PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN

B906 - Page Industrial Area
State Superfund Project
Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County
Site No. 314077
February 2012

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

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SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

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

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

The New York State Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Site Remedial Program (also known as the State Superfund Program) is an enforcement program, the mission of which is to identify and characterize suspected inactive hazardous waste disposal sites and to investigate and remediate those sites found to pose a significant threat to public health and environment.

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

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all PRAPs. This is an opportunity for public participation in the remedy selection process. The public is encouraged to review the

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

A public comment period has been set from:

2/29/2012 to 3/29/2012

A public meeting is scheduled for the following date:

3/13/2012 at 7:00 PM

Public meeting location:

Poughkeepsie Town Hall located at One Overocker Road

At the meeting, the findings of the remedial investigation (RI) will be presented along with a summary of the proposed remedy. After the presentation, a question-and-answer period will be held, during which verbal or written comments may be submitted on the PRAP.

Written comments may also be sent through 3/29/2012 to:

John Miller
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway
Albany, NY 12233
jymiller@gw.dec.state.ny.us

The Department may modify the proposed remedy presented in this PRAP based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the proposed remedy identified herein. Comments will be summarized and addressed in the responsiveness summary section of the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD is the Department's final selection of the remedy for this site.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

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

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

Location: The B906 - Page Industrial Area site is located at 360 Manchester Road (Route 55) in the Town of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County. A site location map is attached as Figure 1.

Site Features: The site is located within an industrial park. The B906 building is currently used as a storage facility. Uses of other buildings in the industrial park include office space and a laboratory.

Current Zoning/Use(s): The site is zoned for commercial storage and warehouse purposes. Surrounding land uses include a combination of industrial and commercial uses.

Historic Use(s): Past site operations (1955 to 1969) included a variety of industrial activities such as plating, heat treating, degreasing and painting. These activities resulted in the disposal/release of waste chemicals in two areas to the north of the B906 building. These included spent solvents, rinses, plating baths, tank cleaning water and waste oils.

In 1983, before the site entered into a remedial program, remedial activities were implemented to mitigate known impacts to soil. The goal of this effort was to remove soil from the northwest corner of the B906 building that was the source of groundwater contamination. The remedial activities included the delineation, excavation and off-site disposal of contaminated soil from this source area. All soil that contained greater than 0.5 parts per million of total volatile organic chemicals were removed. In all, approximately 2,575 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and replaced with clean backfill. The soil was disposed of off-site at a permitted disposal facility. Figure 2 depicts the excavation area.

Site Geology/Hydrogeology: Overburden consists of sands and gravel, along with some silt. The bedrock underlying the site is shale. There are two groundwater aquifers present at the site, a deep bedrock aquifer and a shallow unconsolidated aquifer. Groundwater in the shallow aquifer flows to the northeast across the site along a buried alluvial channel that was identified during the investigation. The channel acts as a preferential pathway for groundwater flow, from which it discharges to Wappingers Creek. The average depth to water across the site is 8 feet.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

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

A comparison of the results of the investigation to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is included in the Tables for the media being evaluated in Exhibit A.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) are those who may be legally liable for contamination at a

site. This may include past or present owners and operators, waste generators, and haulers.

The PRPs for the site, documented to date, include:

Schlumberger

Schlumberger entered into an Order on Consent with the Department on September 5, 1995 to perform a Focused Field Investigation, equivalent to a Remedial Investigation. The Order also enabled Schlumberger to propose and perform Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs).

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A Remedial Investigation (RI) has been conducted. The purpose of the RI was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous activities at the site. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the RI Report.

The following general activities are conducted during an RI:

- Research of historical information,
- Geophysical survey to determine the lateral extent of wastes,
- Test pits, soil borings, and monitoring well installations,
- Sampling of waste, surface and subsurface soils, groundwater, and soil vapor,
- Sampling of surface water and sediment,
- Ecological and Human Health Exposure Assessments.

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

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

6.1.2: RI Information

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil
- soil vapor
- indoor air

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

TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (PCE) ETHENE, 1,2, Cis-Dichloro
TRICHLOROETHENE (TCE)

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

6.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Record of Decision.

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

Permeable Reactive Barrier (PRB)

An IRM was completed in August of 2008 to install a PRB at the site to enhance the degradation of contaminants in groundwater. The barrier wall consists of a mixture of zero valent iron (ZVI) filings and concrete sand. Approximately 85 tons of material was used, of which ZVI comprised twenty percent by volume. A trench was dug and the iron mixture was placed in the treatment zone from the surface of bedrock to the top of the saturated zone. The treatment zone was approximately 12 feet deep, 2 feet wide and 220 feet long. The ZVI facilitates the process of reductive dechlorination and thereby enhances the natural breakdown of contamination. Post-installation groundwater sampling is ongoing, and current data indicates a steady decline in contaminant concentrations. The location of the PRB is shown in Figure 3.

6.3: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

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

People are not drinking the contaminated groundwater because the area is served by a public water supply that is not affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater or soil may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. Soil vapor intrusion sampling identified impacts in indoor air quality. This site-related impact is limited to one on-site building and represents a health concern.

6.4: Summary of Environmental Assessment

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water.

The Fish and Wildlife Resources Impact Analysis (FWRIA) for OU 01, which is included in the RI report, presents a detailed discussion of the existing and potential impacts from the site to fish and wildlife receptors.

Nature and Extent of Contamination:
Contaminants of concern in groundwater include the chlorinated solvents tetrachloroethylene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1,2 dichloroethene (DCE). The plume of contaminated groundwater originates in the vicinity of the B906 building and extends toward Wappingers Creek. PCE, TCE and cis-1,2 DCE have been detected at maximum concentrations of 920, 290 and 130 parts per billion (ppb), respectively, as compared to their groundwater quality standard of 5 ppb.

Contaminants of concern in soil include PCE, TCE and cis-1,2 DCE. Contamination that was detected in the source area near the northwest corner of the B906 building was excavated in 1983 using an action level of 0.5 ppm. Generally, the historic soil removal effort is considered to have addressed the source area of the contamination.

Contaminants of concern in soil vapor include PCE and TCE. Soil vapor intrusion was identified to be occurring in the B906 building. PCE was found at maximum concentrations of 880 ug/m3 in the sub-slab vapor and at 16 ug/m3 in the indoor air. TCE was detected at maximum concentrations of 960 ug/m3 in the sub-slab vapor and at 7 ug/m3 in the indoor air.

Special resources impacted/threatened: Downgradient of the site is Wappingers Creek. Low levels of contamination have historically been detected in seeps near the creek. The permeable reactive barrier that was installed in 2008 is effectively addressing this issue by reducing contaminants in the groundwater plume before it reaches Wappingers Creek.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

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

The remedial action objectives for this site are:

Groundwater

RAOs for Public Health Protection

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

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Prevent the discharge of contaminants to surface water.
- Remove the source of ground or surface water contamination.

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent inhalation of or exposure from contaminants volatilizing from contaminants in soil.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

Soil Vapor

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Mitigate impacts to public health resulting from existing, or the potential for, soil vapor intrusion into buildings at a site.

SECTION 7: SUMMARY OF PROPOSED REMEDY

Based on the results of the investigations at the site, the IRMs that have been performed, and the evaluation presented here; the Department is proposing No Further Action with continued operation of the PRB, mitigation of soil vapor intrusion impacts in the B906 building, and imposition of an Institutional Control as the proposed remedy for the site. The Department believes that this remedy is protective of human health and the environment and satisfies the remediation objectives described in Section 6.5. The elements of the IRM already completed and the institutional and engineering controls are listed below:

1. Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property that:

- requires the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);

- allows the use and development of the controlled property for commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;

- restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH;

- prohibits agriculture or vegetable gardens on the controlled property; and

- requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

2. A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:

a. an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:

Institutional Controls: The Environmental Easement discussed above.

Engineering Controls: The PRB discussed in Section 6.2 above and the SSDS discussed in Paragraph 3 below.

This Institutional and Engineering Control Plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;

- descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use and groundwater use restrictions;

b. a Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:

monitoring of groundwater and soil vapor to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy; a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department;
monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings occupied or developed on-site and off-site where site-related contamination is present, as may be required by the Institutional and Engineering Control Plan discussed in item a above.

3. Installation of a sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) in the B906 building where soil vapor intrusion impacts have been identified. The SSDS will eliminate potential exposures by preventing contaminated soil vapor from entering the on-site building. As part of the SSDS

installation, communications testing will be performed to verify that the radius of influence of the system provides adequate sub-slab venting for the structure.

Exhibit A

Nature and Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the Remedial Investigation for all environmental media that were evaluated. As described in Section 6.1, samples were collected from various environmental media to characterize the nature and extent of contamination.

For each medium, a table summarizes the findings of the investigation. The tables present the range of contamination found at the site in the media and compares the data with the applicable SCGs for the site. The contaminants of concern at the site are volatile organic compounds (VOCs). For comparison purposes, the SCGs are provided for each medium that allows for unrestricted use. For soil, the Restricted Use SCGs identified in Section 6.1.1 are also presented.

Waste/Source Areas

As described in the Focused Field Investigation (FFI) report, waste/source materials were present at the site. These contaminants have impacted the site's groundwater, soil and soil vapor.

Wastes are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.2(aw) and include solid, industrial and/or hazardous wastes. Source Areas are defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375(au). Source areas are areas of concern at a site where substantial quantities of contaminants are found which can migrate and release significant levels of contaminants to another environmental medium. Wastes and Source areas were identified at the site including, an area in the vicinity of the northwest corner of the B906 building. As discussed in Section 6.4, this was the source area for the primary contaminants of concern: PCE, TCE, and their breakdown product cis-1,2 DCE. These are the chlorinated solvents that are associated with the past industrial use of the site. Past reports indicated that significant quantities of hazardous wastes were disposed in this area, which contributed to the groundwater contaminant plume. As discussed in Section 3, this area was remediated in 1983, before the site entered into a remedial program.

Groundwater

A total of 27 samples were collected during the FFI to determine the nature and extent of contamination in the groundwater. Nine of the samples were collected from new and existing bedrock wells. An additional eighteen samples were collected from temporary overburden monitoring points that were installed to investigate the alluvial channel.

As shown in Table 1, several samples exceeded the SCGs for the contaminants of concern. Contamination was detected above SCGs in both the overburden and bedrock groundwater. Figure 4 depicts the overburden groundwater plume for PCE. Figure 5 illustrates the bedrock groundwater plume for PCE.

Table # 1 – FFI Groundwater Data

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
VOCs			
Tetrachloroethene	ND – 920	5	17 of 27
Trichloroethene	ND - 290	5	14 of 27
Cis 1,2 Dichloroethene	ND -130	5	4 of 27

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.
b- SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

Table 2 contains the results of the post-IRM groundwater sampling that has been performed to monitor the performance of the permeable reactive barrier (PRB). Seven overburden groundwater wells were installed in the vicinity of the PRB for this task. Six rounds of groundwater performance monitoring have been completed since the IRM was constructed in August of 2008. Table 2 contains the results of the most recent sampling event that reflects current groundwater conditions. The data indicates a gradual decrease in contaminant concentrations for all wells sampled. Figure 3 depicts the location of the performance monitoring wells.

Table # 2 – Post-IRM Groundwater Data

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppb)[a]	SCG[b] (ppb)	Frequency Exceeding SCG
VOCs			
Tetrachloroethene	9.3 -31	5	7 of 7
Trichloroethene	7.8 - 23	5	7 of 7
Cis 1,2 Dichloroethene	0.23 – 1.2	5	0 of 7

a - ppb: parts per billion, which is equivalent to micrograms per liter, ug/L, in water.
b- SCG: Standard Criteria or Guidance - Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values (TOGs 1.1.1), 6 NYCRR Part 703, Surface water and Groundwater Quality Standards, and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR Part 5).

Groundwater contamination identified during the RI was addressed during the IRM described in Section 6.2. Although many of the post-IRM groundwater samples contain contamination above their respective SCGs, the most recent data continues to indicate a trend of decreasing contaminant concentrations since the PRB was installed. It is expected that the PRB will further reduce groundwater contaminant concentrations in the future.

Soil

Subsurface soil samples were collected at the site during the FFI. A total of 21 soil borings were advanced by direct push method to investigate the identified underground channel. A photoionization detector was used to screen the soil cores and one sample was collected from each boring. In general the samples were collected at the water table, which ranges from approximately six to ten feet below grade.

Table 3 contains the results of the soil sampling. The unrestricted SCO for the protection of groundwater was exceeded in several of the samples for multiple contaminants of concern. Figure 6 depicts the soil boring locations.

Table # 3- Soil

Detected Constituents	Concentration Range Detected (ppm)[a]	Unrestricted SCG[b] (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Unrestricted SCG	Restricted Use SCG[c] (ppm)	Frequency Exceeding Restricted SCG
VOCs					
Tetrachloroethene	ND - 19	1.3	6 of 21	1.3	6 of 21
Trichloroethene	ND – 9.4	0.47	4 of 21	0.47	4 of 21
Cis-1,2 Dichloroethene	ND – 2.8	0.25	2 of 21	0.25	2 of 21

a - ppm: parts per million, which is equivalent to milligrams per kilogram, mg/kg, in soil;
b - SCG: Part 375-6.8(a), Unrestricted Soil Cleanup Objectives.
c - SCG: Part 375-6.8(b), Restricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives for the Protection of Groundwater.

Based on the results of the sampling, the contaminants of concern, PCE, TCE and cis-1,2 DCE were detected in soil. However, these samples were collected at the water table, and some of the contamination that was observed is likely attributable to contamination present in the groundwater. The 1983 soil excavation described in Section 6.2 is believed to have removed the extent of the site's soil contamination in the unsaturated zone.

Soil Vapor

The evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion resulting from the presence of site related soil or groundwater contamination was evaluated by the sampling of sub-slab soil vapor under structures, and indoor air inside structures. At this site due to the presence of buildings in the impacted area a full suite of samples were collected to evaluate whether soil vapor intrusion was occurring.

Due to their locations relative to the site's groundwater plume, the B906 and B931 buildings were identified for soil vapor intrusion sampling. Numerous samples were collected to assess the potential for soil vapor intrusion at each location and appropriate guidance procedures were followed during their collection. Two samples, one sub-slab and one indoor air, were collected from the office area of the B906 building. In addition, four sub-slab and indoor sample pairs were collected from the B931 building. Outdoor ambient air samples were also collected for each building. The results of the sampling are as follows for each building.

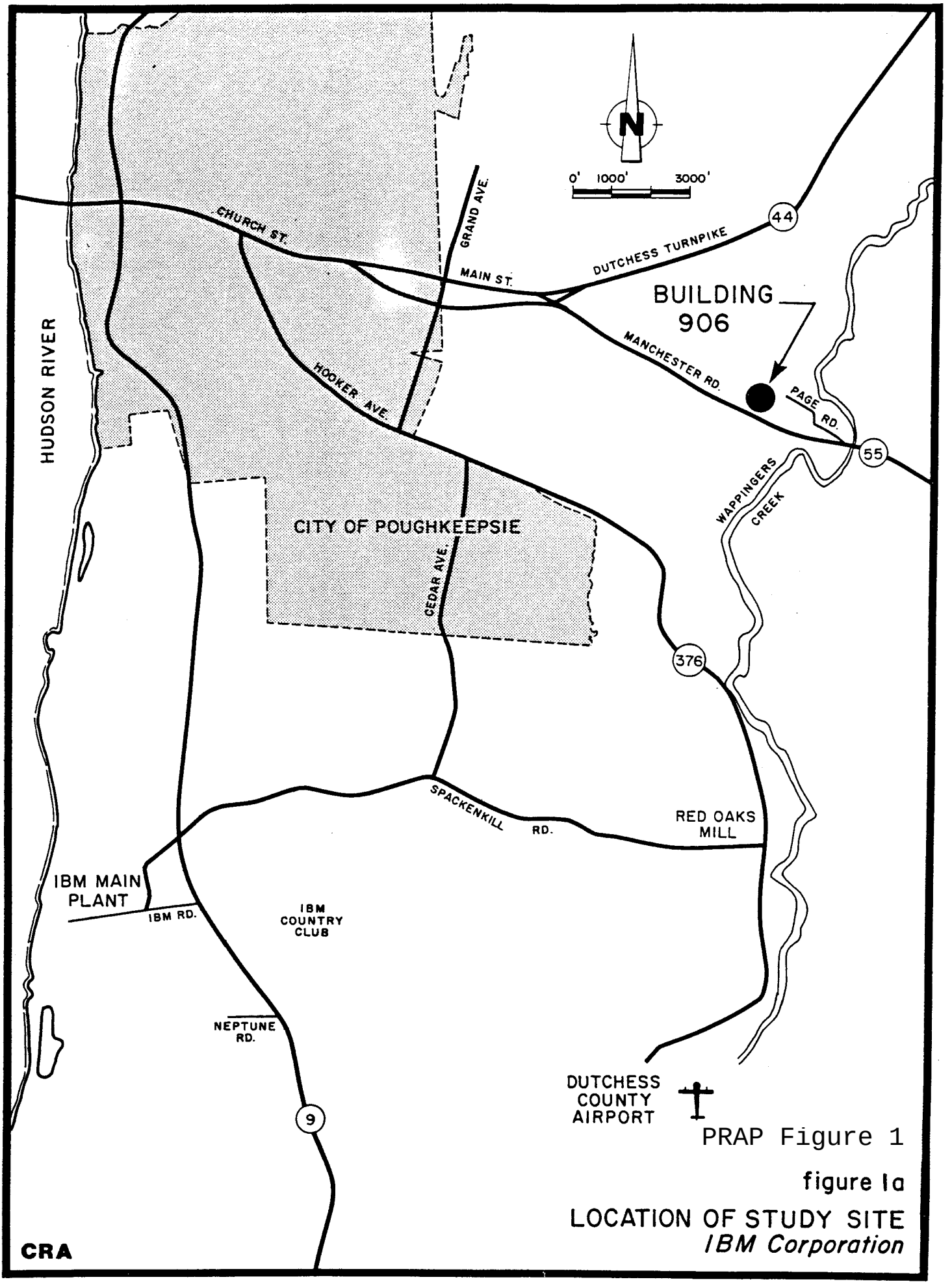
B906 Building

Figure 7 shows the sampling location in the B906 building. The sampling results indicate that two contaminants of concern, TCE and PCE, were detected in the sub-slab and indoor air of the B906 building. TCE was detected at a concentration of 960 ug/m3 in the sub-slab vapor and at 7 ug/m3 in the indoor air. PCE was found at a concentration of 880 ug/m3 in the sub-slab vapor and at 16 ug/m3 in the indoor air.

B931 Building

The sampling results indicate that two contaminants of concern, TCE and PCE were detected in the sub-slab and indoor air of the B931 building. TCE was detected at a maximum concentration of 11 ug/m3 in the sub-slab vapor, but was not detected in the indoor air. PCE was found at a maximum concentration 58 ug/m3 in the sub-slab vapor and was also not detected in the indoor air.

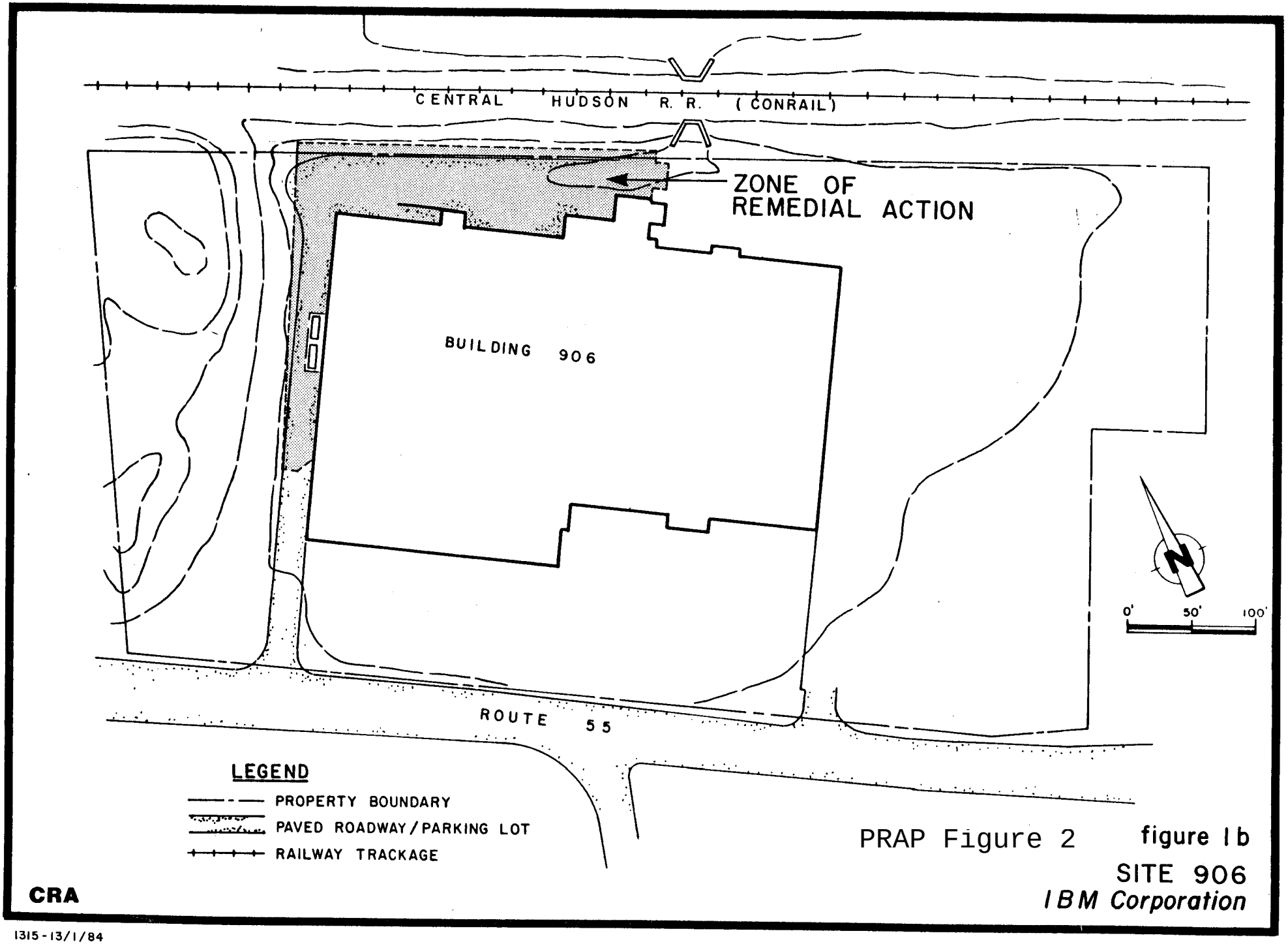
These findings indicate that the disposal of hazardous waste has resulted in the contamination of soil vapor at the site. Based on the concentrations detected, and in comparison with the NYSDOH Soil Vapor Intrusion Guidance, soil vapor intrusion is a concern in the B906 building, and mitigation is necessary. The levels of contamination detected beneath the B931 building do not indicate that soil vapor intrusion mitigation is warranted at this time.



PRAP Figure 1

figure 1a

LOCATION OF STUDY SITE
IBM Corporation



PRAP Figure 2 figure 1b

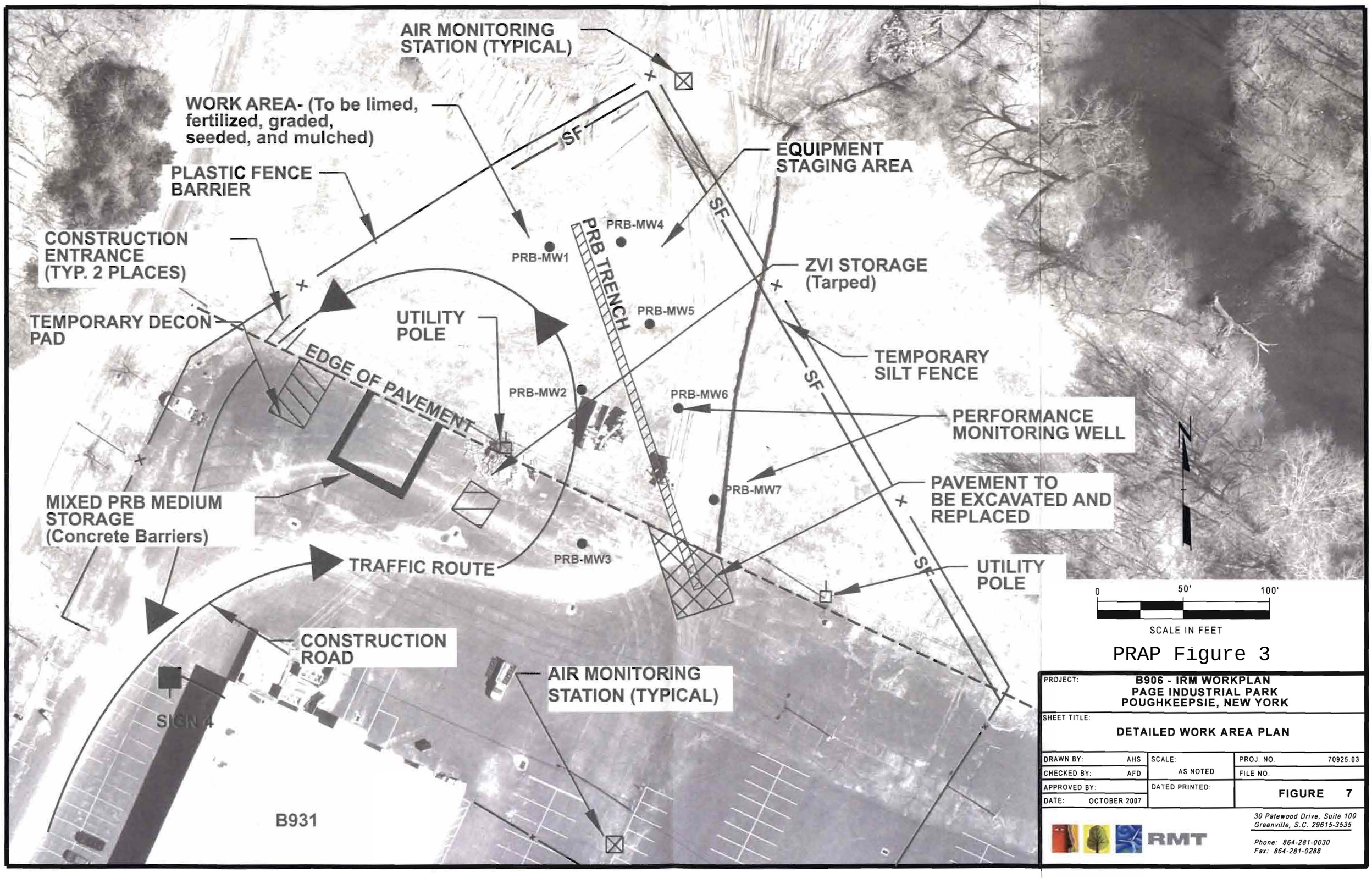
SITE 906

IBM Corporation

CRA

1315-13/1/84

J:\CAD\00-70925\ 03\ FIGURE 7.DGN



PRAP Figure 3

PROJECT:	B906 - IRM WORKPLAN PAGE INDUSTRIAL PARK POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK
SHEET TITLE:	DETAILED WORK AREA PLAN

DRAWN BY: AHS	SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJ. NO. 70925.03	
CHECKED BY: AFD		FILE NO.	
APPROVED BY:	DATED PRINTED:	FIGURE 7	
DATE: OCTOBER 2007			

RMT
30 Patewood Drive, Suite 100
Greenville, S.C. 29615-3535
Phone: 864-281-0030
Fax: 864-281-0288

PRAP Figure 4

LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- 906-27R ◉ EXISTING MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER
- ● OLD MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER
- B1 ● GEOPROBE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- BORING TRAVERSE LINE
- SEEP-1 ▲ SEEP SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- B1 ■ ATTEMPTED BEDROCK GEOPROBE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- ▭ PAVED AREA
- ■ BUILDING

NOTES

1 BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES.
  - LAWLER, MATUSKY, AND SKELLY, DRAWING NO. 8061-029-B, DATED MAY 12, 1982.
  - GROUNDWATER SCIENCES CORP., DRAWING NO. 87001-1-2-B, DATED MARCH 11, 1989.
  - POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK 7.5 MINUTE U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAP, DATED JUNE 1, 1983.

2 WELL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

PCE CONCENTRATION

- □ < 1 ug/L
- 🟨 1 - 10 ug/L
- 🟨 10 - 100 ug/L
- 🟧 > 100 ug/L

0 100' 200' 300' 400'
SCALE IN FEET

NO.	BY	DATE	REVISION	APP'D.
5.				
4				
3				
2				
1				

B906 SITE
PAGE INDUSTRIAL PARK
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

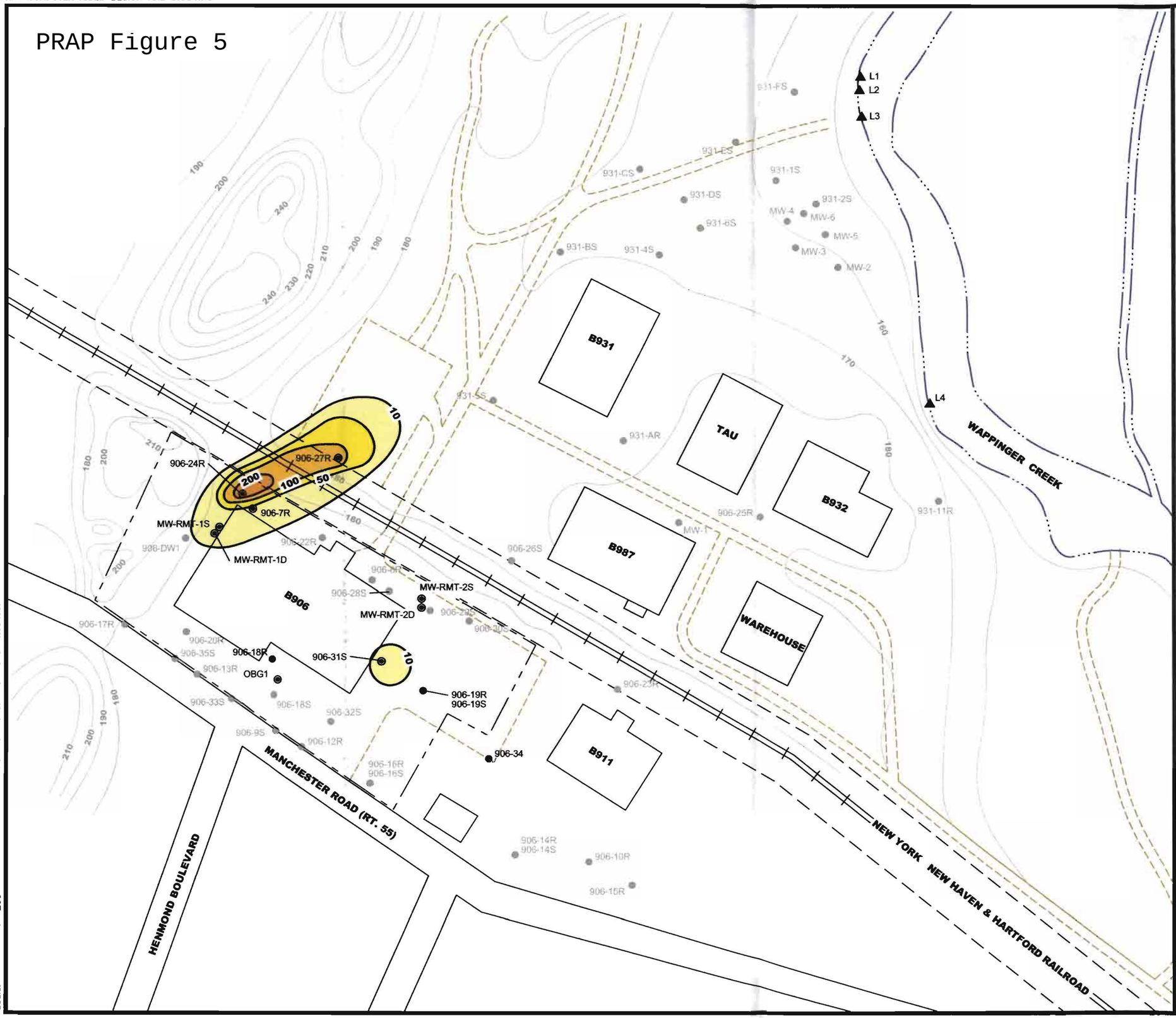
PCE DISTRIBUTION IN SHALLOW GROUNDWATER

DRAWN BY:	SJL	SCALE: SHOWN	PROJECT NO. 70925.01
CHECKED BY:	DMK		FILE NO. 709250139.DWG
APPROVED BY:	DD	DATE PRINTED	**FIGURE 4**
DATE:	OCTOBER 2002		

RMT INC.

1143 HIGHLAND DRIVE, SUITE B
ANN ARBOR, MI. 48108-2237
PHONE: 734-971-7080
FAX: 734-971-9022

PRAP Figure 5



LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- 931-2S — OLD MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER W / ANNALYTICAL DATA REPORTS
- 906-27R — EXISTING MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER W / ANALYTICAL DATA REPORTED
- MW-1 — OLD MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER W / NO ANALYTICAL DATA REPORTED
- MW-RMT-1S — EXISTING MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER W / NO ANALYTICAL DATA REPORTED
- L4 — LEACH SAMPLE LOCATION

NOTES

1. BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES:
   - LAWLER, MATUSKY, AND SKELLY, DRAWING NO. 8061-029-B, DATED MAY 12, 1982.
   - GROUNDWATER SCIENCES CORP., DRAWING NO. 87001-1-2-B, DATED MARCH 11, 1989.
   - POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK 7.5 MINUTE U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAP, DATED JUNE 1, 1993.

PCE CONCENTRATION

- < 10 ug/L
- 10 - 50 ug/L
- 50 - 100 ug/L
- 100 - 200 ug/L
- 200 - 500 ug/L
- > 500 ug/L

N

0 200' 400'

SCALE IN FEET

B906 SITE
PAGE INDUSTRIAL PARK
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

B906 PCE PLUME 2001

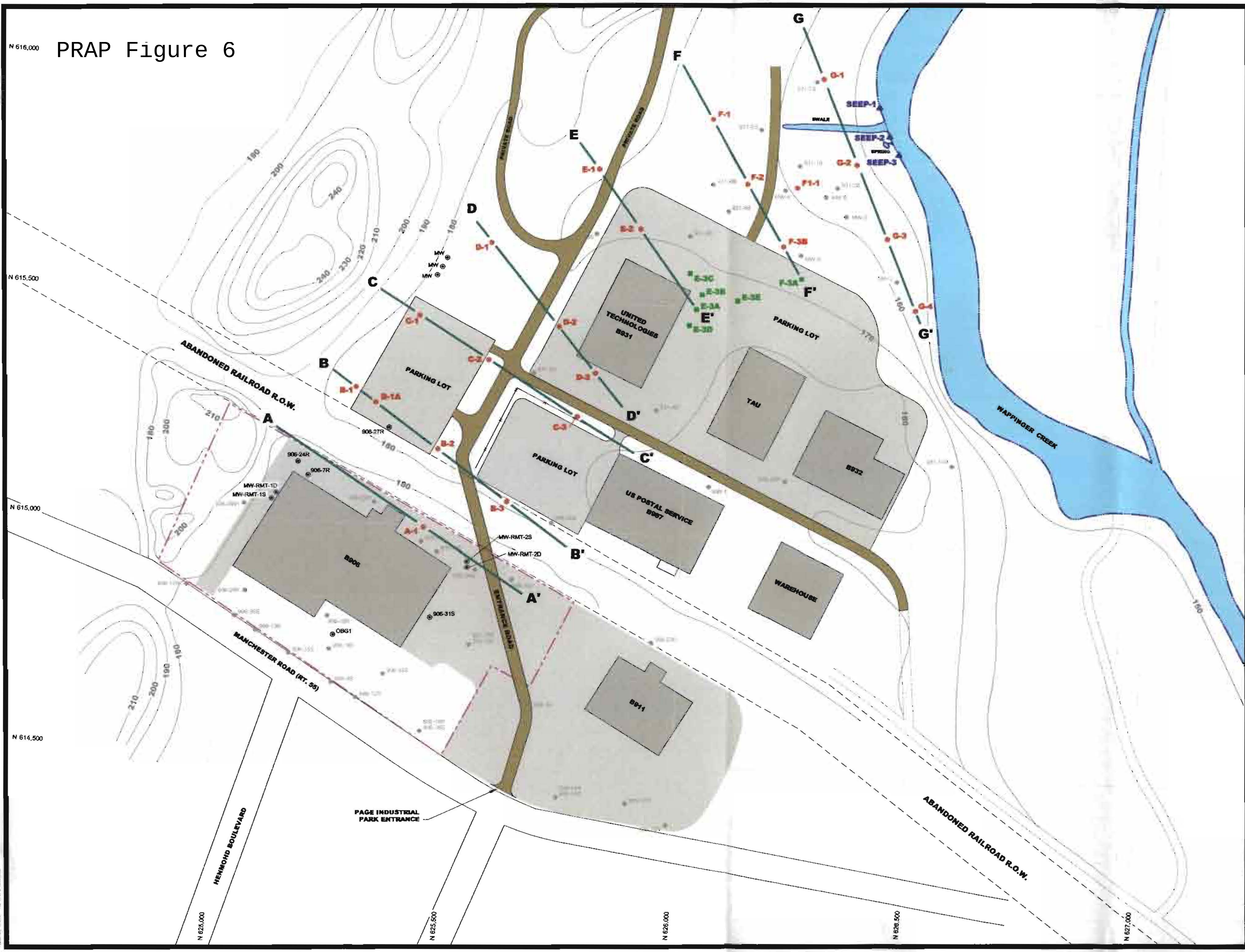
DRAWN BY:	LUCIDOS	PROJECT NUMBER:	70925.01
CHECKED BY:	VEB	FILE NUMBER:	709250125.DWG
APPROVED BY:	DD	DATE:	OCTOBER 2001

RMT INC.
1143 HIGHLAND DRIVE, SUITE B
ANN ARBOR, MI. 48108-2237
P.O. BOX 991 48106-0991
PHONE: 734-971-7080
FAX: 734-971-9022

FIGURE 11

Plot Date: Tuesday, October 16, 2001
Plot Time: 4:37.4020 PM
Attached Xref's: No xref's Attached.
Drawing Name: J:\70925\01\709250125.dwg
Operator Name: lucidos
Scale: 1"=200'

PRAP Figure 6



LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE PROPERTY LINE
- 906-27R EXISTING MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER
- OLD MONITORING WELL LOCATION AND NUMBER
- B1 GEOPROBE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- BORING TRAVERSE LINE
- SEEP-1 SEEP SAMPLE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- B1 ATTEMPTED BEDROCK GEOPROBE LOCATION AND NUMBER
- PAVED AREA
- BUILDING

NOTES

1. BASE MAP DEVELOPED FROM THE FOLLOWING SOURCES.
   - LAWLER, MATUSKY, AND SKELLY, DRAWING NO 8061-029-B, DATED MAY 12, 1982.
   - GROUNDWATER SCIENCES CORP., DRAWING NO. 87001-1-2-B, DATED MARCH 11, 1989.
   - POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK 7.5 MINUTE U.S G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC QUADRANGLE MAP, DATED JUNE 1, 1993
2. WELL LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

0 100' 200' 300' 400'
SCALE IN FEET

NO	BY	DATE	REVISION	APP'D.
5				
4.				
3				
2				
1				

B906 SITE
PAGE INDUSTRIAL PARK
POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK

GEOPROBE LOCATION PLAN

DRAWN BY: SJL	SCALE:	PROJECT NO 70925.01
CHECKED BY: DMK	SHOWN	FILE NO. 709250136.DWG
APPROVED BY: DD	DATE PRINTED	**FIGURE 1**
DATE: OCTOBER 2002		

RMT INC.
1143 HIGHLAND DRIVE, SUITE B
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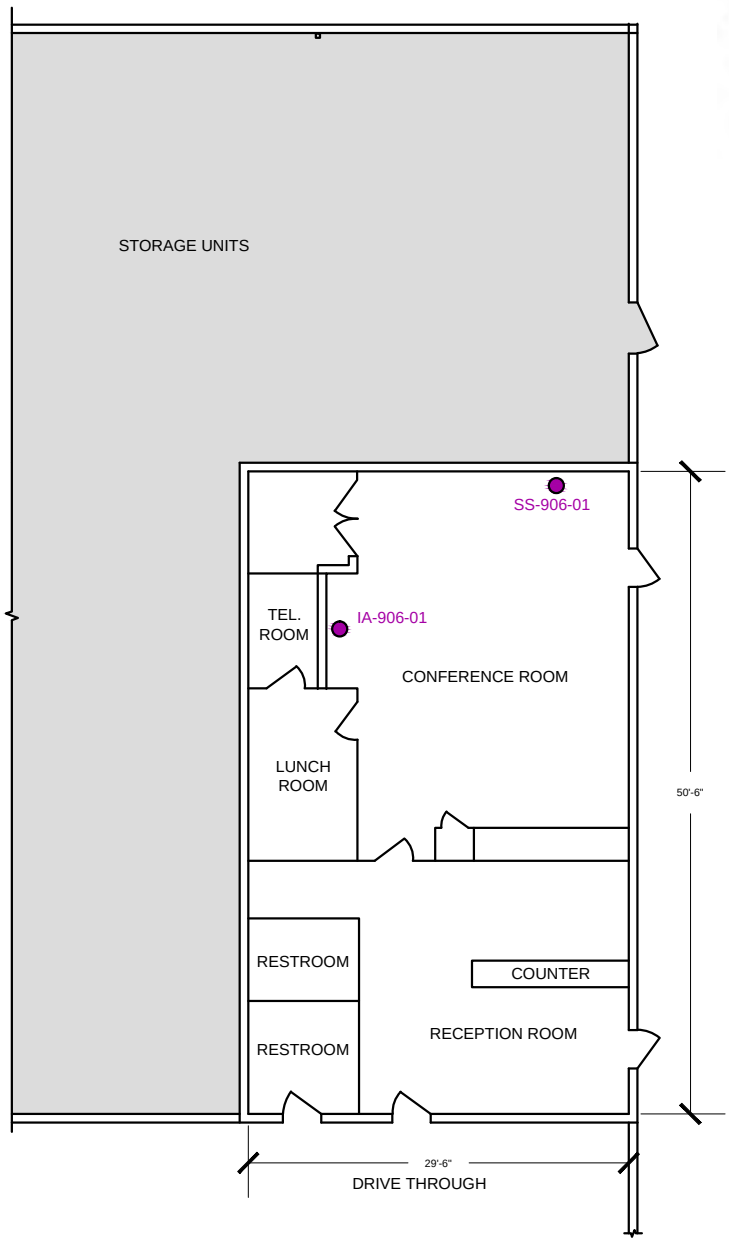
R:\Schlumberger\SL0750 Page Park, NY\B906 and B931 Sampling\Drawings\FIGs2and3.dwg, 2/8/2012 10:42 AM

PRAP Figure 7

AA-906-01
(ON MAIL BOXES)



0 15 30

LEGEND:

- EXISTING WALL
- DOOR
- FLOOR DRAIN
- SUB-SLAB VAPOR AND INDOOR AIR SAMPLE LOCATION (LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE)

H.G.P. REALTY CORPORATION

Poughkeepsie, New York

SUB-SLAB VAPOR AND INDOOR AIR SAMPLE LOCATIONS BUILDING #906, DECEMBER 2011

EnviroGroup Limited
Centennial, Colorado

FIGURE 1	FEB. 2012
SL-0750	

(XREF)