***Environmental, Planning, and Engineering Consultants***
34 South Broadway
Suite 401
White Plains, NY 10601
tel: 914 949-7336
fax: 914 949-7559
*www.akrf.com*

August 9, 2021

Mr. Justin Starr, Project Manager
NYSDEC Region 3, Division of Environmental Remediation
21 S Putt Corners Road
New Paltz, NY 12561
(518) 660-1347
Justin.Starr@dec.ny.gov

**Re: Supplemental Remedial Investigation (SRI) Work Plan**
**Former Excelsior Bag (BCP Site No. C360190)**
**City of Yonkers, Westchester County, NY**

Dear Mr. Starr:

This Supplemental Remedial Investigation (SRI) Work Plan has been prepared by AKRF, Inc. (AKRF) on behalf of Extell Hudson Waterfront, LLC (the Volunteer) for the Former Excelsior Bag site located at 25, 35 and 45 Riverside Drive (f/k/a 159 Alexander Street), in Yonkers, New York, hereafter referred to as the "Site." This SRI Work Plan was prepared based on preliminary comments to the draft July 2021 Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) provided by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) via email on July 29, 2021, and a subsequent coordination call with NYSDEC on August 3, 2021.

The Site is part of a larger Extell Hudson Waterfront redevelopment plan approved by the City of Yonkers Planning Board on April 11, 2018, for which the final subdivision map was filed with the Westchester County Clerk's office on January 24, 2020. The Site is now identified by the City of Yonkers Tax Map as Section 2, Block 2620, Lot 2, portion of Lot 9, Lots 10, 11 and 12, Fisherman Way, Colman Way, and portion of Riverside Drive. The Site consists of an approximately 243,952-square foot vacant property with concrete/asphalt paved surfaces, a landscaped area (to the north), and revetment stone (along the western boundary adjacent to the Hudson River).

Proposed development of the Site includes two low-rise residential buildings (referred to as Building E and Building F), a portion of a third low-rise residential building (Building D), surrounding access roadways, and a waterfront esplanade. The first phase of construction (Phase I Construction), which includes components on both the Site and the north adjacent Former BICC Cables site [NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) Site No. C360051), is scheduled to begin on August 9, 2021. Phase I Construction at the Site (which will be conducted in compliance with Supplemental Environmental Management Documentation submitted to NYSDEC on June 23, 2021) includes construction of a portion of Building D, surrounding access roadways, and the esplanade.

The Volunteer was accepted into the NYSDEC BCP as a Volunteer (BCP Site No. C360190), and a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) (BCA Index No. C360190-04-20) was executed on April 30, 2020. A Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) was prepared by AKRF in July 2020 and approved

by NYSDEC on August 4, 2020, and subsequent investigation activities were conducted in September 2020 and April 2021. A draft Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) was submitted to NYSDEC on July 9, 2021, and preliminary comments for the draft July 2021 RIR were provided by NYSDEC to AKRF (on behalf of the Volunteer) via email on July 29, 2021. A copy of the July 29, 2021, NYSDEC email correspondence is provided as Attachment A.

As detailed in the July 29, 2021 NYSDEC email correspondence, previous environmental investigations conducted between 2012 and 2016 at the south-adjacent property [Polychrome R&D Lab site (NYSDEC BCP Site No. C360099)] and in 2019 at the southeast-adjacent property [Woodworth Ave Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) site (NYSDEC Site No. 360164)] reported evidence of dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPL) (i.e., coal tar) contamination above a deeper confining layer encountered at depths ranging from 75 feet below ground surface (bgs) to 115 feet bgs (presumed to be within the native glacial till layer and/or directly above the underlying bedrock). In addition, preliminary findings from the Woodworth Ave MGP site Remedial Investigation (RI) conducted in early-2021 indicated the presence of DNAPL at 75 ft bgs north of Babcock Place on the southern portion of the east-adjacent Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) property. Based on these findings, NYSDEC has determined that additional investigation is required to determine if, and to what extent, DNAPL (i.e., coal tar) is present above the deeper confining layer at the Site prior to NYSDEC-approval of the RIR and authorization to proceed with Phase I Construction.

Based on previous geotechnical investigations performed at the Site, the top of bedrock and/or dense glacial till materials presumably resting above bedrock (i.e., deeper confining layer) ranged from an elevation of -72.8 to -128.8 feet [elevations referenced using North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD88)] and generally slopes downward to the southwest (toward the Hudson River).

This SRI Work Plan describes the procedures to be used to investigate the potential presence of and, if found, nature and extent of DNAPL (i.e., coal tar) contamination above the deeper confining layer at the Site. The data compiled from this SRI, as described in this SRI Work Plan, will be used to update the draft July 2021 RIR prior to finalizing and resubmission to NYSDEC. All work will be completed in accordance with applicable protocols detailed in the NYSDEC-approved July 2020 RIWP, including the associated Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Health and Safety Plan (HASP), and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). The HASP and CAMP will be implemented during all subsurface investigation activities involving soil disturbance at the Site.

*Geophysical Survey*

A geophysical survey utilizing ground penetrating radar (GPR) and an electromagnetic (EM) utility locating system was conducted by NOVA Geophysical Engineering Services (NOVA) as part of RI field activities at the Site on April 5, 2021. The geophysical survey included a Site-wide GPR grid scan (using 5-foot by 5-foot grid line spacing), with additional GPR lines collected in the vicinity of RI boring locations and other features of interest. The EM utility locator was used in conjunction with the GPR throughout the surveyed areas. A copy of the April 5, 2021, Geophysical Survey Report, prepared by NOVA is provided as Attachment B. Utilities and other identified anomalies are displayed on the survey plan within the report.

In addition, electric, gas, sewer, and water utilities were disconnected/abandoned in-place at the Site in February 2021 prior to building demolition, a required prerequisite to obtain a City of Yonkers Demolition Permit.

The April 5, 2021, Geophysical Survey Report was reviewed as part of the preparation of the SRI Work Plan. All proposed SRI boring locations were positioned a minimum of 20 feet from any identified utilities and/or other subsurface anomalies.

*SRI Field Program Summary*

SRI field activities, detailed further below, will include the following:

- The advancement of seven deep soil borings to the deep confining layer (and up to five additional feet into the observed deep confining layer, to the extent practicable) to investigate the potential presence of DNAPL (i.e., coal tar) contamination and, if found, the collection and laboratory analysis of one or more soil samples [for target compound list (TCL) volatile organic compound (VOC) and TCL semivolatile organic compound (SVOC) analysis];
- At any deep soil boring locations where the drilling core exhibits significant DNAPL (i.e., coal tar) contamination consisting of coated to saturated soils within a soil sample above the deep confining layer, a permanent DNAPL monitoring well will be installed;
- Collection and laboratory analysis of one or more DNAPL samples (for fingerprint analysis) from each such permanent monitoring well; and
- Three rounds of DNAPL monitoring well gauging events (baseline, one week, and one month following well installation).

The proposed SRI deep soil boring locations (SRI-SB-01 through SRI-SB-07) are shown on Figure 1. The rationale for the proposed deep soil boring locations is summarized in In-Text Table 1.

**In-Text Table 1**
**Proposed Soil Sample Rationale**

| Sample Location | On-Site Location | Rationale |
|---|---|---|
| SRI-SB-01 | Northeast corner of future Building D (northeast corner of the Site) | Site characterization / investigate Phase I Construction area |
| SRI-SB-02 | Northwest corner of future Building D (north-central portion of the Site) | Site characterization / investigate Phase I Construction area |
| SRI-SB-03 | East-central portion of future Building E (east-central portion of the Site) | Site characterization |
| SRI-SB-04 | Northeast corner of future Building F (southeast portion of the Site near roadway) | Site characterization / investigate area of the Site downgradient of deep DNAPL contamination observed at the MTA property |
| SRI-SB-05 | Southeast corner of the Site | Site characterization / investigate area of Site adjacent to previous deep DNAPL contamination observed in northeast corner of the Polychrome R&D site |
| SRI-SB-06 | Southwest corner of future Building F (southwest corner of the Site) | Site characterization |
| SRI-SB-07 | Southwest corner future Building E (west-central portion of the Site) | Site characterization |

*SRI Deep Confining Layer Soil Boring Advancement and Soil Sampling*

Deep borings will be advanced to the top of the deeper observed confining layer, and once encountered, advanced up to five additional feet into the observed deep confining layer, to the extent practicable. With existing surface grade generally ranging from an elevation of +5 to +9 feet NAVD88 at the Site, the deep soil borings are estimated to range from approximately 85 to 140 feet bgs.

To advance the deep soil borings, AKRF proposes to use a rotary Sonic drill rig. Soil cores will be collected in 5-foot long, 4-inch diameter, stainless steel core barrels, and extruded into plastic sampling sleeves (i.e., soil cores). The soil cores will be inspected by AKRF field personnel for evidence of contamination (e.g.,

odors, staining, etc.), screened for the presence of VOCs with a calibrated photoionization detector (PID), and logged using the Modified Burmister Soil Classification System.

In the event DNAPL (i.e., coal tar) contamination is encountered above the overlying Hudson River sediment confining layer [encountered during the RI in the south-central portion of the Site at elevations generally ranging from -19 to -29 feet NAVD88 (25 to 35 feet bgs)], installation of larger diameter isolation casing will be advanced and sealed prior to drilling through the upper confining layer to the underlying deep confining layer.

In the event evidence of DNAPL (i.e., coal tar) contamination is encountered above the deep confining layer, one soil sample from the respective boring will be collected from the interval exhibiting the most field observable evidence of contamination (e.g., visual, olfactory, and/or elevated PID readings) and submitted for laboratory analysis for TCL VOCs by EPA Method 8260 and TCL SVOCs by EPA Method 8270. Soil samples slated for laboratory analysis will be labeled and placed in laboratory-supplied containers and shipped to the laboratory via a courier with chain-of-custody documentation in accordance with appropriate EPA protocols to a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP)-certified laboratory.

A 5-business day turnaround time will be requested from the laboratory. The analytical results will be reported with Category B deliverables. As required by the Category B sampling techniques, additional samples will be collected for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) measures, including, trip blanks, field blanks, blind duplicates, and MS/MSD samples, following applicable RIWP protocols. A data usability summary report (DUSR) will be prepared by a third-party data validator.

After each boring is completed, the boreholes will be filled with on-Site materials (if not noticeably contaminated) in accordance with the RIWP. Soil cuttings displaying field evidence of contamination will be containerized in properly labeled Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved 55-gallon drums for waste characterization sampling and off-site disposal at a permitted facility. Disposable sampling equipment that comes in contact with environmental media will be disposed of as municipal trash as non-hazardous refuse.

If evidence of contamination is observed at the respective boring, but a DNAPL monitoring well is not warranted/installed, the entire length of the boring will be grouted with a cement/bentonite slurry.

Upon completion, the deep soil boring locations will be measured off of fixed points in the field or surveyed using a Global Positioning System (GPS) device.

*Deep DNAPL Monitoring Well Installation, Development, and Gauging*

If significant DNAPL (i.e., coal tar) contamination is observed within a soil sample above the deep confining layer (i.e., several inches of the drilling core exhibiting saturated to coated soils), a permanent 4-inch diameter DNAPL monitoring well will be installed. As discussed, a NYSDEC field supervisor and/or project manager will be present for a portion or all of the SRI field activities, as warranted, to observe recovered soils from the interval above the deep confining layer and will assist in determining whether well installation is warranted at each SRI boring location. DNAPL monitoring wells, as needed, will be identified as SRI-NW-01 through SRI-NW-07, labelled in order of their installation date.

The DNAPL monitoring wells will be constructed as follows from bottom (lowest elevation) to top: a three foot 4-inch diameter stainless-steel sump, followed by approximately 10 feet of 4-inch diameter 0.004-inch slotted stainless-steel screen, followed by 4-inch diameter solid polyvinyl chloride (PVC) riser to ground surface grade. Based on limited availability of stainless-steel materials, PVC may be utilized in place of stainless-steel. NYSDEC will be notified of any proposed changes to well construction prior to installation for approval. Hydrated bentonite or grout will be utilized in the annulus surrounding the sump and from 2 feet above the well screen to grade, and pea gravel will be utilized as the filter pack surrounding the well screen. Each of the DNAPL monitoring wells will be finished with a locking j-plug and flush-mounted well cover.

Following installation, each DNAPL monitoring well will be developed via pumping and surging to remove any accumulated fines and establish a hydraulic connection with the surrounding aquifer. Development will continue until turbidity within the well has visibly stabilized, or until a minimum of three to five well volumes representative of the 10-foot slotted screen and 3-foot sump well interval (approximately 25 to 40 gallons) is purged from the well. Purged liquids will be containerized in properly labeled DOT-approved 55-gallon drums for waste characterization sampling and off-site disposal at a permitted facility.

The DNAPL monitoring wells, if warranted/installed, will be surveyed by a New York State-licensed surveyor.

Three rounds of DNAPL monitoring well gauging will be conducted following DNAPL monitoring well installation and development, including a baseline event (following installation) and after one week and four weeks (following installation). Field personnel will measure depth to water, depth to top of DNAPL (if observed), and depth to bottom of the sump.

*RIR Update to Include SRI Findings*

At the conclusion of the SRI field activities, and upon receipt of the analytical results, the draft July 2021 RIR will be updated to include the SRI field activities and findings. The update will include a summary of the SRI field activities and findings, comparison of any analytical results to appropriate state standards and guidelines for the Site's future use, and updates to the RI qualitative human health exposure assessment and conclusions. Appropriate figures will be prepared to depict the elevations of the deep confining layer, the extent of deep DNAPL (if present), and the elevations of groundwater in the DNAPL monitoring wells (if installed). In addition, field documentation (e.g., soil boring logs, well construction logs, monitoring well gauging event readings, etc.) will be incorporated into the respective RIR appendices.

The project team appreciates your expedited review of this SRI Work Plan. Please contact me at (914) 922-2356 or Scott Caporizzo at (914) 922-2354 if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely,
AKRF, Inc.

Marc S. Godick, LEP
Sr. Vice President

cc: William Bennet – NYSDEC
Amen Omorogbe – NYSDEC
Jack Mandelbaum – Extell
Chanie Rosenberg – Extell
Ryan Masters – Extell
Moshe Botnick – Extell
Christine Leas – SPR
Scott Caporizzo – AKRF

Enclosed: Figure 1 – Proposal SRI Deep Soil Boring Location Plan
Attachment A – July 29, 2021, NYSDEC Email Correspondence
Attachment B – April 5, 2021, Geophysical Survey Report, prepared by NOVA

# FIGURES


**LEGEND**

- BCP SITE BOUNDARY
- PROPOSED LOCATION OF FUTURE BUILDING
- PROPOSED DEEP SOIL BORING LOCATION
- SUSPECTED ABANDONED IN-PLACE UST

Aerial Source:
2018 New York State ITS GIS Orthoimagery

Map Sources:
BCP Site Boundary from Ward Carpenter Engineers, Inc.
"Survey of Property prepared for Extell Hudson Waterfront LLC in the City of Yonkers" - dated May 16, 2019, revised June 26, 2019.

Proposed Location of Future Building from PS&S, PC. "Utility Construction Phasing Plan Phase 1" - dated 5-13-2021.

0 50 100 200

SCALE IN FEET

AKRF
440 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016

**FORMER EXCELSIOR BAG**
Yonkers, New York

**SRI PROPOSED DEEP SOIL BORING LOCATION PLAN**

DATE
**8/4/2021**

PROJECT NO.
**200131**

FIGURE
**1**

**ATTACHMENT A**

**JULY 29, 2021, NYSDEC EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE**

## Scott Caporizzo

**From:** Starr, Justin C (DEC) <Justin.Starr@dec.ny.gov>
**Sent:** Thursday, July 29, 2021 11:25 AM
**To:** Scott Caporizzo
**Cc:** Omorogbe, Amen (DEC); Carpenter, Kevin J (DEC); Domaracki, Mark R (DEC); Bennett, William B (DEC)
**Subject:** C360190 - Former Excelsior Bag - Additional Investigation Request

Hi Scott,

Thank you for discussing the Former Excelsior Bag site with me today. As we discussed, DEC is currently reviewing the draft Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) for the subject site.

During this on-going review, and when coupled with environmental investigations at neighboring properties, it has become apparent that deeper borings will be required before the RIR can be approved.

Specifically, borings conducted at the Polychrome R&D Lab site (C360099) observed the presence of NAPL at approximately 100 to 105 ft bgs (MW-11D) and 110 to 115 ft bgs (boring SW-MW-10). During the Site Characterization at the Woodworth Ave MGP site (360164), NAPL was observed at depths of up to 95 ft bgs along Alexander Street (SB-130 and SB-131). Lastly, preliminary data from the Remedial Investigation at the Woodworth Ave MGP indicate the presence of NAPL at 75 ft bgs north of Babcock Place on the southern portion of the MTA property.

Since neighboring properties to the south, southeast, and east of the subject site contain NAPL occurrences at deeper depths, there is the potential that such occurrences may exist on the subject site at similar depths. Therefore, the DEC requires additional borings on the subject site in order to determine the presence of and, if found, define the extent of this contamination. Furthermore, because this deeper contamination has not been defined, the Change of Use request cannot be approved until the subsurface has been completely characterized. Therefore, a subset of borings should be located in this area to address this characterization issue.

As discussed, the DEC will expect a supplemental investigation work plan to be submitted for review and approval prior to the implementation of this additional work.

Please note that additional comments on the RIR may arise as the review continues; however, given the scale of this requirement and the preferred timeline of the Volunteer, DEC offers this e-mail as formal notification that additional work is required.

Please let me know if you have any questions.

Thanks,

**Justin Starr, P.G.**
*he/him/his*
Assistant Geologist, Remedial Bureau C,
Division of Environmental Remediation
**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation**
625 Broadway, Albany, NY 12233-7014
P: (518) 402-9662 | F: (518) 402-9679 | Justin.Starr@dec.ny.gov

**ATTACHMENT B**

**APRIL 5, 2021, GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY REPORT, PREPARED BY NOVA**

# GEOPHYSICAL ENGINEERING SURVEY REPORT

Industrial Site
159 Alexander Street,
Yonkers, New York 10701

**NOVA PROJECT NUMBER:**
21-2205

**DATED:**
April 12, 2021

**PREPARED FOR:**

AKRF

Environmental, Planning, and Engineering Consultants
34 South Broadway, Suite 401, White Plains, NY 10601
www.akrf.com

**PREPARED BY:**

NOVA
GEOPHYSICAL
ENGINEERING
Subsurface Mapping Solutions
56-01 Marathon Parkway # 765
Douglaston, New York 11362
347-556-7787 (PHONE)
718-261-1527(FAX)
www.nova-gsi.com

# NOVA GEOPHYSICAL SERVICES

SUBSURFACE MAPPING SOLUTIONS
56-01 Marathon Parkway #765, Douglaston, New York 11362
Ph. 347-556-7787 Fax. 718-261-1527
www.nova-gsi.com


April 12, 2021

Scott P. Caporizzo, E.I.T.
Environmental Engineer
**AKRF, INC.**
**Environmental, Planning, and Engineering Consultants**
34 South Broadway, Suite 401, White Plains, NY 10601
New York, New York 10001-2727
P: 914.922.2354 | E: scaporizzo@akrf.com

Re: Geophysical Engineering Survey (GES) Report
Industrial Site
159 Alexander Street,
Yonkers, New York 10701

Dear Mr. Caporizzo,

Nova Geophysical Services (NOVA) is pleased to provide the findings of the geophysical engineering survey (GES) at the above referenced project site: 159 Alexander Street, Yonkers, New York 10701 (the "Site").

## INTRODUCTION TO GEOPHYSICAL ENGINEERING SURVEY (GES)

NOVA performed a geophysical engineering survey (GES) consisting of a Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Electromagnetic (EM) survey at the site. The purpose of this survey is to locate and identify utilities, underground storage tanks and other substructures on April 5$^{th}$ & 7$^{th}$, 2021.

The equipment selected for this investigation was a Sensors and Software Noggin 250 MHz ground penetrating radar (GPR) and a GSSI UtilityScan 350 MHz GPR both with shielded antennas and a Radio Detection RD7100 Electromagnetic utility locator.

A GPR system consists of a radar control unit, control cable, and transducer (antenna). The control unit transmits a trigger pulse at a normal repetition rate of 250/350 MHz. The trigger pulse is sent to the transmitter electronics in the transducer via the control cable. The transmitter electronics amplify the trigger pulse into bipolar pulses that are radiated to the surface. The transformed pulses vary in shape and frequency according to the transducer used. In the subsurface, variations of the signal occur at boundaries

where there is a dielectric contrast (void, steel, soil type, etc.). Signal reflections travel back to the control unit and are represented as color graphic images for interpolation.

A typical electromagnetic (EM) utility locating system consists of a transmitter unit and a receiver unit. The receiver unit can be used independently of the transmitter unit in order to detect utility lines with an inherent EM signature (electric utility lines, water lines, etc.). If needed a current at a specific frequency can also be placed on a utility that is being located. This can be done via the transmitter unit by either direct connection or induction via an EM field varying at specific frequency. The receiver unit is then set to the selected frequency and the electromagnetic field created by the current running through the utility can be located allowing the utility to be marked.

## GEOPHYSICAL METHODS

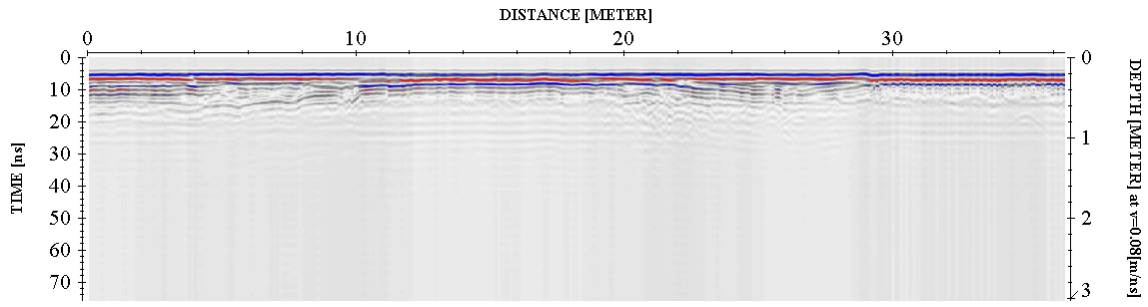
The project site was screened using GPR to search the specified area and inspected for reflections, which could be indicative of substructures and utilities within the subsurface. An EM utility locator was used to help determine the locations of utilities within the survey area.

EM data was collected and interpreted on site and suspected utilities marked as needed. GPR data profiles were collected for the areas of the Site specified by the client and processed as specified below.

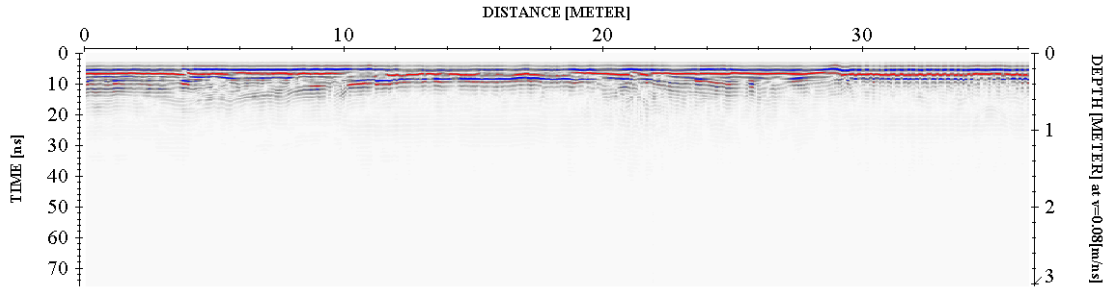
## DATA PROCESSING

In order to improve the quality of the results and to better identify anomalies NOVA processed the collected data. The processing work flow is briefly described in this section.

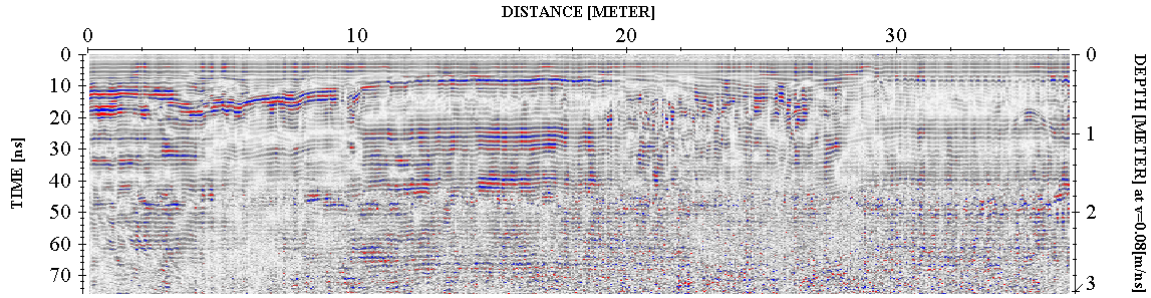
**Step 1.** Import Raw RAMAC data to standard processing format



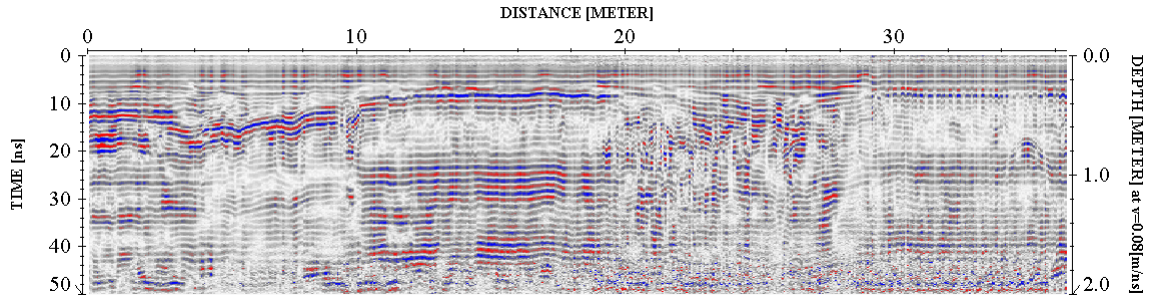
**Step 2.** Remove instrument noise *(dewow)*



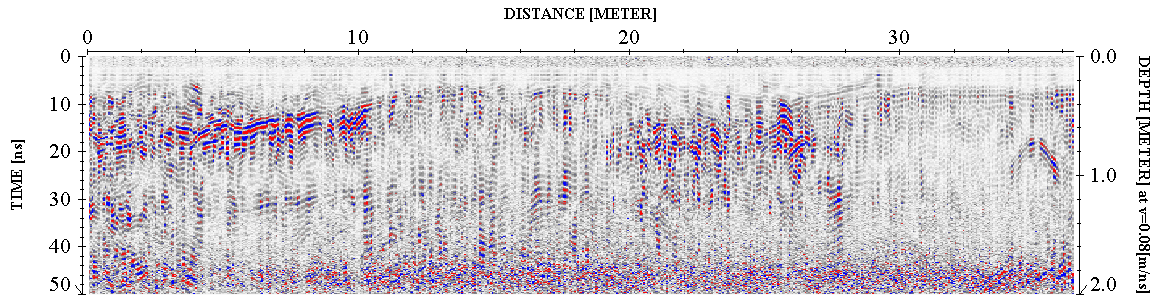

**Step 3.** Correct for attenuation losses *(energy decay function)*




**Step 4.** Remove static from bottom of profile *(time cut)*




**Step 5.** Mute horizontal ringing/noise *(subtracting average)*




The above example shows the significance of data processing. The last image (step 5) has higher resolution than the starting image (raw data – step 1) and represents the subsurface anomalies much more accurately.

# PHYSICAL SETTINGS

NOVA observed the following physical conditions at the time of the survey.

**Weather:** Clear, Wind

**Temperature:** 60° F

**Surface:** Concrete, Asphalt, Fill

**Survey Parameters:** A GPR grid scan was conducted throughout the site, as shown in the survey plan. The approximate line spacing of the grid survey was approximately 5'. Additional GPR lines were collected in the vicinity of proposed boring locations and other features of interest. An EM utility locator was used in conjunction with the GPR throughout the surveyed areas.

**Limitations:** The geophysical noise level (GNL) was high at the site. The noise was a result of the site being in an urban environment, reinforced concrete, and multiple layers of pavement. Portions of the site were covered with debris at the time of the survey and could not be effectively surveyed with GPR.

# RESULTS

The results of the geophysical engineering survey (GES) identified the following at the project site:

- Anomalies resembling potential subsurface utilities (such as sewer, water, electric, and gas) were identified during the GES along with associated surface features. The approximate locations are shown in the survey plan.
- 2 large geophysical anomalies resembling underground storage tanks were identified during the GES. Shown in the survey plan.
- All detected subsurface anomalies were marked in the onsite mark out.
- All cleared boring locations were marked in the onsite mark out.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

**NOVA Geophysical Services**

Levent Eskicakit, P.G., E.P.
Project Engineer

**Attachments:**

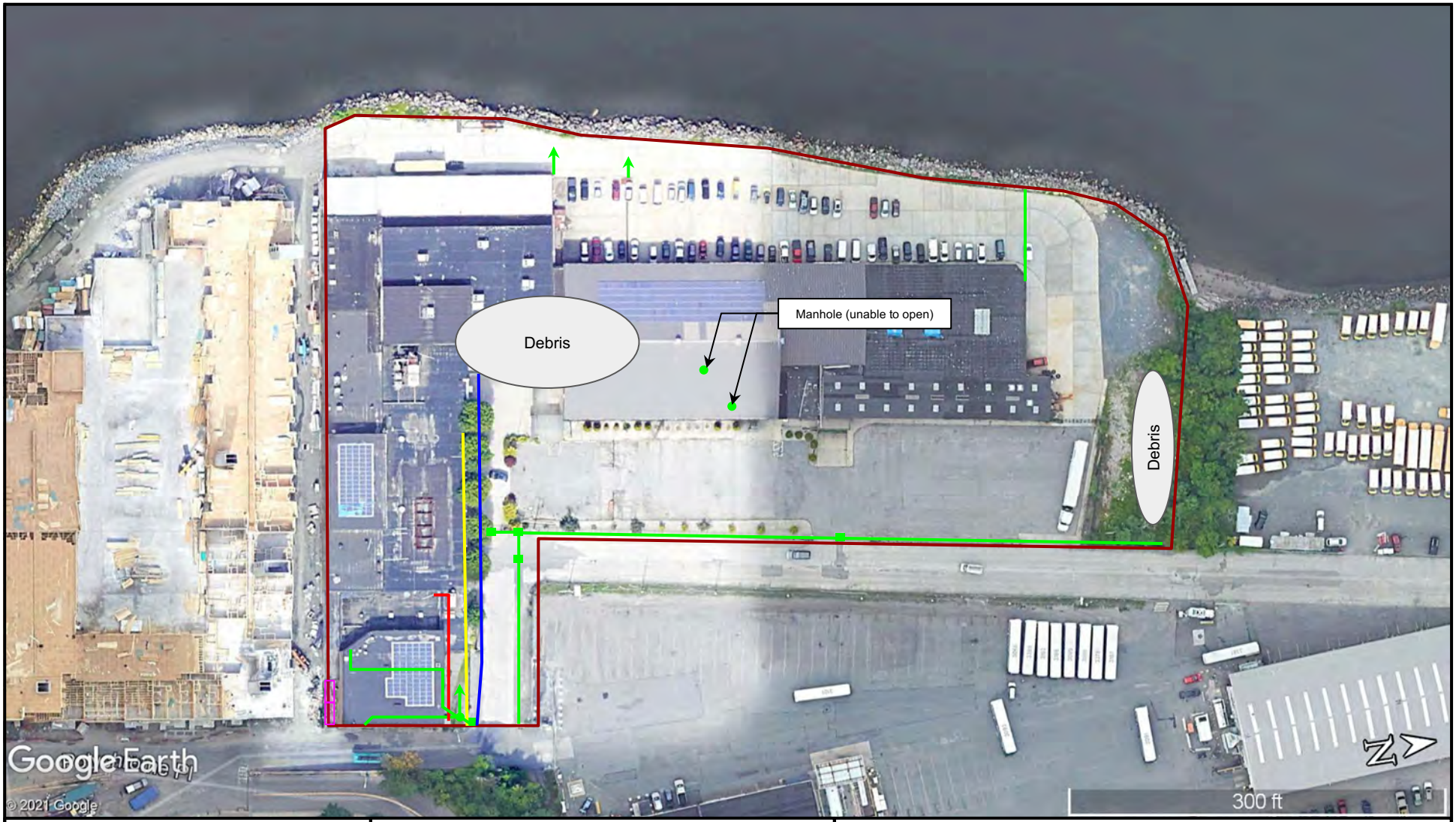
Location Map
Survey Plan
Geophysical Images


**NOVA**
Geophysical Services
Subsurface Mapping Solutions
56-01 Marathon Parkway, # 765
Douglaston, New York 11362
Phone (347) 556-7787 * Fax (718) 261-1527
www.novagsi.com

## Location Map

| | |
|---|---|
| SITE: | **Industrial Site**<br>159 Alexander Street,<br>Yonkers, New York 10701 |
| CLIENT: | AKRF |
| DATE: | April 5th & 7th, 2021 |
| AUTH: | Chris Steinley |

## LEGEND

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## SURVEY PLAN

| | |
|---|---|
| SITE: | **Industrial Site**<br>159 Alexander Street,<br>Yonkers, New York 10701 |
| CLIENT: | AKRF |
| DATE: | April 5th & 7th, 2021 |
| AUTH: | Chris Steinley |

## LEGEND

- Survey Area
- Gas
- Sewer
- Water
- Electric
- Drain
- UST

# GEOPHYSICAL IMAGES

**Industrial Site**

159 Alexander Street,
Yonkers, New York 10701
April 5th & 7th, 2021

# GEOPHYSICAL IMAGES

**Industrial Site**
159 Alexander Street,
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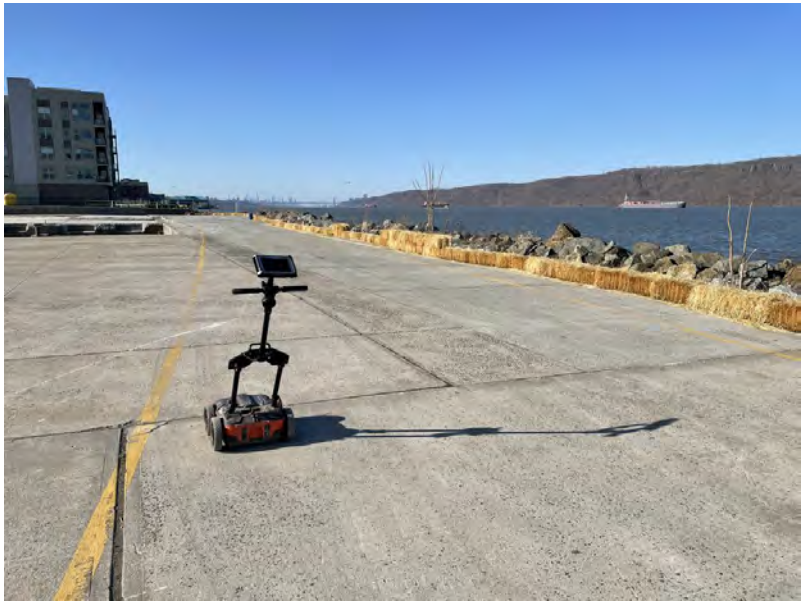
April 5th & 7th, 2021



# GEOPHYSICAL IMAGES

**Industrial Site**
159 Alexander Street,
Yonkers, New York 10701
April 5th & 7th, 2021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Yonkers, New York 10701
April 5th & 7th, 2021


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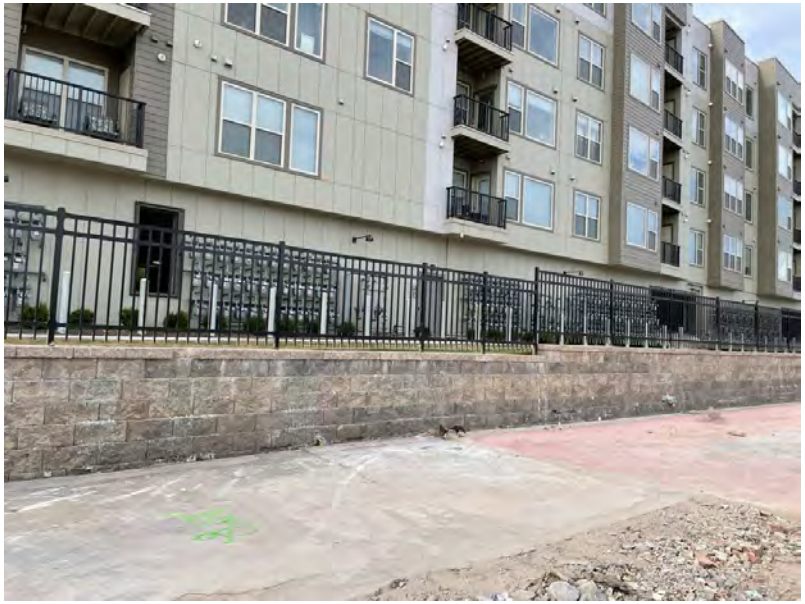

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