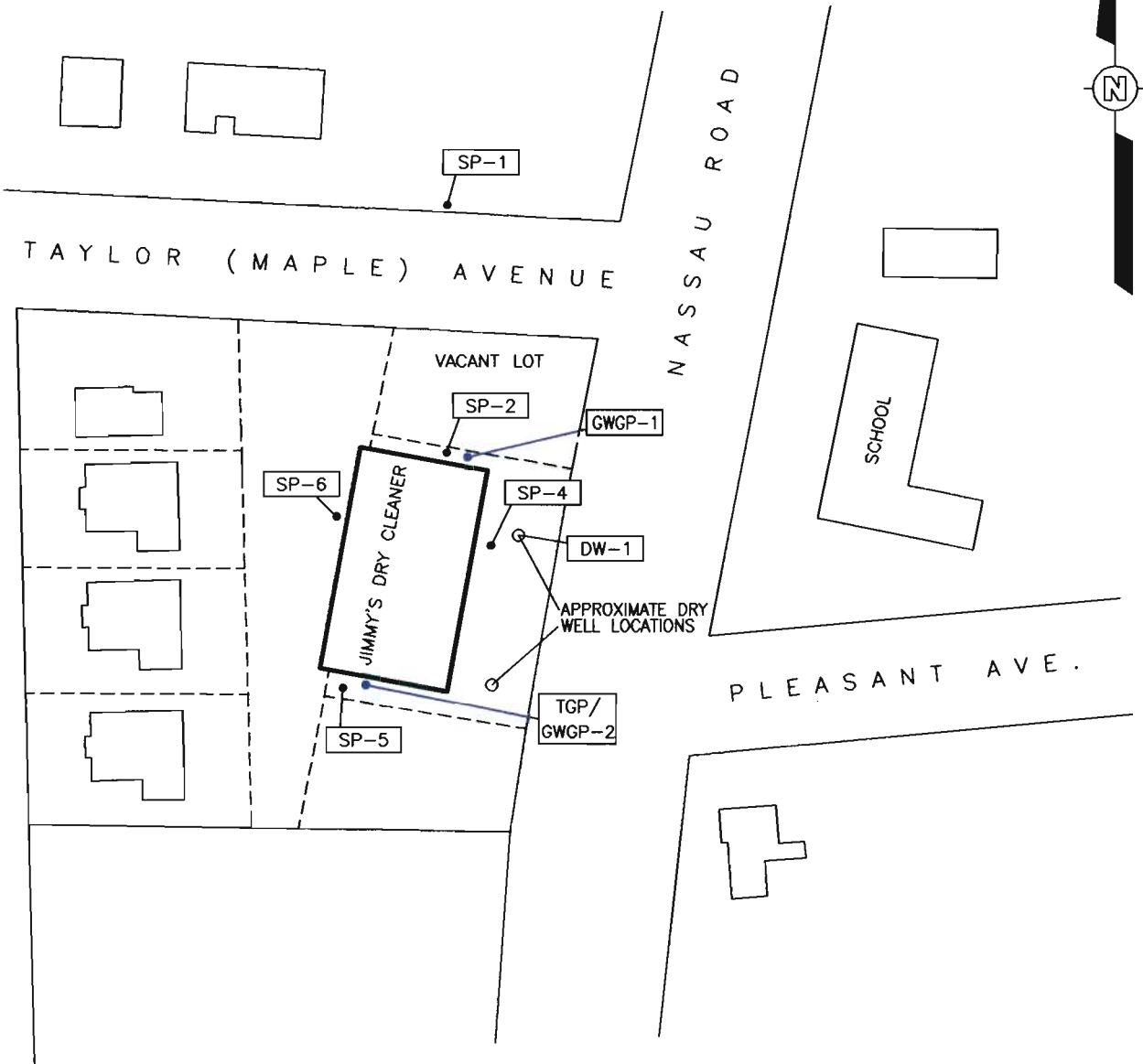
CHECKED BY

DRAWN BY  
SSH/DMC

OFFICE  
ALBANY, NY

Image: .  
Xref: .

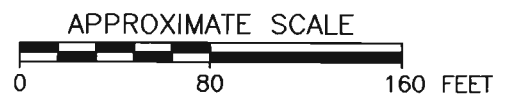
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Format Revised: 12/15/99



**LEGEND:**

- 1994 WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
- 1995 WATER SAMPLING LOCATIONS
- DRY WELL

NOTE:  
APPROXIMATE SAMPLING LOCATION.



NYSDEC  
JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

FIGURE 4  
HISTORIC ON-SITE  
SAMPLING LOCATION MAP

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

DRAWING NUMBER 824324A24

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OFFICE

ALBANY, NY SSH/DMC 02-13-03

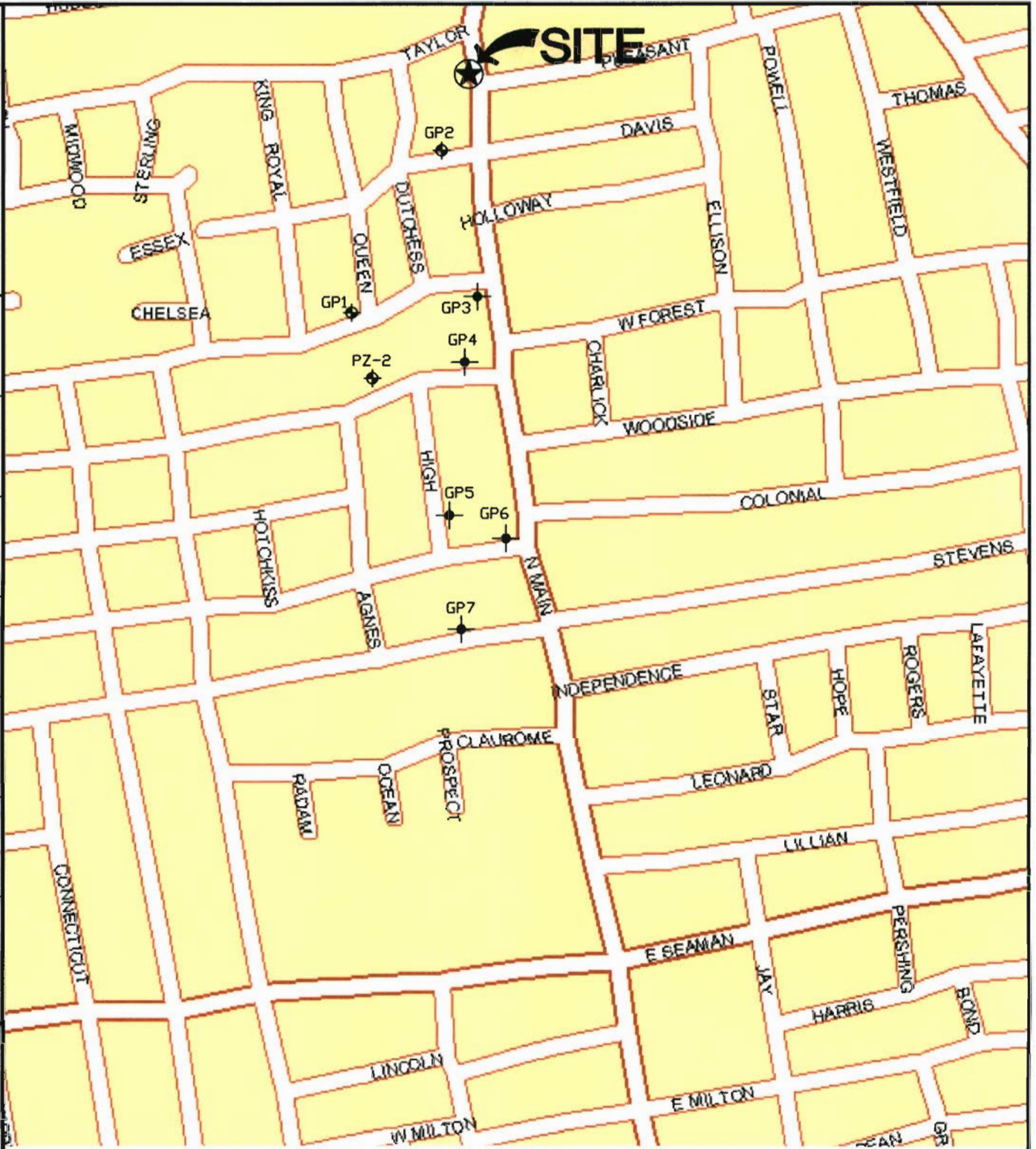
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Plot Date/Time: 06/04/03 01:26pm

Format Revised: 12/15/99



**LEGEND**

- ◆ HISTORICAL(1999) MONITORING WELL LOCATION
- ★ HISTORICAL(1999) DIRECT PUSH DRILLING GROUNDWATER SAMPLING LOCATION

**REFERENCE:**

MAP FROM DELORME'S MAP EXPERT, FREEPORT, MAINE.

**APPROXIMATE SCALE**

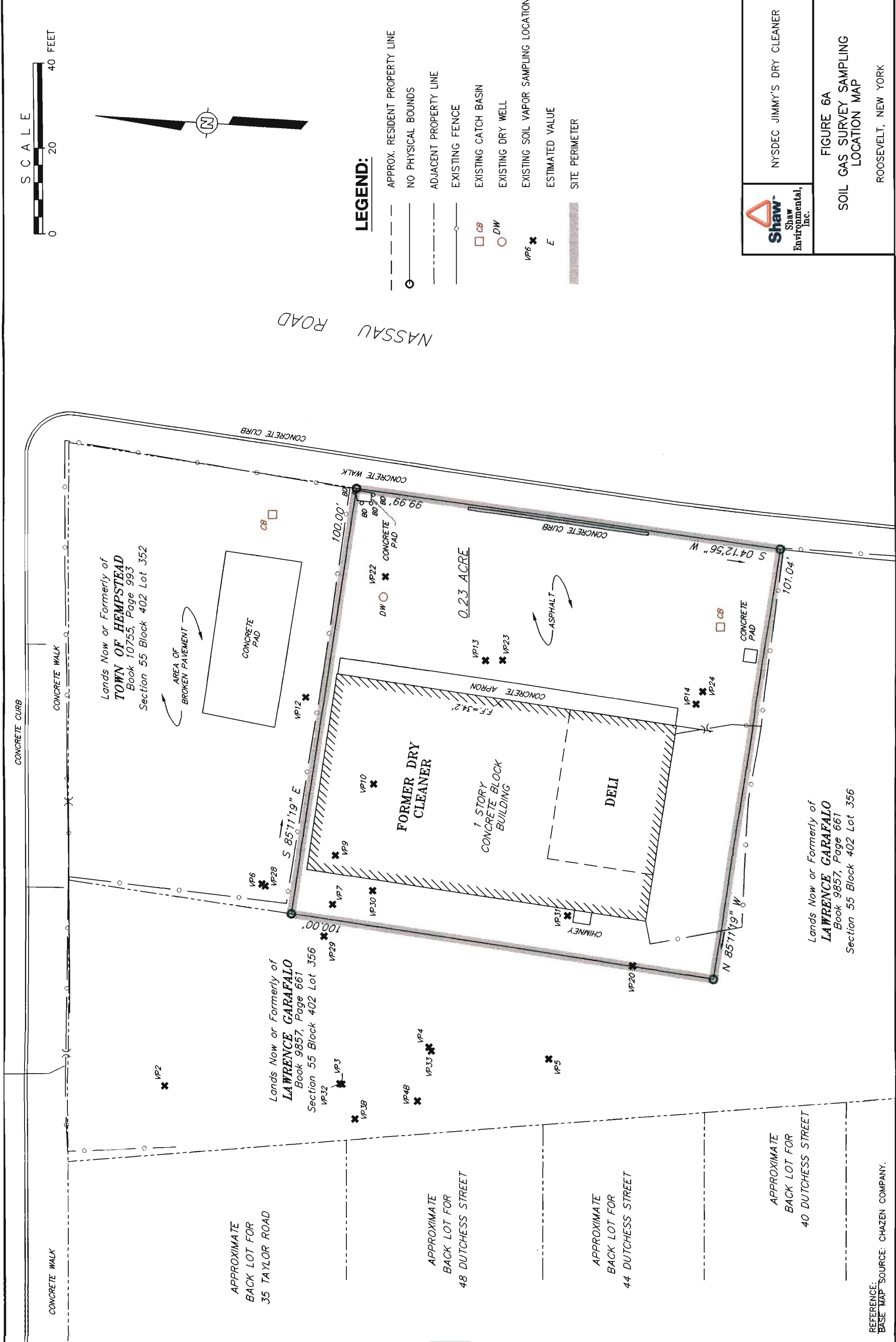


NYSDEC  
JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

**FIGURE 5**  
**HISTORIC DOWN-GRADIENT SAMPLE LOCATION MAP**

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

REFERENCE:  
 BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN COMPANY.



**Shaw Environmental, Inc.**  
 NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

**FIGURE 6A**  
 SOIL GAS SURVEY SAMPLING LOCATION MAP

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK



DRAWING NUMBER 824324B18

APPROVED BY

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Image: 394 Xref: INDEX  
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REFERENCE:  
BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN COMPANY.

APPROXIMATE  
BACK LOT FOR  
35 TAYLOR ROAD

APPROXIMATE  
BACK LOT FOR  
48 DUTCHESS STREET

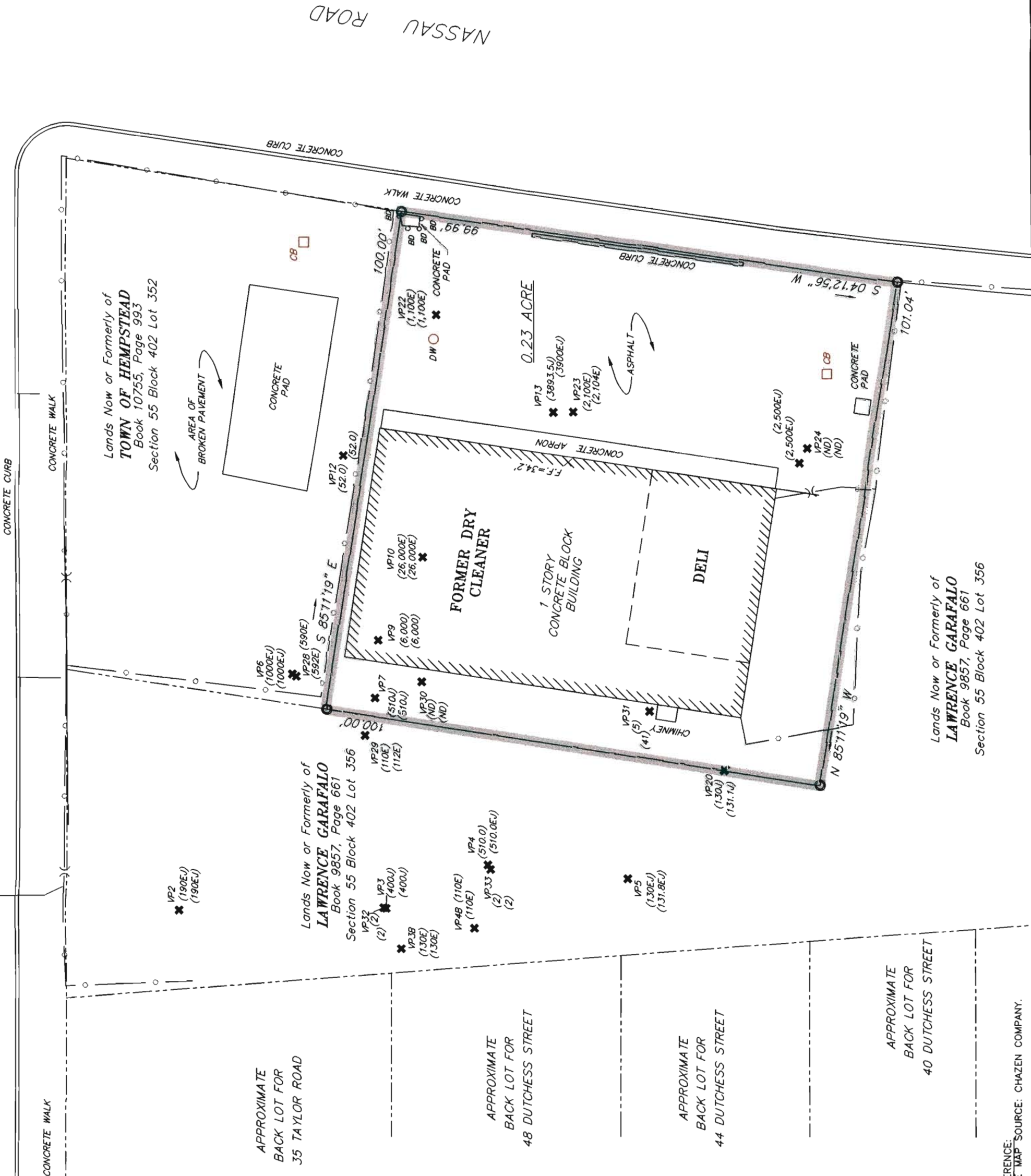
APPROXIMATE  
BACK LOT FOR  
44 DUTCHESS STREET

APPROXIMATE  
BACK LOT FOR  
40 DUTCHESS STREET

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**LAWRENCE GARAFALO**  
Book 9857, Page 661  
Section 55 Block 402 Lot 356

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD**  
Book 10755, Page 993  
Section 55 Block 402 Lot 352

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**LAWRENCE GARAFALO**  
Book 9857, Page 661  
Section 55 Block 402 Lot 356



**LEGEND:**

- APPROX. RESIDENT PROPERTY LINE
- NO PHYSICAL BOUNDS
- - - ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- CB EXISTING CATCH BASIN
- DW EXISTING DRY WELL
- ★ VP6 EXISTING SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING LOCATION
- E ESTIMATED VALUE
- █ SITE PERIMETER



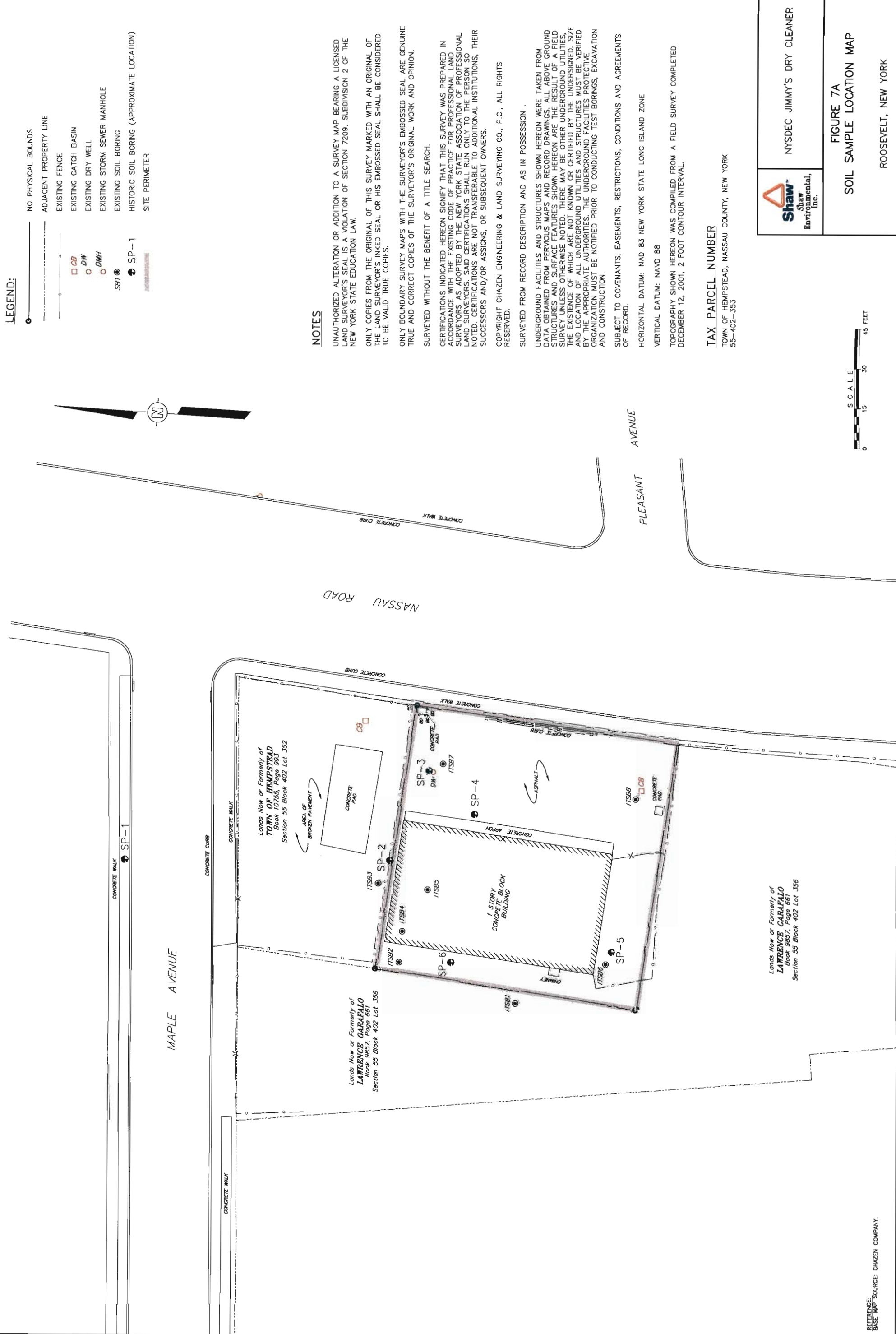
NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

FIGURE 6B  
SOIL GAS SURVEY RESULTS

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

OFFICE	ALBANY, NY
DRAWN BY	SSH/DMC
CHECKED BY	03-24-03
APPROVED BY	
DRAWING NUMBER	824324D28

REFERENCE BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN COMPANY.



**LEGEND:**

- NO PHYSICAL BOUNDS
- - - ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- - - EXISTING FENCE
- CB
- DMH
- DMH
- SP-1
- SP-1
- HISTORIC SOIL BORING (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)
- SITE PERIMETER

**NOTES**

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SUBJECT TO COVENANTS, EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, CONDITIONS AND AGREEMENTS OF RECORD.

HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD 83 NEW YORK STATE LONG ISLAND ZONE

VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD 88

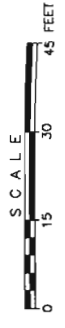
TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN HEREON WAS COMPILED FROM A FIELD SURVEY COMPLETED DECEMBER 12, 2001, 2 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL.

**TAX PARCEL NUMBER**

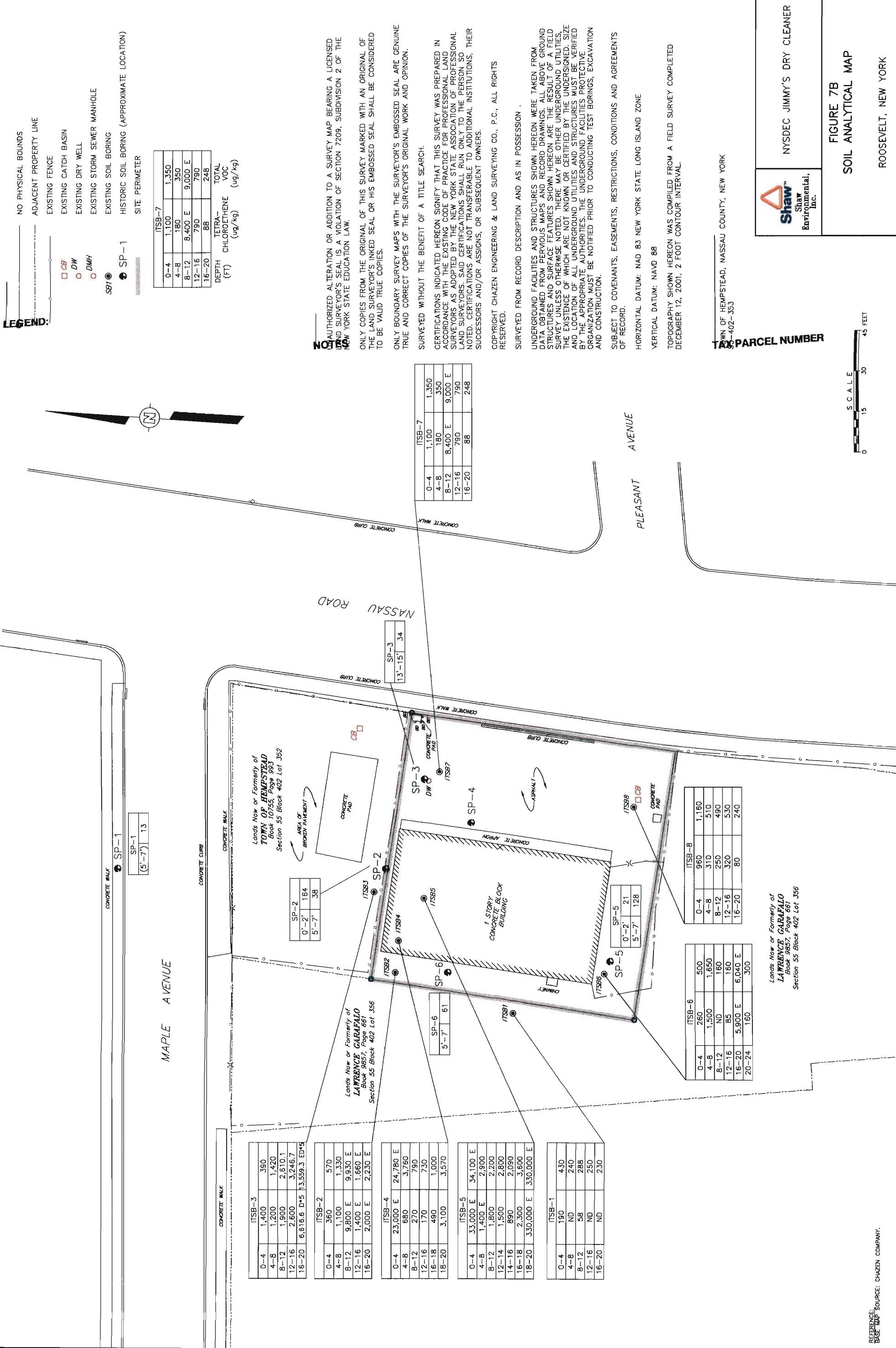
TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK  
55-402-353


 NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

**FIGURE 7A**  
**SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION MAP**  
 ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK



OFFICE	ALBANY, NY
EN BY	05-13-03
CHECKED BY	
APPROVED BY	
DRAWING NUMBER	824324D31



**LEGEND:**

- NO PHYSICAL BOUNDS
- ADJACENT PROPERTY LINE
- EXISTING FENCE
- EXISTING CATCH BASIN
- EXISTING DRY WELL
- EXISTING STORM SEWER MANHOLE
- EXISTING SOIL BORING
- HISTORIC SOIL BORING (APPROXIMATE LOCATION)
- SITE PERIMETER

DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	1,100	1,350
4-8	180	350
8-12	8,400 E	9,000 E
12-16	790	790
16-20	88	248

NO AUTHORIZED ALTERATION OR ADDITION TO A SURVEY MAP BEARING A LICENSED SURVEYOR'S SEAL IS A VIOLATION OF SECTION 7209, SUBDIVISION 2 OF THE NEW YORK STATE EDUCATION LAW.

ONLY COPIES FROM THE ORIGINAL OF THIS SURVEY MARKED WITH AN ORIGINAL OF THE LAND SURVEYOR'S INKED SEAL OR HIS EMBOSSED SEAL SHALL BE CONSIDERED TO BE VALID TRUE COPIES.

ONLY BOUNDARY SURVEY MAPS WITH THE SURVEYOR'S EMBOSSED SEAL ARE GENUINE TRUE AND CORRECT COPIES OF THE SURVEYOR'S ORIGINAL WORK AND OPINION.

SURVEYED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE SEARCH.

CERTIFICATIONS INDICATED HEREON SIGNIFY THAT THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE EXISTING CODE OF PRACTICE FOR PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS AS ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYORS. SAID CERTIFICATIONS SHALL RUN ONLY TO THE PERSON SO NOTED. CERTIFICATIONS ARE NOT TRANSFERABLE TO ADDITIONAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR SUCCESSORS AND/OR ASSIGNS, OR SUBSEQUENT OWNERS.

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SURVEYED FROM RECORD DESCRIPTION AND AS IN POSSESSION.

UNDERGROUND FACILITIES AND STRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON WERE TAKEN FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM PREVIOUS MAPS AND RECORD DRAWINGS. ALL ABOVE GROUND STRUCTURES AND SURFACE FEATURES SHOWN HEREON ARE THE RESULT OF A FIELD SURVEY UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THERE MAY BE OTHER UNDERGROUND UTILITIES, THE EXISTENCE OF WHICH ARE NOT KNOWN OR CERTIFIED BY THE UNDERSIGNED. SIZE AND LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AND STRUCTURES MUST BE VERIFIED BY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES. THE UNDERGROUND FACILITIES PROTECTIVE ORGANIZATION MUST BE NOTIFIED PRIOR TO CONDUCTING TEST BORINGS, EXCAVATION AND CONSTRUCTION.


SUBJECT TO COVENANTS, EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, CONDITIONS AND AGREEMENTS OF RECORD.

HORIZONTAL DATUM: NAD 83 NEW YORK STATE LONG ISLAND ZONE

VERTICAL DATUM: NAVD 88

TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN HEREON WAS COMPILED FROM A FIELD SURVEY COMPLETED DECEMBER 12, 2001, 2 FOOT CONTOUR INTERVAL.

TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD, NASSAU COUNTY, NEW YORK  
9-402-353


 NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER  
**FIGURE 7B**  
**SOIL ANALYTICAL MAP**  
 ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK



TAX PARCEL NUMBER

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD**  
Book 10752, Page 393  
Section 55 Block 402 Lot 352

ITSB-3	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	1,400	390	
4-8	1,200	1,420	
8-12	1,900	2,610.1	
12-16	2,600	3,246.7	
16-20	6,616.6 D*5	13,559.3 ED*5	

ITSB-2	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	360	570	
4-8	1,100	1,330	
8-12	9,800 E	9,930 E	
12-16	1,400 E	1,660 E	
16-20	2,000 E	2,230 E	

ITSB-4	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	23,000 E	24,780 E	
4-8	680	3,760	
8-12	270	790	
12-16	170	730	
16-18	490	1,000	
18-20	3,100	3,670	

ITSB-5	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	33,000 E	34,100 E	
4-8	1,400 E	2,800	
8-12	1,800	2,200	
12-14	1,500	2,600	
14-16	890	2,090	
16-18	2,300	3,600	
18-20	330,000 E	330,000 E	

ITSB-1	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	190	430	
4-8	ND	240	
8-12	58	288	
12-16	ND	250	
16-20	ND	230	

ITSB-8	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	960	1,160	
4-8	310	510	
8-12	250	490	
12-16	320	530	
16-20	80	240	

ITSB-6	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	260	500	
4-8	1,500	1,650	
8-12	ND	160	
12-16	85	160	
16-20	5,900 E	6,040 E	
20-24	160	300	

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**LAWRENCE GARAFALO**  
Book 9857, Page 661  
Section 55 Block 402 Lot 356

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**LAWRENCE GARAFALO**  
Book 9857, Page 661  
Section 55 Block 402 Lot 356

Lands Now or Formerly of  
**TOWN OF HEMPSTEAD**  
Book 10752, Page 393  
Section 55 Block 402 Lot 352

ITSB-7	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0-4	1,100	1,350	
4-8	180	350	
8-12	8,400 E	9,000 E	
12-16	790	790	
16-20	88	248	

SP-3	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0'-2'	15	34	
5'-7'	13	34	

SP-2	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0'-2'	164	38	
5'-7'	38	38	

SP-6	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0'-2'	61	61	
5'-7'	61	61	

SP-5	DEPTH (FT)	TETRA-CHLOROETHENE (ug/kg)	TOTAL VOC (ug/kg)
0'-2'	21	128	
5'-7'	128	128	



OFFICE	ALBANY, NY	APPROVED BY	
DATE	03-13-03	CHECKED BY	
BY	S.SHKOLNIK		
DRAWING NUMBER	82424D26		

- LEGEND:**
- (N) (N) \* (N) (N) \* (N) (N) \* (N) (N) \*
  - CONCRETE WALL
  - EXISTING WALL
  - TALE MAP PROPERTY LINES
  - HISTORIC SAMPLING LOCATIONS
  - UNSATURATED SAMPLING LOCATIONS
  - PROBATIONARY SAMPLING LOCATIONS
  - PROBATIONARY WELL
  - MONITORING WELL
  - DIRECT PUSH CONDUCTIVITY PROBE
  - SITE PERIMETER



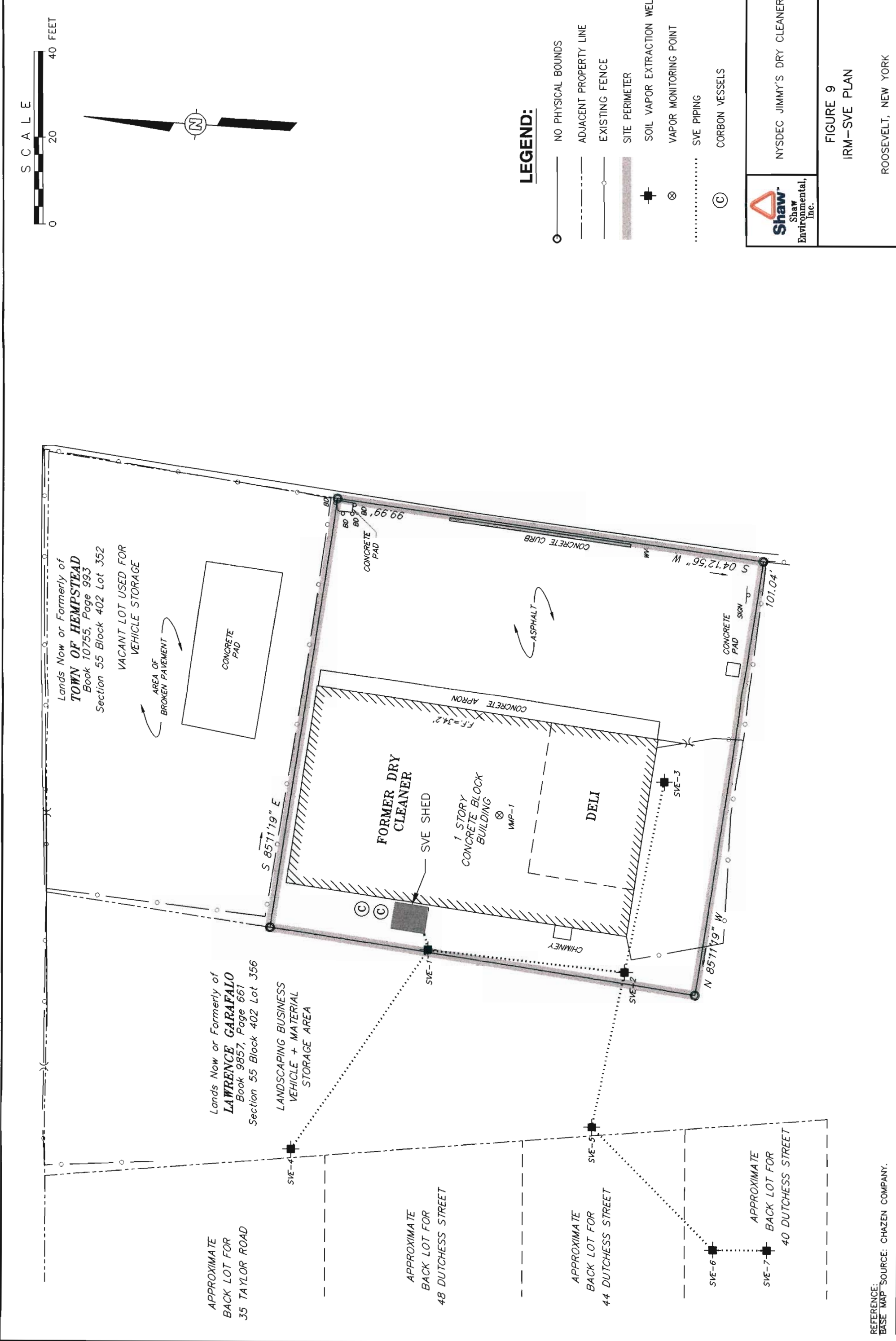
NYSDEC  
 JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

**FIGURE 8**  
**DOWN-GRADIENT GROUNDWATER SAMPLE**  
**LOCATION MAP**  
 ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK



OFFICE	ALBANY, NY	DRAWN BY	S. SHKOLNIK	02-18-03	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER	824324B14
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REFERENCE:  
BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN COMPANY.



NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

FIGURE 9  
IRM-SVE PLAN

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

DRAWING NUMBER  
824324A26

APPROVED BY

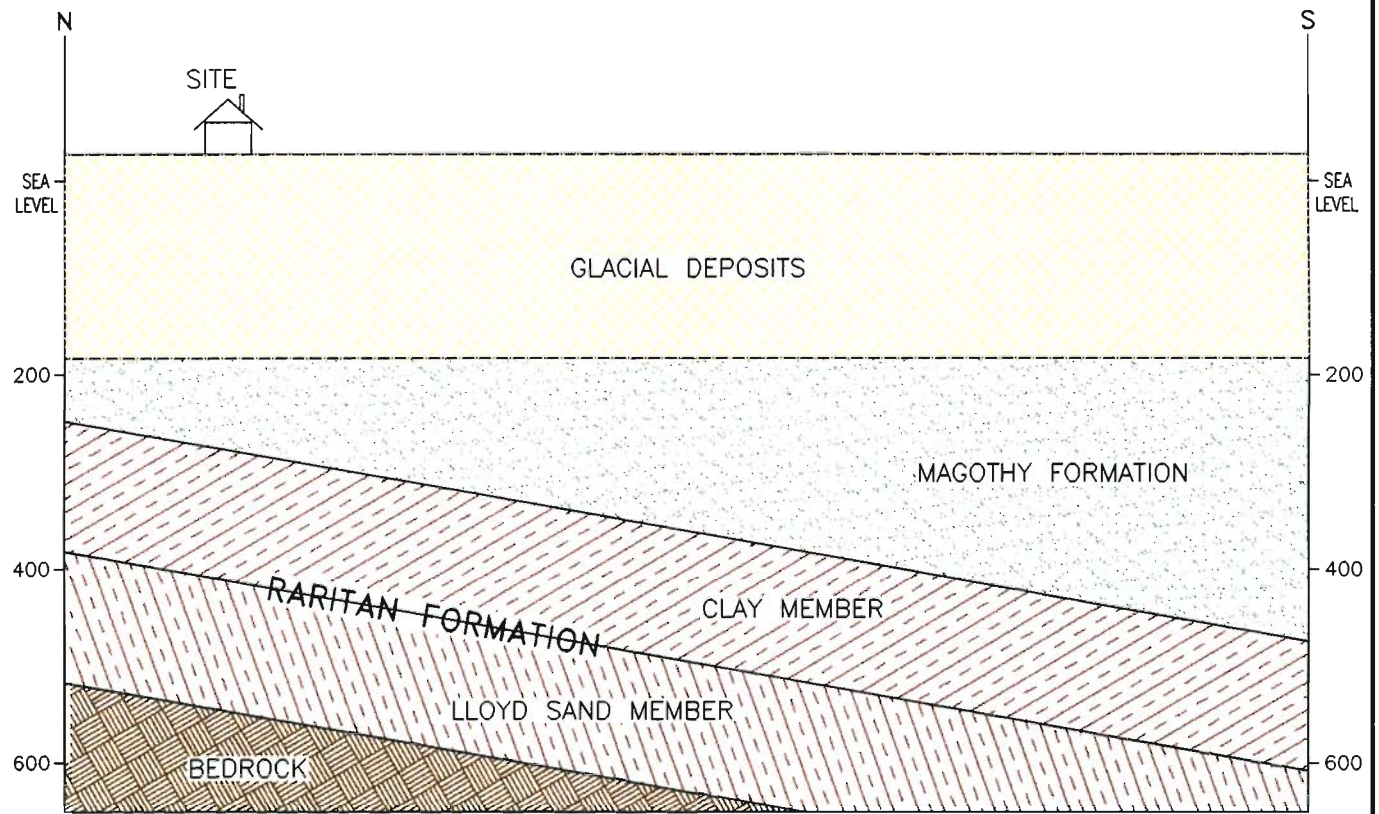
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S. SHKOLNIK 02-18-03

OFFICE  
ALBANY, NY

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VERTICAL SCALE EXAGGERATED



NYSDEC  
JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

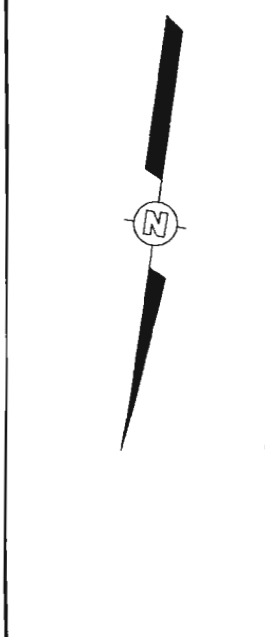
FIGURE 10  
CROSS SECTION

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

REFERENCE: USGS PROFESSIONAL PAPER 627-F, 59P.



VP-15 (14.8)	EXISTING SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING LOCATION (CONCENTRATION OF PCE IN mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
VP-16 (14.8)	TAX MAP PROPERTY LINES
ITDOW-1	GROUNDWATER SAMPLING LOCATION
PZ1	PERIMETER LOCATION
ITDOW-4D (13.04)	MONITORING WELL (GROUNDWATER ELEVATION)
ITDOW-13	SITE PERIMETER
J	ESTIMATED VALUE
D	RESULT WAS DERIVED FROM DULTON
E	ESTIMATED VALUE
N	BELOW DETECTED LIMIT
13.04	GROUNDWATER ELEVATION (FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL)
13.04	GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION



NYSDEC  
 JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

FIGURE 11  
 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR MAP  
 (APPROXIMATELY 60' BELOW GRADE)  
 ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

REFERENCE:  
 BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING CO., P.C.

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EXISTING SOIL VAPOR SAMPLING LOCATION  
 (CONCENTRATION OF PCE IN mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

TAX MAP PROPERTY LINES  
 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING LOCATION  
 PEZMETER LOCATION  
 MONITORING WELL (GROUNDWATER ELEVATION)  
 SITE PERIMETER

ESTIMATED VALUE  
 RESULT WAS OBTAINED FROM DILUTION  
 ESTIMATED VALUE  
 BELOW DETECTED LIMIT  
 GROUNDWATER FLOW DIRECTION

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DRAWING NUMBER 8242429

APPROVED BY

CHECKED BY

ALBANY, NY S. SHKOLNIK 05-01-03

OFFICE

PROJECT: 8242429

DATE: 05/04/03

TIME: 2:55pm

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING CO., P.C.

REVISION: 11/23/99

PROJECT: 8242429

DATE: 05/04/03

TIME: 2:55pm

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING CO., P.C.

REVISION: 11/23/99

PROJECT: 8242429

DATE: 05/04/03

TIME: 2:55pm

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING CO., P.C.

REVISION: 11/23/99

PROJECT: 8242429

DATE: 05/04/03

TIME: 2:55pm

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: CHAZEN ENGINEERING & LAND SURVEYING CO., P.C.



SITE DETAIL

LOTS 106 & 107 FORMERLY OF  
 TOWN OF BEMERS  
 SECTION 55 BLOCK 402 LOT 152  
 VACANT LOT USED FOR  
 TRUCK STORAGE

LOTS 108 & 109 FORMERLY OF  
 L. SERVICE GARAFALLO  
 BOOK 987, PAGE 651  
 SECTION 55 BLOCK 407 LOT 358  
 LARGELY UNDEVELOPED  
 STORAGE AREA

APPROXIMATE  
 BACK LOT FOR  
 35 TAYLOR ROAD

APPROXIMATE  
 BACK LOT FOR  
 48 DUTCHESS STREET

APPROXIMATE  
 BACK LOT FOR  
 44 DUTCHESS STREET

FORMER DRY  
 CLEANER  
 7 STORY  
 CONCRETE BLOCK  
 BUILDING  
 DELI

CONCRETE PAD  
 AREA OF  
 ASPHALT DRIVEWAY

SCALE 0 20 40 60 FEET



NYSDEC  
 JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

FIGURE 12  
 GROUNDWATER CONTOUR MAP  
 (APPROXIMATELY 90' BELOW GRADE)

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK

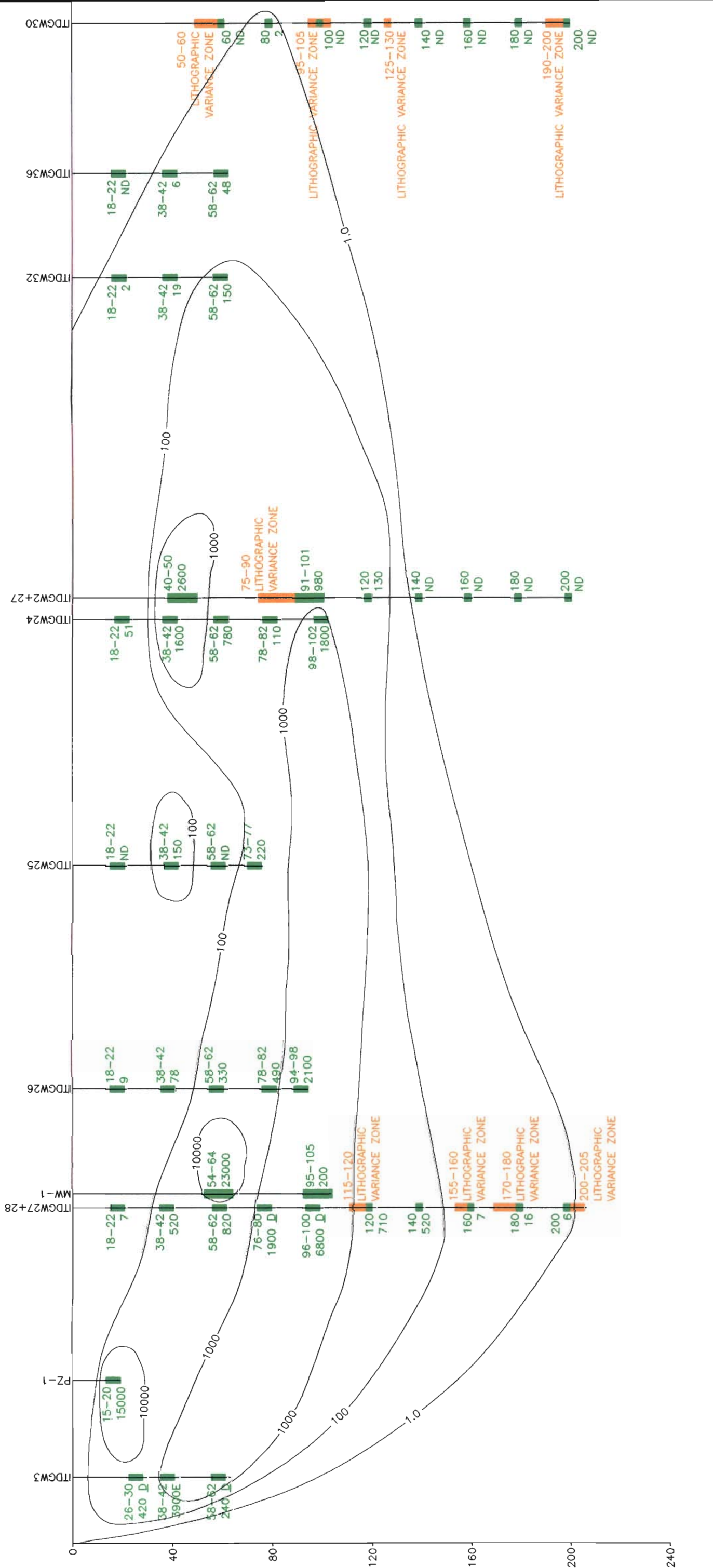








OFFICE	ALBANY, NY
DRAWN BY	S. SHKOLNIK 04-30-03
CHECKED BY	
APPROVED BY	
DRAWING NUMBER	824324B17



**LEGEND**

- 160  
■ 7  
■ 50-60
- FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE CONCENTRATION OF TETRACHLOROETHENE (PERC) ug/l
- GAMMA LOG DATA
- FEET BELOW GROUND SURFACE
- RESULT WAS OBTAINED FROM DILUTION
- ESTIMATED VALUE
- BELOW DETECTED LIMIT



NYSDEC JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

**FIGURE 13B**  
**DISTRIBUTION OF PCE IN**  
**GROUNDWATER, CROSS SECTION**  
 ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK



DRAWING NUMBER 824324A30

APPROVED BY

CHECKED BY

DRAWN BY 03-03-03

OFFICE ALBANY, NY

Image: WELL\_MAP1

Plot Date/Time: 06/04/03 01:29pm  
Format Revised: 12/15/99



**LEGEND**

- PRODUCTION WELL LOCATION
- PROPOSED PRODUCTION WELL LOCATION
- NYSDEC + NYSDOH - WELL SURVEY

**REFERENCE:**

MAP FROM NCDOH  
BUREAU OF WATER  
SUPPLY PROTECTION  
1998.

**APPROXIMATE SCALE**



NYSDEC  
JIMMY'S DRY CLEANER

**FIGURE 14**  
**PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY WELL**  
**LOCATION MAP**

ROOSEVELT, NEW YORK