



GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

PERFORMED AT:

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PREPARED FOR:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Enviroprobe Service, Inc. (Enviroprobe) is an environmental investigation services firm which provides monitoring well installation (HSA), Geoprobe (DPT) drilling services and Environmental & Engineering Geophysics (EEG) services to the environmental consulting and engineering community.

Enviroprobe conducted a subsurface geophysical investigation at the subject property within client-specified areas of concern. Due to conditions and objectives, the investigation utilized a GSSI UtilityScan HS cart-mounted Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) unit with a 350 MHz antenna, a Fisher TW-6 metallic locator, a Radiodetection RD7000TX3 multi-frequency transmitter, and a Radiodetection RD7000PXL receiver.

Ground penetrating radar (commonly called GPR) is a geophysical method that has been developed over the past thirty years for shallow, high-resolution, subsurface investigations of the earth. GPR uses high frequency pulsed electromagnetic waves (generally 10 MHz to 2,000 MHz) to acquire subsurface information. An EM wave is propagated downward into the ground by a transmitting antenna. Where abrupt changes in electrical properties occur in the subsurface, a portion of the energy is reflected back to the surface. This reflected wave is detected by a receiver antenna and transmitted to a control unit for real time processing and display. The penetration depth of the GSSI unit varies from several inches to tens of feet according to site-specific conditions. The penetration depth decreases with increased soil conductivity. The penetration depth is the greatest in ice, dry sands, and fine gravels. Clayey, highly saline or saturated soils, areas covered by concrete, foundry slag, or other highly conductive materials greatly reduce GPR penetration. GPR is a method that is commonly used for environmental, engineering, archaeological, and other shallow investigations.

The Fisher TW-6 metallic locator is designed to find pipes, cables and other metallic objects such as underground storage tanks (USTs). The TW-6 transmitter generates an electromagnetic field that induces electrical currents in the subsurface. These currents produce a secondary electromagnetic field that is measured by the TW-6 receiver. One surveyor can carry both the transmitter and receiver together to search for underground metallic objects, although the TW-6 response can also be affected by the electrical properties of non-metallic materials in the subsurface.

The Radiodetection (RD) transmitter and receiver are commonly used for pipe and cable locating. The multi-frequency transmitter can be directly connected, clamped, or used to induce a signal in a target line while the multi-frequency receiver is used to measure the signal from energized lines.

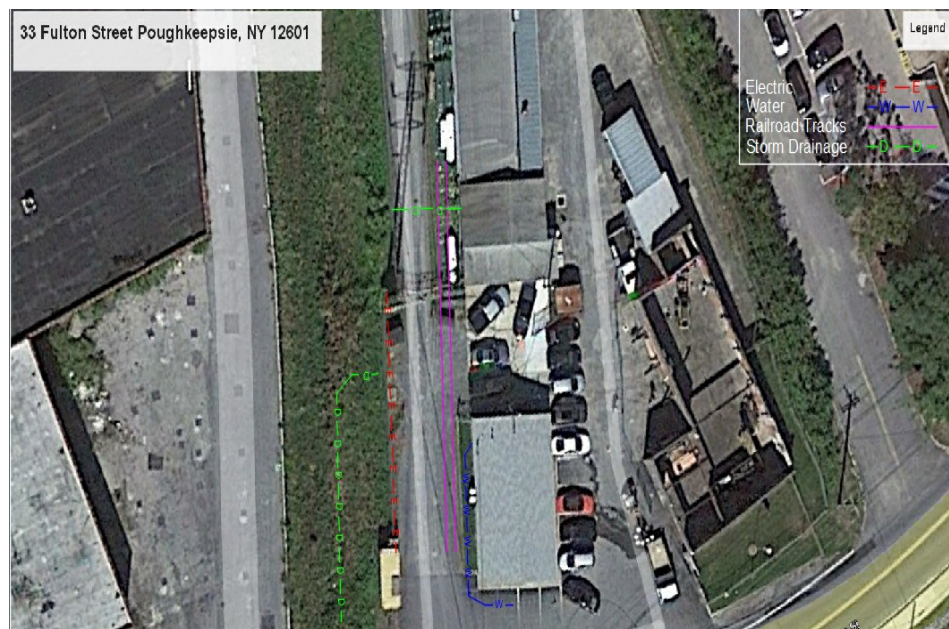
2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

On April 20, 2023, a geophysical technician from Enviroprobe Service Inc. was mobilized to the subject property to perform a geophysical investigation. The purpose of the investigation was to clear proposed drilling locations, detect possible anomalies, and designate underground conduits/utilities in the client selected exterior portions of the subject property. The ground surface of the survey area consisted of asphalt, gravel, and natural soil surfaces.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The survey was conducted using a cart-mounted GPR unit, a Fisher TW-6 metallic locator, and a RD unit. The RD unit was used to trace common utilities from sources in and around the survey area. The RD receiver was also used in the passive mode to search for live underground electrical power cables and other utilities emitting 60Hz electromagnetic signals. When possible, the locations of utilities were confirmed with the GPR. Designated utilities were marked on-site with spray paint using the following colors: blue – water, red – electric, green – storm drainage, pink – railroad lines (See Figure Below).

The GPR and TW-6 were used in a grid pattern over all client specified areas of the site. Based on the results of the GPR and TW-6 surveys, no metallic anomalies were detected on site.



4.0 LIMITATIONS

The client-selected areas contained obstructions including fencing, room to maneuver the GPR, sanitary sewer access, and overgrown vegetation. These objects prevented a thorough investigation of the spaces beneath and immediately adjacent to them.

Due to surface conditions and subsurface content, the GPR signal penetration was estimated at less than 4 ft in the majority of the survey area. This penetration was reduced in areas of concrete cover.

The TW-6 survey was kept up to 6 feet away from above ground objects containing metals depending on the sizes, shapes and positions of the metal objects. The TW-6 survey was not effective in areas with reinforced concrete.

Due to the dielectric properties of the subsurface, clay, plastic polymer, and fiberglass utilities may not have been detected.

All field services were conducted in compliance with the industry standard of care guidelines found in ASCE 38-02 (Level B).

5.0 WARRANTIES

The field observations and measurements reported herein are considered sufficient in detail and scope for this project. Enviroprobe Service, Inc. warrants that the findings and conclusions contained herein have been promulgated in accordance with generally accepted environmental engineering methods. There is a possibility that conditions may exist which could not be identified within the scope of this project and were not apparent during the site activities performed for this project.

Enviroprobe represents that the services were performed in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other representations to Client, express or implied, and no warranty or guarantee is included or intended in this agreement, or in any report, document, or otherwise.

Enviroprobe Service, Inc. believes that the information provided in this report is reliable. However, Enviroprobe cannot warrant or guarantee that the information provided by others is complete or accurate. No other warranties or guarantees are implied or expressed.

GPR data is subject to signal anomalies and operator interpretation. The GPR data is intended to provide the locations of areas of concern requiring additional investigation or the approximate location of underground structures and utilities. Great care must be

utilized when excavating and/or drilling around underground structures and utilities since GPR data can only be used for estimation purposes and GPR data is subject to misinterpretation. Enviroprobe can not guarantee that utilities, post-tension cables, and/or rebar will not be incurred during drilling, cutting, coring, or excavating activities.

This report was prepared pursuant to the contract Enviroprobe has with the Client. That contractual relationship included an exchange of information about the property that was unique and between Enviroprobe and its client and serves as the basis upon which this report was prepared. Because of the importance of the communication between Enviroprobe and its client, reliance or any use of this report by anyone other than the Client, for whom it was prepared, is prohibited and therefore not foreseeable to Enviroprobe.

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