



UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL REPORT

Former Silver Cleaners Site No. 828186

February 2019

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CONTENTS

Acr	onyms and Abbreviations	. ii
1	Introduction	. 1
2	Previous Investigations	.2
3	Field activities and Observations	.3
	3.1 Geophysical Survey	.3
	3.2 Test Pits	.3
	3.3 UST Removal	.5
	3.4 Waste Management and Disposal	.6
	3.5 Site Restoration	.6
4	Analytical Results	.7
	4.1 Waste Characterization Analytical Results	.7
	4.2 UST Post-Removal Analytical Results	.7

TABLES

Table 1. Soil Analytical Data

FIGURES

- Figure 1. Site Location
- Figure 2. Excavation and Test Pit Locations
- Figure 3. Excavation Samples and Results

APPENDICES

- Appendix A Sanborn Maps
- Appendix B Geophysical Report
- Appendix C Photographic Log
- Appendix D Analytical Data Packages
- Appendix E Waste Disposal Documentation
- Appendix F Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
- Appendix G Confirmatory Phase II Environmental Site Assessment

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

bgs	Below ground surface
COPC	constituents of potential concern
EM	Electromagnetic
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
ft	Feet
GPR	Ground Penetrating Radar
IRM	interim remedial measures
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PID	Photoionization Detector
ppm	parts per million
REC	Recognized Environmental Condition
RSI	Radar Solutions International, Inc
SB	soil boring
SCOs	Soil Cleanup Objectives
SVOCs	Semi volatile organic compounds
TAL	Target analyte list
TCE	Trichloroethene
TCL	Target compounds list
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure
UST	Underground storage tank
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds

1 INTRODUCTION

Arcadis CE, Inc. (Arcadis) has prepared this Underground Storage Tank (UST) Removal Report to summarize the excavation and removal of an UST and former fuel island from the Former Silver Cleaners Site (Site #828186), located at 245 Andrews Street, 159-169 Pleasant Street, and 151 Pleasant Street in the City of Rochester, Monroe County, New York (site) (Figure 1). The activities discussed herein were conducted in accordance with the Schedule 1 Scope of Work provided in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) on June 11, 2015 and with direction provided by the NYSDEC project manager. These activities were conducted as interim remedial measures (IRM) as part of a Remedial Investigation (RI) being conducted at the site under the State Superfund Engineering Services Standby Contract Work Authorization D007618-31.

The site, which encompasses three continuous parcels totalling approximately 0.30 acres in the downtown area of Rochester, New York, consists of a small one-story commercial building (the former Silver Cleaners dry cleaning building or "the site building") and an asphalt parking lot. In 2012, Ravi Engineering & Land Surveying, P.C. (RE&LS) completed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the site for D4 Discovery and the City of Rochester through Rochester's Brownfield Assistance Program (BAP). In 2013, RE&LS and Leader Professional Services Inc. (Leader) completed a Confirmatory Phase II ESA to confirm whether contaminants related to the above recognized environmental conditions (RECs) have impacted the subsurface. These Phase I and Phase II ESAs are provided in Appendices F and G, respectively. The Phase I and II ESAs identified and confirmed that the RECs have impacted site soil and groundwater quality. Historical Sanborn Maps[®], which are provided in Appendix A, indicate there was a filling station as early as 1935 and a dry cleaner since at least 1949 at the site. Dry cleaning solvents [i.e., tetrachloroethene (PCE)] and petroleum related-compounds (i.e. ethylbenzene, and xylenes) in the soils and groundwater are the primary constituents of potential concern (COPC) identified in the Phase II ESA Report (Leader, 2013). Historical uses of the site identified in the Phase II ESA Report (Leader, 2013). Historical uses of the site identified in the Phase II ESA Report that are the likely sources of these COPC include:

- Operation of underground storage tanks (USTs) related to vehicle service stations from 1939 to 1955.
- Operation of a dry-cleaning business that used the NYSDEC-classified hazardous substance PCE from 1950 to 2011.

During the RI task of installing three deep overburden wells in 2016, top of bedrock was observed at 30, 31, and 33 feet below ground surface (bgs). The overburden material consisting of several feet of urban fill on top of glacial outwash sediments (sand and silt) is underlain by dense glacial till. There is a shallow zone of groundwater at approximately 9-11 ft bgs, perched on top of the dense till. A second saturated zone was observed between the dense till and bedrock in a higher permeability sand unit approximately 26-31.5 ft bgs. Based on RI data, groundwater flows downgradient to the northwest, and ultimately toward the Genesee River located approximately 1000 feet west of the site.

2 **PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS**

Prior to the RI beginning in 2015, Phase I and Phase II ESAs have been completed and documented COPCs at the site. In 2002, Passero Associates (Passero) completed a Phase I ESA of the site for D4 Discovery and the City of Rochester through Rochester's Brownfield Assistance Program (BAP). The Phase I ESA identified the following RECs related to former operations at the site:

- Two 1,000-gallon gasoline USTs and one (or two) 500-gallon USTs were utilized by several former service stations and parking facilities;
- Potential petroleum releases to site soil and/or groundwater;
- Drums of unidentified chemicals or petroleum products stored in the building and staining of the floor around the drums indicative of a potential release;
- A dry cleaner business known to have used PCE; and
- Sanborn Maps[®] depicting former site uses as a dry cleaner since at least 1950.

In 2013, Ravi Engineering & Land Surveying, P.C. (RE&LS) and Leader Professional Services Inc. (Leader) completed a Confirmatory Phase II ESA to assess whether there is contamination at the site related to the above RECs. The Phase II ESA included preforming a geophysical survey to locate USTs and advancing soil borings to evaluate if the above RECs have impacted site soil and groundwater. The geophysical survey identified electromagnetic anomalies indicative of buried metal objects and a total of five soil borings were advanced to refusal at depths ranging from 2 to 13.8 ft bgs. Borings SB-1, SB-2, SB-3, and SB-4 were advanced inside the site building and SB-5 was advanced east of the building near the assumed location of former USTs (RE&L 2013). Analytical results of the soil samples collected from SB-5 at 4-8 ft bgs and 12-13.3 ft bgs exceeded Part 375 unrestricted use soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Analytical results of soil samples collected from SB-1 through SB-4 at 4-8 ft bgs were below unrestricted use SCOs. Analytical results from groundwater samples collected from soil borings SB-1 and SB-4 beneath the building slab indicated that PCE and TCE exceeded the respective New York State Class GA groundwater standard. Analytical results from groundwater collected from the soil boring (SB-5/GW-5) near the UST also exceeded the NYSDEC groundwater standard for ethylbenzene, methylcyclohexane, toluene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, o-xylene, and m,p-xylene.

In 2015, Arcadis was issued Work Authorization D007618-31 to complete a RI to evaluate the nature and extent of PCE, TCE, and petroleum related-compounds in the soils, groundwater, and soil vapor at the site, and the potential of soil vapor intrusion into neighboring properties as a result of the former site operations. As part of the RI, a detailed investigation was included to properly close the potential USTs in accordance with applicable regulations, restore the excavations to pre-removal conditions, and dispose of the generated waste. The details of the tank removal are described in section 3.2.

3 FIELD ACTIVITIES AND OBSERVATIONS

Field activities began on July 6, 2015 with the completion of a geophysical survey by Radar Solutions International, Inc. (RSI) to assess the location and orientation of potential USTs and buried utilities. Exploratory excavations began on July 16, 2015 and UST removal activities were completed on August 13 and 14, 2015. Soil generated during the excavation activities was removed from the site on August 13 and 14, 2015. Details regarding waste disposal are described in section 3.4.

UST removal activities included the following tasks:

- Completion of a geophysical survey;
- Coordination with the Underground Facilities Protection Organization to arrange a mark-out of subsurface utilities to protect the health and safety of field personnel as well as to prevent damage to underground utilities during intrusive activities;
- Test Pit exploration activities;
- Removal of the UST, which included the following:
 - o Unearthing of a UST and removal and disposal of its contents;
 - o Removal, cleaning and disposal of a UST;
- Completion of endpoint soil sampling following removal of the UST to characterize soil quality;
- Proper disposal of UST contents and associated soils.

Details regarding field activities are discussed in this section; analytical results are discussed in Section 4. Figure 2 presents the approximate location of the test pits and former UST location. Figure 3 depicts the approximate location of the samples collected from the outer walls of the excavation following the removal of the UST.

3.1 Geophysical Survey

On July 6, 2015, RSI performed a non-intrusive geophysical survey using ground penetrating radar (GPR) and electromagnetic (EM) techniques. The GPR survey was conducted with a GSSI SIR-3000 portable digital radar system with a 400MHz antenna. RSI used an EM-61 metal detector and electromagnetic induction techniques to identify buried metallic items and utility lines in the area. Four separate areas were identified as potential "tank-bearing" locations and two smaller areas were also noted as having unknown buried anomalies. These six areas are shown on Figure 2. At one of the six locations (labeled as Test Pit Area #2) an approximate tank outline was painted on the asphalt parking lot as a potential former UST. The geophysical report is presented in Appendix B.

3.2 Test Pits

Prior to initiating excavation activities, NY Dig Safe was called and utility companies marked out buried utilities in and around the planned excavation area. On July 16, 2015 National Vacuum mobilized to the site to excavate several test pits based on the six areas that were identified in section 3.1. National Vacuum removed the parking lot asphalt layer and staged it separately from the excavated soil. Six test

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL REPORT FORMER SILVER CLEANERS SITE

pits were excavated with a 310K Backhoe Loader to an approximate depth of five feet bgs. Locations of the test pits are shown on Figure 2. Soil generated during test pit activities was placed on poly sheeting and screened for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with a photoionization detector (PID). Test pits were photo-documented and physical descriptions of subsurface conditions were recorded in a field book. A photo log depicting site activities is presented in Appendix C.

Historical site records indicate that as many as four USTs were installed and used in the past. However, the geophysical survey and test pit excavation activities only identified one UST, a concrete foundation for a former gas station fuel island, some process piping/conduit, and buried metal. Summaries of the findings at each test pit are as follows:

- <u>Test Pit Area 1</u> was the second largest anomalous area identified by the geophysical survey. Excavation activities identified a concrete foundation for a former gas station fuel island approximately 1-inch below the asphalt. The fuel island consisted of approximately 1-foot thick concrete with large square holes at the ends to allow for subsurface pipes to be attached to dispensers. The foundation of the fuel island was removed during excavation activities. The excavation in Area 1 also identified process piping extending to test pit area 2. Soil from beneath the fuel island was the only material from all six test pits where an odor was observed or a PID reading over 10 parts per million (ppm) was documented. A high PID reading of 205 ppm was recorded here.
- <u>Test Pit Area 2</u> was the largest anomalous area identified by the geophysical survey. The test pit excavation identified an approximate 6-foot-long 500-gallon UST, the top of which was about 1.5 ft bgs. Contents of the UST were inspected through a filler pipe by screening headspace with a PID and gauging depth with an interface probe. A VOC reading of 12 ppm was recorded at the UST headspace and gauging with the interface probe indicated the tank contained no liquid and was approximately five feet in diameter. UST removal details are described in Section 3.3.
- <u>Test Pit Areas 3, 4, and 5</u> excavations identified large pieces of buried metal. Most of the metal was observed to be steel pipe or conduit ranging from one inch to three inches in diameter and from one foot to five feet in length. Historical function of these steel pipes was undetermined.
- <u>Test Pit Area 6</u> was excavated to an approximate depth of 1.5 ft bgs and verified the presence of process piping/conduit connecting the site building to the former UST (test pit area 2) or fuel island (test pit area 1). The metal pipes and conduit varied in length and diameter. Based on size, it was determined that the pipes were either electrical conduit or process pipe associated with the fuel island. No liquid was observed in these pipes/conduit.

The test pit excavation areas were backfilled and compacted upon completion using a last out/first in method. Asphalt patches were placed to match previous site conditions.

With the exception of test pit area 3, the top 0-1.5 ft bgs of excavated soils were generally dark brown to black, fine to coarse sand and gravel with some to little silt, underlain by brown sand, some to little silt and little gravel (1.5'-5' bgs). Test pit area 3 consisted of all fill material, mostly brick and large rocks.

Soils excavated from below the fuel station island in test pit area 1 were staged separately on poly sheeting. A composite sample from that stockpile was collected for waste characterization analysis. Analytical results indicated that stockpiled soils were non-hazardous (section 4.1).

3.3 UST Removal

On August 13, 2015, National Vacuum mobilized to the site to remove the UST in Test Pit Area 2 previously identified in the asphalt parking lot east of the site building (Figure 2). Following the removal of the former fuel island in July 2015, the UST and some associated piping/conduit were the only known infrastructure remaining from the former fuel island and retail gasoline business.

Arcadis observed, monitored, and documented the excavation and tank removal activities. These activities included the monitoring of upwind (ambient) and downwind air quality using a PID and dust monitor, screening of the excavation area (breathing zone and soils) for VOCs with a PID and documenting the construction activities.

National Vacuum began the excavation by carefully removing thin layers of soil using the excavator bucket and hand tools to expose the top of the tank without puncturing or damaging it. Once a portion of the tank was unearthed and exposed, a City of Rochester, New York Fire Marshal arrived on site to observe the UST removal activities. For safety purposes, the Fire Marshal requested a procedure to render UST vapors inflammable and decrease the probability of material combustion within the confined space of the tank. To comply, National Vacuum used inert nitrogen gas to fill the tank and force out any oxygen or petroleum fumes, thereby reducing the risk of a combustion or explosion in the tank. The atmosphere inside the tank was screened with a MultiRAE five gas meter while nitrogen was pumped into the UST. Nitrogen was added until the oxygen level inside the tank decreased to 15%. Once the Rochester Fire Department was satisfied with the atmospheric composition inside the tank, National Vacuum was given approval to complete the UST removal.

National Vacuum rigged the UST with straps and used their excavator to lift the tank out of the excavation. The UST was placed on poly sheeting adjacent to the excavation. Any excess soil was removed from the exterior surface using the excavator bucket and hand tools. UST dimensions were approximately five feet in diameter and six feet long. The approximate size of the excavation after tank removal was 13 feet by 13 feet with a depth of seven feet.

Excavation area soils generally consisted of dark brown to black fine to coarse sand and very coarse to medium gravel and cobbles, some to little silt, moist (0-1.5 ft bgs) and brown fine to medium sand, some to little silt, little to trace fine to coarse gravel, moist (1.5-7 ft bgs). No groundwater was observed during excavation activities.

Five confirmatory soil samples (EXEC-N-01, S-01, W-01, E-01, and B-01) were collected from the UST excavation; one from each of the sidewalls and one from the bottom of the UST excavation (Figure 3). Sample locations were selected based on spatial representation as no odors or elevated PID readings were observed. Samples were submitted to Con-Test Laboratories located in Longmeadow, Massachusetts for analysis of target compounds list (TCL) VOCs, TCL semi volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), target analyte list (TAL) metals, and total polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). After UST removal and confirmatory sample collection, the excavation was backfilled with number 2 stone and compacted in lifts.

A photographic log documenting the field activities is included as Appendix C. Soil laboratory analytical data packages generated from the UST removal activities are included in Appendix D, summarized in Table 1, and further discussed in Section 4.

3.4 Waste Management and Disposal

Soil removed during the excavation and unearthing of the UST was first staged on poly sheeting located adjacent to the excavation area. Following the completion of the UST removal, National Vacuum began transferring the soil and asphalt into a dump truck. National Vacuum transported the soil on August 14, 2015 to Waste Management's Mill Seat Landfill in Bergen, NY for disposal. The waste was transported under a non-hazardous waste manifest with facility approval under petroleum impacted soil profile #115337NY. A total 42.94 tons of soil were transported in five loads by National Vacuum to the landfill. Waste manifests and scale tickets are provided in Appendix E.

National Vacuum loaded the empty tank (former UST) on a flatbed trailer and secured it for transportation. Signage was attached to the tank detailing that it was empty and not fit for use. National Vacuum transported the tank to Metalico Rochester Inc. in Rochester, NY to be recycled on August 13, 2015. The scale ticket documents the weight of the tank at 1,200 gross pounds. The cleaned UST recycling receipt is provided in Appendix E.

3.5 Site Restoration

Restoration activities began on August 13, 2015 after the UST was loaded and transported off site for recycling. National Vacuum began restoration activities with the compaction of loose soil from the sidewalls of the excavation to level the bottom left by the UST. A single 12 to 18-inch lift of soil was placed in the bottom of the excavation and compacted with a mechanical tamper. Subsequently, several 18-inch lifts of washed number 2 stone were placed and compacted to just below top of asphalt. Approximately six feet of washed stone was used to backfill the excavation. Stone was graded to just below the asphalt and compacted in preparation for placement of hot mix asphalt. National Vacuum contracted Gary Lee Enterprises to replace sections of asphalt removed during excavation activities.

4 ANALYTICAL RESULTS

As discussed in Section 3, one UST and a fuel island foundation were identified and removed from the site. During these activities, a composite waste characterization sample was collected from stockpiled soil which was excavated from below the fuel island foundation. A set of confirmatory sidewall and bottom of excavation samples were also collected following removal of the UST. The analytical data packages are included as Appendix D. Analytical results from samples collected during each activity are summarized below.

4.1 Waste Characterization Analytical Results

Composite sample PI-071615, was collected from stockpiled material originating beneath the fuel island foundation due to an odor and elevated PID readings. The sample was collected on July 16, 2015 for waste characterization and submitted to Con-Test Analytical Laboratory located in Longmeadow, Massachusetts for analysis of TCL VOCs, TCL SVOCs, target analyte list (TAL) metals, toxicity characteristic leachate procedure (TCLP) lead, and PCBs. The analytical results are presented on Table 1 and the analytical package is included as Appendix D. VOCs and metals were not reported at concentrations greater than Part 375 Commercial SCOs. As shown on Table 1, seventeen SVOC compounds were detected, but only benzo(a)pyrene (1.2 mg/kg) was detected at a concentration greater than the Commercial SCO (1.0 mg/kg). No PCBs were detected in any of the waste characterization sample. Based on analytical data from PI-071615, the stockpiled soil was profiled as non-hazardous.

4.2 UST Post-Removal Analytical Results

Five confirmatory soil samples were collected from each of the excavation side walls and one from the excavation floor (EXEC-N-01, S-01, W-01, E-01, and B-01). No PCB were detected in these soil samples. Acetone was the only VOC detected, the concentration of which was estimated below the respective Commercial SCO (Table 1). A total of 62 SVOC detections comprised of 19 compounds were reported in the five soil samples. As shown on Figure 3, benzo(a)pyrene was the only SVOC detected at a concentration greater than Commercial SCOs [1.4 mg/kg at EXEC-B-01 (bottom of the excavation) and 1.3 mg/kg at EXEC-W-01(west side wall)]. No metals were detected at concentrations greater than their respective Commercial SCOs (Table 1).

TABLES



Table 1 Former Silver Cleaners Site NYSDEC # 8-28-186

Soil Analytical Data

Location ID		6 NYCRR Part	6 NYCRR Part	PI-071615	EXEC-B-01	EXEC-E-01	EXEC-N-01	EXEC-W-01	EXEC-S-01
Date Collected	Units	375	375 Protection of	7/16/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015
Sample Matrix		Unrestricted Use SCO	Public Health - Commercial SCO	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Volatile Organic Compounds									
Acetone	mg/kg	0.05	500	0.12 U	0.12 U	0.11 U	0.031 J	0.11 U	0.12 U
Acrylonitrile	mg/kg			NA	0.0073 U	0.0068 U	0.0065 U	0.0065 U	0.007 U
tert-Amyl Methyl Ether (TAME)	mg/kg			NA	0.0012 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0012 U
Benzene	mg/kg	0.06	44	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Bromobenzene	mg/kg			0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Bromodichloromethane	ma/ka			0.0024 U	0.0024 0	0.0023 U	0.0022 U.I	0.0022 0	0.0023 U.I
Bromoform	mg/kg			0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Bromomethane	mg/kg			0.012 U	0.012 UJ	0.011 UJ	0.011 UJ	0.011 UJ	0.012 UJ
2-Butanone (MEK)	mg/kg	0.12	500	0.048 U	0.049 U	0.045 U	0.043 U	0.043 U	0.047 U
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	mg/kg			NA	0.049 U	0.045 U	0.043 U	0.043 U	0.047 U
n-Butylbenzene	mg/kg	12	500	NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
sec-bulyibenzene	mg/kg	5.9	500	NA NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
tert-Butyl Ethyl Ether (TBEE)	ma/ka			NA	0.0012 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0022 U	0.0012 U
Carbon Disulfide	mg/kg			0.024 U	0.0073 U	0.0068 U	0.0065 U	0.0065 U	0.007 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	mg/kg	0.76	22	0.0048 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Chlorobenzene	mg/kg	1.1	500	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Chlorodibromomethane	mg/kg			0.0012 U	0.0012 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0012 U
Chloroform	mg/kg	0.37	350	0.024 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.022 U	0.023 U
Chloromethane	ma/ka			0.012 U	0.012 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.012 U
2-Chlorotoluene	mg/kg			NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
4-Chlorotoluene	mg/kg			NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	mg/kg			0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	mg/kg			0.0012 U	0.0012 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0012 U
Dibromomethane	mg/kg			NA 0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ma/ka	2.4	280	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 0	0.0023 U
1.4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg	1.8	130	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	mg/kg			NA	0.0049 U	0.0045 U	0.0043 U	0.0043 U	0.0047 U
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	mg/kg			0.024 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.022 U	0.023 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	mg/kg	0.27	240	0.024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	mg/kg	0.02	30	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,1-Dichloroethylene	mg/kg			0.0048 U	0.0049 0	0.0045 U	0.0043 U	0.0043 U	0.0047 0
trans-1.2-Dichloroethylene	ma/ka			0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	mg/kg			0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,3-Dichloropropane	mg/kg			NA	0.0012 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0011 U	0.0012 U
2,2-Dichloropropane	mg/kg			NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,1-Dichloropropene	mg/kg			NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	mg/kg			0.0012 U	0.0012 UJ	0.0011 UJ	0.0011 UJ	0.0011 UJ	0.0012 UJ
Diethyl Ether	ma/ka			0.0012 0 NA	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.022 U	0.023 U
Diisopropyl Ether (DIPE)	mg/kg			NA	0.012 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.012 U
1,4-Dioxane	mg/kg	0.1	130	0.12 U	0.12 UJ	0.11 UJ	0.11 UJ	0.11 UJ	0.12 UJ
Ethylbenzene	mg/kg	1	390	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	mg/kg			NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
2-Hexanone (MBK)	mg/kg			0.024 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.022 U	0.023 U
p-Isopropyltoluene (p-Cvmene)	ma/ka			NA	0.0024 U	0,0023 11	0,0022 0	0.0022 0	0.0023 U
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE)	mg/kg	0.93	500	0.0048 U	0.0049 U	0.0045 U	0.0043 U	0.0043 U	0.0047 U
Methylene Chloride	mg/kg	0.05	500	0.024 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.022 U	0.023 U
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	mg/kg			0.024 U	0.024 U	0.023 U	0.022 U	0.022 U	0.023 U
Naphthalene	mg/kg	12	500	NA	0.0049 U	0.0045 U	0.0043 U	0.0043 U	0.0047 U
n-Propylbenzene	mg/kg	3.9	500	NA 0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1 1 1 2-Tetrachloroethane	ma/ka			0.0024 0 NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1.1.2.2-Tetrachloroethane	mg/kg			0.0012 U	0.012 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.012 U
Tetrachloroethylene	mg/kg	1.3	150	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Tetrahydrofuran	mg/kg			NA	0.012 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.012 U
Toluene	mg/kg	0.7	500	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,2,3-Irichlorobenzene	mg/kg			0.0024 V-05	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1.3.5-Trichlorobenzene	ma/ka			0.0024 V-05 NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	mg/ka	0.68	500	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	mg/kg			0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
Trichloroethylene	mg/kg	0.47	200	0.0024 U	0.0024 UJ	0.0023 UJ	0.0022 UJ	0.0022 UJ	0.0023 UJ
Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11)	mg/kg			0.012 U	0.012 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.012 U
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	mg/kg			NA 0.012	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U
1.2.4-Trimethylbenzene	mg/kg	3.6		0.012 U NA	0.012 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.012 U
1.3.5-Trimethylbenzene	ma/ka	8.4	190	NA	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 11
Vinyl Chloride	mg/ka	0.02	13	0.012 U	0.012 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.011 U	0.012 U
m+p Xylene	mg/kg	100	500	0.0048 U	0.0049 U	0.0045 U	0.0043 U	0.0043 U	0.0047 U
o-Xylene	mg/kg	100	500	0.0024 U	0.0024 U	0.0023 U	0.0022 U	0.0022 U	0.0023 U

Notes:

Notes: Remedial Soil Cleanup Objective (SCO) obtained from New York State Decpartemnt of Convervation (NYSDEC) from 6 NYCRR Part 375 Tables 375-6.8 (a) for Unrestricted Use Table 375-6.8 (b) for Restricted Commercial Use mg/kg = milligram per kilogram - No regulatory creteria exists for repsective analyate NA = Not Analyzed J = Detected but below the reporting limit, therefore result is an estimated concentration. J+ = Detected. Reporting limit provided. UJ = Not detected and below the reporting limit, therefore result is an estimated concentration. V-05 = Continuing calibration did not meet method specifications. Value is likely biased Iow. **BOLD** indicates analyte exceeds Unrestricted Use SCO Gray shading indicates analyte exceeds Commercial Use SCO

Table 1 Former Silver Cleaners Site NYSDEC # 8-28-186

Soil Analytical Data

Location ID		6 NYCRR Part	6 NYCRR Part	PI-071615	EXEC-B-01	EXEC-E-01	EXEC-N-01	EXEC-W-01	EXEC-S-01
Date Collected	Units	375	375 Protection of	7/16/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015
Sample Matrix		Unrestricted Use SCO	Public Health - Commercial SCO	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Semivolatile Organic Compounds									
Acenaphthene	mg/kg	20	500	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.2 U	0.19 U	0.19 U
Acenaphthylene	mg/kg	100	500	0.20	0.163 J	0.19 U	0.092 J	0.156 J	0.19 U
Acetophenone	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Anthracene	mg/kg		500	0.096 J	0.38 0	0.37 U	0.39 0	0.38 U	0.38 U
	ma/ka	100		V-04,V-	0.21	0.10 0	0.000 0	0.110 0	0.10 0
Benzidine	mg/kg		5.6	0.73 05	0.74 UJ	0.73 UJ	0.77 UJ	0.73 UJ	0.74 UJ
Benzo(a)antnracene Benzo(a)nvrene	ma/ka	1	5.6	0.74	1.3	0.168 J	0.34	1.1	0.19 U
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	mg/kg	1	5.6	1.6	1.9	0.35	0.73	1.8	0.19 U
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	mg/kg	100	500	0.97	1.1	0.23	0.43	0.91	0.19 U
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	mg/kg	0.8	56	0.60 U	0.68	0.153 J	0.27	0.65	0.19 U
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	ma/ka			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	mg/kg			0.18 J	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.179 J
Butylbenzylphthalate	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Carbazole	mg/kg	-		0.051 J	0.084 J	0.19 U	0.2 U	0.064 J	0.19 U
4-Chloroaniline	mg/kg			0.73 U	0.74 U	0.73 U	0.77 U	0.73 U	0.74 U
4-Unioro-3-methylphenol 2-Chloronaphthalene	mg/kg mg/kg			0.73 U 0.38 U	0.74 U	0.73 U	0.77 U	0.73 U	0.74 U
2-Chlorophenol	mg/kg	-		0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
4-Chlorophenylphenylether	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Chrysene	mg/kg	1	56	0.79 U	1.3	0.179 J	0.36	1.1	0.19 U
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	mg/кg ma/ka	0.33	0.56	0.28 U	0.28	0.19 U	0.2 U	0.24	0.19 U
Di-n-butylphthalate	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg	1.1	500	0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg	2.4	280	0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	mg/kg mg/kg	1.8	130	0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
2,4-Dichlorophenol	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.13 U	0.13 U	0.2 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Diethylphthalate	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
2,4-Dimethylphenol	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Dimethylphthalate	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
2,4-Dinitrophenol	mg/kg			0.73 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.33 U	0.73 U	0.30 U
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Di-n-octylphthalate	тg/кg ma/ka			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Fluoranthene	mg/kg	100	500	0.88	2.6	0.22	0.59 0	1.5	0.38 U 0.19 U
Fluorene	mg/kg	30	500	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.19 U	0.2 U	0.19 U	0.19 U
Hexachlorobenzene	mg/kg	0.33	6	0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Hexachloroethane	mg/kg	-		0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	mg/kg	0.5	5.6	1.1	1.2	0.27	0.48	1.0	0.19 U
Isophorone	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
1-wetnylnaphthalene	mg/kg			0.21 U	0.133 J	0.128 J	0.121 J	0.115 J	0.19 U
2-Methylphenol	mg/kg	0.33	500	0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
3/4-Methylphenol	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Naphthalene	mg/kg	12	500	0.35 U	0.34	0.153 J	0.23	0.24	0.19 U
2-Nitroaniline	тg/кg ma/ka			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
4-Nitroaniline	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Nitrobenzene	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
2-Nitrophenol	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
4-INILIOPRENOI N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ma/ka			0.38 R-05	0.74 U	0.73 U	0.77 U	0.73 U	0.74 U
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Pentachloronitrobenzene	mg/kg			0.38 V-16	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
Penachiorophenoi Phenanthrene	ma/ka	0.8	500	0.38 U	0.38 U 1 A	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U 0.51	0.38 U
Phenol	mg/kg	0.33	500	0.38 U	<u>0.38</u> U	<u>0.37</u> U	0.39_U	0.38 U	0.38_U
Pyrene	mg/kg	100	500	1.0 U	2.1	0.2	0.57	1.5	0.19 U
Pyridine	mg/kg			0.38 R-05	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
1,2,4,5-Tetrachiorobenzene	ma/ka			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	mg/kg			0.38 U	0.38 U	0.37 U	0.39 U	0.38 U	0.38 U
2.4.6 Trichlerenhonel	ma/ka			0.20 11	0.20 11	0.07 11	0.20 11	0.20 11	0.20 11

Notes:

Notes. Soii Cleanup Objectives (SCO) obtained from New York State Decpartemnt of Convervation (NYSDEC) from 6 NYCRR Part 375 Tables 375-6.8 (a) for Unrestricted Use and Table 375-6.8 (b) for Restricted Commercial Use mg/kg = milligram per kilogram -- No regulatory creteria exists for repsective analyate

No regulatory creteria exists for repsective analyste
 NA = Not Analyzed
 J = Detected but below the reporting limit, therefore result is an estimated concentration.
 J = Detected but below the reporting limit rovided.
 UJ = Not detected. Reporting limit provided.
 UJ = Not detected and below the reporting limit, therefore result is an estimated concentration.
 V-4 = Initial calibration did not meet method specifications. Compound was calibrated using a response factor where %RSD is outside of method specified criteria.
 V-45 = Continuing calibration did not meet method specifications. Value is likely biased low.
 L-04 = Laboritory fortified blank/laboritory control sample or duplicate recovery are outside of control limits. Value is likely biased low.
 V-16 = Response factor is less than method specified minimum acceptable value. Reduced precision and accuracy may be associated with reported result.
 BOLD indicates analyte exceeds Commercial Use SCO
 Gray shading indicates analyte exceeds Commercial Use SCO

Table 1 Former Silver Cleaners Site NYSDEC # 8-28-186

Soil Analytical Data

Location ID		6 NYCRR Part	6 NYCRR Part	PI-071615	EXEC-B-01	EXEC-E-01	EXEC-N-01	EXEC-W-01	EXEC-S-01
Date Collected	d Units	375 Unrestricted Use SCO	375 Protection of Public Health - Commercial SCO	7/16/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015	8/13/2015
Sample Matrix				Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Polychlorinated Biphenyls									
Aroclor-1016	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1221	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1232	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1242	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1248	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1254	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1260	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1262	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Aroclor-1268	mg/kg			0.022 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U	0.11 U
Metals									
Aluminum	mg/kg			4,400	4,400 J+	3,800 J+	15,000 J+	4,400 J+	4,200 J+
Antimony	mg/kg			2.6 U	2.8 U	2.8 U	2.9 U	2.7 U	2.8 UJ
Arsenic	mg/kg	13	16	2.6 U	2.8 U	2.8 U	2.9 U	2.7 U	2.8 U
Barium	mg/kg	350	400	130	83	90	250	84	37 J
Beryllium	mg/kg	7.2	590	0.3	0.36	0.3	2	0.35	0.29
Cadmium	mg/kg	2.5	9	1.9	0.69 J+	0.49 J+	2.5 J+	0.62 J+	0.4 J+
Calcium	mg/kg	-		68,000	76,000	56,000	110,000	56,000	60,000
Chromium	mg/kg	30	1,500	9.7	10	8.3	9.1	8.8	5.2
Cobalt	mg/kg			7.7	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.7	3.7
Copper	mg/kg	50	270	43	38	22	78	31	14 J
Iron	mg/kg			9,000	8,800 J+	8,100 J+	7,500 J+	8,400 J+	8,900 J+
Lead	mg/kg	63	1,000	130	57 J	70 J	120 J	76 J	17 J
Magnesium	mg/kg			16,000	29,000	11,000	22,000	15,000	14,000
Manganese	mg/kg	1,600	10,000	270	290	290	1,900	350	280
Mercury	mg/kg	0.18	2.8	0.087	0.15	0.047	0.084	0.079	0.0164 J
Nickel	mg/kg	30	310	7.7	7.9	6.7	12	6.9	6
Potassium	mg/kg			900	940 J+	880 J+	1200 J+	1000 J+	930 J+
Selenium	mg/kg	3.9	1,500	2.6 U	5.6 U	5.5 U	5.8 U	5.5 U	5.6 U
Silver	mg/kg	2	1,500	0.52 U	0.56 U	0.55 U	0.58 U	0.55 U	0.56 U
Sodium	mg/kg			410	340 J+	300 J+	640 J+	320 J+	320 J+
Thallium	mg/kg			2.6 U	2.8 UJ	2.8 UJ	2.9 UJ	2.7 UJ	2.8 UJ
Vanadium	mg/kg			9.5	6 J	6.7 J	8.3 J	8 J	8 J
Zinc	mg/kg	109	10,000	170	110 J+	45 J+	200 J+	95 J+	22 J+

Notes:

Notes: Remedial Soil Cleanup Objective (SCO) obtained from New York State Decpartemnt of Convervation (NYSDEC) from 6 NYCRR Part 375 Tables 375-6.8 (a) for Unrestricted Use and Table 375-6.8 (b) for Restricted Commercial mg/kg = milligram per kilogram - No regulatory creteria exists for repsective analyate NA = Not Analyzed J = Detected but below the reporting limit, therefore result is an estimated concentration. J+ = Detected concentration and result is likely higher than the true concentration. U = Not detected. Reporting limit provided. W = Not detected and below the reporting limit, therefore result is an estimated concentration. BOLD indicates analyte exceeds Unrestricted Use SCO Gray shading indicates analyte exceeds Industrial Use SCO

FIGURES





ACADVER: 21.0S (LMS TECH) PM: TM: TR: LYR.(DDI)NH*-OFF=HEF* IDEPATIMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATIONFormer Silver Cleaners RIFS/2018)00266426.000001-DWGIUST Removal_Fig 1_SLM.dwg LAYOUT: 1 SAVED: 11/16/2018 1:22 PM 018 1:25 PM DY: KRANHER, ERIC YORK STATE ü E. KRAHMER Docs/NEW Y CTB PLOTT ВÖ 360 | PLTFULL DIV/GROUP: ENVCAD ż CITY: SYRACUSE s\EKrahme







			LEGEND:					
			APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY	ŧ				
		Δ	EXCAVATION SAMPLE	1				
			TEST PIT					
			EXCAVATION AREA					
			FUEL LINE					
		E	ELECTRIC LINE					
		T FO.						
	NO	<u>1ES:</u>						
	1.	ALL LOCATIONS	S ARE APPROXIMATE.					
	2.	ALL CONCENTRATIONS SHOWN IN MILLIGRAMS PER KILOGRAM (mg/kg).						
	3.	BOLDED CONCENTRATIONS EXCEED THE 6 NYCRR PART 375 UNRESTRICTED USE SCO.						
	4.	ORANGE SHAD 6 NYCRR PART HEALTH - COMM	ED CONCENTRATIONS 375 PROTECTION OF P MERCIAL SCO	EXCEED UBLIC				
	5.	J = ESTIMATED REPORTING LIN	BELOW LABORATORY /IT.					
	6.	ANALYTES DET LESS THAN UNI SHOWN.	ECTED AT CONCENTRA RESTRICTED USE SCO	ATIONS ARE NOT				
	7.	VOC = VOLATIL SVOC = SEMIVO SCO = SOIL CLE PCBs = POLYCH NE = NO EXCEE	E ORGANIC COMPOUN DLATILE ORGANIC COM EANUP OBJECTIVES. ILORINATED BIPHENYL EDANCES.	ds Pounds. S.				
	8.	UST = UNDERG	ROUND STORAGE TAN	к.				
		BASE MAP REFEREN	CES:					
•		1. A SURVEY COMF BY RAVI ENGINE	PLETED ON FEBRUARY 3, 2016 ERING & LAND SURVEYING, P.(C.,				
		0	10' 2	20'				
		90						

NEW YORK STATE DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION FORMER SILVER CLEANERS SITE #828186 ROCHESTER, NEW YORK UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL REPORT

EXCAVATION SAMPLES AND RESULTS



Sanborn Maps



234-250 Andrews Street

234-250 Andrews Street Rochester, NY 14604

Inquiry Number: 3204521.3 November 09, 2011

Certified Sanborn® Map Report



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Certified Sanborn® Map Report

11/09/11

Site Name:Client Name:234-250 Andrews StreetPassero Associates234-250 Andrews Street100 Liberty Pole WayRochester, NY 14604Rochester, NY 14604EDR Inquiry # 3204521.3Contact: Ryan Burke

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Sanborn Sheet Thumbnails

This Certified Sanborn Map Report is based upon the following Sanborn Fire Insurance map sheets.













Volume 1, Sheet 4

Volume 1, Sheet 10

Volume 2, Sheel 125

Volume 2, Sheel 129

1950 Source Sheets



Volume 1, Sheet xxxx

Volume 1, Sheel 4

Volume 1, Sheet 10



Volume 2, Sheet xxxx

Volume 2, Sheet 125



Volume 2, Sheet 129

1911 Source Sheets











Volume 2, Sheet xxxx

Volume 2, Sheet 125

Volume 2, Sheet 129

Volume 1, Sheet xxxx

Volume 1, Sheet 4



Volume 1, Sheet 10



Volume Central Business District, Sheet xxxx

1892 Source Sheets









Volume 1. Sheet 2

Volume 1, Sheet 3

Volume 1, Sheet 6

Volume 1, Sheet 7



Outlined areas indicate map sheets within the collection. Volume 1, Sheet 4











3204521 - 3 plage 9