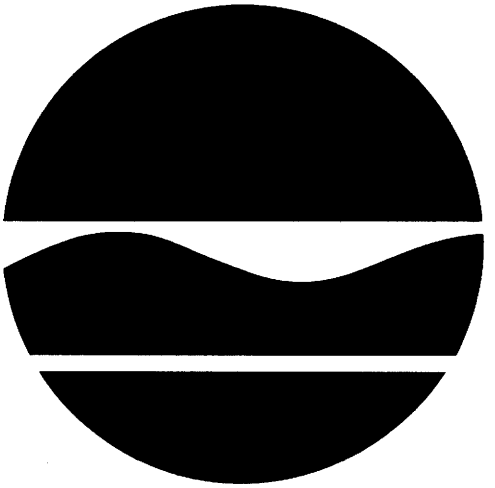
PROPOSED REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN
STAUFFER MANAGEMENT COMPANY LLC (SMC) - OLD TAYLOR FARM SITE

Sennett, Cayuga County, New York
Site No. 7-06-011

January 2005



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 (NYSDEC), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), is proposing a remedy for the Stauffer Management Company LLC (SMC) - Old Taylor Farm Site (the Site). As more fully described in Sections 3 and 5 of this document, Cowles Chemical Company (Cowles), a corporate predecessor to Stauffer Chemical Company, used an open foundation of an old house on the Old Taylor Farm property to dump chemical wastes from their Skaneateles Falls, New York, plant from 1962 until early 1966. This practice resulted in the disposal of hazardous wastes, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and toluic acid isomers. These wastes contaminated the soils at the Site, and resulted in a significant threat to human health associated with potential exposure to the impacted soils. The impacted soils also posed a potential risk to the private drinking water wells located near the Site.

A test pit assessment investigation was voluntarily commenced by SMC in December 1998, to identify and delineate the source of contamination. The test pit investigation confirmed the presence of VOC, SVOC, and toluic acid isomer contamination in subsurface soil, which is consistent with the past manufacturing processes of Cowles. As a result, in January 1999, bottled water was supplied by SMC to four (4) Taylor Road residents located topographically downgradient of the Site as a precautionary measure prior to initiation of Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs).

Following the test pit assessment investigation, certain actions known as IRMs, were undertaken at the Site in response to the threats identified above. An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS). Beginning in September 2000, the IRM undertaken at this site included the installation, maintenance and monitoring of four (4) residential water supply treatment systems and the excavation and off-site disposal of up to ten-thousand (10,000) cubic yards (CY) of contaminated soil from January 2001 through March 2001. The IRM also included a groundwater investigation and monitoring program to evaluate if the source soils had negatively impacted the groundwater aquifer(s) surrounding the Site. The supplemental groundwater monitoring program was initiated in April 2004 to monitor overburden and bedrock groundwater quality in the vicinity of the Site.

Based on the implementation of the above IRM, the findings of the investigation of this site conclude it no longer poses a significant threat to human health or the environment, therefore,

No Further Action is the proposed remedy for this site. The proposed remedy shall incorporate the IRM source removal of soil accompanied by groundwater monitoring along with the continued operation, maintenance and monitoring of the residential water supply treatment systems. The NYSDEC also proposes to reclassify the Site to a Class 4 on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites. (A Class 4 designation is defined as a site properly closed that requires continued operation, maintenance and/or monitoring).

The proposed remedy, discussed in detail in Section 6, is intended to attain the remediation goals identified for this site. The remedy must conform with officially promulgated Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs) that are directly applicable, or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance as appropriate.

This Proposed Remedial Action Plan (PRAP) identifies the preferred remedy and discusses the reasons for this preference. The NYSDEC will select a final remedy for the Site only after careful consideration of all comments received during the public comment period.

The NYSDEC has issued this PRAP as a component of the Citizen Participation Plan developed pursuant to the 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 greater detail in the March 24, 2004, Final IRM Implementation Report and other relevant documents submitted by SMC. The public is encouraged to review the project documents, which are available at the following repositories:

NYSDEC Region 7 - Syracuse Office
615 Erie Blvd. West
Syracuse, New York 13204
ATTN: James Burke, Regional Engineer
(315) 426-7551 (By Appointment)

Town of Sennett
Town Hall
6931 Cherry Street Road
Auburn, New York 13021
ATTN: Town Clerk
(315) 253-3712
Hours: Mon-Fri, 9:00 am - 4:00 pm.

NYSDEC - Albany Office
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, New York 12233-7013
ATTN: David Chiusano, Project Manager
(518) 402-9813

The NYSDEC seeks input from the community on all PRAPs. A public comment period has been set from **January 25, 2005 to February 28, 2005** to provide an opportunity for public participation in the remedy selection process. A public meeting is scheduled for **February 17, 2005** at the Sennett Town Hall located on Cherry Street Road beginning at 7:00 PM.

At the meeting, the results of the IRM 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 to Mr. Chiusano at the above address through **February 28, 2005**. Site related health questions and concerns shall be directed to:

NYSDOH - Syracuse Office
217 South Salina Street
Syracuse, New York 13202
ATTN: Ms. Henriette Hamel, Regional Coordinator, Environmental Health Assessment
(315) 477-8163

The NYSDEC may modify the proposed remedy or select another based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the proposed remedy identified herein.

Comments received will be summarized and addressed in the responsiveness summary section of the Record of Decision (ROD). The ROD is the NYSDEC's final selection of the remedy for the Site.

SECTION 2: SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The Site is located on Taylor Road in the Town of Sennett, Cayuga County (**Figures 1A and 1B**). The Site is rural/agricultural and is surrounded by additional rural/residential or agricultural properties. The topography of the Site is hilly with occasional rock outcrops. The Site is situated approximately one mile from the former Stauffer Chemical Company - Skaneateles Falls Site, #7-34-010, located on Jordan Road in Skaneateles, Onondaga County.

SECTION 3: SITE HISTORY

3.1: Operational/Disposal History

Cowles, a corporate predecessor to Stauffer Chemical Company, allegedly disposed certain wastes at the Site from July 1962 until early 1966. Cowles merged with Stauffer Chemical Company in 1967.

Cowles reportedly disposed and burned industrial wastes within a former house foundation at the Site. Historic documents obtained from the Cowles files indicate that Cowles began disposing of waste at the Site in approximately 1962 and ceased waste disposal activities around 1966. The documents also indicate that the wastes remaining in the foundation were burned in March 1966, and any visibly stained/contaminated materials were subsequently removed and disposed by Cowles at an undisclosed and unknown location.

3.2: Remedial History

In April 1999, the NYSDEC listed the Site as a Class 2 site in the Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York. A Class 2 site is a site where hazardous waste presents a significant threat to the public health or the environment and action is required.

Assessment of the Site was performed in several phases. Private residential water supplies along Taylor Road were initially sampled by the Cayuga County Health Department (CCHD) in June 1998. A second round of private residential water supply sampling was undertaken by the NYSDEC and SMC in December 1998. In addition, six exploratory test pits were voluntarily excavated by SMC within and near the suspected former disposal area in December 1998. The analytical results from the test pit assessment investigation confirmed the presence of VOC, SVOC, and toluic acid isomer contamination in subsurface soil within the former disposal area, which is consistent with the past manufacturing processes of Cowles.

Additional assessment activities were required under a Consent Order executed on May 28, 1999, between the NYSDEC and SMC. The first phase of the assessment included the installation of sixty-nine (69) Geoprobe® points in overburden materials surrounding the former disposal area. Soil samples were collected at all locations in an attempt to define the extent of the "source area". Collection of overburden groundwater samples from those locations was also attempted. However, there was only sufficient water volume for groundwater sampling in nineteen (19) of the sixty-nine (69) borings drilled. The resulting soil and groundwater quality data indicated that the impacts appeared to be isolated near the former disposal area and could readily be addressed by an IRM involving excavation and off-site disposal of an estimated ten-thousand (10,000) CY of impacted soils.

SECTION 4: 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. SMC has been identified by the NYSDEC as the Responsible Party for the Site.

The NYSDEC and SMC entered into a Consent Order (Index #A7-0500-1103) on May 28, 1999. The Order obligated the responsible parties to implement an IRM. The Consent Order was amended on January 12, 2004, further obligating SMC to complete a supplemental groundwater investigation at the Site. It is the NYSDEC's understanding that SMC, which presently owns the former Stauffer Chemical Company - Skaneateles Falls facility, has agreed to indemnify the successor to Stauffer Chemical Company (Bayer CropScience, Inc.) with respect to certain environmental liabilities associated with the former Site.

SECTION 5: SITE CONTAMINATION

An exploratory site investigation and an IRM Study have been conducted to evaluate alternatives for addressing the significant threats to human health and the environment.

5.1: Summary of the Site Investigation

The purpose of the exploratory investigation was to define the nature and extent of any contamination resulting from previous disposal activities at the Site. The Site activities have been conducted since December 1998. The field activities and findings of the investigation are described in the February 1999 Test Pit Report and the March 2004 Final IRM Implementation Report.

The following activities were conducted by SMC:

1. Research of historical information;
2. A survey and sampling of private water supply wells in the area around the Site;
3. Excavation of six (6) test pits to confirm the presence of impacted soils;
4. Installation of sixty-nine (69) depth-discrete soil borings and the collection of nineteen (19) overburden groundwater samples. (**Figures 3A and 3B**);
5. Installation of eight (8) borings for collection, analysis and characterization of soil samples, which were converted to monitoring wells for analysis of groundwater. (**Figure 2**).

To determine whether the soil and groundwater contain contamination at levels of concern, data from the investigation were compared to the following SCGs:

1. Groundwater, drinking water, and surface water SCGs are based on NYSDEC "Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values" and Part 5 of the New York State Sanitary Code.
2. Soil SCGs are based on the NYSDEC "Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4046; Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels".

Based on the analytical results, in comparison to the SCGs and potential public health and environmental exposure routes, certain media and areas of the Site required remediation. These are summarized below. More complete information can be found in the referenced IRM report.

5.1.1: Site Geology and Hydrogeology

Across the Site a sequence of interbedded limestone and dolostone bedrock is overlain by a

discontinuous layer of glacial till. The glacial till is overlain by silt and loam (topsoil).

At the disposal area, a limestone depression was found overlain by a thin glacial till layer. This till layer was overlain by a clay unit, which was overlain by a coarse-grained sand and gravel layer overlain by sandy fill and topsoil. The excavated overburden material within the former disposal area was backfilled with imported clay.

Monitoring data gathered to date indicates that groundwater yields are highest in bedrock with flow occurring primarily through fractures, solution cavities and bedding planes. In the overburden at the Site, groundwater only occurs during seasonally wet times of the year and following heavy precipitation events. Surface water runoff generally flows to the north towards Taylor Road (**Figure 4**).

5.1.2: Nature of Contamination

As described in the IRM and Site-related reports, many soil and groundwater samples were collected to characterize the nature and extent of contamination. As summarized in Table 1, the main categories of contaminants that exceed their SCGs are VOCs and SVOCs.

The VOCs of concern are primarily xylene isomers; the SVOCs of concern are toluic acid isomers.

5.1.3: Extent of Contamination

This section describes the findings of the Site investigation for all environmental media that were investigated.

Chemical concentrations are reported in parts per billion (ppb) for water and parts per million (ppm) for soil. For comparison purposes, where applicable, SCGs are provided for each medium. Table 1 summarizes the degree of contamination for the contaminants of concern in soil and groundwater, and compares the data with the SCGs for the Site. The following are the environmental media which were investigated and a summary of the findings of the investigation.

Site assessment activities indicated that soil and groundwater impacts for total xylene, toluic acid isomers, bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate, and toluene above pertinent SCGs were encountered within and near to the former disposal area (see Geoprobe® soil and monitoring well data in Table 1). The resulting assessment data served as the technical basis for the design and completion of a source removal IRM.

Subsurface Soil

Pre-excavation soil quality data is depicted on Figures 3A and 3B. The highest concentrations of contaminants within the subsurface existed within the suspected disposal area. Specifically, total xylene was detected at 3,054 ppm and total toluic acid was detected at 370 ppm.

The completed IRM included the excavation and off-site disposal of 13,269 tons of contaminated soil and backfilling of the excavation with clean, off-site soil consisting of clay and 13,066 tons of general fill material **(Figure 5)**. Post-excavation soil quality data, collected from the side walls and bottom of the excavation before backfilling supporting the effectiveness of the IRM, is also included in Table 1. As shown, no site-specific constituents of concern were detected above pertinent SCGs in those confirmatory soil samples analyzed.

Groundwater

Groundwater samples were collected from temporary Geoprobe® wells, monitoring wells, four (4) residential water supply wells located topographically downgradient and one private water supply well located topographically upgradient of the Site. Groundwater samples collected from the temporary Geoprobe® wells indicated groundwater impacts near the former disposal area (see Table 1). Specifically,

elevated levels of total xylene (51,350 ppb), total toluic acid isomers (388,200 ppb), and toluene (7,350 ppb) were detected.

The Consent Order was amended on January 12, 2004, requiring SMC to complete a supplemental groundwater investigation at the Site. The investigative tasks included the installation of four (4) overburden shallow bedrock and seven (7) deep bedrock monitoring wells; continuance of monthly operation, maintenance and monitoring of the residential activated carbon treatment units, completion of quarterly groundwater sampling of on-site monitoring wells, completion of a slug test to further characterize the hydrogeologic properties of the overburden and bedrock water-bearing zones and preparation of pertinent assessment reports for submittal to the NYSDEC. The majority of field work was initiated in March 2004 and was completed in April 2004. The supplemental groundwater monitoring program was initiated in April 2004 and continues. Groundwater sampling of all monitoring wells most recently occurred in October 2004. An additional deep bedrock well, MW-8D, was installed by SMC near the former disposal area in October 2004. This well was sampled by SMC and the NYSDEC in November 2004.

Groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells installed on the Site over the past four (4) years indicated that site-specific SCGs were detected primarily in monitoring wells, MW-8, MW-8S and MW-8D, which are located closet to the known source area and former disposal area. Specifically, the SCG for benzene was exceeded in only 1 out of 74 samples at 1.4 ppb, the SCG for total xylene was exceeded in only 3 out of 83 samples with 210 ppb as the highest concentration detected, and total toluic acid was exceeded in only 1 out of 83 samples at 76 ppb. The SCG for bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate was exceeded in 20 of 83 samples (42 ppb was highest concentration detected). The possible origin of this contaminant (e.g., lab contaminant, sampling contaminant, etc.) will continue to be monitored and evaluated.

Residential Wells

Residential well sampling was initiated along Taylor Road in 1998 by the NYSDOH and the CCHD. As a preventive measure, bottled water was supplied by SMC to four (4) Taylor road residents in January 1999 prior to initiation of IRM field activities.

The IRM included the installation, operation and maintenance of activated carbon water treatment units at four residences along Taylor Road **(residences G, L, M, and T as depicted on Figure 1B).** Installation of the drinking water treatment systems was initiated by SMC on September 6, 2000, as a preventive measure prior to IRM excavation activities. Grab samples continue to be collected by SMC and the NYSDEC at the influent, effluent and between the activated carbon residential water supply treatment units at each of the four private residences since they were installed. In addition, one residential water supply, located on Depot Road (County Road 146 as shown on **Figure 1A**) to the south of the Site, is also being monitored on a quarterly basis beginning in April 2004. Over forty (40) residential well sampling events have occurred from May 1998 to November 2004, with over four-hundred (400) samples taken and analyzed by SMC and the NYSDEC. The only constituent of concern that was detected on limited occasions above pertinent SCGs in the samples analyzed was bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate. Specifically, the SCG for bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate was exceeded in only six (6) out of four hundred twenty-two (422) samples collected ranging from 8.5 ppb to 41 ppb in concentration.

Surface Water

Thirty-five (35) surface water samples have been collected from a pond located at residence T. No Site related constituents of concern have been detected in the samples analyzed.

5.2: Interim Remedial Measures Implemented

An IRM is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before completion of an RI/FS.

Installation of the drinking water treatment systems was initiated by SMC on September 6, 2000. Field work for the IRM was initiated on January 15, 2001, and was completed on March 31, 2001. More specifically, that IRM included the installation, operation and maintenance of activated carbon water treatment units at four residences along Taylor Road and the installation/sampling of eight (8) monitoring wells completed within the upper fractured bedrock aquifer. The soil removal portion of the IRM included the excavation and off-site disposal of 13,269 tons (approximately 9,500 CY of contaminated soil at High Acres Landfill in the Town of Perinton, Monroe County, New York along with the pumping, collection, and off-site treatment and disposal of 1,322,100 gallons of excavation water at SMC's waste water treatment plant located nearby at their former Stauffer Chemical Company - Skaneateles Falls, New York, facility. Other activities included post excavation confirmatory soil sampling, backfilling of the excavated area with an approved off-site source of clay and 13,066 tons of general off-site fill soil, followed by grading of topsoil and seeding of all disturbed areas. These activities are discussed in detail in the March 24, 2004, Final IRM Implementation Report.

A supplemental groundwater monitoring program was initiated in April 2004 to monitor overburden and bedrock groundwater quality. As part of that program the following field activities were conducted:

1. Installation of an additional twelve (12) monitoring wells (4 overburden wells and 8 bedrock wells) to further characterize Site geologic and hydrogeologic conditions (**Figure 2**);

2. Completion of a hydrogeological slug test within selected monitoring wells to determine aquifer characteristics; and

3. Monitoring of twenty (20) monitoring wells on a quarterly basis beginning in April 2004.

Groundwater sampling of all monitoring wells most recently occurred in October 2004.

5.3: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways:

This section describes the types of human exposures that may present added health risks to persons at or around the Site.

An exposure pathway describes the means by which an individual may be exposed to contaminants originating from a site. An exposure pathway has five elements: [1] a contaminant source, [2] contaminant release and transport mechanisms, [3] a point of exposure, [4] a route of exposure, and [5] a receptor population.

The source of contamination is the location where contaminants were released to the environment (any waste disposal area or point of discharge). Contaminant release and transport mechanisms carry contaminants from the source to a point where people may be exposed. The exposure point is a location where actual or potential human contact with a contaminated medium may occur. The route of exposure is the manner in which a contaminant actually enters or contacts the body (e.g., ingestion, inhalation, or

direct contact). The receptor population is the people who are, or may be, exposed to contaminants at a point of exposure.

An exposure pathway is complete when all five elements of an exposure pathway exist. An exposure pathway is considered a potential pathway when one or more of the elements currently does not exist, but could in the future. Potential pathways that existed prior to the IRM were direct contact with contaminated soil and the possible exposure of adjacent residents to contaminated drinking water. Through the source removal IRM and the installation of residential water supply treatment systems, the potential direct contact pathway was eliminated. Drinking water supplies of nearby residents with water supply treatment systems have been tested extensively before, during, and after the IRM and have not shown Site-related contamination. With removal of soil that served as a source of contaminants, the potential for future contamination has been greatly reduced. The nearby residential water supplies will continue to be monitored to assure continued consistency with SCGs.

5.4: Summary of Environmental Impacts

This section summarizes the existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the Site. Environmental impacts include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, as well as damage to natural resources such as aquifers and wetlands.

No environmental exposure pathways or ecological risks were identified subsequent to the completion of Site investigative and remedial activities. Therefore, no environmental exposure pathway is complete and there is no present environmental risk.

SECTION 6: SUMMARY OF THE REMEDIATION GOALS AND THE PROPOSED REMEDY

Goals for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375-1.10. At a minimum, the remedy selected must eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and/or the environment presented by the hazardous waste disposed at the Site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

Prior to the completion of the IRM described in Section 5.2, the remediation goals for this site were to eliminate or reduce to the extent practicable:

1. exposures of persons at or around the Site to VOCs and SVOCs in soil and groundwater;

2. environmental exposures of flora or fauna to VOCs and SVOCs in soil and groundwater; and

3. the release of contaminants from soil into groundwater that may create an exceedance of groundwater quality standards.

The main SCGs applicable to this project are as follows:

- ambient groundwater quality standards;
- regulatory maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) from NYSDOH Subpart 5-1; and,
- site-specific cleanup objectives as stipulated within the Consent Order and approved workplans.

The applicable soil and groundwater SCGs for VOCs and SVOCs are listed in Table 1. The NYSDEC believes that the IRM has accomplished these remediation goals for soils and groundwater.

The following elements of the IRM already completed have achieved the remediation goals and satisfy SCGs for the Site:

1. Installation, maintenance and monitoring of activated carbon residential water treatment systems at four (4) private residences along Taylor Road;

2. Installation and monitoring of eight (8) shallow bedrock monitoring wells;

3. Excavation and off-site disposal of 13, 269 tons of contaminated soil;

4. Backfilling of the excavation with clean, off-site soil consisting of clay with 13,066 tons of general fill followed by grading and seeding of all disturbed areas; and

5. Installation of an additional twelve (12) monitoring wells (4 overburden wells and 8 bedrock wells).

Based on the results of the investigations at the Site, the IRM that has been performed, and the evaluation presented here, the NYSDEC is proposing that No Further Action for soils at the Site, continued groundwater monitoring and operation, maintenance and monitoring of the four (4) activated carbon residential water supply treatment systems as the preferred alternative for the Site.

Once an operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan is in place, the NYSDEC would also reclassify the Site from a Class 2 to a Class 4 on the New York Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites which means the Site is properly closed but requires continued management.

The basis for this proposal is the NYSDEC's conclusion that No Further Action for soils would be protective of human health and the environment and that the IRM has met all SCGs. Overall protectiveness is achieved through meeting the remediation goals listed above.

Since the source removal IRM met the SCGs for the impacted soils applicable to this site, there is no further remedial action required. There are limited exceedence of the groundwater SCGs thereby necessitating the requirement of continued monitoring of the groundwater aquifer and the operation, maintenance and monitoring of the four (4) activated carbon residential water supply treatment systems .

Therefore, the NYSDEC concludes that No Further Action is needed other than groundwater monitoring and operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the residential activated carbon treatment systems. No further groundwater action will be required if there continues to be limited contravention of groundwater SCGs which have been primarily found in MW-8, MW-8S and MW-8D located near the former disposal area.

TABLE 1
SMC Old Taylor Farm
Nature and Extent of Contamination
Range of sampling dates: May 1998 - November 2004

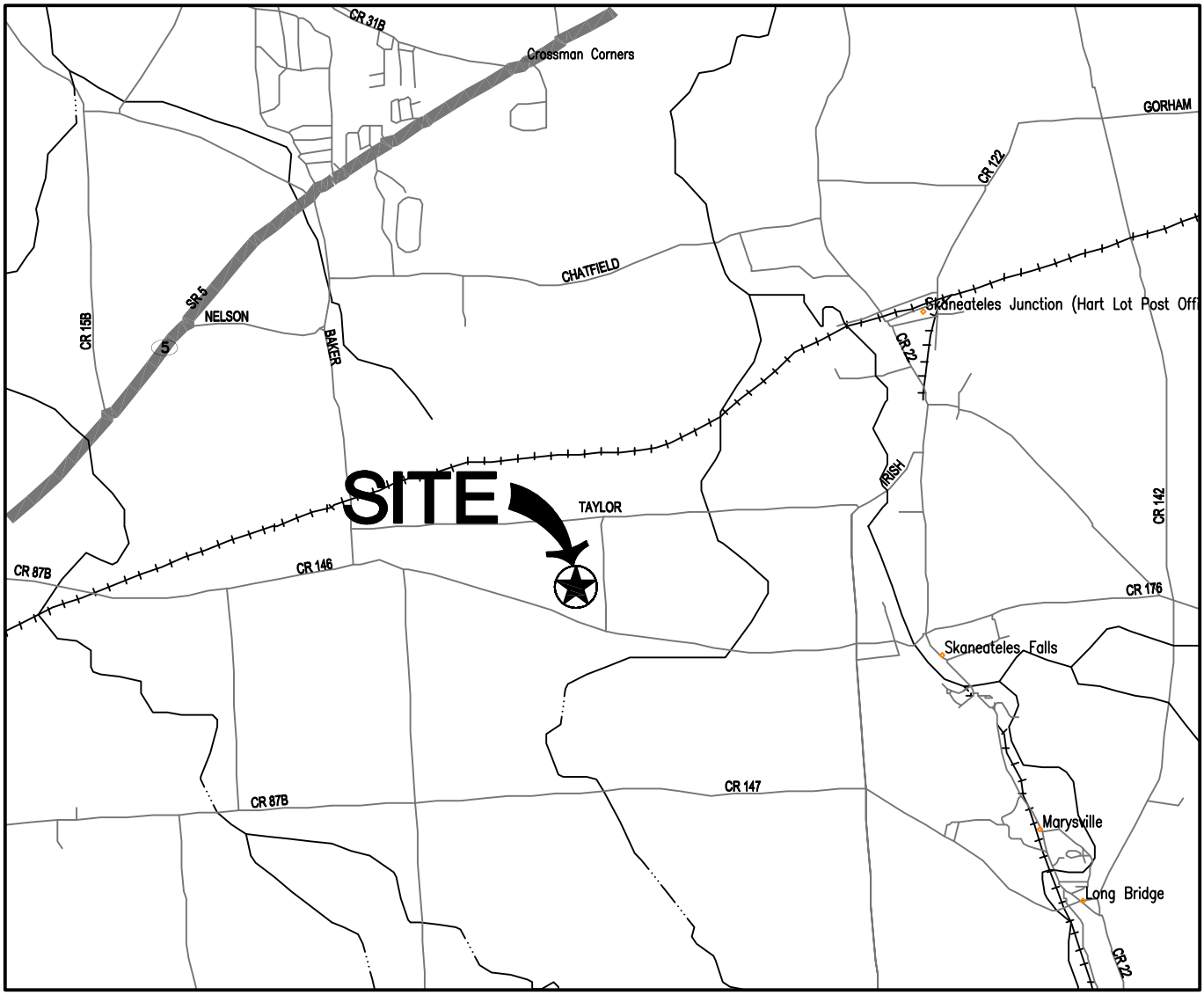
EXCAVATION SOIL (During IRM)	Contaminants of Concern	Concentration Range Detected (ppm)	SCG[a] (ppm)	Frequency of Exceeding SCG
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	{ND - 4.2}	6	0 of 63
	Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	{ND - 5U}	8100*	0 of 63
	Toluic Acid (Total)	{ND - 498}	50	4 of 63
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppm)**	**SCG[a] (ppm)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
	Acetone	{ND - 14.0J}	200*	0 of 63
	Ethylbenzene	{ND - 0.39J}	5.5	0 of 63
	Methylene Chloride	{ND - 55J}	100*	0 of 63
	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	{ND - 1.7J}	1000*	0 of 63
	Toluene	{ND - 0.18}	1.5	0 of 63
	Total Xylenes	{ND - 126}	1.2	7 of 63
CONFIRMATORY SOIL (Completion of IRM)	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppm)**	**SCG[a] (ppm)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
SVOCs	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	{ND - 4.2}	6	0 of 63
	Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	{ND - 5U}	8100*	0 of 63
	Toluic Acid (Total)	{ND - 498}	50	0 of 63
	Contaminants of Concern	**Concentration Range Detected (ppm)**	**SCG[a] (ppm)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
VOCs	Acetone	{ND - 14.0J}	200*	0 of 63
	Ethylbenzene	{ND - 0.39J}	5.5	0 of 63
	Methylene Chloride	{ND - 55J}	100*	0 of 63
	4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	{ND - 1.7J}	1000*	0 of 63
	Toluene	{ND - 0.18}	1.5	0 of 63
	Total Xylenes	{ND - 126}	1.2	0 of 63
GROUNDWATER MONITORING WELLS	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[b] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
SVOCs	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	{ND - 42}	5	20 of 82
	Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	{ND - 6.9}	50	0 of 82
	Naphthalene	{ND - 7.9}	10	0 of 82
	Toluic Acid (Total)	{ND - 76}	50	1 of 74
VOCs	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[b] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
	Benzene	{ND - 1.4}	1	1 of 74
	Chloroform	{ND - 2.7}	7	0 of 82
	Total Xylenes	{ND - 210}	5	3 of 82
RESIDENTIAL WELLS (09/00 thru 09/04)	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[b] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
SVOCs	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	{ND - 41}	5	6 of 422
SURFACE WATER (10/00 thru 02/04)**	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[b] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
SVOCs	ND	ND	NA	0 of 35
VOCs	ND	ND	NA	0 of 35
GEOPROBE GROUNDWATER	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[b] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
SVOCs	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	{ND - 53}	5	5 of 7
	Total Toluic	{ND - 388200}	50	1 of 7
	Contaminants of Concern	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[b] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
VOCs	Toluene	{ND - 7350}	5	1 of 7
	Total Xylenes	{ND - 51350}	5	1 of 7
GEOPROBE SOIL	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[c] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
SVOCs	Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate	{ND - 34}	435	0 of 50
	Di-N-Butyl Phthalate	{ND - 3.9}	8.1	0 of 50
	Total Toluic	{ND - 370}	50	5 of 50
VOCs	**Contaminants of Concern**	**Concentration Range Detected (ppb)**	**SCG[c] (ppb)**	**Frequency of Exceeding SCG**
	Total Xylenes	{ND - 3054}	1.2	6 of 50
	Ethylbenzene	{ND - 15}	5.5	1 of 50

Notes:

SCG - Site Guidance Criteria
ND - Not Detected Above Laboratory Method Detection Limits
NA - Not Applicable
J - Quantitation is approximate due to limitations identified during the quality assurance review.
U - Compound was not detected at or above the associated quantitation limit or should be considered "not detected" because it was detected in an associated blank at a similar level
SCG[a] - Site Specific SCGs determined by NYSDEC in March 16, 2001 Letter
SCG[b] - Taken from TOGS 1.1.1 except Toluic Acid which was determined by NYSDEC representatives
SCG[c] - NYSDEC Site Specific

* - Guidance critera obtained from TAGM Soil Cleanup Objectives
** No Site related constituents of concern have been detected above SCGs in the thirty-five (35) SURFACE WATER samples analyzed.
--- - No guidance criteria available for this analyte

OFFICE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
ALBANY, NY	06/01/04	M. FLANAGAN	S. SHKOLNIK			101319A1



SCALE 1:31,250

REFERENCE:

MAP FROM DELORME'S MAP EXPERT, FREEPORT, MAINE.

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

SMC OLD TAYLOR ROAD
REGISTRY # 7-06-011

FIGURE 1A
SITE LOCATION MAP

TAYLOR ROAD
SENNETT, NEW YORK

L:\project\101319\101319A1.dwg
Plot Date/Time: 11/02/04 09:13am
Plotted by: Samuil.Shkolnik
Xref: .
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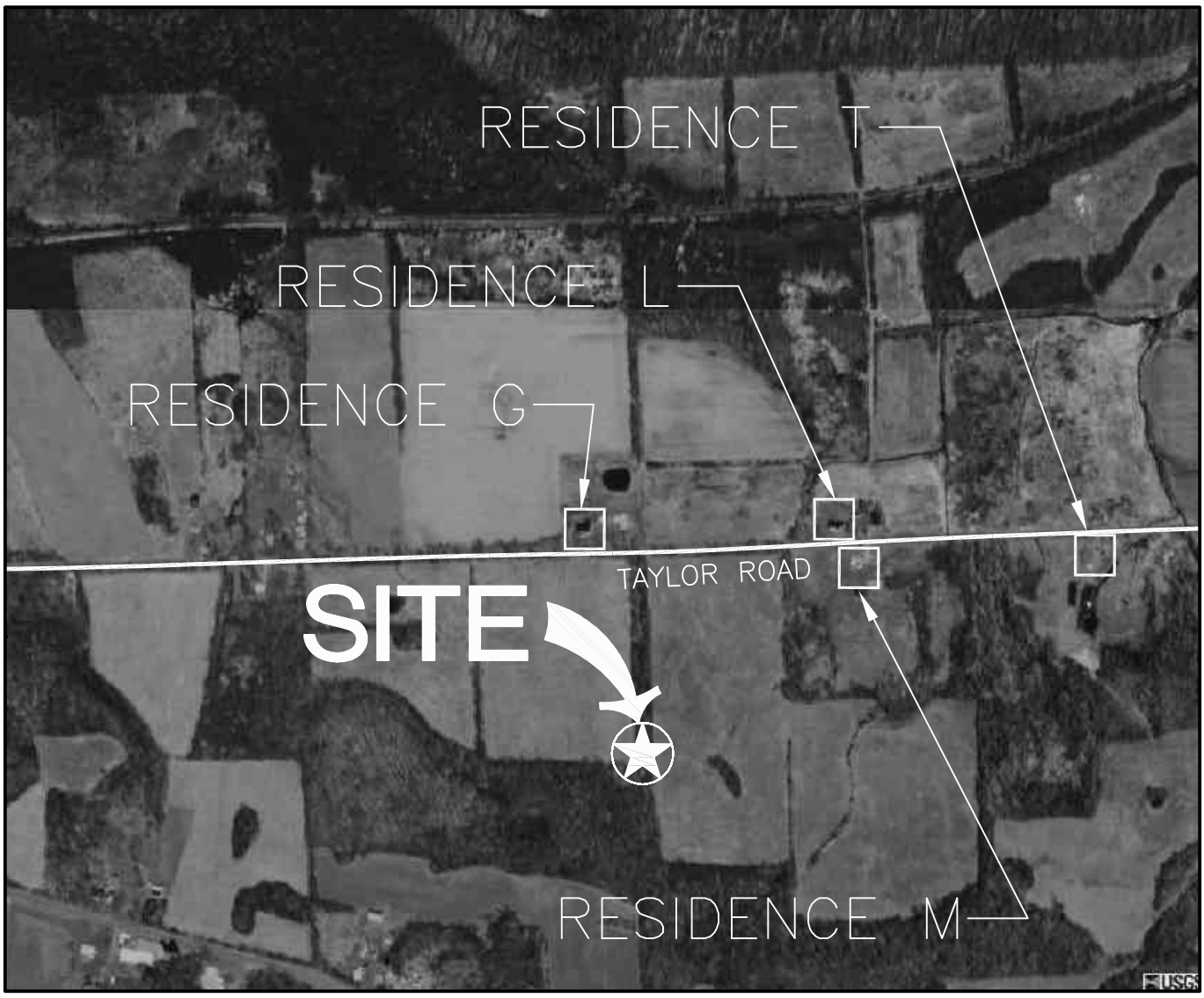
OFFICE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
ALBANY, NY	10/26/04	M. FLANAGAN	S. SHKOLNIK			101319A5



APPROXIMATE SCALE

0 800 1600 FEET

REFERENCE:

MAP FROM: http://terraserver-usa.com

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

SMC OLD TAYLOR ROAD
REGISTRY # 7-06-011

FIGURE 1B
SITE LOCATION MAP

TAYLOR ROAD
SENNETT, NEW YORK

L:\project\101319\101319A5.dwg
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Plotted by: Samuil.Shkolnik

Xref: .
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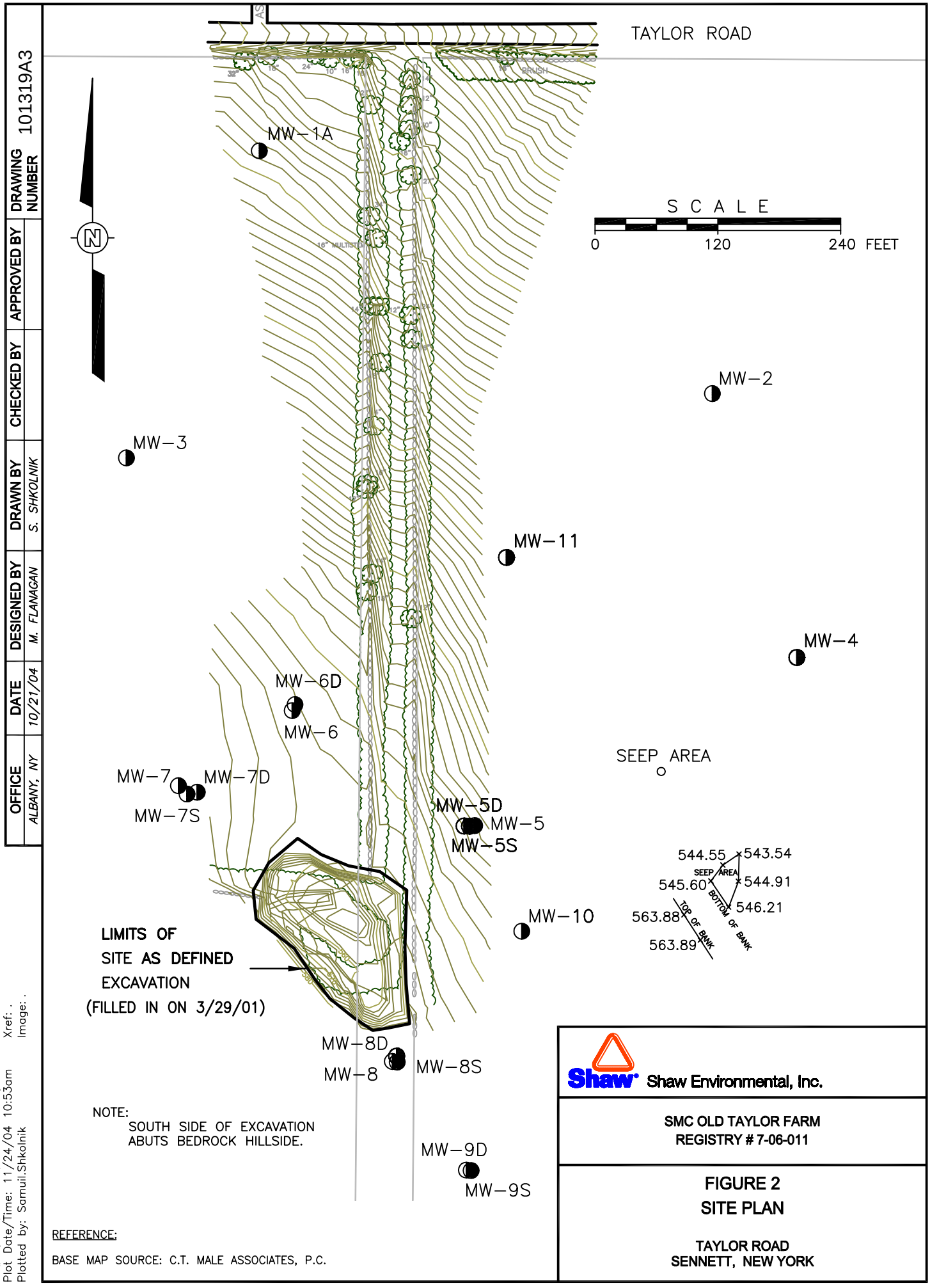

NOTE:
SOUTH SIDE OF EXCAVATION ABUTS BEDROCK HILLSIDE.

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.

OFFICE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
ALBANY, NY	10/21/04	M. FLANAGAN	S. SHKOLNIK			101319A3

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

SMC OLD TAYLOR FARM
REGISTRY # 7-06-011

FIGURE 2
SITE PLAN

TAYLOR ROAD
SENNETT, NEW YORK

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Plot Date/Time: 11/24/04 10:53am
Plotted by: Samuil.Shkolnik
Xref: .
Image: .

TAYLOR ROAD

BASELINE#2
BENCHMARK
500.00'

MAJOR'S PROPERTY

1026'

1300'

A1 ND ND ND ND
A2-3 ND ND ND ND
A4-5 ND ND ND ND
A6-7 ND ND ND ND
A8-9 ND ND ND 7.1
A10-11 ND ND ND ND
A12 ND ND ND ND
B12 ND ND ND 1.62
C1 ND ND ND ND
C2-3 ND ND ND ND
C4-5 ND ND ND 1.2
C6-7 ND ND ND ND
C8-9 ND ND ND 5.88
C10-11 ND ND ND ND
C12 ND ND ND ND
D12 ND ND ND 1.9
E1 ND ND ND 0.45
E2 ND ND ND 1.37
E3 ND ND ND 0.81
E4 ND ND ND 0.34
E5 ND ND ND 0.42
E6 ND ND ND 2.59
E7 ND ND ND 0.86
E8 ND ND ND ND
E9 ND ND ND 0.32
E10 ND ND ND ND
E11 ND ND ND ND
E12 ND ND ND ND
F1 ND ND ND ND
F2 ND ND ND ND
F3 ND ND ND 0.3
F4 ND ND ND ND
F5 ND ND ND 6.2
F6 ND ND ND 3.85
F7 ND ND ND 0.37
F8 ND ND ND 0.35
F9 ND ND ND 1.29
F10 ND ND ND 5.0
F11 ND ND ND 0.44
F12 ND ND ND 0.73
G1 ND ND ND 0.34
GP G2 ND ND ND 0.36
G3 ND ND ND ND
G4 ND ND ND ND
G5 ND ND ND 1.21
G6 ND ND ND 1.35
G7 ND ND ND 0.8
G8 ND ND ND 0.78
G9 ND ND ND 0.46
G10 ND / ND ND / ND ND / ND 0.32/2.15
G11 ND ND ND 0.75
G12 ND ND ND 1.6
H5 ND ND ND 1.9
H6 ND ND ND 2.2
H7
H8 ND ND ND 0.33
K1 K2 K3
L1 L2 L3 L4 L5 L6 L7 L8 L9 L10

BEDROCK OUTCROP

SEE SAMPLE GRID H7 DETAIL
AREA OF IMPACTED SOILS

LEGEND

H7 — GEOPROBE POINT

GRID LINE

ROAD LINE

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON AN ASSUMED DATUM OF BASELINE #2 = 500.00'.

AREA OF IMPACTED SOILS

127	TOTAL XYLENE
15	ETHYLBENZENE
126	TOTAL TOLUIC ACID
7.9	TOTAL SVOCS (W/OUT TOLUIC ACID)

NOTES:

1) ALL LABORATORY DATA REPORTED AS mg/kg
2) ALL SVOC NUMBERS SHOWN REPRESENT CONCENTRATIONS OF BIS(2-ETHYL HEXYL) PHTHALATE AND DI-N-BUTYLPHTHALATE. NO OTHER SVOC ANALYTES WERE DETECTED.

APPROXIMATE SCALE

0 110 220 FEET

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: KUCERA INTERNATIONAL.

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

SMC OLD TAYLOR FARM
REGISTRY # 7-06-011

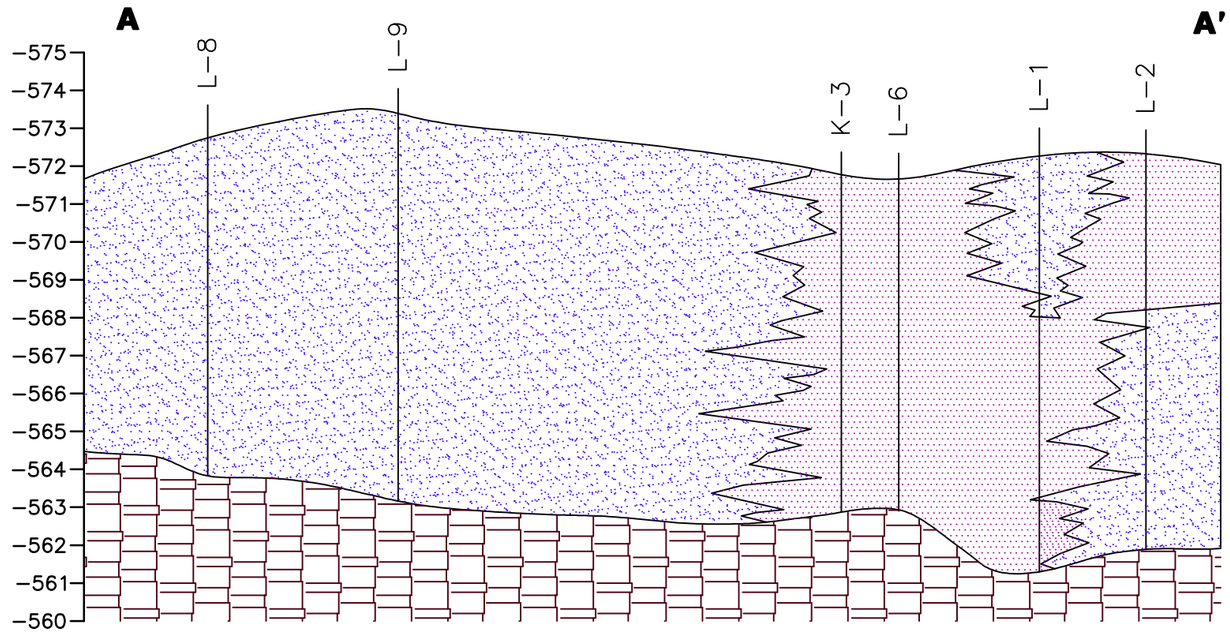
FIGURE 3A
SOIL QUALITY MAP
SAMPLES COLLECTED OCTOBER 2000
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
TAYLOR ROAD, SENNETT, NEW YORK

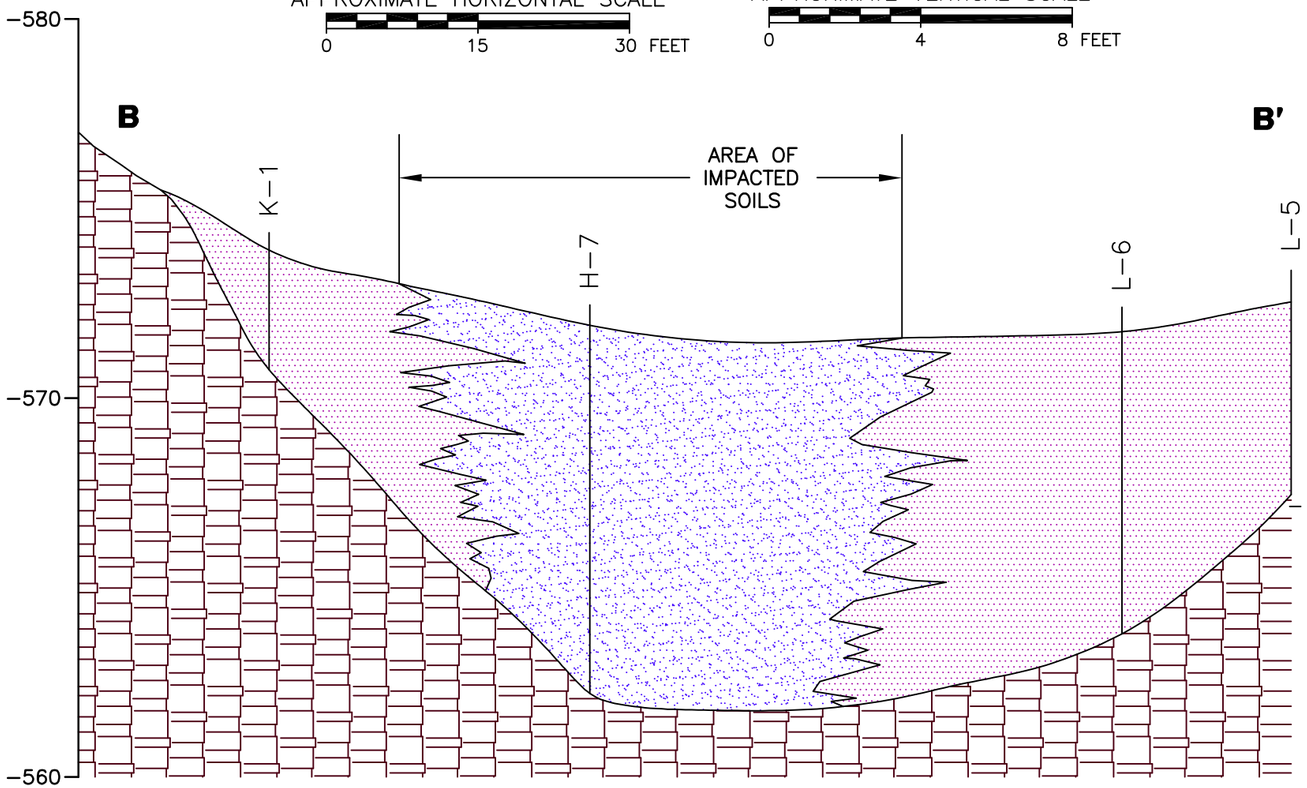
DRAWING NUMBER	101319B3
APPROVED BY	
CHECKED BY	
DRAWN BY	S. SHKOLNIK
DESIGNED BY	M. FLANAGAN
DATE	10/22/04
OFFICE	ALBANY, NY

L:\project\101319\101319B3.dwg
Plot Date/Time: 11/17/04 09:21am
Plotted by: Samuil.Shkolnik

Xref: .
Image: .

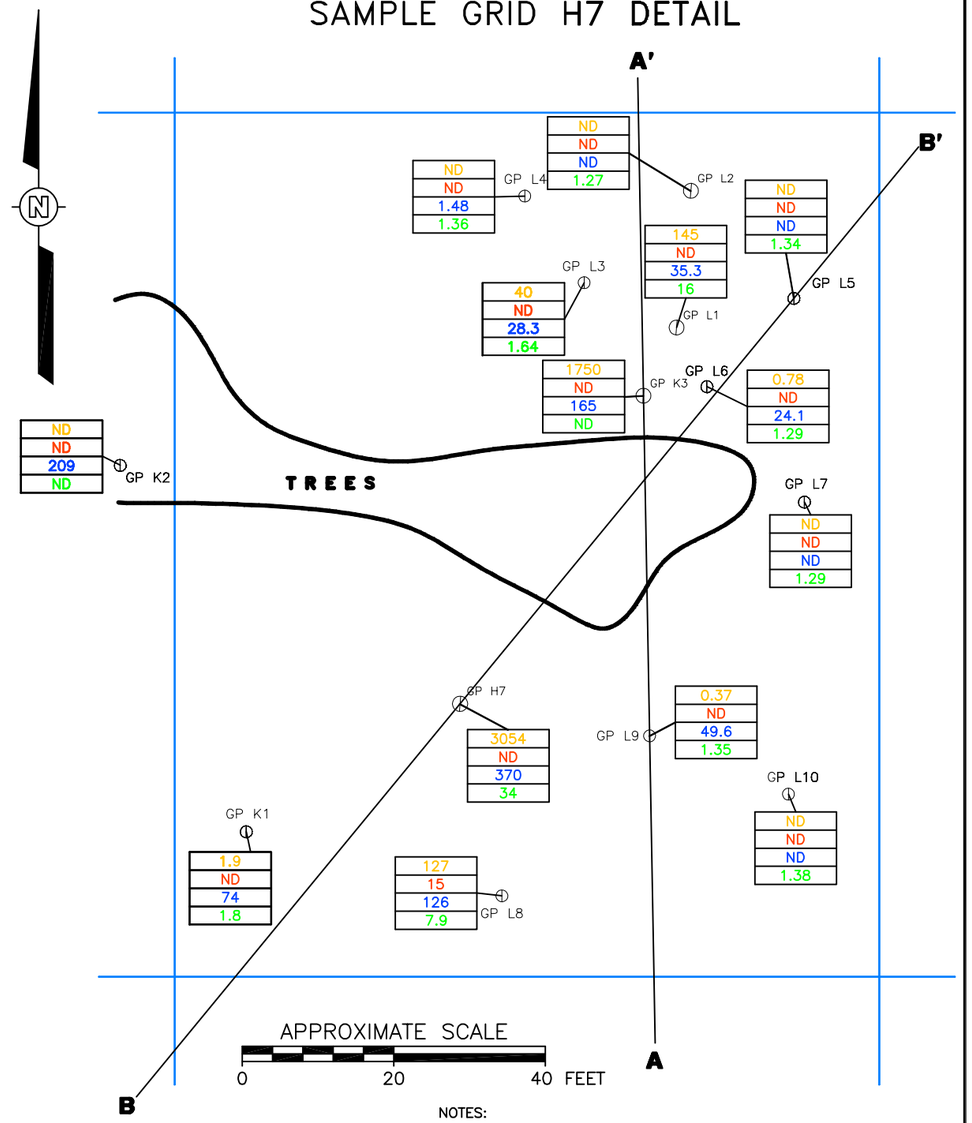
DRAWING NUMBER	101319B3
APPROVED BY	
CHECKED BY	
DRAWN BY	S. SHKOLNIK
DESIGNED BY	M. FLANAGAN
DATE	10/22/04
OFFICE	ALBANY, NY





REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: KUCERA INTERNATIONAL.



NOTES:

1) ALL LABORATORY DATA REPORTED AS mg/kg
2) ALL SVOC NUMBERS SHOWN REPRESENT CONCENTRATIONS OF BIS(2-ETHYL HEXYL) PHTHALATE AND DI-N-BUTYLPHTHALATE. NO OTHER SVOC ANALYTES WERE DETECTED.
3) SECTIONS A-A' AND B-B' SHOW WELLS PROJECTED ONTO SECTION LINES FOR PRESENTATION PURPOSES.

LEGEND

H7 ⊕ GEOPROBE POINT

GRID LINE

PROPERTY LINE

ROAD LINE

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON AN ASSUMED DATUM OF BASELINE #2 = 500.00'.

127	TOTAL XYLENE
15	ETHYLBENZENE
126	TOTAL TOLUIC ACID
7.9	TOTAL SVOCS (W/OUT TOLUIC ACID)

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

SMC OLD TAYLOR FARM
REGISTRY # 7-06-011

FIGURE 3B

SOIL QUALITY MAP
SAMPLES COLLECTED OCTOBER 2000
PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT
TAYLOR ROAD, SENNETT, NEW YORK

L:\project\101319\101319B3.dwg
Plot Date/Time: 11/24/04 10:05am
Plotted by: Samuil.Shkolnik
Xref: ..
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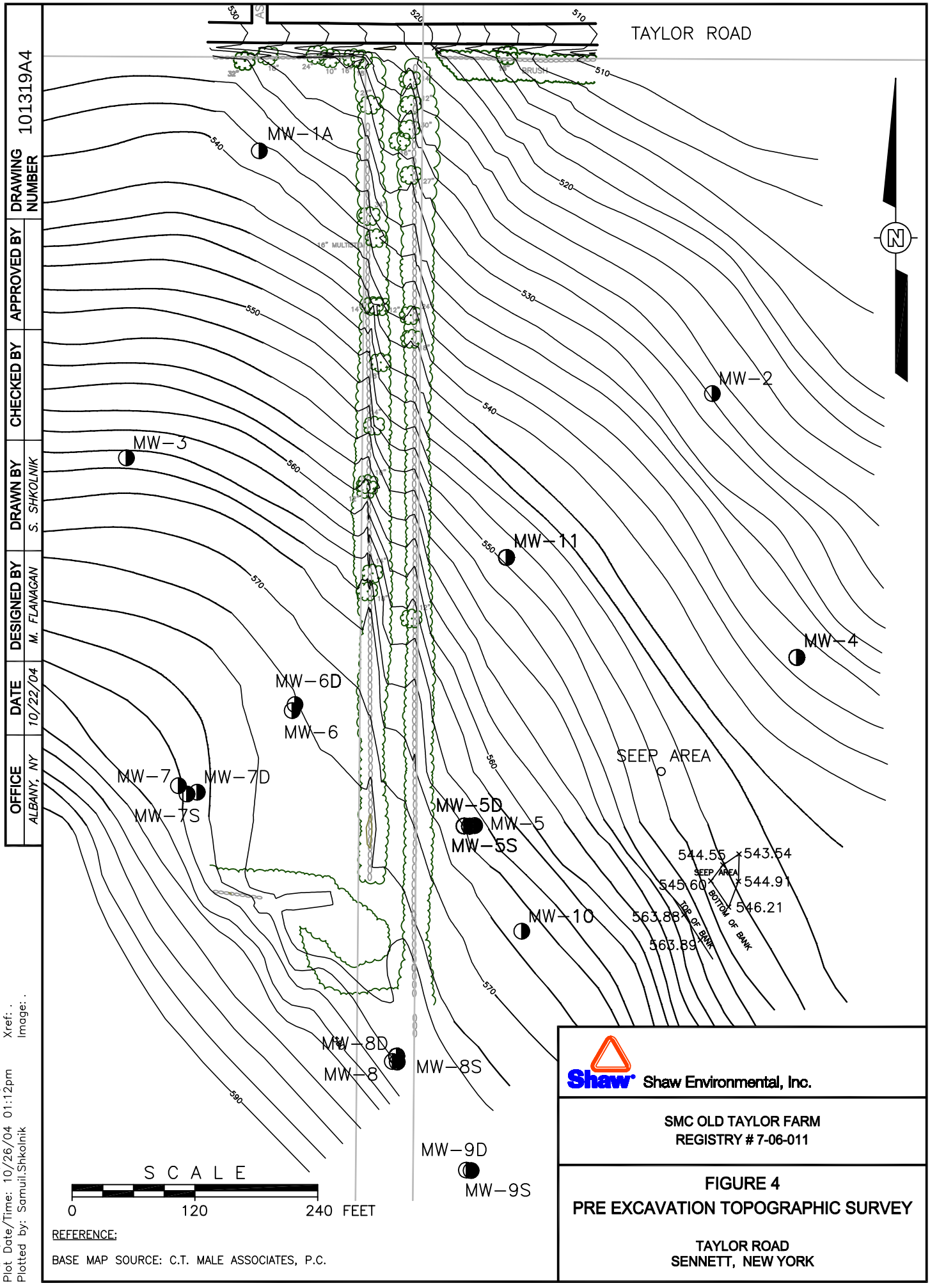

OFFICE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
ALBANY, NY	10/22/04	M. FLANAGAN	S. SHKOLNIK			101319A4

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

SMC OLD TAYLOR FARM
REGISTRY # 7-06-011

FIGURE 4
PRE EXCAVATION TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

TAYLOR ROAD
SENNETT, NEW YORK

L:\project\101319\101319A4.dwg
Plot Date/Time: 10/26/04 01:12pm
Plotted by: Samuil.Shkolnik
Xref: .
Image: .

OFFICE	DATE	DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY	DRAWING NUMBER
ALBANY, NY	06/16/04	M. FLANAGAN	S. SHKOLNIK			101319B2

REFERENCE:

BASE MAP SOURCE: C.T. MALE ASSOCIATES, P.C.

APPROXIMATE SCALE

0 40 80 FEET

Shaw Environmental, Inc.

SMC OLD TAYLOR FARM
REGISTRY # 7-06-011

FIGURE 5
FINAL EXCAVATION GROUND SURFACE CONTOUR MAP
TAYLOR ROAD
SENNETT, NEW YORK

L:\project\101319\101319B2.dwg
Plot Date/Time: 11/24/04 10:59am
Plotted by: Samuil.Shkolnik

Xref: .
Image: .