PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SAINT GOBAIN PROPERTY
6600 WALMORE ROAD
WHEATFIELD, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR:
RT Environmental Services, Inc.
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania

PREPARED BY:
GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York
Buffalo, New York

June 2006
File No. 21.0056207.00

GZA
GeoEnvironmental, Inc.

Engineers and
Scientists

June 15, 2006
File No. 21.0056207.00

Mr. Randy Piersol
RT Environmental Services, Inc.
215 West Church Street
King of Prussia, PA 19406-3207

Re: Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Saint Gobain Property
6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York

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Dear Mr. Piersol:

GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York (GZA) is pleased to submit this report summarizing the results of our Phase II Environmental Site Assessment at the above referenced site. We trust this report satisfies your present needs. Should you have any questions or require additional information following your review, please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned.

Sincerely,

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK

Christopher Boron
Project Manager

Ernest R. Hanna, P.E.
Principal

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1.00 INTRODUCTION

In accordance with our May 8, 2006 proposal, GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York (GZA) performed a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) at the Saint Gobain property located at 6600 Walmore Road, in Wheatfield, New York (Site). A Locus Plan and Site Plan are attached as Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively.

1.10 BACKGROUND

RT Environmental Services, Inc. (RT Environmental) completed a Phase I ESA at the Site in May 2006[1] and identified Areas of Concern (AOC) to be addressed as part of a Phase II ESA. The following are the AOCs identified in the Phase I ESA and the actions recommended by RT Environmental that were used by GZA to develop the scope of work for our Phase II ESA.

AOC #1 - Building #4, Historic Aircraft Facility. Jet fueling, storage of fuel and airplane maintenance operations took place in this facility. Heavy staining was observed within this building, which is a former airplane hanger. RT Environmental recommends that soil probes be completed within the stained areas of the building.

AOC #2 - Aboveground storage tank (AST) area, northern portion of Building #4, occupied by Ekonol. Staining and liquids were present within the secondary containment of the AST. RT Environmental recommends that soil probes be completed within the vicinity of the AST.

AOC #3 - Adjacent Air Force Base landfill and impoundment lagoon. RT Environmental was able to resolve this AOC by completing a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) file review. RT Environmental is not requiring additional work to address this AOC.

AOC #4 - Storm drains, floor drains and pump stations are located at the Site. Historic releases of chemicals, including phenols, may have entered into these storm drains and floor drains. The discharge locations and integrity of these piping systems is unknown. RT Environmental recommends confirming the discharge locations of storm, sewer, and floor drains via discussions with knowledgeable Site contacts, the review of available Site drawings and Site a inspection. RT Environmental also recommends that soil probes be completed alongside select drain locations and sump/wet wells identified during the investigation.

AOC #5 - Saint Gobain previously used manufacturing areas. Heavy staining and hydraulic lift equipment were identified within this building, also identified as the former Carborundum Plant. RT Environmental recommends that soil

[1] Phase I Environmental Site Assessment/All Appropriate Inquiry, Saint Gobain Abrasive/Ekonol Polyester Resin Site, 6600 Walmore Road, Wheatfield, NY 14132, RT Project # 71070-01" for Patriot Equities dated May 3, 2006.

probes in the vicinity of the hydraulic lift equipment and wipe samples be collected for polychlorinated byphenyls (PCBs) testing in areas of heavy staining.

AOC #6 - Vacant Building #5, formerly used as a pre-sizing cloth machine operation. Large machines used petroleum or hydraulic fluid. Interior observations within Building #5 noted stained areas in the vicinity of heavy equipment. Previous reports (by others and reviewed by RT Environmental) indicated that the solvent furfural was used within the facility. The solvent wastes were washed down the floor drains discharging to a settlement pit, which was not observed and its location is unknown. RT Environmental recommends that soil probes be completed in the vicinity of the sump area, the discharge location of the floor drains should be identified (AOC #4) and wipe samples for PCB analysis be collected from the heavy stained areas.

AOC # 7 - On-Site landfill. The on-Site landfill is well documented, contains monitoring wells and will require post closure care and monitoring by the new property owner. A NYSDEC file review indicated that capping/containment was effective and the required operation and monitoring should continue as directed by NYSDEC. RT Environmental is not requiring additional work to address this AOC.

AOC #8 - Former AST in vicinity of the Boiler House. A former 1.5 million gallon AST used to store fuel oil was pumped out and removed due to a leak or structural instability in 2003. No test results were available regarding closure of the AST. RT Environmental recommends that soil probes be completed in the vicinity of the former AST.

AOC #9 - Non-documented ASTs and underground storage tanks (USTs). The Site may have historically used ASTs and USTs whose locations are currently unknown or where discrepancies exist over their possible existence. RT Environmental recommends a more in depth review with Site personnel. In addition soil probes should be completed in the locations of the former ASTs/USTs, if identified.

AOC #10 - Liquid and Tank Car Loading and Unloading Areas. Bulk liquids were historically received by railroad tank car and more recently by truck. RT Environmental recommends that soil probes be done in the areas were bulk liquids were loaded and unloaded. RT Environmental indicated that a rail spur entered the property from the north end, extended along the eastern property line near Walmore Road and entered into the Former Carborundum Plant building along the east side. RT Environmental also recommended that additional interviews be conducted to determine the loading and unloading areas of bulk liquids.

AOC # 11 - Zinc in Stormwater Discharges. Zinc was reported to be present in stormwater discharges from the Site by the publicly owned treatment works

(POTW). RT Environmental recommends that the source and the significance of the zinc detections be further assessed.

In our May 5, 2006 telephone conversation, RT Environmental indicated that approximately 50 soil probes locations and 50 samples (including soil, groundwater and wipe samples) seemed appropriate to address the above AOCs. RT Environmental also indicated that an electromagnetic survey to potentially identify unknown USTs was not needed at this time; but, requested that a cost be provided.

In our May 10, 2006 telephone conversation, RT Environmental indicated that their client wanted to reduce the scope of work to help minimize the total project costs. The following revisions were made verbally between RT Environmental and GZA.

- The number of days of soil probe activity was reduced from 4 days to 3 days, resulting in a decrease in the total number of soil probes from 50 to approximately 40.
- The determination of the significance of the zinc storm water discharge work (AOC #11) was removed and the scope of the storm and sanitary sewer assessment was reduced. In a June 2, 2006 telephone conversation, RT Environmental requested that GZA reduce its storm sewer, sanitary sewer and discharge location assessment scope of work could based on information obtained by RT Environmental from Frontier Technical Associates (FTA). Monthly monitoring of the storm water and sanitary sewer discharges at the Site has been done by FTA. Staff at FTA has been involved at the property for the past 25 years.

GZA met with Mr. Randy Piersol of RT Environmental at the Site on May 17, 2006 to complete a Site walk-over, meet with key Site personnel (Mr. George Davis and Mr. Keith Shaw) and further identify areas to be investigated based on the AOCs discussed above.

2.00 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK

The purpose of this Phase II ESA was to assess the AOCs identified by RT Environmental for the possible presence of soil and/or groundwater contamination at the Site. To accomplish this, the following activities were done.

- GZA met with RT Environmental at the Site to interview key Site personnel during a Site walk-over to select tentative soil probe locations, sample location and PCB wipe sample locations. During the Site walk-over various sumps, catch basins, manholes, concrete vaults and settlement pits were identified as potential sampling points. GZA provided RT Environmental with a proposed soil probe figure and table with our rationale for the sampling locations prior to the start of the field sampling.

- GZA visited the Niagara County Highway Department to obtain copies of historic aerial photographs for the Site. The historic aerial photographs were reviewed to determine if additional areas of investigation were needed.

- Observed the completion of thirty eight (38) soil probes at the Site, which included fifteen (15) interior and twenty three (23) exterior soil probes done by GZA's subcontractor, TREC Environmental Services, Inc (TREC).
- Collected soil samples during soil probe activity continuously from ground surface to depths ranging from about 7 to 18 feet below ground surface (bgs).
- Field screened the headspace of the soil samples collected from soil probes, manholes, catch basins, concrete vaults and sumps using an organic vapor meter (OVM) equipped with a photoionization detector (PID).
- Observed the installation of three temporary, 1-inch diameter PVC microwells for groundwater sampling.
- Collected water, sediment and/or sludge from various catch basins, manholes and sumps from various locations for field screening and chemical analysis.
- Made cursory Site observations comparing the existing storm and sanitary sewer layout versus a Site drawing provided to GZA by RT Environmental.
- Selected eleven (11) soil samples, three (3) groundwater samples, four (4) sediment/sludge samples, two (2) water samples and ten (10) wipe samples for chemical analysis, which included VOCs via EPA Method 8260 total compound list (TCL), SVOCs via EPA Method 8270 full list, RCRA 8 Metals via EPA Method 6010/7470 and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) via EPA Method 8080.
- Prepared this report, which summarizes the data collected during this Phase II ESA.

This report presents GZA's field activities, observations, results, and opinions. This report is subject to the limitations presented in Appendix A and modifications if GZA or another party develops subsequent information.

3.00 HISTORIC AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH REVIEW

GZA visited the Niagara County Highway Department office to obtain copies of available aerial photographs of the Site for review. The purpose of the review was to determine if aerial photographs identified additional areas of concern that may require further investigation. GZA obtained copies of historic aerial photographs from the years: 1938, 1951, 1958, 1966, 1977 and 1991. Additionally, GZA obtained a copy of a 2005 aerial photograph from the New York State GIS Clearinghouse website for review. The 2005 aerial is used as the base map for Figures 2 through 5 provided within this report. Copies of the aerial photographs reviewed are included as Appendix B. The following is a description of the observations made from the historic aerial photographs.

Year	Site	Nearby Properties
1938	The Site appeared to be agricultural land.	The majority of the surrounding area appeared to be agricultural land with few residential type structures. Airplane runways were apparent west of the Site.
1951	Six buildings appear to be present at the Site that similar in size and configuration to the existing Site including the Boiler House building, Building #5 and the Former Carborundum Building. The Ekonol/Hanger building (Building #4) is present, but appears to extend further to the west from the existing structure. Two small buildings also appear to be located in the northwestern corner of the Site. Additionally, airplanes are present in the western portion of the Site and a fence appears to surround the Former Carborundum building.	The majority of the areas surrounding the Site appeared to be vacant agricultural land. An industrial facility is located adjacent to the south of the Site, similar to the existing structures. Expansion of the airplane runways is apparent.
1958	The Site appears similar to the previous aerial photograph.	Significant industrial development appears to have occurred north of the Site. The remaining surrounding areas to the east, west and south appear to be similar to the previous aerial photograph.
1966	A portion of the western part of the Ekonol/Hanger building appears to have been removed, similar to its existing size. The remaining portions of the Site appear similar the previous photograph.	The areas surrounding the Site appeared to be similar to the previous aerial photograph.
1977, 1991, 2002	The Site appears similar to the previous aerial photograph.	The areas surrounding the Site appeared to be similar to the previous aerial photograph.

4.00 FIELD STUDIES

This section describes the field studies done as part of GZA's investigation. Field studies were done between May 31 and June 2, 2006.

4.10 SOIL PROBE INSTALLATIONS

GZA's subcontractor, TREC, completed fifteen (15) interior and twenty three (23) exterior soil probes as part of this Phase II ESA. Soil probes were done using two types of probe rigs, a Geoprobe™ 5400 UD truck mounted rig and a Geoprobe™ 54 LT track mounted rig. The approximate locations of the soil probes are shown on Figure 2. The soil probe location numbering was pre-designated prior to the start of the fieldwork. For ease of communication, the probe designations were kept throughout the investigation. Due to time constraints and findings, the following soil probes were not completed: SP-28, -34, -35, -40 and -42.

The soil probe rigs were both equipped with pneumatic hammers which utilized direct push sampling. Probes were advanced using 2-inch diameter, 48-inch long macrocore samplers. A dedicated acetate sampler liner was used between each sampling interval. Representative portions of the recovered soils were placed in clean sealable plastic baggies for further classification and headspace analysis. The open soil probe holes that were not converted to microwells were backfilled with the soil spoils. Probes completed within concrete ground surface areas were topped with a concrete patch. Locations where temporary micro-wells were installed (SP-4, SP-8 and SP-39) were sampled, the temporary micro-wells removed, and the probe hole backfilled. Concrete patch was placed over the top to finish backfilling many of the soil probe holes.

GZA prepared soil probe logs summarizing the general subsurface conditions that were observed and encountered at each probe location. These logs are based on visual observations of the recovered soils and include a summary description of the soils using color and composition. Probe logs are presented in Appendix C.

4.20 SUBSURFACE STRUCTURE SAMPLING

GZA attempted to collected sediment samples from various subsurface structures located throughout the Site. The subsurface structures included manholes, catch basins, concrete vaults, settlement pits and trenches. Depending on the type of structure, GZA utilized either a stainless steel hand auger, shovel or stainless steel spoon to collect the samples. Representative portion of the sediment samples collected were placed in clean plastic baggies for headspace analysis. The following is a list of the various structures that GZA attempted to collect sediment from (see Figure 3 for locations).

Subsurface Structures Investigated

Identification	Location	Sediment Present	Headspace Result (ppm)
Exterior Manhole between Door 56/57	South side of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Yes	Non Detect (ND)
Exterior Western Concrete Vault near Door 57	South side of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Yes	1
Exterior Eastern Concrete Vault near Door 57	South side of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Exterior Manhole near Door 55	South side of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Yes	ND
Large Sump Pit from Steam Chase	Interior of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Interior Drain	Interior of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Interior Drain Adjacent to SP-4	Interior of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Yes	ND
Interior Drain Adjacent to SP-3	Interior of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Yes	2
Ekonol/Hanger Bldg Western Waterline Pit	Interior of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Yes	200
Ekonol/Hanger Bldg Eastern Waterline Pit	Interior of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Concrete Pit	Interior of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Bldg 5 Sump Pit	Interior of Bldg 5	No	NS
Bldg 5 Northern Interior Drain	Interior of Bldg 5	Yes	ND
Bldg 5 Central Drain	Interior of Bldg 5	Yes	ND
Bldg 5 Southern Trench Drain	Interior of Bldg 5	Yes	1
Bldg 5 SE Corner Drain	Interior of Bldg 5	Yes	ND
Sed-1	Western Exterior side of Bldg 5	Yes	ND
Sed-2	Western Exterior side of Bldg 5	Yes	ND
Sed-3	Western Exterior side of Bldg 5	Yes	ND
Bldg 5 Concrete Vault	Western Exterior side of Bldg 5	No	NS
Trench Drain to North Settlement Pit	Interior of Former Carborundum Bldg	Yes	ND
Storm line B1 MH/Vault	Interior of Former Carborundum Bldg	Yes	40
Northern Settlement Pit	Northern Exterior of Former Carborundum Bldg	No	NA
Sanitary Manhole	Northern Exterior of former Carborundum Bldg	Yes	ND
Southern Settlement Pit	Southern Exterior of Former Carborundum Bldg	No	NS
2 Large Manholes north of Boiler House	North of Boiler House	No	NS
Concrete Vault #1	Northeast of Boiler House	No	NS
Concrete Vault #2	Northeast of Boiler House	Yes	ND
Concrete Vault #3	Northeast of Boiler House	Yes	ND
Manhole Monitoring Point Storm Line B	West of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Manhole Monitoring Point Storm Line C	North of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Yes	18
Manhole Monitoring Point Storm Line D	South of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Manhole Monitoring Point Storm Line E	North of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	No	NS
Manhole West of Monitoring Storm Line B	West of Ekonol/Hanger Bldg	Note #1	NS

Notes: 1) Too small to be collected, collected water sample
2) ppm – part per million; ND – non detect; NS – not sampled

4.30 HEADSPACE SCREENING PROCEDURE

The headspace present in the sample baggies above the soil samples collected from soil probes and subsurface structures (i.e., concrete vaults, catch basins, etc) were screened for organic vapor compounds using an OVM outfitted with a PID equipped with a 10.2 eV ultraviolet lamp. The OVM, a MiniRAE 2000, was calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations using a gas standard of isobutlyene at an equivalent concentration of 10 parts per million (ppm) as benzene in air. GZA screened a clean, unused plastic bag prior to the start of the headspace screening to establish background concentrations. A reading of around 2 ppm was observed and used as a background concentration for headspace screening.

OVM readings from the headspace screening of the soil probe samples ranged from non detect (multiple locations) to 1,700 ppm (SP-2, 2 to 4 feet below ground surface). Headspace results were recorded on the soil probe logs included in Appendix C. OVM readings from the headspace of the subsurface structure samples ranged from non-detect (multiple locations) to 200 ppm (Ekonol/Hanger Western Water Pit sample).

4.40 GROUNDWATER SAMPLING

Three temporary microwells were installed and sampled (SP-4, SP-8 and SP-39) as part of our Phase II ESA. Significant amounts of groundwater were not present in the remaining probe locations. After installation of the temporary microwells, they were purged to near dry conditions and allowed to recharge prior to sample collection. See Figure 2 for the temporary microwell locations.

4.50 WATER SAMPLING

Water samples were collected from two subsurface structures (Bldg 5 Sump Pit and Manhole West of Monitoring Manhole for Storm Line B) as part of our Phase II ESA. The water samples were each collected using a disposable polyethylene bailer. RT Environmental requested a water sample be collected from the Bldg 5 Sump Pit. A sample was also collected from the Manhole West of Monitoring Manhole for Storm Line B due to a sheen observed on the water in the structure after unsuccessful attempts were made to collect sediment from within. Minimal sediment (less than 1-inch) was observed on the bottom of this manhole structure, which could not be retrieved with the hand auger. See Figure 3 for the water sample locations.

4.60 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL WIPE SAMPLING

GZA collected ten (10) PCB wipe samples for analysis as part of our Phase II ESA. Nine (9) samples were collected from within the Former Carborundum building (five on the first floor and four on the second floor) and one (1) sample was collected from the Boiler House. Samples were collected from predetermined areas based on conversations with RT Environmental and heavily stained areas observed during the sampling. Wipe samples were collected by placing a plastic disposable template with a square of approximately 100 square centimeters (sq cm) cut out of its center as the sample area. Our laboratory

provided gauze pads soaked in hexanone that were rubbed over the 100 sq cm area and placed in a glass jar. See Figure 4 for the PCB wipe sample locations.

4.70 STORM SEWER, DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER ASSESSMENT

GZA did a cursory assessment of storm sewers, drains and sanitary sewers present at the Site. The scope of this task was reduced by RT Environmental, once it determined that the former zinc discharge problem was no longer considered an issue. GZA then compared our visual observations of the layout of the storm and sewer lines at the Site with the drawing provided by RT Environmental. GZA transposed this drawing over our 2005 aerial photograph base map and have provided it as Figure 5.

In general, GZA found that the storm and sanitary sewers were in general agreement with the drawing provided by RT Environmental. The five main Storm Lines A, B, C, D and E were identified, plus their respective monitoring locations. GZA observed the manholes associated with the sanitary sewer line and the location of the lift station. A sanitary sewer line is present on-Site and its location is consistent with the drawing provided.

GZA collected sediment samples and completed soil probes in the vicinity of various drains around the Site. Visual and olfactory observations along with headspace screening results did not indicate that significant contamination was present in the vicinity of the drains investigated.

GZA did note the following.

- A sanitary sewer line was observed on the northern side of the Former Carborundum building which was not shown on the drawing provided. GZA opened a manhole associated with this apparent sanitary sewer. It appeared that the sanitary line was orientated in a north-south direction, with a discharge in a southerly direction, consistent with the general flow pattern of the other known sanitary lines. The origin of this apparent sanitary sewer is unknown.
- A storm line and its associated catch basins was shown on the drawing provided as connecting with Storm Line B; however this storm line could not be located.
- Additional catch basins were observed on the north and south side of the Former Carborundum building.

5.00 ANALYTICAL LABORATORY TESTING

Ten (10) soil samples, four (4) sediment samples, three (3) groundwater samples, two (2) water samples and ten (10) PCB wipe samples were selected and submitted for analytical testing. The selected samples were packed in an ice filled cooler and sent to the GZA GeoEnvironmental, Inc. Laboratory in Hopkinton, Massachusetts following typical chain-of-custody procedures. Table 1 summaries the samples collected and the analysis completed.

6.00 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

6.10 SOILS

Subsurface conditions encountered at the soil probe locations generally consisted of native soil containing various amounts of silty clay with lesser and varying amounts of sand and gravel. Fill soils, if encountered, were typically found to be less than 2 feet in thickness. However, thicker fill depths were encountered at SP-7, -9, -10, -29, -33, -37, -38, -39 and -40 that ranged in thickness from 3 to 6 feet. Fill material varied from silt and clay to sand and gravel and occasionally contained small fractions of slag and glass.

The soil probes completed as part of this Phase II ESA were typically completed to a depth of 12 feet bgs, as required by RT Environmental. However, a few probes were extended to deeper depths. SP-1 and SP-2 encountered refusal at a depth of approximately 13 to 14 feet bgs and SP-13 was done to a depth of 18 feet bgs (refusal was not encountered). Shallower refusal (less than 12 feet bgs) was encountered at SP-7 (4 feet bgs) and SP-31 (10.5 feet bgs).

6.20 GROUNDWATER

Overburden groundwater was encountered in suitable quantity that would allow for the collection of groundwater samples at three soil probe locations, SP-4, SP-8 and SP-39. Groundwater level measurements were taken prior to purging the temporary microwells, which were allowed equilibrate after the installation of the microwell. Groundwater levels encountered at the temporary microwell were: SP-4, 6 feet bgs; SP-8, 2 feet bgs; and SP-39, 6 feet bgs.

Groundwater likely exists on-Site in the overburden soils, but due to the typically tight natured soils encountered (silty clay), enough time was not available to allow groundwater to stabilize at the other soil probe locations.

7.00 ANALYTICAL TEST RESULTS

Findings of the laboratory testing of soil, groundwater, sediment, water and PCB wipe samples analyzed are presented below. The analytical laboratory report is provided as Appendix D.

- The analytical test results for the subsurface soil samples were compared to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives (RSCOs) presented in NYSDEC, Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) HWR-94-4046: Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels, dated January 24, 1994 and revised December 20, 2000.

- The analytical test results for the groundwater samples were compared to NYSDEC Class GA criteria obtained from NYSDEC Division of Water, Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1), dated October 1993, revised June 1998, January 1999 errata sheet and April 2000 addendum.

7.10 SOIL

Visual, olfactory and headspace screening results of soil samples were used to identify potential areas of concern; therefore, soil samples sent for VOC and SVOC analysis where selected based on the higher of the headspace results observed.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs were detected at concentrations above method detection limits in six of the nine soil samples sent for laboratory analysis for VOCs (see Table 2). VOCs were detected above their respective RSCOs in five samples: SP-1, 2 – 4 feet bgs, SP-1, 12 – 13.7 feet bgs, SP-2, 2 – 4 feet bgs, SP-5, 7 – 10 feet bgs and SP-14, 7 – 10 feet bgs. VOCs were detected above method detection limits in sample SP-6, 1 – 3 feet bgs, but the detected compounds (petroleum related) do not exceed their respective RSCOs. The following is a discussion of the sample results, which exceed their respective RSCOs.

- SP-1, 2 – 4 feet bgs: Three VOCs were detected above method detection limits; however, only one compound tetrachloroethene (PCE) was detected at a concentration of 2 ppm, which is above its respective RSCO of 1.4 ppm.
- SP-1, 12 – 13.7 feet bgs: Six compounds were detected above method detection limits of which four, vinyl chloride (VC) at 0.69 ppm, cis-1,2-dichloroethene (cis-DCE) at 61 ppm, trichloroethene (TCE) at 68 ppm and PCE at 9.9 ppm were detected above their RSCOs of 0.2 ppm, 10 ppm, 0.7 ppm and 1.4 ppm, respectively.
- SP-2, 2 – 4 feet bgs: Five compounds were detected above method detection limits of which four, VC (0.27 ppm), cis-DCE (26 ppm), TCE (15 ppm) and PCE (1.9 ppm) were detected above their respective RSCOs.
- SP-5, 7 – 10 feet bgs: Four compounds were detected above method detection limits of which three, cis-DCE (28 ppm), TCE (26 ppm) and PCE (16 ppm) were detected above their respective RSCOs.
- SP-14, 7 – 10 ft bgs: Two compounds were detected above method detection limits of which one compound, TCE (2.1 ppm) was detected above its respective RSCO.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): SVOCs were detected at concentrations above method detection limits in one of the nine soil samples sent for laboratory analysis (see Table 2). None of the compounds detected in that one sample (SP-1, 12 – 14 feet bgs)

exceeded their respective RSCO. No SVOCs were detected above method detection limits in the remaining eight (8) soil samples analyzed.

Metals: One sample, SP-9, 0 – 4 feet bgs, was analyzed for RCRA 8 Metals. This sample was collected from an area that key Site personnel indicated was a former soil pile used for the firing of munitions. Four metals, arsenic, barium, chromium and lead were detected above method detection limits (See Table 2). The detected concentrations of arsenic and barium are below their respective RSCOS. The detected concentration of chromium (19.4 ppm), may be above its respective RSCO of 10 ppm or site background (SB), but falls within the reported typical Eastern USA background levels for chromium (1.5 to 40 ppm).

7.20 GROUNDWATER

Due to the tight natural conditions of the subsurface soils (i.e., silty clay) encountered and limited time-frame for this investigation, groundwater in significant quantities was not readily encountered. Therefore, GZA installed three microwells and collected groundwater samples from locations which were favorable for groundwater sampling.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs were detected above method detection limits in two of the three groundwater samples sent for analysis (See Table 3). VOCs were detected in the groundwater samples from SP-8 and SP-39. No VOCs were detected above method detection limits in the sample from SP-4.

- One VOC, naphthalene, was detected at a concentration of 6.3 parts per billion (ppb) which does not exceed its respective Class GA criteria of 10 ppb.
- Three compounds were detected in the sample from SP-39, of which two, 1,2-DCE (6.8 ppb) and TCE (150 ppb) were detected above their respective Class GA criteria of 5 ppb.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): No SVOCs were detected at concentrations above method detection limits in the three groundwater samples analyzed from the Site.

7.30 SEDIMENT

GZA attempted to collected sediment samples from 34 subsurface structure locations. Visual, olfactory and headspace screening results of sediment samples were used to identify potential areas of concern; therefore, sediment samples sent for VOC and SVOC analysis where selected based on the higher of the headspace results observed. The samples were collected from inside subsurface structures at the Site and do not have an "applicable" state guidance criteria. GZA has listed the TAGM 4046 RSCOs on Table 4 for comparative purposes only.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): VOCs were detected above method detection limits in the four sediment samples sent for analysis; Ekonol Hanger Western Waterline, Storm Line 'C' Monitoring Point, MH-B1-Carb Bldg North, and Trench Drain Bldg 5 (see Table 4). VOCs detected in two of the four samples exceed TAGM 4046 RSCOs.

- Ekonol Hanger Western Waterline: The majority of the VOCs detected in this sample are commonly found in petroleum type products. One chlorinated compound, TCE was also detected. The total VOC concentration detected in this sample is 190 ppm.
- Storm Line 'C' Monitoring Point: The four VOC detected in this sample are chlorinated compounds. The total VOCs concentration detected in this sample is 17 ppm.
- MH-B1-Carb Bldg North: One VOC, naphthalene, was detected in this sample. The total VOC concentration detected in this sample is about 5 ppm.
- Trench Drain Bldg 5: Three VOCs, cis-DCE, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and naphthalene were detected in this sample. The total VOCs concentration detected in this sample is about 5 ppm.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): SVOCs were detected at concentrations above method detection limits in the four sediment samples analyzed from the Site. Several SVOCs detected in each of the four samples analyzed exceed TAGM 4046 RSCOs.

- Ekonol Hanger Western Waterline: The majority of the SVOCs detected in this sample are commonly found in petroleum type products. The total SVOC concentration detected in this sample is 299 ppm.
- Storm Line 'C' Monitoring Point: The majority of the SVOCs detected in this sample are commonly found in petroleum type products. The total SVOC concentration detected in this sample is about 38 ppm.
- MH-B1-Carb Bldg North: The highest level of SVOCs detected was in this sample location. The majority of the SVOCs detected in this sample are commonly found in petroleum type products, however, phenols were also detected. The total SVOC concentration detected in this sample is 2698 ppm.
- Trench Drain Bldg 5: Three SVOCs were detected in this sample. The total SVOC concentration detected in this sample is 59 ppm.

7.40 WATER

Two water samples were collected for analysis from Site structures. RT Environmental requested that a water sample be collected from the Bldg 5 Sump Pit. Due to a sheen that was generated during our attempt to collect sediment from the North Manhole, a water sample was collected from this location. These two water samples were collected from inside subsurface structures at the Site. Results from our analysis can not be compared to an "applicable" guidance criteria. Therefore, GZA has provided the Class GA criteria on Table 5 for comparative purposes only.

SPDES effluent monitoring is conducted by FTA on a bimonthly basis. RT Environmental, based on discussions with FTA regarding their monitoring, indicated that there have been no violations of the SPDES permit in about the past five years.

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs): No VOCs were detected above method detection limits in the two water samples analyzed from the Site.

Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs): SVOCs were detected at concentrations above method detection limits in the two water samples analyzed from the Site (see Table 5).

- Bldg 5 Sump Pit: The SVOCs detected in this sample are commonly found in petroleum type products. The total SVOCs concentration detected in this sample is 1537 ppb.

- North Manhole: The SVOCs detected in this sample are commonly found in petroleum type products. The total SVOCs concentration detected in this sample is about 39 ppb.

7.50 POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS

Ten PCB wipe samples were collected at the Site. Two of the ten samples (PCB-4 and PCB-5) had detections above method detection limits (see Table 6).

- PCB-4: Aroclor 1260 was the only compound detected in this sample, at a concentration of 9,400 micrograms/wipe (ug/wipe or ug/cm^2). This sample was collected from the second floor of the Former Cardorundum building, from a stained area on the floor beneath some electrical control panel equipment. This detection is likely due to leakage from this equipment.
- PCB-5: Aroclor 1260 was the only compound detected in this sample, at a concentration of 4.2 ug/wipe. This sample was collected from the second floor of the Former Cardorundum building, from a stained area on the floor.

There are no guidelines for comparative purposes for the wipe samples, however, 40 CFR Part 761 provides provisions on how to handle surfaces contaminated with PCBs. Provisions that apply to PCBs at concentrations < 50 ppm also apply to contaminated surfaces that have concentrations of < 10 ug/100 cm^2 (area of the wipe). Provisions that apply to PCBs at concentrations ≥ 50 ppm to < 500 also apply to contaminated surfaces that have concentrations of > 10 ug/100 cm^2 to < 100 ug/100 cm^2. Provisions that apply to PCBs at concentrations ≥ 500 ppm also apply to contaminated surfaces that have concentrations of ≥ 100 ug/100 cm^2.

8.00 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GZA was retained to assess the AOCs identified by RT Environmental for the possible presence of soil and/or groundwater contamination at the Site. Our work included observing soil probes at 38 locations, collection of sediment samples from 38 locations, headspace screening of the soil and sediment samples collected, collection of groundwater samples from three locations, collection of water samples from two structures, cursory

observations on the storm and sanitary sewers and analysis of ten subsurface soil, three groundwater, four sediment, two water and ten PCB wipe samples.

Based on the activities completed as part of the Phase II ESA and the review of the data collected, GZA's opinion on the AOCs is as follows.

AOC #1: Building #4, Historic Aircraft Hanger/Ekonol building. Chlorinated VOCs were detected in three sampling location in and around this building, SP-1, SP-2 and SP-5 (See Figure 2). Petroleum-related VOCs and SVOCs were detected in a concrete water line pit located within this building and chlorinated VOCs and petroleum-related SVOC were detected in a storm water catch basin associated with Storm Line C is located just to the north of this building (See Figure 3). Storm Line C is present beneath the western portion of this building (See Figure 5).

In October 1999, a former underground concrete secondary containment tank for process water from the former Ekonol Polyester Resins facility was removed (See Figure 2). Sampling conducted during the removal found that several organic compounds, including TCE, PCE, cis-1,2 DCE and phenol, were present at levels that exceed the RSCOs. A site investigation to characterize and delineate the extent of the contamination has been ongoing since September 2000. It is GZAs understanding that the southern extent of the plume has yet to be determined and an off-Site investigation is planned or ongoing to determine the extent. The chlorinated compounds detected in SP-1 and SP-2 is likely associated with the contamination caused by the former underground concrete secondary containment tank.

The source of the chlorinated compounds detected at SP-5 is unknown. There is a possibility that the contamination present is associated with the former underground concrete secondary containment tank. However, soil probe locations SP-3 and SP-4 were done in areas between the former tank location and SP-5 and the groundwater sample collected from SP-4 was non-detect. GZA recommends that some additional soil probes and analytical testing be conducted to attempt to locate a potential source of chlorinated compounds or determine the extent of the contaminated area, if present.

AOC #2: AST located on the eastern side of the Ekonol building (Building #4). Observations made on a placard in the vicinity of the AST, indicated that phenol may be stored within the tank. Analytical samples tested from soil probes completed in the vicinity (SP-1 and SP-2) indicated the presence of chlorinated VOCs. No phenol was detected above method detection limits. Headspace screening of the soil samples from these locations indicated the detection of VOCs greater that 10 ppm from soil present below the concrete to the bottom of the borings. Analytical results from SP-2, 2 – 4 feet bgs had concentrations of TCE at 68 ppm, cis-DCE at 61 ppm and PCE at approximately 10 ppm. The location of SP-2 is approximately 125 feet northeast of a former secondary containment tank location. Due to the shallow depth of the sample from SP-2 and its distance from the former tank, it is possible that there may have been some other source of the contaminants detected at SP-2. GZA recommends that this data be provided to the NYSDEC to assist with the associated ongoing investigation.

AOC #3: Adjacent Air Force Base landfill and impoundment lagoon. RT Environmental was able to resolve this AOC by completing a NYSDEC file review. RT Environmental did not require additional work to address this AOC.

AOC #4: Storm drains, floor drains and pump stations throughout the Site. GZA attempted to collected sediment samples from 34 subsurface structures, which is only about 1/3 of the subsurface structures that exist on-Site. Sediment samples were headspace screened for VOC and olfactory observations were made. Four sediment samples were selected for chemical analysis along with 2 water samples from structures were sediments could not be retrieved or were not present. Results of the sediment chemical analysis indicated that VOCs and SVOCs were present in the structures sampled. The water results indicated that SVOCs were present. GZA recommends that the catch basins, storm drains, concrete vaults, and manholes be cleaned out using a vacuum truck and a power washer. The Site is subject to SPDES effluent monitoring by FTA on a twice monthly basis. RT Environmental discussions with FTA regarding their monitoring indicated that there have not been violations of the SPDES permit in approximately the past five years. This would indicate that the contaminants present in the subsurface structures are not a significant concern, but in would be a good house keeping practice to remove any potential contaminant, whether sediment or water from existing structures.

A soil sample collected from 7 – 10 feet bgs at one of the soil probes (SP-14) completed near the northern settlement pit was found to contain PCE at a concentration above RSCO. GZA recommends that additional soil probes be done near this location to further assess if this identified chlorinated solvent contamination is isolated or more widespread.

Additionally, GZA made cursory observations regarding the presence, location and potential discharge locations of storm and sanitary lines relative to a storm and sanitary sewer drawing provided by RT Environmental. It is GZA's opinion that the map provided and transposed on to Figure 5, is consistent with our Site observations. GZA did note a few discrepancies such as manholes and a sanitary sewer line which were observed but not shown on the drawing (see Figure 5).

AOC #5: Saint Gobain previously used manufacturing areas and heavy stained area . GZA completed soil probes to collected soil samples from various locations within the Former Carborundum building. Additionally, ten PCB wipe samples were collected from various location in the Former Carborundum building. Headspace screening and olfactory observation made from soil samples collected from the building did not indicated the presence of oil releases from staining.

Results of the PCB wipe samples indicated the presence of PCBs at two locations tested. Both locations (PCB-4 and PCB-5) were from the second floor manufacturing area in the Former Carborundum building. The detected concentration at SP-4 was 9,400 ug/wipe (100 cm^2) and would warrant additional investigation to determine the limits of impact. This sample location was collected from a stained area on the floor beneath some electrical control panel equipment. This detection is likely due to leakage from this equipment. According to 40 CFR Part 761, provisions that apply to PCBs at concentrations $\geq$ 500 ppm also apply to contaminated surfaces that have concentrations of $\geq$ 100 ug/100 cm^2.

AOC #6: Vacant Building #5, formerly used as a pre-sizing cloth machine operation. GZA completed four soil probes in and around Building 5 (See Figure 2). A soil and groundwater sample was collected from SP-39, from within Building 5, and submitted for testing. A water sample was collected from the sump in the northeastern corner of the building and a sediment sample was collected from a trench drain observed in the southwest corner of the building. Each were submitted for chemical testing. Visual and olfactory observations along with the headspace results did not indicate an impact to the subsurface soil beneath the building. The analytical soil results were non-detect from SP-39, 4 – 7 feet bgs. Both the water sample and sediment sample results indicated the presence of SVOCs. VOCs were also present in the sediment sample. Chlorinated compounds were detected in the groundwater sample collected from SP-39, but can likely be attributed to the on-Site contamination associated with the former underground concrete secondary containment tank. SP-39 is located south of the former tank area, and is thought to be in a downgradient direction based on the reports reviewed.

The drains in this building likely connect into the sanitary sewer system at the Site. According to the drawing provided by RT Environmental and transposed to Figure 5, a sanitary sewer line is noted to be located in a north-south orientation, adjacent to Building 5.

GZA recommends that the trench drain and sump within this building be cleaned out.

AOC # 7: On-Site landfill. The on-Site landfill is well documented, contains monitoring wells and will require post closure care and monitoring by the new property owner. A NYSDEC file review indicated that capping/containment was effective and operation and monitoring should continue as directed by NYSDEC. RT Environmental did not require additional work to address this AOC.

AOC #8: Former AST in vicinity of the Boiler House. GZA complete three soil probes in the vicinity of the former AST, SP-30, SP-31 and SP-32 (See Figure 2). Visual and olfactory observations along with the headspace results from these probes did not indicate an impact to the subsurface soil in the vicinity. A soil sample from SP-30, 8 – 10 feet bgs was submitted for analytical testing. No VOCs or SVOCs were detected above method detection limits. GZA does not recommend any additional work for this AOC.

AOC #9: Non-documented ASTs and underground storage tanks (USTs). GZA and RT Environmental interviewed key Site personnel (Keith Shaw and George Davis) at the Site on May 17, 2006. Neither was aware of the location of USTs at the Site. During our Site walk over with RT Environmental on the same day, GZA did not observe any pavement cuts, fill ports or vent pipes that could potentially identify the location of current or former USTs. GZA recommends that an electromagnetic geophysical survey be conducted at the Site if it is decided that a more decisive assessment for the presence of USTs is required. The electromagnetic survey may be impacted by the presence of underground drainage and utility lines, plus reinforcement steel in structures and slabs.

AOC #10: Liquid and Tank Car Loading and Unloading Areas. GZA completed one soil probe, SP-26 in the vicinity of where materials brought to the Site were received according to Keith Shaw. He indicated that the majority of the material received into the Former Carborundum building were either resins/glues or solids (various grits) used to make their products. According to Mr. Shaw, in the area where the actual unloading occurred, the concrete floor varies from approximately 1 foot thick in the eastern end to up to 4 feet thick in the western end. SP-26 was placed to the south (down gradient direction) due to the thickness of the concrete. Additionally, due to the thickness of the concrete and its condition (no major cracking observed), it is unlikely that a release in this area could penetrate the floor and impact the subsurface.

It should be noted that the products shipped for the facility are solids and it is unlikely that a release in the shipping area would create a subsurface problem; therefore, discussions regarding investigation between RT Environmental and GZA eliminated the loading area as a concern. GZA does not recommend additional work for this AOC.

AOC # 11: Zinc in Stormwater Discharges. Based on RT Environmental's discussions with FTA, who are responsible for SPDES effluent monitoring, it was determined that no violations have occurred at the Site in at least 5 years. The monitoring program being conducted does include sampling for zinc in both the storm and sanitary sewer. Therefore, the concern regarding the presence of zinc in the storm water is not warranted at this time.

During RT Environmental and GZAs interview of Key Site personnel, it was indicated that air emissions containing nitric acid from an on-Site stack may have been accumulating on a metal roof, which could significantly increase the degradation of a metal roof especially if it is galvanized, and create a zinc problem. The nitric acid emission stack eventually had an emission control/scrubber system installed to reduce the acidic discharge and zinc exceedences were no longer observed.

GZA does not recommend additional work regarding this AOC other than the continued SPDES monitoring of the storm and sanitary sewer systems.

TABLES

Table 1
Analytical Testing Program Summary
6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Location	Date Collected	Depth/ Interval (ft bgs)	VOCs EPA Method 8260 TCL	SVOCs EPA Method 8270 Full List	PCBs EPA Method 8080	RCRA 8 Metals EPA Method 6010/7470
Soil Samples						
SP-1	5/31/2006	2 to 4	X	X		
SP-1	5/31/2006	12 - 13.7	X	X		
SP-2	5/31/2006	2 - 4	X	X		
SP-5	6/1/2006	7 - 10	X	X		
SP-6	6/1/2006	1 - 3	X	X		
SP-9	5/31/2006	0 - 4				X
SP-14	5/31/2006	7 - 10	X	X		
SP-30	6/1/2006	8 - 10	X	X		
SP-36	6/1/2006	2 - 4	X	X		
SP-39	6/1/2006	4 - 7	X	X		
Sediment Samples						
Storm Line C Monitoring Point	5/31/2006	NA	X	X		
Eknol Hanger Western Waterline Pit	5/31/2006	NA	X	X		
MH B1 Carb Bldg North	6/2/2006	NA	X	X		
Trench Drain Bldg 5	6/1/2006	NA	X	X		
Groundwater Samples						
SP-4	6/2/2006	NA	X	X		
SP-8	6/2/2006	NA	X	X		
SP-39	6/2/2006	NA	X	X		
Water Samples						
North Manhole	6/2/2006	NA	X	X		
Bldg 5 Sump	6/2/2006	NA	X	X		
Wipe Samples						
PCB-1	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-2	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-3	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-4	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-5	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-6	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-7	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-8	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-9	6/2/2006	NA			X	
PCB-10	6/2/2006	NA			X	

Notes:
1. NA = not applicable.
2. ft bgs = feet below ground surface
3. VOCs = Volatile Organic Compounds
4. SVOCs = Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
5. PCB = Polychlorinated biphenyls
6. TCL = total compound list.
7. RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recover Act

Table 2
Soil Analytical Testing Results Summary
6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Parameter	NYSDEC TAGM 4046 RSCO	SP-1 2 - 4 ft bgs	SP-1 12 - 13.7 ft bgs	SP-2 2 - 4 ft bgs	SP-5 7 - 10 ft bgs	SP-6 1 to 3 ft bgs	SP-14 7 - 10 ft bgs	SP-30 8 -10 ft bgs	SP-36 2 - 4 ft bgs	SP-39 4 - 7 ft bgs	SP-9 0 - 4 ft bgs
Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8260 TCL (mg/kg)											
Vinyl Chloride	0.2		0.69	0.27							NT
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.4		0.11								NT
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	0.3		0.12	0.08	0.28						NT
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	10	1.8	61	26	28		0.61				NT
Trichloroethene	0.7	0.39	68	15	20		2.1				NT
Tetrachloroethene	1.4	2.4	9.9	1.9	7						NT
Ethylbenzene	5.5					0.40					NT
Isopropylbenzene	2.3					0.48					NT
n-Propylbenzene	3.7					1.1					NT
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3.3					0.34					NT
tert-Butylbenzene	10					0.14					NT
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	10					1.4					NT
sec-Butylbenzene	10					1.7					NT
p-Isopropyltoluene	10					1.4					NT
n-Butylbenzene	10					2.3					NT
Nephthalene	13					3.7					NT
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8270 Full List (mg/kg)											
Naphthalene	13			1.9							NT
2-Methylnaphthalene	36.4			4.5							NT
RCRA 8 Metals - EPA Method 6010/7470 (mg/kg)											
Arsenic	7.5 or SB	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	3.59
Barium	300 or SB	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	102
Chromium	10 or SB	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	19.4
Lead	SB	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	7.24
Selenium	2 or SB	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	
Mercury	0.1	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	

1. Compounds detected in one or more samples are presented on this table.
   Refer to Appendix D for list of all compounds included in analysis.
2. Analytical testing completed by GZA GeoEnvironmental Laboratory, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.
3. Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives (RSCOs) based on the NYSDEC TAGM 4046, Determination of Soil Cleanup Levels dated January 1994, and revised December 20, 2000.
4. mg/kg = parts per million
5. NV = no value.
6. ft bgs = feet below ground surface.
7. NT = not tested.
8. Shading indicates values exceeding RSCO.
9. Blank indicates compounds were not detected above method detection limits.

Table 3

Groundwater Analytical Testing Results Summary
6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Parameter	NYSDEC Class GA criteria	SP-4	SP-8	SP-39
Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8260 TCL (ug/L)				
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5			1.7
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5			6.8
Trichloroethene	5			150
Naphthalene	10		6.3	
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8270 Full List (ug/L)				

1. Compounds detected in one or more samples are presented on this table. Refer to Appendix D for list of all compounds included in analysis.
2. Analytical testing completed by GZA GeoEnvironmental Laboratory, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.
3. NYSDEC Class GA criteria obtained from Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1), dated October 1993, revised June 1998, January 1999 errata sheet and April 2000 addendum.
4. ug/L = parts per billion.
5. Shading indicates values exceeding NYSDEC Class GA groundwater criteria.
6. Blank indicates compounds were not detected above method detection limits.

Table 4
Sediment Analytical Testing Results Summary
6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Parameter	NYSDEC TAGM 4046 RSCO	Ekonol Hanger Western Waterline	Storm Line 'C' Monitoring Point	MH-B1-Carb Bldg North	Trench Drain Bldg 5
Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8260 TCL (mg/kg)					
Vinyl Chloride	0.2		1.0		
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	10		12		1.7
Trichloroethene	0.7	0.62	1.4		
Tetrachloroethene	1.4		2.5		
Ethylbenzene	5.5	2.3			
m&p-Xylene	1.2	1.5			
o-Xylene	1.2	1.7			
Isopropylbenzene	2.3	3.5			
n-Propylbenzene	3.7	16			
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	3.3	10			
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	10	76			1.7
sec-Butylbenzene	10	14			
p-Isopropyltoluene	10	18			
n-Butylbenzene	10	23			
Naphthalene	13	23		4.7	1.4
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8270 Full List (mg/kg)					
Phenol	0.03 or MDL			5.0	
3&4-Methylphenol	50			2.2	
2,4-Dimethylphenol	50			1.3	
Naphthalene	13	34		81	
4-Chloroaniline	0.220 or MDL			22	
2-Methylnaphthalene	36.4	120		27	
Acenaphthene	50	31	0.5	62	
Dibenzofuran	6	31	0.4	51	
Fluorene	50	16	0.5	68	
n-Nitrosodiphenylamine	50			1.0	
Phenanthrene	50	34	4.2	540	
Anthracene	50		1.2	71	
Carbazole	50		0.7	77	
di-n-Butylphthalate	8.1	3.2		1.6	
Fluoranthene	50	3.6	7.9	470	20
Pyrene	50	4.2	6.2	330	
Butylbenzylphthalate	50			41	
Benzo [a] Anthracene	0.224 or MDL	0.3	4.2	170	
Chrysene	0.4	1.2	3.6	200	
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)Phthalate	50	17	0.3	7.6	
Benzo [b] Fluoranthene	0.22 or MDL		2.4	130	
Benzo [k] Fluoranthene	0.22 or MDL		0.6	170	
Benzo [a] Pyrene	0.061 or MDL		1.7	76	
Indeno [1,2,3-cd] Pyrene	3.2	1.0	1.1	31	18
Dibenzo [a,h] Anthracene	0.014 or MDL		0.5	14	21
Benzo [g,h,i] Perylene	50	1.0	0.9	28	

1. Compounds detected in one or more samples are presented on this table.
   Refer to Appendix D for list of all compounds included in analysis.
2. Analytical testing completed by GZA GeoEnvironmental Laboratory, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.
3. Recommended Soil Cleanup Objectives (RSCOs) based on the NYSDEC TAGM 4046, Determination of Soil Cleanup Levels dated January 1994 and revised December 20, 2000.
4. mg/kg = parts per million
5. ft bgs = feet below ground surface.
6. MDL = method detection limit
7. Shading indicates values exceeding RSCO.
8. Blank indicates compounds were not detected above method detection limits.

Table 5
Water Analytical Testing Results Summary
6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Parameter	NYSDEC Class GA criteria	North Manhole	Bldg 5 Sump
Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8260 TCL (ug/L)			
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds - EPA Method 8270 Base Neutrals (ug/L)			
Acenaphthene	20		13
Fluorene	50		18
Phenanthrene	50		120
Anthracene	50		46
Fluoranthene	50	7.8	160
Pyrene	50	6.6	120
Benzo [a] Anthracene	0.002	2.5	97
Chrysene	0.002	4.4	91
Benzo [b] Fluoranthene	0.002	4.9	680
Benzo [k] Fluoranthene	0.002	3.8	58
Benzo [a] Pyrene	NV	3.5	63
Indeno [1,2,3-cd] Pyrene	0.002	2.7	31
Dibenzo [a,h] Anthracene	NV		15
Benzo [g,h,i] Perylene	NV	3	25

1. Compounds detected in one or more samples are presented on this table.
   Refer to Appendix D for list of all compounds included in analysis.
2. Analytical testing completed by GZA GeoEnvironmental Laboratory, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.
3. NYSDEC Class GA criteria obtained from Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1), dated October 1993, revised June 1998, January 1999 errata sheet and April 2000 addendum.
4. ug/L = parts per billion.
5. NV = no value.
6. Shading indicates values exceeding NYSDEC Class GA groundwater criteria.
7. Blank indicates compounds were not detected above method detection limits.

Table 6
PCB Wipe Sample Analytical Testing Results Summary
6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Parameter	PCB-1	PCB-2	PCB-3	PCB-4	PCB-5	PCB-6	PCB-7	PCB-8	PCB-9	PCB-10
Polychlorinated Biphenyls - EPA Method 8082 (ug/wipe)										
Aroclor 1268										
Aroclor 1262										
Aroclor 1260				9,400	4.2					
Aroclor 1254										
Aroclor 1248										
Aroclor 1242/1016										
Aroclor 1232										
Aroclor 1221										

1. Compounds detected in one or more samples are presented on this table.
   Refer to Appendix D for list of all compounds included in analysis.
2. Analytical testing completed by GZA GeoEnvironmental Laboratory, in Hopkinton, Massachusetts.
3. ug/wipe = microgram / 100 centimeter^2
8. Blank indicates compounds were not detected above method detection limits.

FIGURES

RT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

SAINT GOBAIN PROPERTY
6600 WALMORE ROAD FACILITY
WHEATFIELD, NEW YORK

PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SOIL PROBE AND SITE PLAN

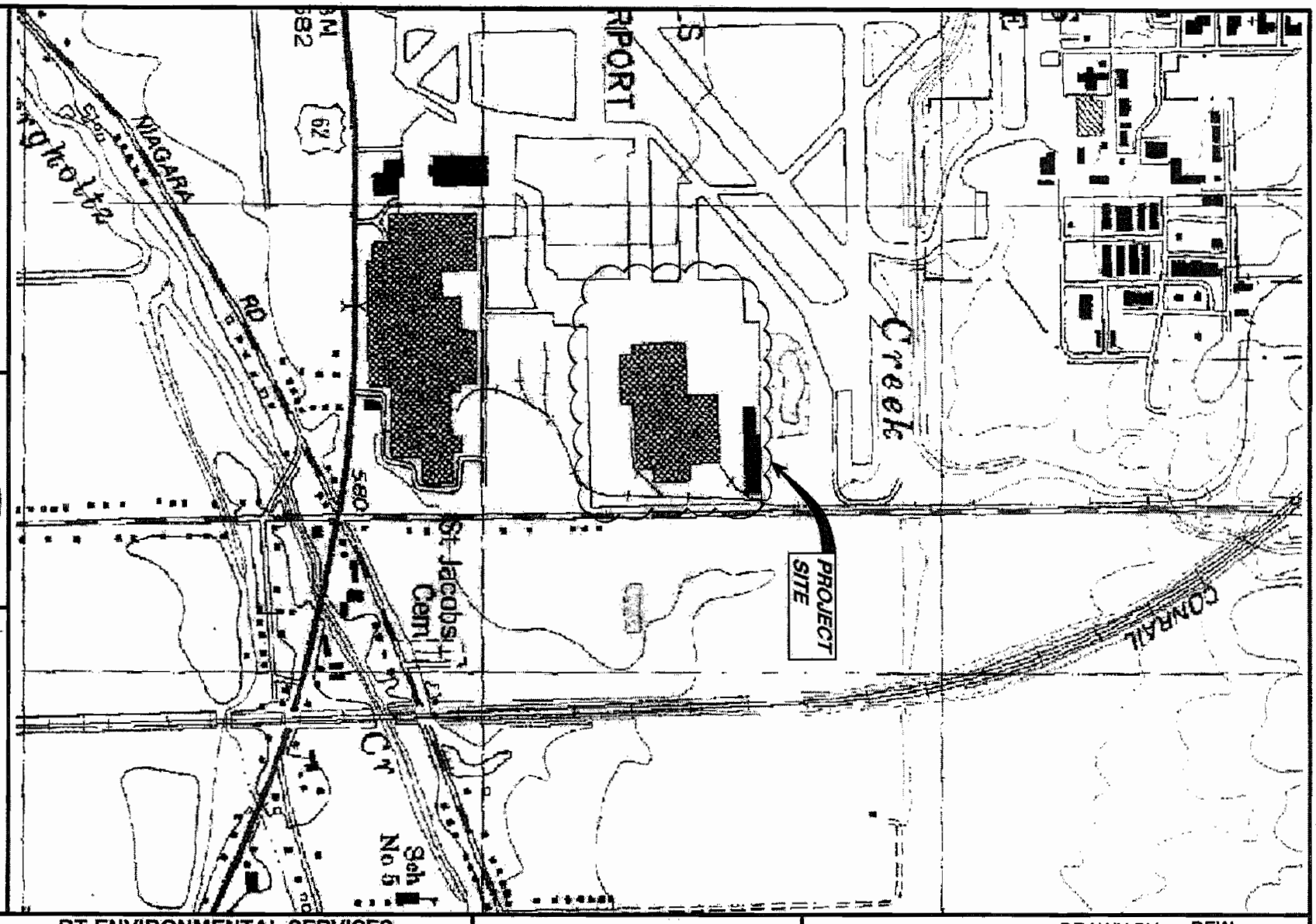
PROJECT No. 21.0056207.00

FIGURE No. 2

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200 400

DRAWN BY: DEW
DATE: JUNE 2006

GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York



NOTE:
BASE MAP ADAPTED FROM U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS DOWNLOADED FROM TERRASERVER.MICROSOFT.COM

RT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
SAINT GOBAIN PROPERTY
6600 WALMORE ROAD FACILITY
WHEATFIELD, NEW YORK

PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

LOCUS PLAN

SCALE IN FEET
0 500 1000 2000

DRAWN BY: DEW
DATE: JUNE 2006

GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York

PROJECT No. 21.0056207.00
FIGURE No. 1

NOTES:

1. BASE MAP ADAPTED FROM A 2005 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH DOWNLOADED FROM http://www.nysgis.state.ny.us/gateway/mg/interactive_main.html AND FIELD OBSERVATIONS.

2. THE SIZE AND LOCATION OF EXISTING SITE FEATURES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE.

RT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

SAINT GOBAIN PROPERTY
6600 WALMORE ROAD FACILITY
WHEATFIELD, NEW YORK

PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SUBSURFACE STRUCTURE SAMPLING LOCATIONS

PROJECT No. 21.0056207.00

FIGURE No. 3

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200 400

DRAWN BY: DEW
DATE: JUNE 2006

GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York

RT ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

SAINT GOBAIN PROPERTY
6600 WALMORE ROAD FACILITY
WHEATFIELD, NEW YORK

PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
PCB WIPE SAMPLE LOCATIONS

PROJECT No. 21.0056207.00

FIGURE No. 4

APPROXIMATE SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200 400

DRAWN BY: DEW
DATE: JUNE 2006

GZA GeoEnvironmental of New York

APPENDIX A

LIMITATIONS

LIMITATIONS

1. The observations described in this report were made under the conditions stated therein. The conclusions presented in the report were based solely upon the services described therein, and not on scientific tasks or procedures beyond the scope of described services or the time and budgetary constraints imposed by Client. The work described in this report was carried out in accordance with the Terms and Conditions of our Agreement.

2. In the event that information becomes available on environmental or hazardous waste issues at the site not contained in this report, such information shall be brought to GZA's attention forthwith. GZA will evaluate such information and, on the basis of this evaluation, may modify the conclusions stated in this report.

3. The purpose of this report was to assess the physical characteristics of the subject site with respect to the presence in the environment of hazardous material or petroleum products. No specific attempt was made to check on the compliance of present or past owners or operators of the site with federal, state, or local laws and regulations, environmental or otherwise.

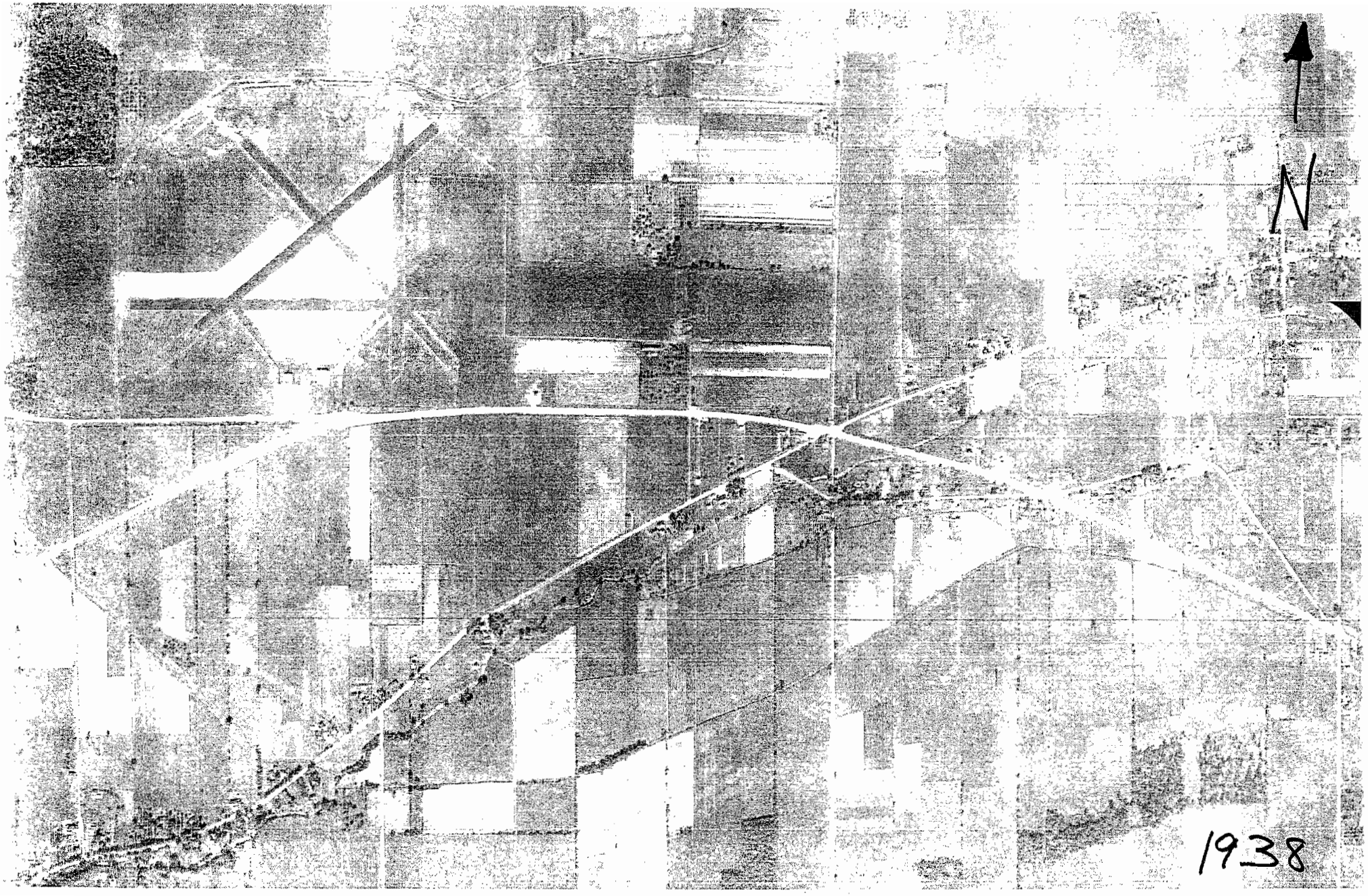
4. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based in part upon the data obtained from a limited number of soil and/or groundwater samples obtained from widely spaced subsurface explorations. The nature and extent of variations between these explorations may not become evident until further exploration. If variations or other latent conditions then appear evident, it will be necessary to reevaluate the conclusions and recommendations of this report.

5. The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based in part upon various types of chemical data and are contingent upon their validity. These data have been reviewed and interpretations made in the report. As indicated within the report, some of these data are preliminary "screening" level data, and should be confirmed with quantitative analyses if more specific information is necessary. Moreover, it should be noted that variations in the types and concentrations of contaminants and variations in their flow paths may occur due to seasonal water table fluctuations, past disposal practices, the passage of time, and other factors. Should additional chemical data become available in the future, these data should be reviewed by GZA and the conclusions and recommendations presented herein modified accordingly.

6. Chemical analyses have been performed for specific parameters during the course of this site assessment, as described in the text. However, it should be noted that additional chemical constituents not searched for during the current study may be present in soil and/or groundwater at the site.

APPENDIX B

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS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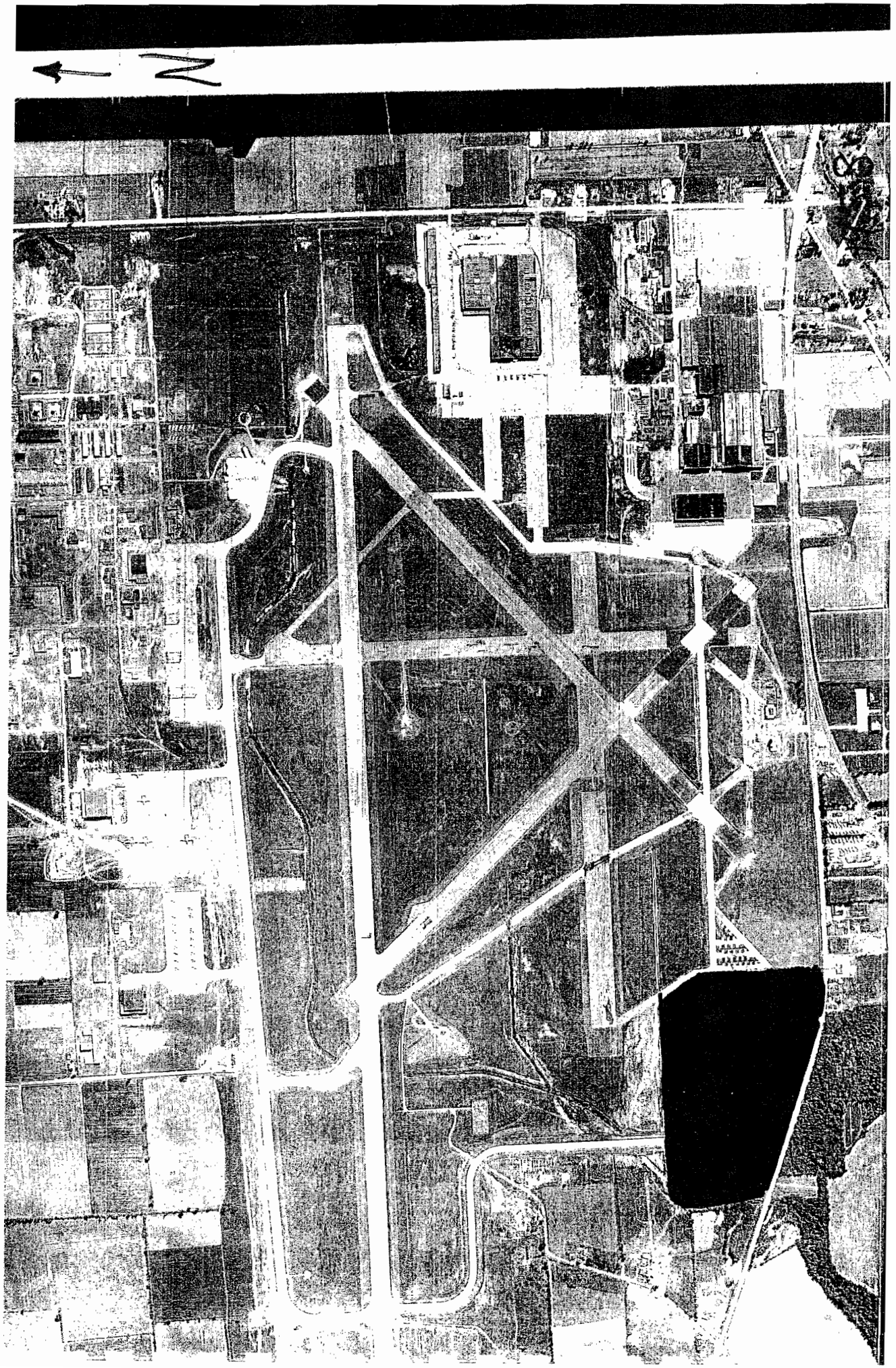
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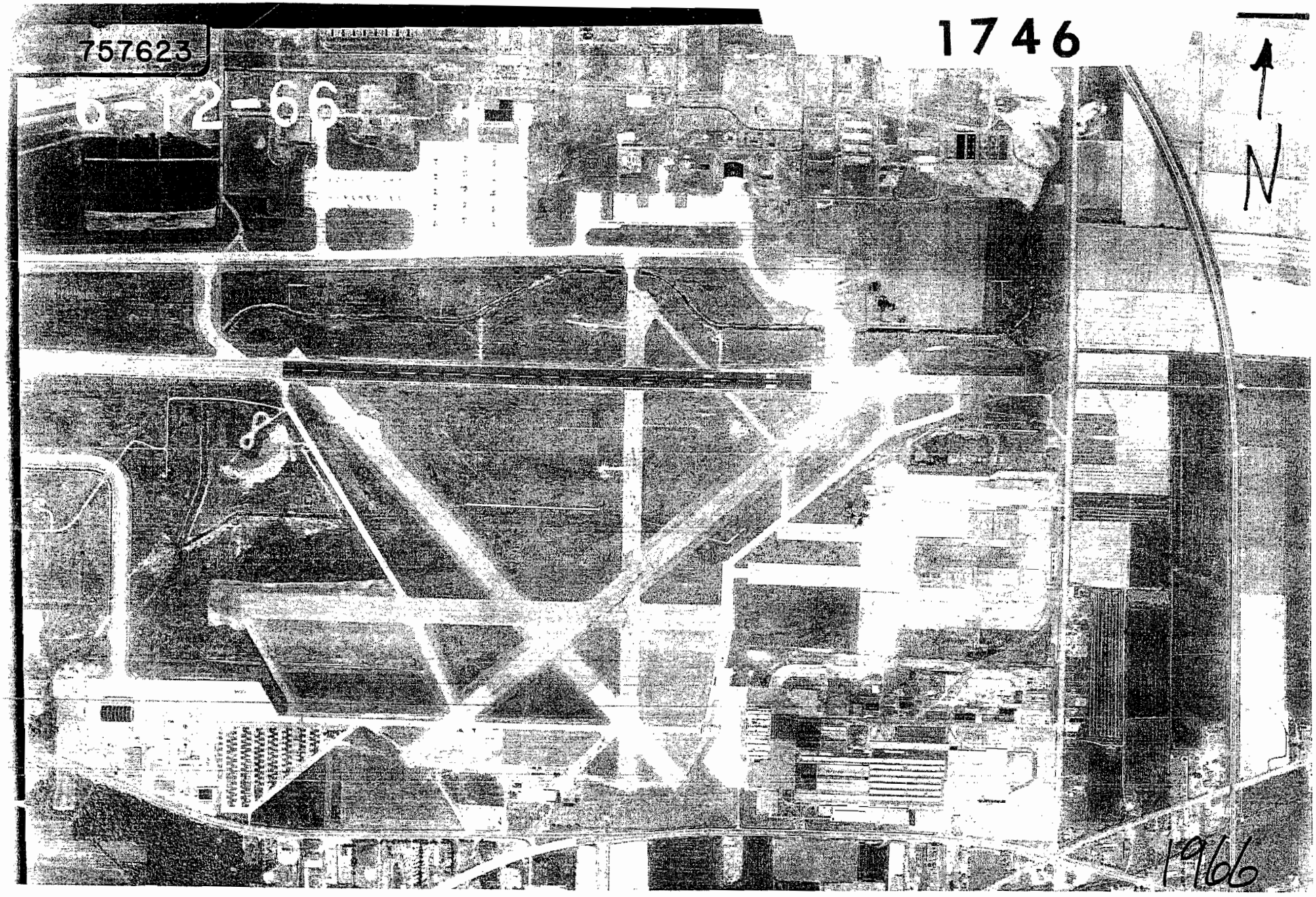
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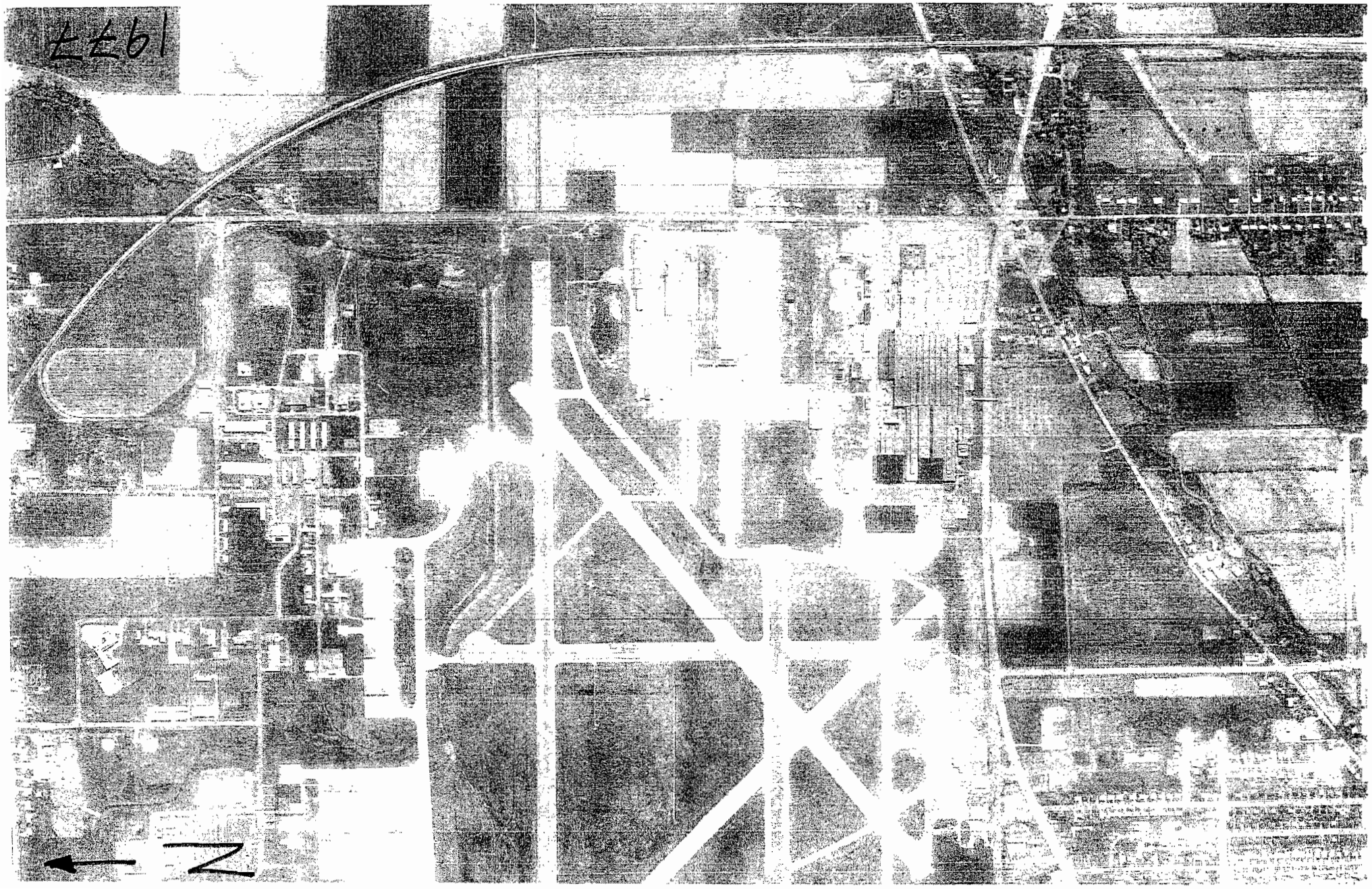
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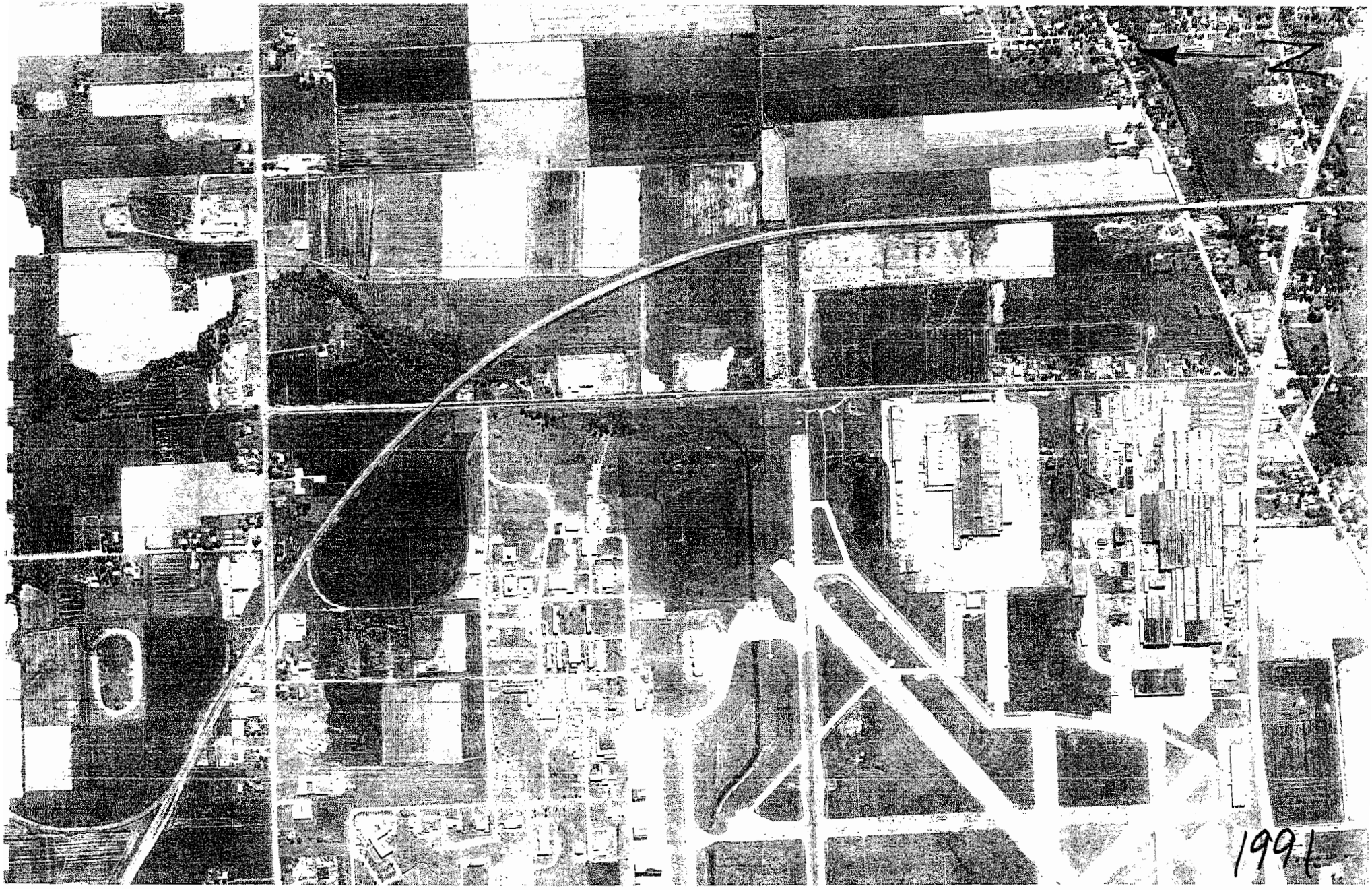
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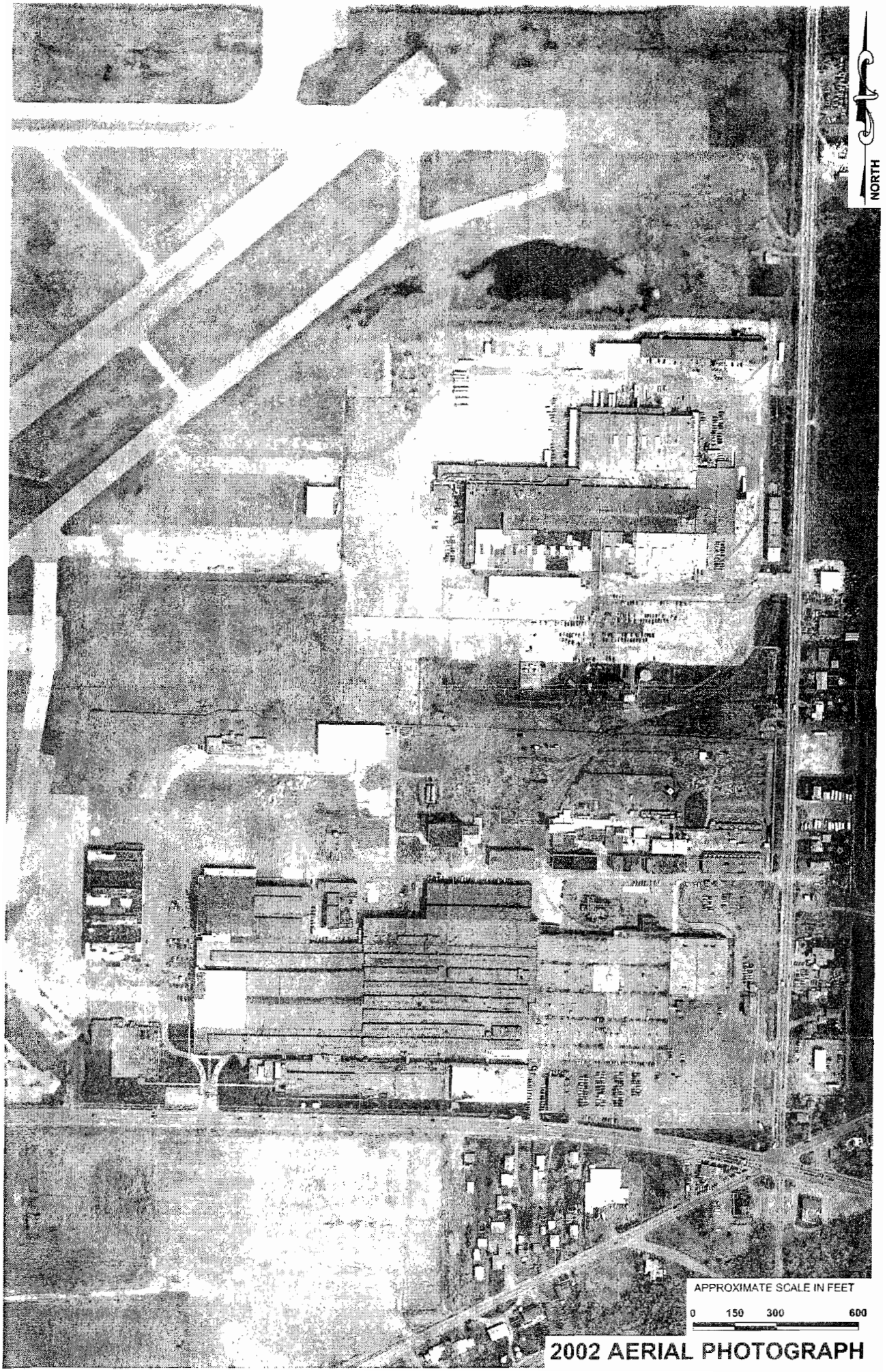

2002 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

APPENDIX C

SOIL PROBE LOGS

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/30/2006 END DATE 5/30/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	80	CONCRETE		16
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				FILL - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, some Sand, trace Gravel, trace		
2				Glass, trace Coal, moist.		
		2 to 4	80	NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, some Black/dark streaks,		95
3				moist.		
4				Grades to:...Gray lenes, trace Organics.		
		4 to 7	60			116
5				Grades to:...some Black lenses.		
6						
				Grades to:...Reddish brown, trace Sand.		
7						91
		7 to 10	50	Grades to:...Brown, trace Sand, trace Gravel, some gray lenses.		
8						
						600
9						
10						
		10 to 12	50	Grades to:...Reddish brown, little Sand.		300
11						
						340
12						
		12 to 13.7	60			1,700
13				Grades to:..,Clay & SILT, little Sand, little Gravel, moist to wet.		
14				Probe refusal at 13.7 ft bgs.		
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-2
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/30/2006 END DATE 5/30/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	80	CONCRETE		142
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
2						
		2 to 4		NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, some thin gray lenses,		1,700
3				moist.		
4						
		4 to 7	75			750
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 9.5	50			405
8						
9				Grades to:...SILT & CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
10		9.5 to 12	60			400
11						
				Grades to:...CLAY & SILT, little gravel, little sand, moist to wet.		
12						
		12 to 13.3	60			500
13						
				Probe refusal at 13.3 ft bgs.		
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 LT
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	20	CONCRETE		ND
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
2						
		2 to 4	20			ND
3						
4						
		4 to 7	90	Grades to:...Reddish brown.		ND
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	90	Grades to:...trace Sand.		ND
8						
9						
				Grades to:...moist to wet.		
10						
		10 to 12	100			ND
11						
				Grades to:...trace Gravel.		
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
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3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING
6/1/2006	1030	~7 ft bgs	1" diameter PVC

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	SAMPLE INFORMATION			SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)			
		0 to 2	50	CONCRETE and Gravel Subbase.		ND
1				NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, trace Gravel, moist.		
2						
		2 to 4	50			ND
3						
4				Grades to:...minor black organic staining and organics.		
		4 to 7	100	Grades to:...Brown.		ND
5				Grades to:...Dark brown and Gray, trace Sands, trace Organics.		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	80	Grades to:...Brown and Gray mottled SILT & CLAY, trace Sand,		ND
8				trace Gravel.		
9				Reddish brown Clayey SILT, little Sand, trace Gravel, moist to wet.		
10						
		10 to 12	80	Grades to:...Brown, wet.		ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 LT
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	90	CONCRETE and Gravel Subbase.		10
1				NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, trace Gravel, trace Organics, moist.		
2						
		2 to 4	90			22
3				Grades to:... Brown, Dark brown and Olive mottled Silty CLAY.		
4						
		4 to 7	90	Grades to:...Brown SILT & CLAY, trace Sand, trace Organics.		200
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	100			250
8				Grades to:...Red brown and Gray mottled Silty CLAY, trace Sand.		
9						
10						
		10 to 12	60	Grades to:...Red brown.		220
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
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GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-6
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH (ft)	Sample Number	SAMPLE INFORMATION DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	70	CONCRETE		
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				NATIVE - Reddish Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		300
2						
				Grades to:...trace Organics.		
3				Grades to:...Gray lenses.		
4						
		4 to 7	80			5
5						
				Dark brown Clayey SILT, trace Organics, moist.		
6						
				Grades to:...Brown, some Organics.		
7						
		7 to 10	90	Grades to:...Dark brown, little Sand, little Organics, wet.		1
8						
9				Grey fine SAND, some Silt, moist.		
				Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
10						
		10 to 12	90			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-7
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	SAMPLE INFORMATION Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4		CONCRETE		84
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				FILL - Brown SILT & CLAY, some Sand, little Gravel, moist.		
2				FILL - Gray GRAVEL, little Sand, trace silt, wet.		
3						
4						
				Refusal at 4 feet bgs.		
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
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ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-8
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/30/2006 END DATE 5/30/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING
5/31/2006	1430	~11 ft bgs	1" diameter PVC

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	80	TOPSOIL		ND
1				FILL - Brown Silty CLAY, little Silt, little Gravel, moist.	Installed 1-inch diameter PVC microwell to 12 ft bgs.	
2				Grades to:...some Slag, some Glass.		
				NATIVE - Black Organic stained SILT & CLAY, trace lenses of		17
3				coarse Sand, some Wood fragments.		
4						
		4 to 7	75			ND
5						
				Dark brown Clayey SILT, moist.		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	60			ND
8						
				Grades to:...Brown and Gray SILT, little Sand.		
9						
				Grades to:...lenses of Organics (wood, peat) and fine grained		
10				Sand, wet.		
		10 to 12	80			ND
11				Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace SAND, wet.		
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
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2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/30/2006 END DATE 5/30/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	80	TOPSOIL		ND
1				FILL - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, little Sand, trace Gravel,		
				moist.		
2						
				Grades to:...trace Slag.		
3						
4						
		4 to 7	60			ND
5						
				NATIVE - Dark brown ORGANIC layer		
6				Reddish brown SILT & CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
7						
		7 to 10	75	Reddish brown Clayey SILT, trace Sand, moist.		ND
8						
				Grades to:...little Sand, trace Gravel, trace Organics, wet.		
9						
10						
		10 to 12	10			1
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES

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GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-10
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/30/2006 END DATE 5/30/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	80	CONCRETE		ND
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				FILL - Brown Clayey SILT, little Sand, moist.		
2						
3				NATIVE - Dark brown ORGANIC layer		
				Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
4						
		4 to 7	80			ND
5						
				Grades to:...little Gravel, little Sand.		
6				Grades to:...trace Sand.		
7						
		7 to 10	80			ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	80			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
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364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-11
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/31/2006 END DATE 5/31/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	75	CONCRETE and Gravel Subbase.		ND
1				FILL - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, trace Gravel, moist.		
2						
3				NATIVE - Dark brown ORGANIC layer		
				Brown SILT & CLAY, some lenses of Silt, moist.		
4						
		4 to 7	75			ND
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	80	Grades to:...trace Gravel, trace Sand.		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	80	Grades to:...trace Gravel.		ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	90	CONCRETE		ND
1				FILL - Brown SAND, little Silt, trace Gravel, moist.		
				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, little Sand, moist.		
2						
3				Grades to:...trace Organics.		
4				Grades to:...Brown and Gray mottled Silty CLAY.		
		4 to 7	60			ND
5						
				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	60			ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	60			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/30/2006 END DATE 5/30/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA			
DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	SAMPLE INFORMATION			SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)			
		0 to 4	80	CONCRETE		ND
1				SAND and Gravel Subbase.		
				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, moist.		
2				Grades to:...Gray and Olive.		
3				Grades to:...Brown.		
4						
		4 to 7	75			2
5						
6				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
7						
		7 to 10	75			ND
8				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
9						
10						
		10 to 12	50			ND
11						
12						
		12 to 15	80			ND
13						
				Grades to:...trace Gravel, trace Sand.		
14						
15						
		15 to 18	80	Grades to:...little Sand, little Gravel, wet.		ND
16						
17						
18						
				End of Probe at 18 ft bgs.		
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES

1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
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4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-14
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/31/2006 END DATE 5/31/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	90	CONCRETE		ND
1				SAND and Gravel Subbase.		
				NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, with Gray lenses, moist.		
2						
				Grades to:...Black and Olive, with lenses of Organincs.		
3						
				Grades to:...Reddish brown.		
4						
		4 to 7	75	Grades to:...trace Sand.		2
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	75			2
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	60			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

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Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-15
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	75	CONCRETE		ND
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, moist.		
2						
3						
4						
		4 to 7	60	Grades to:...trace Sand.		ND
5				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	60			ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	80	Grades to:...trace Organics, trace Gray lenses.		ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE 6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	95	CONCRETE		ND
1				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace sand, trace Gravel, moist.		
2				Grades to:...Gray and Olive, trace Organics.		
3				Grades to:...Reddish brown with Gray mottling, trace Sand.		
4						
		4 to 7	60	Grades to:...Reddish brown.		ND
5				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	75			ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	75	Grades to:...some Gray mottling.		ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-17
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	40	CONCRETE		ND
1				NATIVE - Brown SILT & CLAY, trace sand, moist.		
2						
3						
4						
		4 to 7	80			ND
5				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	60	Grades to:...Silty CLAY.		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	60			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
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6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-18
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE 6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	70	CONCRETE		ND
1				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, trace Gray lenses, moist.		
2						
3						
4						
		4 to 7	60			ND
5				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	60			ND
8				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
9						
				Grades to:...SILT & CLAY.		
10						
		10 to 12	50			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	90	CONCRETE		ND
1				NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist		
2				Grades to:...trace Organincs, trace Sand.		
		2 to 4	90			ND
3						
				Grades to:...Brown, Olive, Reddish brown and Gray mottling,		
4				trace Sand.		
		4 to 7	100			ND
5				Grades to:...Brown.		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	100	Grades to:...CLAY & SILT		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	100			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-20
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE 6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	90	CONCRETE		ND
1				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
2						
				Grades to:...Gray and Dark brown.		
3						
4				Grades to:...Reddish brown with Gray mollting.		
		4 to 7	75			ND
5				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	80			ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	80			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 54 LT
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	40	CONCRETE		ND
1				SAND and Gravel Subbase.		
				NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, trace Gravel, moist.		
2						
		2 to 4	40			ND
3						
4				Grades to:...Olive and Black.		
		4 to 7	100			ND
5				Grades to:...Brown and Reddish brown (stratified).		
6						
				Grades to:...Brown, Olive and Reddish brown mottling.		
7				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
		7 to 10	90			1
8						
				Grades to:...Dark brown.		
9						
10						
		10 to 12	80			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES

1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
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4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-22
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 54 LT
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	50	CONCRETE		ND
1				SAND amd Gravel Subbase.		
				NATIVE - Brown and Reddish brown mottled Silty CLAY, trace Sand,		
2				moist.		
		2 to 4	50			ND
3						
				Grades to:...Dark brown and Olive.		
4						
		4 to 7	100	Grades to:...Brown, Reddish brown and Gray mottling.		ND
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	100	Grades to:...Brown.		ND
8						
9				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
10						
		10 to 12	80			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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Soil Probe No. SP-23
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE 6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	60	ASPHALT (3") over CONCRETE		ND
1				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Organics, trace Sand, moist.		
2						
3						
4						
		4 to 7	60	Grades to:...Gray lenses.		ND
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	70	(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	80			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
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Soil Probe No. SP-24
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE 6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	60	CONCRETE		ND
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				NATIVE - Dark brown and Gray Silty CLAY, trace Sand, trace		
2				Organics, moist.		
3				Grades to:...Reddish brown with Gray lenses.		
4				Grades to:...Dark brown, trace Organics.		
		4 to 7	80			ND
5				Grades to:...Reddish brown with Gray lenses, thin intermittant		
				silt seams.		
6						
				Grades to:...trace Gravel.		
7						
		7 to 10	80			ND
8						
				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
9						
10						
		10 to 12	70			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-25
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	SAMPLE INFORMATION DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	60	CONCRETE		ND
1				NATIVE - Reddish brown and Gray molited Silty CLAY, trace Sand,		
				trace Organics, moist.		
2						
3						
4						
		4 to 7	80			ND
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	80	grades to:...Reddish brown.		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	60			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-26
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 54 LT
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	40	CONCRETE		ND
1				SAND and Gravel Subbase.		
2						
		2 to 4	40	NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		ND
3						
4						
		4 to 7	100	Grades to:...Brown, Reddish brown and Gray mottling, trace		ND
5				Sand.		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	100	Grades to:...Brown.		ND
8						
9						
				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
10						
		10 to 12	75			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE 6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	SAMPLE INFORMATION: Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
1		0 to 4	40	CONCRETE GRAVEL Subbase NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		ND
2				Grades to:...Dark Gray with Black Organics.		
3				Grades to:...Dark brown and Gray mottling.		
4						
5		4 to 7	60			ND
6						
7						
8		7 to 10	70			ND
9						
10						
11				End of Probe at 10 ft bgs.		
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
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6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-29
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	SAMPLE INFORMATION DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	50	CONCRETE		Nd
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				FILL - Brown fine SAND, little Gravel, moist.		
2				FILL - ASPHALT layer.		
				FILL - Dark brown fine SAND and Silt, little Gravel, trace Clay,		
3				moist to wet.		
4						
		4 to 8	80	NATIVE - Dark brown Silty CLAY, little Sand, trace Organics, wet.		ND
5						
6						
7				(gypsum precipitation cyrstals)		
8						
		8 to 12	70			ND
9						
10						
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-30
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DAT6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	80	CONCRETE		ND
1				GRAVEL Subbase		
				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Organics, moist.		
2						
				Grades to:...Dark brown and Olive.		
3						
				Grades to:...Dark brown with Gray lenses.		
4						
		4 to 6.5	60			ND
5						
6				Grades to:...Gray and Brown mottling.		
				Grades to:...trace Gravel.		
7		6.5 to 8	60			ND
8						
		8 to 10	60			
9						
				Reddish brown Clayey SILT, little Sand, trace Gravel, wet.		
10						
		10 to 12	50			ND
11						
				Grades to:...Brown, trace Sand, moist.		
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-31
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	50	TOPSOIL		ND
1				FILL - SLAG and Gravel, moist.		
				NATIVE - Brown CLAY & SILT, trace Sand, trace Organincs,		
2				moist.		
3						
4						
		4 to 7	50	Grades to:..Gray lenses.		ND
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 9	70	Reddish brown SILT, little sand, little Gravel, moist to wet.		ND
8						
9						
		9 to 10.5	70			ND
10						
11				Refusal at 10.5 ft bgs.		
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	70	TOPSOIL		ND
1				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, trace Organics, moist.		
2						
3						
4		4 to 6.5	80			ND
5				Reddish brown SILT, little Sand, little Gravel, moist.		
6						
7		6.5 to 9.5	60	Grades to:...wet.		ND
8						
9						
10		9.5 to 11.5	70			ND
11						
12				End of Probe at 11.5 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-33
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/30/2006 END DATE 5/30/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	90	TOPSOIL		ND
1				FILL - Gray GRAVEL, some Sand, little Silt, moist.		
2						
3				Grades to:...Rust colored, little Clay, wet.		
4						
		4 to 7	75	NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, with Reddish brown and Gray stratified		ND
5				layers, moist.		
6				Grades to:...trace Wood fragments, trace Sand.		
7				Grades to:...SILT & CLAY, little Sand, little Gravel.		
		7 to 10	75			ND
8						
9				Reddish brown Clayey SILT, some Sand, little Gravel, wet.		
10						
		10 to 12	60	Grades to:...trace Gravel.		ND
11						
12				Reddish brown SAND, little Silt, wet.		
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-36
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 LT
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	75	CONCRETE		1
1				FILL - Brown and Reddish brown mottled SILT & CLAY, trace Sand, trace Gravel, moist.		
2						
		2 to 4	75	NATIVE - Dark brown and Olive Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		1
3						
4				Grades to:...Brown, Olive and Gray mottled SILT & CLAY, trace Sand.		
		4 to 7	80			ND
5						
6						
7				Brick red Clayey SILT, trace Sand, moist.		
		7 to 10	90			ND
8				Grades to:...little Sand, trace Gravel, moist to wet.		
9						
10						
		10 to 12	100			ND
11						
12				Grades to:...Reddish brown.		
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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6600 Walmore Road
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Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-37
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	30	ASPHALT (1") over CONCRETE GRAVEL Subbase. FILL - Reddish brown SAND, some Silt, some Clay,little Gravel, moist.		ND
1						
2						
3				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace sand, moist.		
4						
		4 to 7	60			ND
5						
6				(lens of black fine Sand)		
7						
		7 to 10	70	Reddish brown Clayey SILT, some Sand, little Gravel, moist to wet.		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	75			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
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2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
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4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
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6600 Walmore Road
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Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-38
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	60	TOPSOIL		ND
1				FILL - Brown and Gray GRAVEL, some Sand, little Silt, trace Clay, moist.		
2						
3				FILL - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, little Slag, little Glass, little Gravel, little Sand, moist.		
4						
		4 to 7	80			ND
5				Grades to:...Dark brown, trace Organics, trace Slag, trace Glass.		
6						
7				NATIVE - Reddish brown Silty CLAY, with Gray lenses, moist.		
		7 to 10	60			ND
8				Grades to:...little Gravel, little Sand.		
9						
10						
		10 to 12	50	Reddish brown fine SAND, some Silt, little Gravel, little Clay, moist to wet.		ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
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4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

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ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

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Soil Probe No. SP-39
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Paul Willey	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/1/2006 END DATE 6/1/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	C. Boron

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING
6/2/2006	830	~6.5 ft bgs	1" diameter PVC

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 2	25	CONCRETE		ND
1				FILL - Brown SILT & CLAY, trace Sand, trace Brick, moist.		
2						
		2 to 4	25	FILL - Black SAND, little Silt, trace Gravel, moist.		ND
3						
4						
		4 to 7	80	NATIVE - Brown, Gray and Olive mottled Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		1
5						
6						
7						
		7 to 10	90	Grades to:...Brown and Reddish brown (stratified).		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	100	Reddish brown Clayey SILT, little sand, trace Gravel, wet.		ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES
1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	5/31/2006 END DATE 5/31/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	80	CONCRETE		ND
1				GRAVEL and Sand Subbase.		
				FILL - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
2						
3						
				FILL - Dark gray and Olive Silty CLAY, some Organics, moist.		
4						
		4 to 7	80	ORGANIC LAYER (Wood fragments)		ND
5				NATIVE - Gray SILT & CLAY, trace Sand, most.		
6						
7						
		7 to 10	60	Grades to:...Reddish brown, trace Organics.		ND
8						
9						
10						
		10 to 12	70			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

S - Split Spoon Sample
C - Rock Core Sample
ft bgs - feet below ground surface
ND - non detect
ppm - parts per million

NOTES

1) Mini Rae 2000 organic vapor meter was used to field screen and headspace samples.
2) Meter was calibrated to the equivalent of 10 ppm benzene in air.
3) Stratification lines represent approximate boundry between soil types, transitions may be gradual.
4) Water level readings have been made at times and under conditions stated, fluctuations of groundwater may occur due to other factors than those present at the time measurements were made.

GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL OF NEW YORK
364 NAGEL DRIVE, BUFFALO, NEW YORK
ENGINEERS AND SCIENTISTS

6600 Walmore Road
Wheatfield, New York
Phase II ESA

Soil Probe No. SP-43
SHEET 1 OF 1
FILE No. 21.0056207.0
CHECKED BY : DJT

CONTRACTOR	TREC Evironmental Inc.	BORING LOCATION	See Location Plan
DRILLER	Jim Agar	GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION	NA DATUM NA
START DATE	6/2/2006 END DATE 6/2/2006	GZA GEOENVIRONMENTAL REPRESENTATIVE	D. Troy

WATER LEVEL DATA

DATE	TIME	WATER	CASING

TYPE OF DRILL RIG	Geoprobe 5400 UD
CASING SIZE AND DIAMETER	2" diameter by 48" long
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD	Direct push
ROCK DRILLING METHOD	NA

DEPTH	Sample Number	DEPTH (FT)	RECOVERY (%)	SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	NOTES	OVM (ppm)
		0 to 4	40	ASPHALT (1") over CONCRETE		ND
1				GRAVEL, Slag and Sand Subbase.		
				NATIVE - Brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
2						
3						
4						
		4 to 7	60	Grades to:...Dark brown, trace Sand, trace Organics.		ND
5						
6						
				Grades to:...Reddish brown.		
7						
		7 to 10	60			ND
8						
9						
				Gray SAND, some Silt, little Clay, wet.		
10				Reddish brown Silty CLAY, trace Sand, moist.		
		10 to 12	75			ND
11						
12						
				End of Probe at 12 ft bgs.		
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

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