SCHEDULE 1 SCOPE OF WORK
WORK ASSIGNMENT D009810-37
SITE CHARACTERIZATION FOR THE SILVESTRI DRY CLEANERS SITE

1.0 BACKGROUND AND PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1.1 Site Setting

The Silvestri Dry Cleaners Site (the Site) is located at 69 Fuller Road in the Town of Colonie, and County of Albany, New York. The Site is approximately 0.37 acres in size. The Site is bound by Fuller Road to the south and commercial properties to the north, east, and west. The area of focus identified for the site investigation activities include the Site proper extending to the southwest which is thought to be the downgradient direction. West of the Site are retail/industrial buildings.

1.2 Site Features

The Site is relatively flat and consists of one two-story commercial building and small parking areas in the front, rear, and west side of the building. The first floor of the building has an overhead door on the north side and contains dry-cleaning chemicals and equipment that were identified as abandoned. The first-floor overhead door and ceiling will allow interior access for a track mounted direct-push drilling rig.

1.3 Site History

A dry-cleaning business operated on the first floor of the building from 1956 to 2019. A dance studio occupied the second floor of the building and is currently closed.

1.4 Previous Investigations

A Site Assessment was conducted for the Site by Hennessy Engineering and Consulting in December 2021. The Site Assessment included collection of soil, sub-slab vapor, and groundwater samples on the Site. Samples were analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), and metals. Results of the analysis of samples indicated the presence of chlorinated VOCs typically used in the dry-cleaning process in both soil vapor and groundwater. Specifically, tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE) and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (CDCE) were identified in the soil vapor and groundwater with concentrations greater than New York State Department of Health Guidance values and New York State Department of Conservation (NYSDEC) groundwater standards, respectively.

1.5 Site Geologic and Hydrogeologic Conditions

Soil borings installed were completed on the property during the Site Assessment (Hennessy, 2021). Borings in the vicinity of the Site were completed to approximately 8 to 16 feet below ground surface (bgs). The logs of these borings indicate that the overburden materials consist primarily of fine sand, silt, gravel, and tan fine sands. Three borings were converted to temporary groundwater monitoring wells, with total depths ranging between 12 and 16 ft bgs. Based on these wells, depth to groundwater in the vicinity of the Site was reported to be between 5 and 7 feet bgs.

1.6 Project Objectives

The primary objective of this scope of work is to evaluate the presence of chlorinated solvents and other potential constituents at the Site and assess their potential migration pathways. The Site Characterization (SC) will evaluate the presence of VOCs, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, 1,4 dioxane, Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), and metals at the Site and downgradient of the Site. Evaluation of potential constituents of concern in groundwater, soil, and soil vapor at the Site will provide information to NYSDEC to further evaluate potential risk to public health and the environment.

2.0 PRELIMINARY ACTIVITIES (TASK 1)

Preliminary activities include review of available Site information, a Site reconnaissance visit with the NYSDEC project manager (completed May 23, 2023), preparation of this scope of work and revisions as necessary, schedule, and associated NYSDEC contract-related forms.

3.0 INVESTIGATION (TASK 2)

A Site Characterization will be conducted to investigate the presence of Site-related contamination as a result of dry-cleaning operations, and the potential risk to the public health and the environment. This investigation includes subsurface delineation, installation and sample of monitoring wells, sampling of existing temporary monitoring wells, and collection of soil vapor samples. Based on the results of previous investigations and the limited area of exposed surface soil, surface soil samples will not be collected for analysis.

3.1 Utility Clearance

UDIG NY will be contacted by the drilling subcontractor prior to invasive work to locate utilities inside the Site building and around the Site prior to initiating the field program. It should be noted that UDIG NY will only coordinate location of utilities for those companies subscribing to the service. Furthermore, the utilities will only identify the locations of subsurface lines on public property and rights-of-way. To minimize the potential for damaging of subsurface utilities, a private utility locator will be contracted to identify potential subsurface structures around each of the direct-sensing, soil boring, and well locations.

Assumptions:

- Ramboll will provide one person to oversee the utility location activities.
- The utility location survey will be completed in one 8-hour day.
- The drilling contractor will call in a Dig Safely NY ticket.
- The direct sensing and drilling contractor will identify and avoid underground and overhead utilities in the areas where borings are to be advanced.

3.2 Subsurface Delineation

Based on the detections of PCE, TCE, and CDEC during the 2021 investigation, a subsurface delineation including direct-sensing membrane interface probe (MIP), stratigraphic description, and subsurface soil and groundwater sampling for laboratory analysis of VOCs will be performed during the SC. Subsurface delineation locations may be modified based on utility locations, observations or other conditions encountered in the field. These activities are described in the following sections, and proposed locations are presented on Figure 1.

3.2.1 DIRECT-SENSING EVALUATION

A direct-sensing evaluation will be performed to:

- refine the understanding of the vertical distribution of Site-related VOCs in overburden soils across the Site
- provide continuous MIP, electrical conductivity (EC), and hydraulic conductivity profiles of the overburden materials at each location
- focus the recommended soil boring locations to direct-sensing locations with observable MIP responses
- focus the collection of analytical soil samples over intervals exhibiting the highest observed MIP responses.

The direct-sensing methods will include the use of a combined MIP, EC sensor, and hydraulic profiling tool (HPT). At each location, the combined MIP/EC/HPT probe will be advanced from ground surface through the overburden to a maximum assumed depth of 50 ft bgs (or refusal if shallower) using direct push technology (DPT). If shallower than expected refusal is observed, an additional attempt will be made in an attempt to bypass the shallow refusal surface (such as cobbles or dense debris within the fill).

It is assumed that direct-sensing investigation will be completed while air temperatures are consistently above freezing to support the use of a traditional (non-heated) trunkline. A traditional trunkline is required for use of the combined MIP/EC/HPT probe.

An array of EC sensors is integrated into the MIP probe and provides a continuous log of soil conductivity with depth to identify variations in subsurface stratigraphy. EC responses reflect the bulk conductivity of minerology and pore water chemistry of the materials penetrated by the probe. In general, EC responses are inversely proportional to grain size; high EC values typically correspond to finer grain sizes (e.g., silts and clays), while low EC values typically correspond to coarse grain sizes (e.g., sands and gravels).

The HPT system provides a continuous hydrostratigraphic log of a formation’s resistance to water injection at a constant rate as the probe is advanced through the subsurface. Injection pressure and flow rate are monitored and plotted with depth. Generally, low pressure responses are indicative of higher subsurface permeability while high pressure responses indicate a lower permeability. Below the water table, dissipation tests can be performed to determine static water levels and used as inputs to calculate hydraulic conductivity estimates.

Non-dedicated, non-disposable equipment used during direct-sensing logging will be decontaminated before and after each use as described in Section 3.7.

3.2.2 DIRECT-PUSH SOIL BORINGS

Up to six soil borings will be advanced to characterize the overburden geology at each location, and to facilitate the collection of up to two soil samples per boring for chemical analysis. The soil borings will be co-located with select MIP locations, based on the results of the MIP. The proposed soil boring locations are shown on Figure 1.

Borehole Advancement

Each direct-push soil core will be advanced using a dual tube sampling (DTS) system or macrocore (MC5) system samplers lined with polyvinyl chloride (PVC sleeves) to allow for collection of continuous soil samples. The sampler and direct-push tooling will be advanced with a vehicle or track-mounted, direct-push rig.

To avoid collecting soils that may have been affected by the MIP investigation process, the borings will be advanced near to, but not at, the MIP borings (e.g., up to three feet away).

Upon retrieval, each soil sample will be described for: 1) percent recovery; 2) soil type; 3) color; 4) moisture content; 5) texture; 6) grain size and shape; 7) consistency; 8) evidence of staining or other chemically-related impacts; and 9) any other relevant observations. In addition, headspace screening of soil will be performed with a PID to allow evaluation of the bulk volatile organic concentration of each soil sample. Screening will be performed in approximate 2-ft intervals unless observations warrant deviation. This descriptive information will be recorded on a soil boring log.

A representative portion of each soil sample interval will be placed in a re-sealable plastic (e.g., Ziploc® or equivalent) bag and screened with a PID. If necessary, the bag will be labeled with the boring number and interval sampled and soil will be allowed to warm prior to screening. PID screening will consist of placing the tip of the sample probe, attached to the PID, into the bag to measure the headspace for organic vapors.

Each soil core will be collected from ground surface to an assumed maximum depth of 50 ft bgs. If shallower than expected refusal is reached, one additional push will be made per location to attempt to bypass the refusal surface (such as cobbles). This effort has been accounted for in the assumed number of working days for direct sensing and soil boring activities.

Non-dedicated, non-disposable equipment used for soil boring advancement and soil sampling will be decontaminated before and after each use.

Sample Collection and Analysis

Up to two soil samples will be collected from each boring for laboratory analysis of VOCs. One sample will be collected at a depth proximate to subsurface utilities (i.e., 3 to 5 feet below grade) and the other at a depth consistent with the highest MIP responses in the adjacent direct-sensing location. Upon collection of the MC5 or DTS sample from each target interval the core will be screened with a PID. The material exhibiting the highest PID responses will be collected using a Terra-core® or En-core® sampler and be analyzed for VOCs. In addition, a subset of three soil samples will be analyzed for SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides, metals, PFAS, and 1,4-dioxane.

QA/QC samples for the VOC samples will include MS, MSD, and equipment rinse blank samples. The QA/QC samples will be collected at a frequency of 1 QA/QC sample per 20 normal environmental samples. Collected samples will be placed in a laboratory provided cooler containing wet ice, temperature blank, and trip blank sample. The normal, QA/QC, and trip-blank samples are summarized on Table 1 and will be submitted to a NELAC-certified laboratory designated by NYSDEC under chain-of-custody procedures. The analytical results will be provided in an analytical data package that is

consistent with the requirements of NYS ASP Category B. Additionally, the laboratory will submit analytical data as an EDD in the NYSDEC format.

Non-dedicated, non-disposable equipment used for subsurface soil and groundwater sample collection will be decontaminated before and after each use as described in Section 3.7.

Assumptions:

- NYSDEC will obtain access from the subject property owners prior to beginning field work.
- The utility mark out in Section 3.1 will provide information pertaining to the final locations of the MIP and soil borings.
- It is assumed no hand clearing will be performed as MIP and soil borings will be located away from utilities.
- The MIP and soil boring locations will be selected as to not require traffic control.
- The DPT soil boring and sampling will be performed in the same mobilization as the MIP evaluation.
- Ramboll will provide one person to oversee drilling activities.
- Activities associated with direct-sensing, soil borings, set-up, and demobilization are anticipated to take approximately seven 10-hour working days.
- Community air (CAMP) monitoring will be conducted at 1 upwind and 1 downwind location during the advancement of direct-sensing and soil boring boreholes.
- Direct-sensing and soil boring boreholes will be abandoned using a bentonite-cement grout and with asphalt cold patch or similar at grade.
- The work will be conducted in modified Level D PPE.
- Approximately 4 drums of soil cuttings, 1 drum of decontamination water, and 1 drum of PPE will be generated.
- Soil cuttings, decontamination water, and PPE will be drummed and staged on-Site as discussed in Section 3.8.
- The drilling subcontractor is subject to prevailing wage.

3.3 Well Installation

Based on the locations of the three existing wells and the observations obtained during completion of the MIP and soil borings, up to four new monitoring wells may be installed. The overburden wells will be installed within a 2.25-inch borehole to be advanced using DPT methods. Each well will be constructed of 10 feet of 1-inch diameter, 0.010-inch slotted PVC well screen, flush-threaded to appropriate lengths of 1-inch diameter PVC riser casing necessary to bring the top of the well to grade. The wells will be supplied with keyed-alike padlocks on expandable j-plugs. The well heads will be completed with 4-inch diameter, bolt-down, water-tight traffic rated flush-mount road boxes. The road boxes will be set in a 1-foot diameter concrete well pad, flush to the existing grade. Proposed well construction is illustrated in Figure 2.

Assumptions:

- NYSDEC will obtain access from the subject property owners prior to beginning field work.
- Activities associated with well drilling, set-up, installation and demobilization are anticipated to take approximately four 10-hour working days.
- It is assumed no hand clearing will be performed as monitoring well locations will be located at least 5 feet away from identified utilities.

- Ramboll will provide one person to oversee the monitoring well installation.
- Work will be conducted in modified Level D PPE.
- Approximately two drums of soil cuttings, one drum of decontamination water, and one drum of PPE will be generated.
- Soil cuttings, decontamination water, and PPE will be drummed and staged on-Site as discussed in Section 3.8.
- It is assumed the monitoring well locations will not require traffic control other than signage and cones.
- The drilling subcontractor is subject to prevailing wage.

3.4 Well Development

Each newly installed monitoring well will be developed no earlier than 24 hours following installation. Development will be performed by surging and purging the well using either a pump or HDPE tubing and foot valve, as appropriate, to remove the fine-grained material which may have settled within the well and to provide hydraulic communication with the surrounding formation. Development will continue until a minimum of five or a maximum of ten well volumes have been purged from each well and the purge water is visually clear. Water levels will be measured prior to and at the conclusion of development. Well development data will be recorded on a Well Development Log.

Assumptions:

- It is assumed that the new monitoring wells and three existing monitoring wells will be developed within two 10-hour days by a two-person crew.
- CAMP monitoring will not be conducted during monitoring well development.

3.5 Monitoring Well Groundwater Sampling

The groundwater sampling event will include the collection of groundwater samples from each accessible existing and newly installed monitoring well.

Prior to the collection of groundwater samples, groundwater levels will be measured to the nearest 0.01 foot from each well to be sampled, using an electronic water level probe. The water level measurements will be recorded from a reference point to be marked on each well casing. Groundwater samples will be collected using conventional purging (i.e., three well volumes) and sampling methods using dedicated tubing and check valves or a peristaltic pump. Field parameters will be recorded between each well volume.

Groundwater samples will be analyzed for VOCs. In addition, a subset of three monitoring wells will also be sampled for SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides, metals, PFAS, and 1,4-dioxane. QC samples for groundwater will include MS, MSD, and equipment rinse blank samples. The QC samples will be collected at a frequency of 1 QA/QC sample per 20 environmental samples. When PFAS sampling is being performed, equipment blanks will be collected one per day, at a minimum of 1 equipment blank per 20 samples for PFAS analysis. Samples for PFAS analysis will be collected consistent with the NYSDEC PFAS Guidance (April 2023). PFAS samples will be collected before any other sample(s).

Assumptions:

- Groundwater sampling will not be performed sooner than 14 days following well development.
- The sampling event will be conducted over a 3-day period by a two-person crew.
- QA/QC samples associated with the PFAS analysis specifically will include a blind field duplicate, a matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD), an equipment blank, and a field reagent blank. The equipment blank and field reagent blank will be performed using PFAS-free water.
- Purge water generated during groundwater sampling will be containerize in 55-gallon drums staged at the Site.
- CAMP monitoring will not be conducted during groundwater sampling.
- Work will be conducted in modified Level D personal protection without Tyvek®.

3.5 Vapor Intrusion Sampling

Sub-slab and indoor air sampling will be conducted at the building located adjacent to the Site. Up to three sample pairs (indoor air and sub-slab) and one ambient outdoor air samples will be collected during the vapor intrusion investigation. Prior to sampling a Site reconnaissance visit will be performed to select sub-slab sample locations and identify potential flooring materials containing asbestos. Two sub-slab samples will be collected at the on-site building.

Sampling will be performed consistent with *New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (NYSDOH, 2006). Soil vapor, indoor air, and ambient air samples will be collected in 6-liter SUMMA® canisters (batch certified for soil vapor, individually certified for indoor and ambient air). The samples will have 8-hour integrated sample periods. Samples will be submitted for analysis of standard list VOCs by United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method TO-15. Ramboll will summarize the results in separate tables for each property sampled within two weeks of receipt of validated analytical results.

Assumptions:

- NYSDEC will provide Ramboll with contact information for the building to be sampled.
- NYSDEC will prepare access agreements and arrange for the agreements to be signed by owners prior to sampling activities.
- Ramboll will coordinate schedule requirements with the owner/occupants of the building located adjacent to the Site.
- A NYSDEC or NYSDOH representative will be readily available to answer Site-related questions posed by the owners/tenants.
- The sampling will be conducted on weekdays, no sampling will take place during weekends. Ramboll reserves the right to not enter a structure identified for sampling if it presents a potential health and safety hazard.
- For the building located adjacent to the Site, Ramboll will complete the standard NYSDOH building survey and chemical inventory during sample set-up.
- Ramboll will provide two people to complete the sampling over a consecutive 2-day period, the sample team will be available for up to 10 hours each sample set-up day.
- Sub-slab samples will be collected in 6-liter batch-certified SUMMA® canisters and indoor/ambient air samples will be collected in individually-certified canisters.
- The temporary sub-slab sample points will be installed into bare concrete (unfinished surface) that does not require re-finishing.
- Following sample collection, sub-slab sample holes will be filled with Geocel 3300 polyurethane caulk or similar.

- It is assumed that asbestos samples will be collected from the flooring of the Site building.
- It is assumed that asbestos samples will not be collected from the flooring of the building adjacent to the Site.
- Samples will be analyzed for the standard list of VOCs by USEPA Method TO-15.
- Ramboll will collect and analyze one blind duplicate sample as part of the indoor air and sub-slab air sampling work.
- Ramboll will summarize the results into separate tables for each property sampled within two weeks of receipt of results.
- NYSDOH will provide result letters to each owner/tenant, transmitting the sub slab/indoor air data.
- It is assumed that sub-slab/indoor air sampling will be conducted during the Fall 2023 heating season, if possible. Otherwise, samples will be collected at the beginning of the 2024 heating season. Labor costs reflect completing this task in 2023.

3.6 Location and Elevation Survey

Survey activities will be performed in one event. The survey event will be performed after completion of the direct-sensing survey, soil borings, and monitoring well installation field activities.

Locations of the MIP borings, new soil/groundwater borings, and newly installed and existing monitoring wells will be surveyed by a New York State-licensed surveyor. Horizontal datum will be referenced to North American Datum (NAD) 83 (2007) New York State Plane Eastern Zone and vertical datum to North American Vertical Datum (NAVD) 88. Elevation will be surveyed to 0.01-foot accuracy. The surveyor will provide a survey drawing signed by a professional surveyor and a spreadsheet listing the locations, northings, eastings, and elevations (ground surface, curb box and well casing, where applicable).

Assumptions:

- The interior soil vapor points installed in Section 3.5 will not be surveyed.
- Ramboll will provide one person to oversee the surveyor, review locations that require surveying, and unlock well caps.
- The surveying task will take one day to complete.
- As a licensed professional, the surveyor is not subject to prevailing wage.

3.7 Decontamination

Decontamination will take place at the Site. It is assumed that no water or power will be available for use. Water generated will be containerized in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums for off-site disposal. A temporary decontamination pad will be used for decontamination of drill rods by use of steam cleaner. Decontamination (other than drill rods) will be completed using non-phosphate detergent (e.g. Alconox®, Liquinox®, Simple Green®) bucket wash and potable water rinse.

3.8 Investigation Derived Waste Management

IDW, including personal protective equipment (PPE), drill cuttings, decontamination rinsates, well development water, and purge water will be containerized in DOT-approved 55-gallon drums and staged at the Site. IDW generated from both private and public property locations will be contained and staged together. Materials will be segregated by media for characterization and disposal. The soil, water, and PPE will be transported to a regulated facility for disposal based on the waste characterization results. Ramboll will contract with a waste disposal company to develop the waste profiles and associated

manifest documents in addition to transportation and disposal of the materials. The budget developed for IDW management is based on the drum count identified in the Engineer's Estimate.

A representative soil and water sample will be collected from the drummed IDW for disposal characterization analysis. The sample will be delivered to the NYSDEC contracted laboratory for analysis. The laboratory will provide a level 1 data-only report for use in developing the waste profile.

In accordance with Article 15.10 of Standby Contract D009810, Ramboll is duly authorized and appointed by NYSDEC, as agent-in-fact for the NYSDEC, to act in all circumstances in the name, place and stead of the NYSDEC with respect to the completion and execution of manifests required by law for the storage, transportation and/or disposal of non-hazardous and regulated hazardous, or toxic materials and wastes from the Silvestri Dry Cleaner Site as each of those terms is defined by applicable statue and regulation. Manifests will be signed by Ramboll DOT hazardous material trained personnel accordingly with the following: "as an agent of NYSDEC."

For waste profiling and manifesting purposes, the generator will be identified as follows:

Generator: NYSDEC – Silvestri Dry Cleaners, Site #401084

Site Address: 69 Fuller Road, Colonie, NY 12205

Site Mailing Address: NYSDEC
Division of Environmental Remediation, Region 4
1130 North Westcott Road
Schenectady, NY 12306-2014

Should information generated during the investigation indicate that the IDW would be a regulated Hazardous Waste, a Generator hazardous waste activity number will be used (USEPA ID # NYD980775118). If listed hazardous waste cannot be managed as non-hazardous waste a "contained-in determination" letter from NYSDEC, Division of Solid and Hazardous Materials will be requested.

Assumptions:

- As per DER-10, Chapter 3, Section 3.3, Subdivision (e), Paragraph 5., 6 NYCRR Part 364 will not apply to the transport of the containers (Water/fluid generated during the investigation) from the point of generation to a temporary on-site storage area.
- One soil sample will be collected from the drummed soil IDW for analysis of TCLP VOCs, SVOCs, metals, pesticides and herbicides, in addition to PCBs, ignitability, corrosivity and reactivity.
- Ramboll will provide one person to collect IDW samples over one, 2-hour sampling event.
- The budget includes analysis of a sample of one composite water sample collected from the drums of purged groundwater and decontamination water for TCL VOCs, TCL SVOCs, ignitability, corrosivity and reactivity. Should the receiving disposal facility approve, it may be possible to use analytical results of the groundwater samples collected during the sampling event to provide a representation of the remaining constituents in the water IDW.
- The drums will be labeled as IDW, pending sampling results, and left on the staging location at the Site parking lot until picked up for disposal.
- Ramboll will provide one person for oversight of one, 3-hour duration IDW shipment event.

3.9 Sample Analysis Data Review

Table 1 provides a summary of the environmental media to be sampled, analytical parameters and associated methods, number of samples and associated QA/QC samples. The laboratory will provide an analytical data package that is consistent with the requirements of NYS ASP Category B. In addition, the laboratory will submit analytical data as an Electronic Data Deliverable (EDD) in the NYSDEC format.

Laboratory generated analytical data will be validated in accordance with the QAPP and a data usability summary report (DUSR) conforming to Appendix 2B of DER-10 will be prepared.

Assumptions:

- Samples will be analyzed within the laboratory's standard turnaround times.
- Ramboll will subcontract the third-party data validator for preparation of the DUSR.
- NYSDEC Electronic Data Deliverables (EDD) will include the following files: SubFacility_v3, Location_v3, Drill Activity_v3, Lithology_v3, Well_v3, WellConstruction_v3, WaterLevel_v3, SoilGas_v3, FieldResults_v3 (last three groundwater purge values), Sample_v3, TestResultsQC_v3.

4.0 REPORTING (TASK 3)

A SC Report will be prepared following receipt of the analytical results and the DUSR. This report will discuss the investigation activities and the results. Conclusions based on this data will be provided and may include the following components based on the information generated:

- **Site Description**: This will include a discussion of current and future use of the Site as well as the presence of subsurface utilities and/or structures. Included will be the following:
    - Site location map
    - Site map showing the locations of investigation locations and underground utilities and structures if identified.
- **Site Investigation Summary**: This section will describe the activities completed as part of the SC investigation and include any deviations or modifications to the work scope defined in this document.
- **Site Geology and Hydrogeology**: The existing information will be updated with the Site information and include:
    - Table of well construction information and groundwater elevations
    - Groundwater flow maps.
- **Nature of Contamination**: This section will include a discussion of the presence of constituents detected and those that are detected at concentrations above regulatory criteria. The latter will be identified as constituents of potential concern (COPC). Soil data will be compared to 6 NYCRR Part 375 Unrestricted Use SCOs and Commercial Use for each compound detected and to Protection of Groundwater for compounds that are also detected in groundwater. Groundwater data will be compared to Class GA water quality standards and guidance values as presented in Technical and Operational Guidance Series 1.1.1 (NYSDEC, 1998). The following data presentations will be included as appropriate based on the results:
    - Data tables for detected constituents compared to criteria as applicable for soil vapor, soil, and groundwater
    - Figure showing constituents detected above groundwater criteria

- Figure showing constituents detected above soil cleanup objectives for unrestricted and commercial use
- Attachments will include: logs of soil borings, wells, groundwater and soil vapor sampling logs, results of the utility location survey
- EDDs of the analytical data will be provided separately as discussed under the sample analysis scope

- **Summary and conclusions**: This section will present a summary of the COPCs identified and their respective concentrations. Data gaps will be presented if identified.

Assumptions:

- One round of consolidated comments will be received from NYSDEC and NYSDOH for incorporation into a final SC Report

5.0 SCHEDULE

Field activities will be initiated within 6 weeks following NYSDEC and NYSDOH approval of this Scope of Work provided subcontractors are available and all access agreements are in place. The following provides an estimated schedule assuming no significant delays due to uncontrollable circumstances:

- Task 2 Field Work — Begin 6 weeks after authorization*
- Task 2 Data Summary analytical data — Draft to NYSDEC and NYSDOH 2 weeks following receipt of
- Task 3 draft SC Report — 6 weeks following Task 2 data summary submission
- Task 3 final SC Report — 4 weeks following receipt of NYSDEC and NYSDOH comments

* Start is dependent on low bid subcontractor availability and access agreements.

6.0 REFERENCES

Gardner, D., 2021. NYSDEC, Albany NY. Letter, RE: WA Issuance/Notice to Proceed. Reks, I. Ramboll, Syracuse, NY. Contract/WA No: D009810-37; Site No.: 401084. May 4, 2023.

Hennessy, W., 2022. Hennessey Engineering & Consulting, Voorheesville, NY. Letter, RE: 69 Fuller Road Colonie, New York. Ning, L. Albany, NY. February 2, 2022.

NYSDEC, 1998. Division of Water Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) – *Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values and Ground Water Effluent Guidelines* (TOGS 1.1.1). June 1998.

NYSDEC, 2006. *Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York*. New York State Department of Health. October 2006.

NYSDEC, 2010. *Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10)*. Division of Environmental Remediation. May 3, 2010.

NYSDEC, 2023. *Sampling, Analysis, and Assessment of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS).* Division of Environmental Remediation. April 2023.