

SUPPLEMENTAL PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT REPORT

**121 - 123 REYNOLDS STREET
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK**

NYSDEC SPILL #1103833

Prepared for:	City of Rochester Division of Environmental Quality 30 Church Street, Room 300B Rochester, New York, 14614-1278
Prepared by:	Day Environmental, Inc. 1563 Lyell Avenue Rochester, New York 14606
Project No.:	5136S-15
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of the City of Rochester (City), Day Environmental, Inc. (DAY) prepared this report to summarize the findings of a Supplemental Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Supplemental Phase II ESA) conducted at 121 - 123 Reynolds, Rochester, New York (Site). The scope of work was completed in general accordance with the Supplemental Phase II ESA Work Plan dated October 2016, which was accepted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) via an email dated October 4, 2016. The general location of the Site is shown on the Project Locus Map included as Figure 1.

1.1 Background

The subject property was formerly two separate parcels containing a single family house located on the southern portion of the Site. Subsequent to the City acquiring the parcels via foreclosure, the parcels were combined into its current single approximate 0.2-acre parcel addressed as 121-123 Reynolds Street, Rochester, New York, and the single family house was demolished by the City. The Site is classified as residential vacant land and is relatively level and covered with low vegetation.

In June 2011, petroleum-type contaminated soil was encountered during excavation of the basement foundation of a new residential house on the adjoining 125 Reynolds Street Parcel located south of the Site. Historical information indicated that the northern portion of the Site was formerly used as a gasoline station, and an auto repair facility that included a “spray paint” operation. As an environmental engineering control, an active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) was installed in the new residential house at 125 Reynolds Street to prevent petroleum vapors from entering the house. On behalf of the City, DAY was retained in 2011 to perform investigative work and remedial actions at the Site. The investigation included the field screening and analytical laboratory testing of soil samples from test pits TP-1 through TP-9 (refer to Figure 2). A Data Package report dated December 21, 2011 (DAY File #4576S-11) summarized the following conditions and remedial actions associated with the Site:

1. Contamination (primarily petroleum-related) was documented at the Site that appeared attributable to past uses of the Site. The NYSDEC was notified, and it assigned Spill #1103833 to the Site.
2. Four underground storage tanks (USTs) encountered during the limited investigation were decommissioned by removal in accordance with applicable regulations (refer to Figure 2). Sanborn maps and other historical public records indicated that these USTs were former gasoline and kerosene tanks.
3. Two limited source areas of soil (refer to Figure 2) were removed and disposed in accordance with applicable regulations; however, the analytical laboratory results for post-excavation soil samples indicated that contamination beyond the limits of the excavations remained above regulatory criteria.

On behalf of the City, DAY completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) in April 2015 (DAY File #5045E-15) under the City’s Brownfield Assistance Program (BAP) that is funded under a Brownfields Grant from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The Phase I ESA identified the following recognized environmental condition (REC) at the Site:

- Active NYSDEC Spill Incident/Former Leaking USTs, and the presence of contaminants in urban fill on the Site.

In August 2015, the City executed a Stipulation Agreement with the NYSDEC for investigation of Spill #1103833. In accordance with the Stipulation Agreement, the NYSDEC reviews and approves work plans, data packages, and reports. Should the City proceed with the environmental cleanup of the Site, it is anticipated that the City will execute a new Stipulation Agreement with the NYSDEC, and that the NYSDEC will provide regulatory oversight for the cleanup.

On behalf of the City, DAY completed a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (Phase II ESA) in January 2016 (DAY File #5136S-15) under the City's BAP that is funded under a Brownfields Grant from the USEPA. As requested by the City, DAY's scope of work for the Phase II ESA further evaluated the Phase I ESA REC. The Phase II ESA included the following scope of work:

- Procurement of public right-of way (ROW) permit and general Site preparation activities.
- Advancement of test borings TB-1 to TB-16 (refer to Figure 2) and field screening of associated soil/fill samples.
- Laboratory analysis of select soil/fill samples collected from test borings.
- Installation, development, and sampling of groundwater monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-4 (refer to Figure 2), including collection of static water levels and other field measurements.
- Laboratory analysis of groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells.
- Preparation of a Phase II ESA report.

The findings of the Phase II ESA are summarized below.

- Field evidence of petroleum-type contamination was encountered in nine test borings and four monitoring wells located in proximity to, and down-gradient of, the former UST systems area. Soil samples from four of nineteen test locations (i.e., TB-5, TB-12, TB-13, and MW-2 shown on Figure 2) exceeded applicable NYSDEC Part 375 soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) and NYSDEC Commissioner's Policy 51 (CP-51) soil cleanup levels (SCLs) for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The groundwater samples from each of the four monitoring wells (MW-1 through MW-4 shown on Figure 2) exceeded NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS 1.1.1) groundwater standards and guidance values for VOCs. With the exception of TB-12, soil samples collected from test borings advanced in proximity to the perimeter of the Site, including within the adjacent public ROWs, did not contain VOCs above applicable SCOs and SCLs. With the exception of an area along the east side of the Site in proximity to test location TB-12, the extent of petroleum impact was generally delineated by the Phase II ESA and previous studies, and appeared limited primarily to the Site.
- Urban fill was encountered at 12 of 20 Phase II ESA test borings from the ground surface to depths up to approximately 6.0 feet below the ground surface. The urban fill material primarily consists of reworked soil with trace amounts of cinders, ash and brick. Two samples of urban fill material at test borings TB-7 and TB-8, shown on Figure 4, contained elevated concentrations of the metal Lead that exceeded applicable SCOs, but did not exceed characteristic hazardous waste toxicity regulatory levels. Elevated semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) exceeding applicable SCOs and SCLs were detected in urban fill material at test boring TB-8 shown on Figure 4. Test borings TB-7 and TB-8 are located on the northern portion of the Site in proximity to the former gasoline station and auto repair facility with a former "paint spraying" operation.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of the Supplemental Phase II ESA was to further define the extent of petroleum contamination in the overburden to assist in design of a remedy that assists in preparing the Site for its intended future residential use.

1.3 Limitations

The findings and conclusions presented in this report are based upon an evaluation of a limited number of samples collected during this study and DAY's interpretation of this data. Conditions between sample locations may vary and, as such, the findings and conclusions presented herein should be considered as a professional opinion. If additional data becomes available in the future, it may be necessary to re-evaluate the opinions expressed in this report.

2.0 FIELDWORK AND ANALYTICAL LABORATORY TESTING

As part of this Supplemental Phase II ESA, various tasks were performed on the Site, including a subsurface study and analytical laboratory testing of selected soil samples. These work items are further discussed below.

2.1 Site Preparation

On October 5, 2016, a utility stakeout was requested so that buried utilities were cleared and/or marked out. On October 11, 2016, Supplemental Phase II ESA test locations were marked out in the field using measurements from existing monitoring wells.

2.2 Subsurface Evaluation

On October 13, 2016, nine test borings (designated as TB-17 through TB-25 on Figure 2) were advanced to equipment refusal through overburden at locations on the Site using a direct-push drill-rig. Direct-push equipment refusal occurred at depths ranging between 8.6 feet (ft.) below the ground surface (bgs) at TB-22 and TB-25 and 10.1 ft. bgs at TB-17.

DAY retained Nothnagle Drilling, Inc. (Nothnagle) to provide the drilling equipment and operator to advance the direct-push test borings. Continuous soil samples were collected in four-foot intervals or less using a Geoprobe Macro-core sampling system at each test boring advanced on October 13, 2016. An on-site DAY or City representative logged subsurface conditions and screened soil samples with a photoionization detector (PID) at each test location. The field screening included recording observations of suspect petroleum impact, such as petroleum odors and staining. Other portions of the soil samples were containerized for possible analytical laboratory testing. Pertinent information for each test boring is provided on test boring logs that are included in Appendix A. Upon completion, test borings were backfilled with cuttings.

2.3 Analytical Laboratory Testing

Select samples from test borings completed during this Supplemental Phase II ESA were submitted to Chemtech Consulting Group, Inc. (Chemtech) for analytical laboratory testing. Chemtech is a New York State Department of Health Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certified analytical laboratory (ELAP #11376). Based on field screening results and input from the City, one soil sample from each of the nine test borings was selected for analytical laboratory testing (refer to Sample Log included as Table 1).

Chemtech analyzed the nine soil samples for NYSDEC Spill Technology and Remediation Series (STARS)-list/NYSDEC CP-51-list VOCs using USEPA Method 8260.

3.0 FINDINGS

The findings of the Supplemental Phase II ESA are presented in this section of the report.

3.1 Subsurface Soil Conditions

Subsurface soil conditions encountered, as well as peak PID readings measured on the soil samples collected from the test borings are provided on the test boring logs included in Appendix A. A summary of subsurface soil conditions is provided below.

An approximate half-foot thick layer of topsoil with grass was present at each test boring. Urban fill was encountered at three of nine Supplemental Phase II ESA test borings (i.e., TB-17, TB-23 and TB-24 located within the footprints of former buildings) from the ground surface to depths up to approximately 4.5 feet bgs (i.e., at TB-23). The urban fill material primarily consists of reworked soil with trace amounts of cinders, ash and brick, which is similar to that encountered during the previous Phase II ESA. Indigenous soil beneath the topsoil and/or urban fill generally consisted of tan silt with a trace to some sand and/or gravel. The direct-push equipment refusals encountered between 8.6 ft. bgs and 10.1 ft. bgs are indicative of the top of bedrock.

Peak PID readings measured at each of the nine test boring locations are summarized below:

- A peak PID reading of 1,096 parts per million (ppm) was measured on a headspace sample collected approximately 8.0 to 9.0 ft. bgs at test boring TB-18, which is located east of the former UST soil removal areas. This sample consisted of an indigenous silt soil, and a petroleum-type odor was noted on the sample. PID readings on soil samples between the ground surface and a depth of approximately 8.0 feet ranged between 0.0 ppm and 2.0 ppm.
- A peak PID reading of 7.5 ppm was measured on a headspace sample collected approximately 8.0 to 9.0 ft. bgs at test boring TB-19, which is located southeast of the former UST soil removal areas. This sample consisted of an indigenous sand and silt soil that was gray in color, but was not noted to exhibit a petroleum-type odor. PID readings measured on soil samples between the ground surface and a depth of approximately 8.0 feet were 0.0 ppm.
- A peak PID reading of 270 ppm was measured on a headspace sample collected approximately 7.0 to 8.0 ft. bgs at test boring TB-20, which is located southwest of the former UST soil removal areas within the apparent plume area. This sample consisted of an indigenous silt soil, and a petroleum-type odor was noted on the sample. PID readings measured on soil samples between the ground surface and a depth of approximately 7.0 feet were 0.0 ppm.
- A peak PID reading of 792 ppm was measured on the portion of the macro-core sample collected approximately 8.0 to 8.6 ft. bgs at test boring TB-22, which is located southeast of the former UST soil removal areas within the apparent plume area. This sample consisted of an indigenous silt soil, and a petroleum-type odor and gray/black staining were noted on the sample. PID readings on soil samples between the ground surface and a depth of approximately 8.0 feet ranged between 0.0 ppm and 0.5.0 ppm.
- A peak PID reading of 67.8 ppm was measured on a headspace sample collected approximately 8.0 to 9.5 ft. bgs at test boring TB-23, which is located hydraulically downgradient and southwest of the former UST soil removal areas within the apparent plume area. This sample consisted of an indigenous silt soil that was not noted to exhibit a petroleum-type odor. PID readings on soil samples between the ground surface and a depth of approximately 8.0 feet were 0.0 ppm.

- No unusual odors or staining, and peak PID readings between 0.0 ppm and 5.0 ppm, were documented on the Macro-core soil samples at the four remaining test boring locations (i.e. TB-17, TB-21, TB-24 and TB-25).

The peak PID readings measured on soil samples at the nine Supplemental Phase II ESA test borings and also previous test locations are shown on Figure 3. ArcGIS Spatial Analyst was used to model the peak PID reading gradient across the study area on the Site and adjoining public ROWs. As shown, a source area “hot spot” of highest PID readings is located on the northeast portion of the Site in proximity to the former UST locations (includes TP-1, TK1/2-EXC-N,S,E,W, TK3/4-EXC-N,S,E, TP-4, MW-1, TB-5 and TB-18). Figure 3 also shows a plume of elevated PID readings that extends southward from the hot spot (plume includes test locations MW-2, TB-13, MW-3, TB-12, TP-8, TB-20, TB-22, and TB-23).

3.2 Analytical Laboratory Test Results for Soil Samples

Chemtech’s NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol Category B deliverable report for the soil samples is included in Appendix B. The results are summarized on Table 2. Table 2 (VOCs and Naphthalene) includes a comparison to Residential Use SCOs, Restricted Residential Use SCOs and Protection of Groundwater SCOs referenced in the NYSDEC document titled “6 NYCRR Part 375, Environmental Remediation Programs” dated December 14, 2006. The results and comparison to regulatory criteria referenced above are summarized below.

- VOCs and Naphthalene: As shown on Table 2, one or more VOCs were detected in six of the nine soil samples that were tested. Specific VOCs detected in at least one sample included: Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, mixed Xylenes (i.e., sum of m,p-Xylene and o-Xylene concentrations), Isopropylbenzene, n-Propylbenzene, 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, tert-Butylbenzene, 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, sec-Butylbenzene, p-Isopropyltoluene and n-Butylbenzene. Detected concentrations of these constituents ranged between 0.0011 and 5.1 milligram/kilogram (mg/kg) or ppm. The detected concentrations of two VOCs in sample 034-TB-20(8-9.3) exceeded one or more of their available Protection of Groundwater SCOs and/or SCLs, but did not exceed their available Residential Use SCOs or Restricted Residential Use SCOs. The remaining eight samples tested either did not contain VOCs, or contained VOCs at concentrations below their applicable SCOs and SCLs listed on Table 2.

Naphthalene was detected in six of the nine soil samples that were tested. Detected concentrations of Naphthalene ranged between 0.0014 and 6.0 mg/kg or ppm. The detected concentrations of Naphthalene in the six samples were below its applicable SCOs and SCL listed on Table 2.

The total VOC concentrations detected by the analytical laboratory for soil samples at the nine Supplemental Phase II ESA test borings and also previous test locations are shown on Figure 4. Figure 4 shows which of these samples exceeded Part 375 Residential Use SCOs and/or CP-51 SCLs for petroleum-related VOCs. ArcGIS Spatial Analyst was used to model the total VOC in soil concentration gradient across the study area on the Site and adjoining public ROWs. Similar to that shown on Figure 3 for peak PID readings, Figure 4 shows a source area “hot spot” of highest total VOCs in soil on the northeast portion of the Site in proximity to the former UST locations (includes TP-1, TK1/2-EXC-N,S,E,W, TK3/4-EXC-N,S,E, TP-4, MW-1, and TB-5). Figure 4 also shows a plume of elevated total VOCs in soil that extends southward from the hot spot (plume includes test locations MW-2, TB-13, MW-3, TB-12, TP-8 and TB-20).

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

An April 2015 Phase I ESA identified the following REC:

- Active NYSDEC Spill Incident/Formal Leaking USTs, and the presence of contaminants in urban fill on the Site.

The January 2016 Phase II ESA report identified the following environmental conditions as they relate to the REC.

- Petroleum-type contamination was encountered at test locations in proximity to, and down-gradient of, the former UST systems area. Some soil samples exceeded applicable SCOs and SCLs for VOCs. The groundwater samples from the four monitoring wells exceeded TOGS 1.1.1 Standards and Guidance Values for VOCs. With the exception of TB-12, soil samples collected from test borings advanced in proximity to the perimeter of the Site, including within the adjacent public ROWs, did not contain VOCs above applicable SCOs and SCLs.
- Two samples of urban fill material contained elevated concentrations of the metal Lead that exceeded applicable SCOs, but did not exceed characteristic hazardous waste toxicity regulatory levels. One sample of urban fill contained elevated SVOCs exceeding applicable SCOs and SCLs.

As requested by the City, DAY's scope of work for the Supplemental Phase II ESA further defined the extent of petroleum contamination in the overburden. The Supplemental Phase II ESA was completed in October 2016, and the following scope of work was included as part of the project:

- General Site preparation activities.
- Advancement of nine overburden test borings including field screening of soil samples.
- Laboratory analysis of a select soil sample from each of the nine test borings.
- Geographic Information System (GIS) modeling of peak PID readings and total VOCs detected in soil samples from the nine test borings.
- Preparation of this report.

4.1 Summary of Supplemental Phase II ESA Findings

The findings of the Supplemental Phase II ESA are summarized below.

- Field evidence of petroleum-type contamination (e.g., odors, staining, PID readings greater than 5.0 ppm) was encountered in five of the nine test borings in proximity to, and down-gradient of, the former UST systems area. Figure 3 shows the interpolated PID readings measured at the previous test locations and the nine Supplemental Phase II ESA test boring locations. Figure 4 shows the interpolated VOCs measured in soil samples collected at the previous test locations and the nine Supplemental Phase II ESA test boring locations. Figure 4 also shows the cumulative soil samples that exceeded applicable NYSDEC Part 375 Residential Use SCOs and NYSDEC CP-51 SCLs for VOCs. The Supplemental Phase II ESA further defined the extent of petroleum-impacted soil at the Site. With the exception of TB-12 advanced during the initial Phase II ESA, soil samples collected from cumulative test borings advanced in proximity to the perimeter of the Site, including within the adjacent public ROWs, did not contain VOCs above applicable SCOs and SCLs.

- Urban fill material consisting of reworked soil with trace amounts of cinders, ash and brick is present at many previous and Supplemental Phase II ESA test locations from near the ground surface to depths up to approximately 10.1 ft. bgs. As part of the previous Phase II ESA, two samples of urban fill material contained elevated concentrations of the metal Lead that exceeded applicable SCOs, but did not exceed characteristic hazardous waste toxicity regulatory levels, and one sample of urban fill material contained SVOCs exceeding applicable SCOs and SCLs. The samples containing concentrations of Lead or SVOCs exceeding SCOs and/or SCLs were located on the northern portion of the Site in proximity to the former gasoline station and auto repair facility with former “paint spraying” operation.

4.2 Conclusions

Based on the work completed to date, petroleum contamination associated with the former UST systems continues to be considered a REC; however, the extent of impact appears limited (refer to Figure 3 and Figure 4). Given the additional subsurface work conducted during the Supplemental Phase II ESA, and assuming some of the backfill in the two 2011 excavation areas may be contaminated near the top of bedrock, it is estimated that approximately 127 cubic yards (190 tons) of petroleum-contaminated soil exceeding applicable SCOs and SCLs, that is ≥ 1.0 ft. thick, is present in the petroleum source area.

A hydraulically downgradient petroleum plume with lower constituent concentrations is present on the southern portion of the Site. Based on cumulative subsurface test location information, soil/fill from the ground surface to depths of at least 6.5 feet on the southern portion of the Site do not appear to be adversely impacted with petroleum. The cumulative studies also indicate that the on-site plume dimensions appear to cover an approximate 40 ft. by 45 ft. (i.e., 1,800 square foot) area. Given the additional subsurface work conducted during the Supplemental Phase II ESA, it is estimated that approximately 79 cubic yards (118 tons) of petroleum-contaminated soil exceeding applicable SCOs and SCLs, that is ≥ 1.0 ft. thick, is present in the petroleum plume area.

With the exception of an area along the east side of the Site in proximity to test location TB-12, the extent of petroleum impact exceeding applicable SCOs and SCLs was generally delineated by the Supplemental Phase II ESA and previous studies, and appears limited primarily to the Site. The concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs present in soil and groundwater continue to warrant further remediation.

Soil samples collected from test borings TB-18, TB-22, and TB-23 exhibited peak PID readings of 1,046 ppm, 792 ppm, and 67.9 ppm respectively. However, analytical laboratory analysis of soil samples that corresponded with these peak PID readings did not detect target VOC concentrations above applicable Part 375 SCOs and CP-51 SCLs. In contrast, a soil sample collected from TB-20 exhibited a peak PID reading of 210 ppm, and analytical laboratory analysis of the corresponding soil sample detected target VOC concentrations above applicable Part 375 SCOs and CP-51 SCLs. The above findings suggest peak PID readings on soil samples from this Site do not always correlate well with VOC concentrations detected in these samples via analytical laboratory testing. In addition, even though soil samples from locations such as TB-18, TB-22, and TB-23 contained target VOCs at concentrations below Part 375 Protection of Groundwater SCOs, it is possible that the petroleum-contaminated soils at these test boring locations could be a source of VOCs leaching to groundwater as demonstrated by the previous groundwater monitoring results on this portion of the Site. Given the intended future residential use of the Site, and the existing residential use of the adjacent off-site property to the south, remedial measures should consider an aggressive source removal to the extent deemed practical.

and feasible in order to minimize reliance on future environmental institutional controls and engineering controls. As a result, PID readings in soil and SCO exceedances in soil samples should not be the sole criteria to define source removal remedial measures. Nuisance characteristics criteria such as odors, staining, and vapors should also be considered when defining the extent of remediation.

Urban fill material at the Site continues to be a REC. Based on the work performed during Supplemental Phase II ESA and previous studies, the urban fill material primarily consists of reworked soil, and trace to little amounts of brick, cinders, wood, coal and/or ash are sporadically present in the reworked soil. The urban fill material is not considered a characteristic hazardous waste based on its metals content; however, since some fill has been found to contain metals and SVOCs at concentrations exceeding applicable SCOs and SCLs, and given the Site may be redeveloped for residential use, select fill removal, special handling requirements, and on-site or off-site re-use/disposal restrictions appear warranted.

4.3 Recommendations

Based on the work completed to date, it is recommended that additional soil removal, upper fractured bedrock removal and in-situ remediation be conducted at the petroleum source area on the northeast portion of the Site in proximity to the former UST locations, and also at the petroleum plume area on the southeast portion of the Site. The removal work can effectively address the impacted media in the unsaturated zone, and the in-situ remediation will assist with remediation of impacted media in the saturated zone. Prior to backfilling the excavations, the in-situ remediation would include placement of remediation amendment in the excavations as well as installation of subsurface remediation delivery system components in the excavations for possible future in-situ treatments.

In-situ remediation (i.e., bioremediation, oxygen injection, chemical oxidation, barrier systems, etc.) can address the saturated zone contamination effectively and provide a widespread treatment area. The specific in-situ remedial alternative(s) selected, Site characteristics, and the quantities of remedial amendments used, will dictate the process in which contaminants are destroyed (chemical reaction, aerobic respiration, etc.), the associated timeframe to completion (i.e., quick chemical reactions, aerobic respiration rates, etc.) and the subsurface injection method (i.e., excavation amendment, temporary direct-push points, subsurface infiltration gallery, permanent injection points, etc.).

In order to assist in preparing the Site for residential redevelopment, it is recommended that select areas and/or types of fill material (e.g., fill containing ash layers, fill containing elevated concentrations of Lead and/or SVOCs, etc. generally located on the northern half of the Site in proximity to the former gasoline station and auto repair facility with former “paint spraying” operation) be removed, transported off-site, and disposed at a regulated landfill facility in accordance with applicable regulations.

Subsequent to the corrective actions outlined above, it is anticipated that residual concentrations of petroleum will remain in soil and groundwater at the Site. In addition, it is anticipated that some areas of urban fill material may remain on the Site. As such, it is recommended that a Soil and Groundwater Management Plan (SGMP) be prepared in accordance with NYSDEC Region 8 Spills Unit guidance, and that the SGMP be implemented to address future disturbances, handling, re-use, disposal and exposures presented by these impacted media. In addition, the SGMP will require that the potential for soil vapor intrusion from residual petroleum impacts into any buildings to be constructed at the Site be evaluated, and that a vapor mitigation system (e.g., SSDS) be installed on

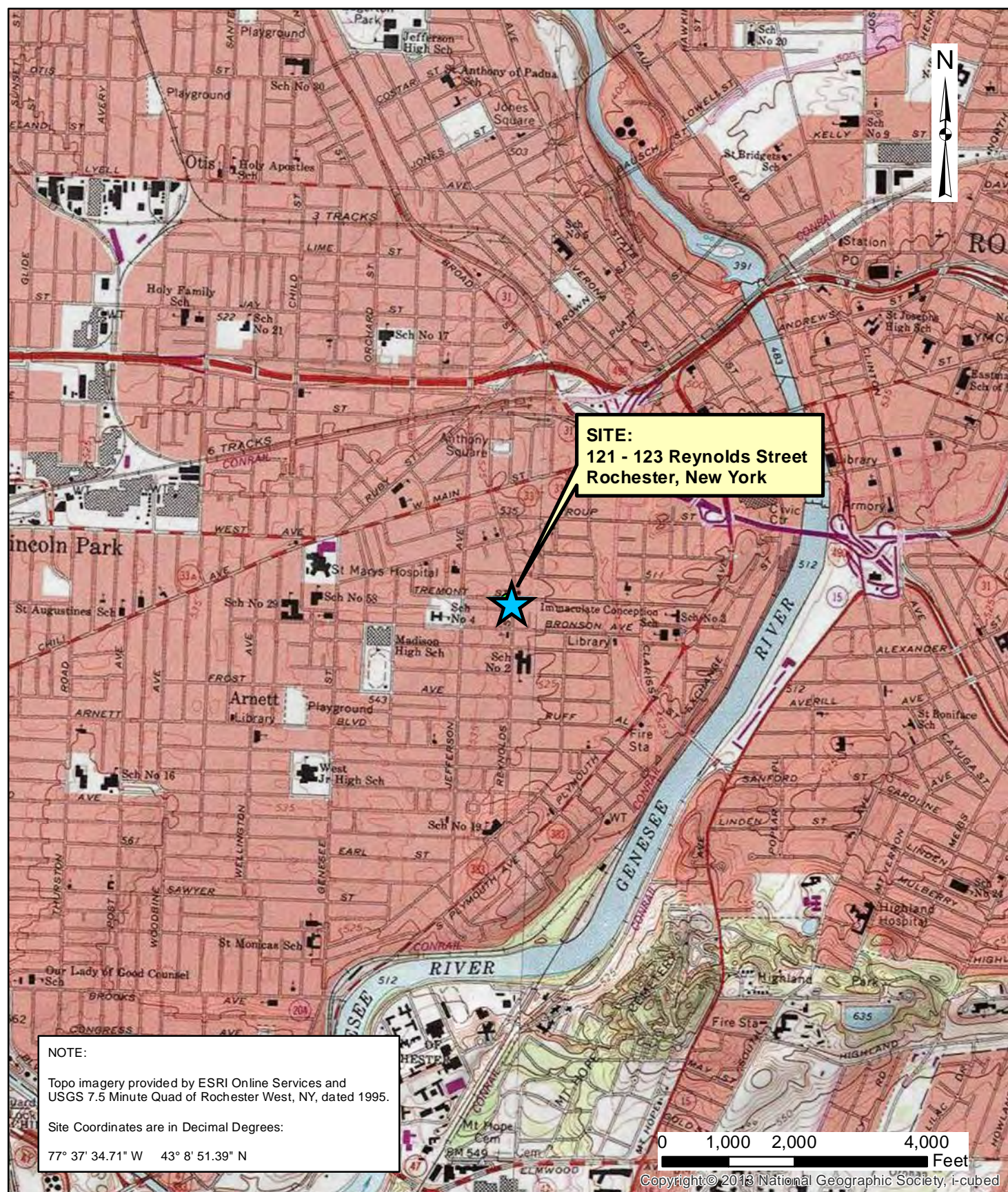
any new structure if a potential complete soil vapor intrusion exposure pathway is identified. Deed restrictions or other institutional controls (e.g., flagging parcel in City Building Information System) may also be warranted.

It is recommended that this Supplemental Phase II ESA report be provided to the NYSDEC for its use in relation to NYSDEC Spill File #1103833. It is also recommended that the NYSDEC confirm that the SSDS associated with the residential house at the adjoining 125 Reynolds Street parcel is operating within its design parameters.

5.0 ABBREVIATIONS

BAP	Brownfield Assistance Program
BGS	Below the Ground Surface
Chemtech	Chemtech Consulting Group, Inc.
City	City of Rochester
CP-51	NYSDEC Commissioner's Policy 51
DAY	Day Environmental, Inc.
ELAP	Environmental Laboratory Approval Program
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
Ft.	Feet
GIS	Geographic Information System
mg/kg	Milligram per Kilogram
Nothnagle	Nothnagle Drilling, Inc.
NYCRR	New York Codes, Rules and Regulations
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Phase I ESA	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
Phase II ESA	Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
PID	Photoionization Detector
ppm	Parts Per Million
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
ROW	Right-Of-Way
SCL	Soil Cleanup Level
SCO	Soil Cleanup Objective
SGMP	Soil and Groundwater Management Plan
SSDS	Sub-Slab Depressurization System
STARS	Spill Technology and Remediation Series
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
TOGs	Technical and Operational Guidance Series
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

FIGURES



Date	08-14-2015
Drawn By	ANM
Scale	AS NOTED

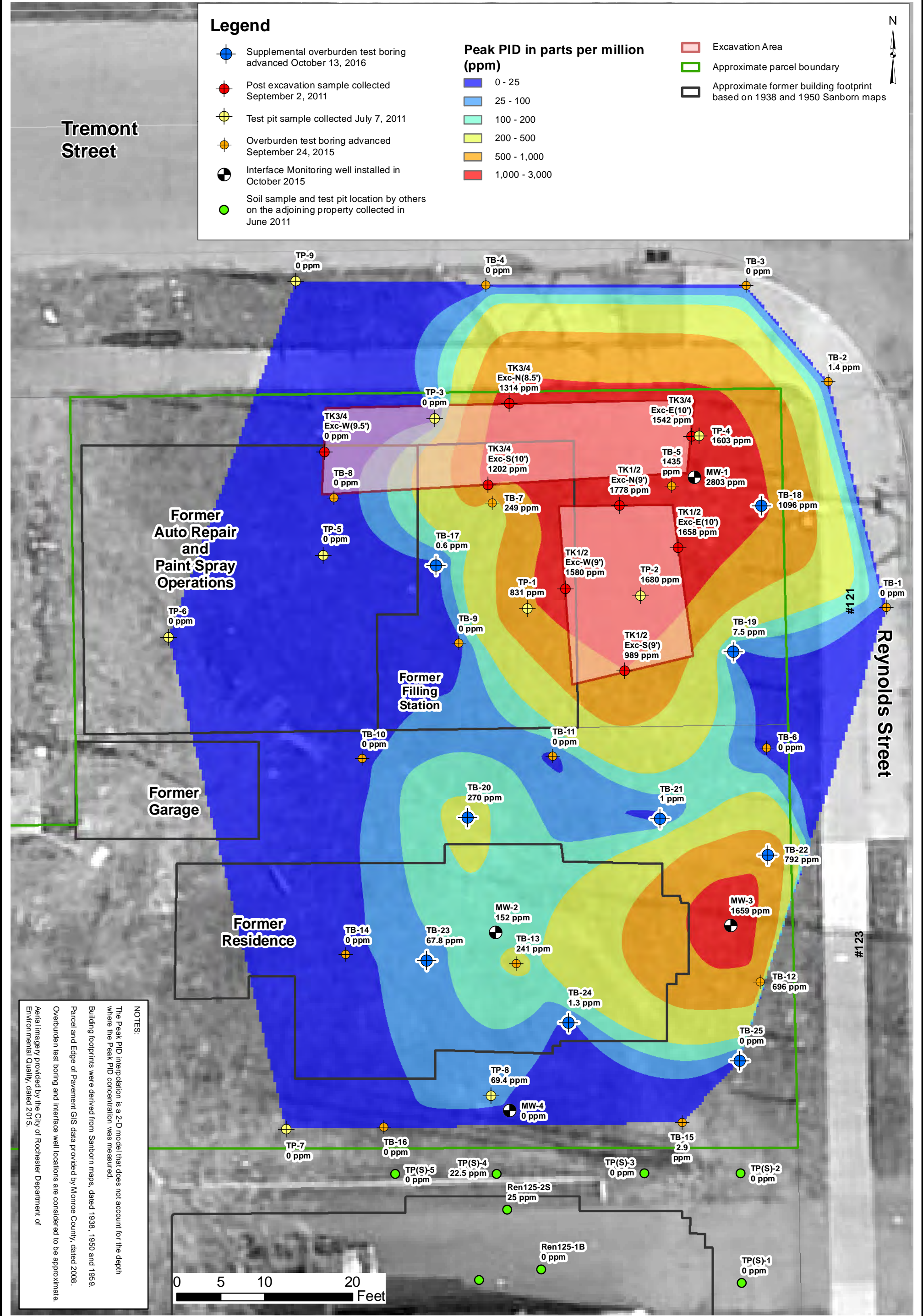
day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
 Environmental Consultants
 Rochester, New York 14614-1008
 New York, New York 10016-0710

Project Title	121 - 123 REYNOLDS STREET ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
	PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
Drawing Title	Project Locus Map

Project No.	5136S-15
	FIGURE 1



Date 11-04-2016	DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. Environmental Consultants Rochester, New York 14606 New York, New York 10170	Project Title 121 - 123 REYNOLDS STREET ROCHESTER, NEW YORK SUPPLEMENTAL PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT Drawing Title Site Plan with Previous and Supplemental Test Locations	Project No. 5136S-15 FIGURE 2
Drawn By CCD/CPS			
Scale AS NOTED			



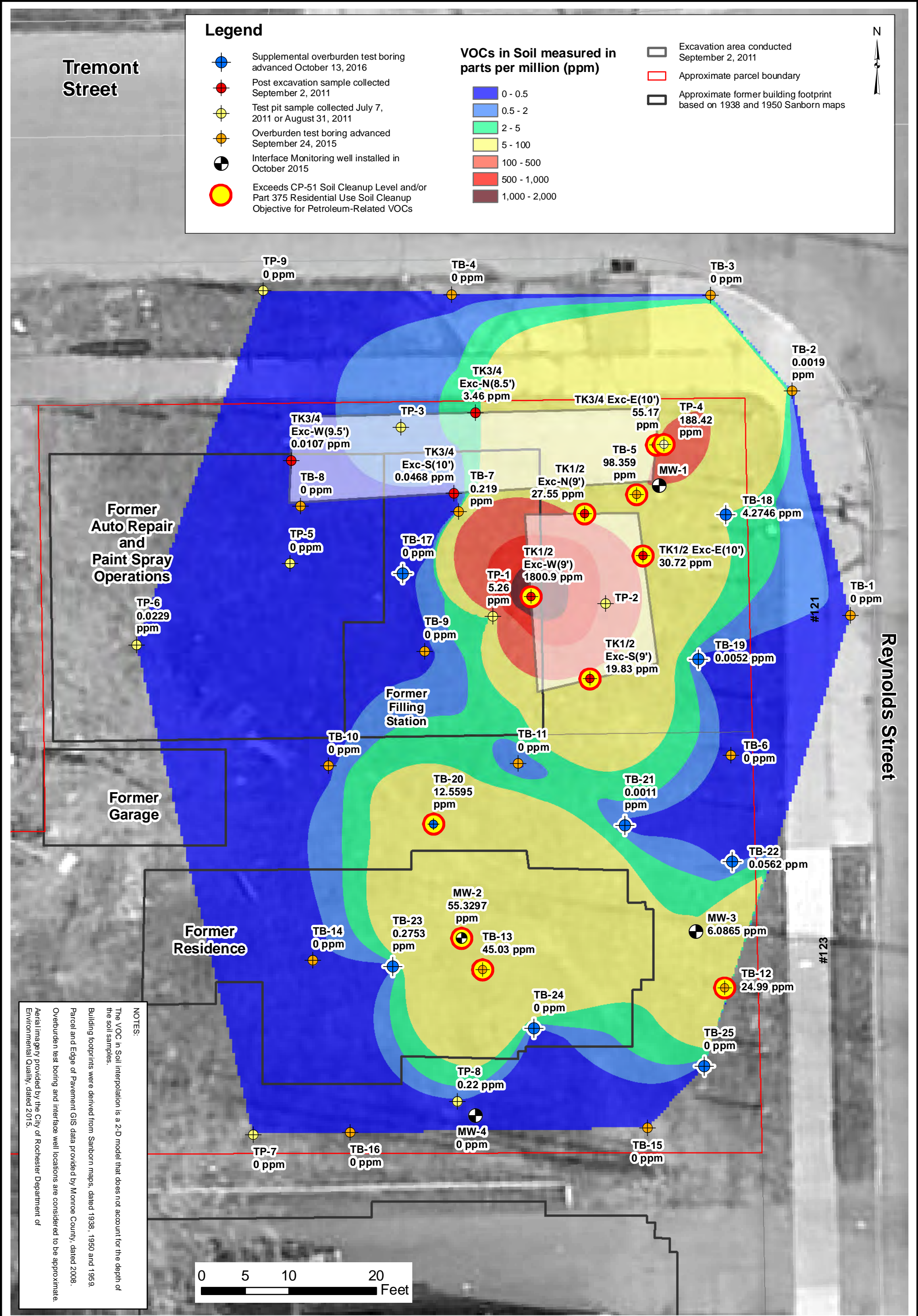


FIGURE 4

5136S-15

Project No.

Project Title
121 - 123 REYNOLDS STREET
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK

SUPPLEMENTAL PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Drawing Title

Site Plan with Interpolated Total VOCs Measured in Soil Samples from Previous Test Locations, and Supplemental Overburden Test Boring Locations

day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
Environmental Consultants
Rochester, New York 14606
New York, New York 10170

DESIGNED BY	JAD	DATE	01-2017
DRAWN BY	CPS	DATE DRAWN	01-2017
SCALE	AS NOTED	DATE ISSUED	01-02-2017