Remedial Action Work Plan
NYSDEC Spill #: 1501847

Location:

220 Saltonstall Street
Canandaigua, New York

Prepared for:

RISHJON, LLC
31 Cambridge Drive
Boynton Beach, Florida 33436

LaBella Project No. 2190673

February 2019
Revised May 2019

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CERTIFICATION

I Ann Aquilina certify that I am currently a NYS registered professional engineer and that this Remedial Action Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and that all activities were performed in full accordance with the DER-approved work plans and any DER-approved modifications.

100521	5/20/19	
NYS Professional Engineer #	Date	Signature

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

LaBella Associates, D.P.C. ("LaBella") is submitting this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) for the property located at 220 Saltonstall Street, City of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, hereinafter referred to as the "Site" (see Figure 1). RISHJON, LLC, the property owner, is planning to enter into an Order on Consent with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The Site is currently associated with NYSDEC Spill #1501847.

Prior investigation work at this Site completed by LaBella and others has identified two (2) primary contaminants of concern: petroleum-related volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in soil and groundwater as well as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soil. Prior investigation work is summarized in Section 2.0.

1.1 *Site Description*

The Site comprises approximately 18.8 acres of land and is currently developed with two (2) buildings, a 15,271-square foot warehouse (Warehouse Building) and a 621-square foot former truck scale house (Scale House). Remnant building foundations exist north of the Scale House. The Site was previously used as a scrap yard with associated vehicle/heavy equipment repair from the early 1950s to the mid-1990s. According to reports from the property owner, spent electrical transformers were previously disposed of as scrap metal at the property.

The Site is bordered by industrial and/or commercial properties to the south and west, an industrial property and undeveloped land to the north and a scrapyard to the east.

The Site has generally been vacant since the mid-1990s with the exception of storage operations in the Warehouse Building and is currently zoned M-2 (heavy manufacturing district).

2.0 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 *Summary of Prior Investigations*

The following environmental reports have been completed for the Site. These documents were previously submitted under separate cover but can be made available upon request. Soil boring logs from the LaBella Phase II ESA and PCB Delineation Investigation are included as Appendix 3 of this work plan.

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) by LaBella, October 2008
- Phase II ESA, by Lender Consulting Services, Inc. (LCS), June 2015
- UST Closure Report by LaBella, July 2015
- Phase II ESA by LaBella, October 2015
- PCB Delineation Investigation by LaBella, March 2016
- Data Package – Additional PCB Sampling by LaBella, November 2017

Phase I ESA, LaBella, October 2008
The Phase I ESA identified several Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) including the current and former presence of underground storage tanks (USTs), numerous drums with unknown contents and historical spent electrical transformer scrap metal activities.

Phase II ESA, LCS, Inc., June 2015
LCS, Inc. (LCS) performed a Limited Geophysical Survey and Focused Subsurface Soil Investigation at the Site in June 2015 to investigate the RECs identified in LaBella's 2008 Phase I ESA. The investigation consisted of a geophysical survey in select locations at the Site, the advancement of eleven (11) test pits, four (4) soil borings and the collection and laboratory analysis of soil and groundwater samples. The investigation identified the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and PCBs in soil at the Site at concentrations exceeding applicable NYSDEC soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). In addition, the investigation confirmed the presence of one (1) 1,000 gallon UST proximate the north wall of the Scale House. Based on the discovery of petroleum impacted soil the NYSDEC was notified and spill number 1501847 was assigned to the Site.

UST Closure, LaBella, July 2015
LaBella was retained by RISHJON, LLC in July 2015 to remove the 1,000-gallon UST from the Site. During the removal, petroleum impacted soil was encountered. At that time, approximately 80-tons of petroleum-impacted soil was excavated, staged on polyethylene sheeting and eventually disposed of at a Part 360-permitted landfill. Soil samples were collected from the sidewalls of the excavation. Laboratory analysis of soil samples has indicated that VOCs are present in the samples at concentrations exceeding NYSDEC's SCOs for Unrestricted Use, but below SCOs for Commercial Use. The extent of petroleum impacts was not fully defined. The NYSDEC requested that the extent of petroleum impacts be delineated.

Phase II ESA, LaBella, October 2015
LaBella conducted a Phase II ESA in October 2015 to delineate petroleum impacts proximate the UST removed in July 2015. This investigation consisted of the advancement of eleven (11) soil borings and installation of two (2) monitoring wells proximate the Scale House. It is estimated that approximately 400 cubic yards of petroleum impacted soil remains above NYSDEC Commissioner Policy (CP)-51 Soil Cleanup Levels (SCLs) criteria in the vicinity of the former UST. Refer to Figure 2 for the apparent location of petroleum impacts.

PCB Delineation Investigation, LaBella, March 2016
The purpose of this investigation was to delineate PCB impacts identified during the Phase II ESA by LCS in 2015. LaBella conducted a two-tier investigation of the four (4) areas of PCB-related concern. Each area consisted of a smaller circle of three (3) soil borings ("first-tier") each advanced approximately 15-ft. laterally from the initial LCS testing location, and a second, larger circle of borings ("second-tier") outside of the first-tier (refer to Figure 3). Samples from three (3) depth intervals were collected (0-2, 2-4, and 4-5-ft. bgs). Samples were analyzed for PCBs from the first-tier, and based on the results, second-tier samples were selected for analysis. The investigation identified three (3) areas of PCB impacts above Commercial Use SCOs, designated PCB Areas 1A, 1B, 2 and 3. These areas are further detailed in Section 2.1. Refer to Figures 2 and 3 for locations of known PCB impacts.

The PCB concentrations were generally highest closest to the ground surface and decreased with depth, indicative of a surface release, potentially from former spent electrical transformers which were historically disposed of as scrap metal at the Site. The PCB impacts also appeared to generally correlate to areas of slightly elevated PID readings, slight petroleum odors and staining, further indicative of a surface release of PCB-containing oil.

Data Package – Additional PCB Sampling, LaBella, November 2017
Based on requests from the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation (DER), three (3) additional shallow soil samples were collected for PCB analysis from the Site's northern property line, north and northeast of PCB Area 3 (refer to Figure 2). The objective of this sampling was to evaluate impacts along the northern property line. Samples were collected from 0 to 2-inches (in) bgs and designated PCB-SS-01 through PCB-SS-03. Total PCBs were identified at concentrations of 7.050 micrograms per kilogram (mg/kg), 6.200 mg/kg and 4.250 mg/kg in samples PCB-SS-01, PCB-SS-02 and PCB-SS-03, respectively. These concentrations are above the New York Codes, Rules and Regulations (NYCRR) Part 375 6.8(b) Commercial Use Soil Cleanup Objective (SCO) of 1 mg/kg but below the Part 375 Industrial Use SCO of 25 mg/kg.

2.2 *Remedial Areas of Concern*

Based on the previous environmental investigations as summarized in Section 2.1, three (3) Remedial Areas of Concern (RAOCs) exist for the Site:

RAOC #1 – Petroleum Impacts: Following removal of the 1,000-gallon UST and 80-tons of petroleum-impacted soil in July 2015, additional investigation was completed to delineate the petroleum impacts in this area. Results of the delineation indicate an approximately 1,900 square foot (sq. ft.) area of petroleum impacts remain, generally present at depths ranging from 2-ft to 6.5-ft bgs. The top of the water table has been encountered as shallow as 3-ft bgs at the Site but varies seasonally (refer to Section 3.0). This area is depicted on attached Figure 2. Based on the proximity of the former UST to the Scale House Building, impacts above NYSDEC CP-51 SCLs may be present under this building.

RAOC #2 – PCB Impacts Above Industrial SCO: RAOC #2 generally correlates to PCB Area 2. One (1) soil sample (SB-11, 0-2-ft bgs) was identified to contain total PCB concentrations above the Part 375 Industrial Use SCO. Total PCBs in this sample were detected at 38.1 mg/kg. The sample collected immediately below this sample (i.e., SB-11, 2-ft to 4-ft) detected total PCBs at 21.82 mg/kg, which is below the Industrial Use SCO but above the Commercial Use SCO of 1 mg/kg. Additional samples from PCB Area 2 did not identify total PCBs above 1 mg/kg. The maximum total PCB concentration in samples collected in other areas of the Site was 9.34 mg/kg, an order of magnitude lower than those detected in SB-11. Based on discussions with the NYSDEC and the elevated total PCB concentrations identified in boring SB-11, RAOC #2 includes the elevated PCB impacts in PCB Area 2 between 0 and 4-ft bgs in an approximately 500-sf area. This area is depicted on Figure 2.

RAOC #3 – PCB Impacts Below Industrial Use SCO: RAOC #3 generally correlates to PCB Areas 1A, 1B and 3. As noted above, total PCBs were not identified at concentrations greater than 9.34 mg/kg in PCB Areas 1A, 1B and 3. Data from multiple depth intervals show PCB concentrations decrease with depth. Based on existing data, PCB impacts above

Commercial Use SCOs appear to encompass an approximately 7,000-sf footprint in PCB Areas 1A and 1B and an approximately 10,000-sf footprint in PCB Area 3. Refer to Figure 2.

3.0 SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

Soils encountered at the Site between ground surface and approximately 4-ft bgs generally consisted of apparent reworked soils primarily comprised of brown and gray silt, coarse gravel and some sand. The top of a dense brown/gray clayey silt layer was encountered in most borings between approximately 3.5-ft and 4-ft bgs. This dense layer was observed to extend to at least 15-ft bgs, varying by location. Groundwater depth appears to vary widely at the Site by season; groundwater was reportedly not encountered by LCS in investigation points to depths of 9-ft bgs in May of 2015. Groundwater was encountered by LaBella at the Site as deep as 15-ft bgs in September of 2015 but was subsequently encountered as shallow as 3-ft bgs in February of 2016.

Bedrock was not encountered during the previous investigation activities at the Site.

It should be noted that the petroleum excavation area, the PCB excavation area are a portion of the proposed cover system area are within a NYS 100-ft wetland buffer (refer to Figure 4). Based on conversations with the NYSDEC, it is understood this RAWP will be implemented under the NYSDEC Spills Division and as such, is exempt from Article 24 (NYS Freshwater Wetlands).

4.0 STANDARDS, CRITERIA AND GUIDANCE

This section identifies the Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs) for the Site. The SCGs identified are used in order to quantify the extent of contamination at the Site that may require remedial work. The SCGs utilized for the Site are provided below. It should be noted that these SCGs are applied based on the anticipated continued use of the Site for commercial/industrial purposes.

Soil SCGs:

- NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (RPSCOs) for the Protection of Groundwater;
- NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (RPSCOs) for Unrestricted Use;
- NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (RPSCOs) for the Protection of Public Health/Commercial Use;
- NYCRR Subpart 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives (RPSCOs) for the Protection of Public Health/Industrial Use; and,
- NYSDEC CP-51 SCLs

Groundwater SCGs:

- NYCRR Part 703 Groundwater Standards; and
- Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Ambient Water Quality Standards and Guidance Values.

5.0 OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Remedial Actions are to remove impacted material above applicable SCGs in RAOC #1 and #2 and create a cover system to prevent exposure to impacted material in RAOC #3. Specifically, the objectives for each RAOC are as follows:

- RAOC #1 - Petroleum Impacts: The remedial objective for RAOC #1 is to remove soil with petroleum-related VOC concentrations above NYSDEC CP-51 SCLs surrounding the former 1,000-gallon UST, to the extent feasible. Note that the Scale House is located adjacent to the petroleum impacts and as such, any residual impacts beneath the Scale House would have to be managed via a Site Management Plan (SMP) and associated controls. Removal of the petroleum-impacted soils is anticipated to decrease petroleum-related VOC concentrations in groundwater.

- RAOC #2 – PCB Impacts Above Industrial SCO: The remedial objective for RAOC #2 is to remove soil with total PCB impacts above Industrial and Commercial Use SCOs in this approximately 500-sf area. If documentation sampling indicates additional impacts above Commercial Use SCOs are present in the top 1-ft of the subsurface, the cover system may be extended to encompass RAOC #2. Residual PCB impacts are planned to be managed via the SMP and associated controls.

- RAOC #3 – PCB Impacts Below Industrial SCO: The remedial objective for RAOC #3 is to construct a cover system in portions of PCB Areas 1A, 1B and 3 in which total PCB concentrations were identified above Commercial Use SCOs in the top 1-ft of the subsurface. Residual PCB impacts are planned to be managed via the SMP and associated controls.

6.0 RAOC #1: PETROLEUM IMPACTS

This section details proposed remedial actions for the area of petroleum impacts. A *Dig Safely New York* stakeout will be conducted at the Site to locate subsurface utilities in the areas where the excavations will take place. Prior to beginning the remedial excavation, waste characterization samples will be collected from the excavation areas for laboratory analysis in accordance with the disposal facility requirements. Two (2) waste characterization samples are anticipated to be collected from this area for analysis of TCLP benzene, TCLP metals, and ignitability.

6.1 Excavation Areas

An approximate 1,900-sf area of petroleum impacts appears to remain at the Site, generally present at depths ranging from 2 to 6.5-ft. bgs (refer to Figure 2). The excavation limits shown on Figure 2 will be located using a GPS. The final excavation limits will be dependent on PID screening and documentation soil sample results. The following classifications will be used during excavation of petroleum impacted soils.

Petroleum Excavated Material Classifications

Class of Material	Description	Screening Parameter	Management/ Re-use of Material
Class 1	Soil with little to no petroleum impacts.	No nuisance characteristics (i.e., petroleum odors and/or staining); PID Readings < 75 ppm*.	Stage on and cover with poly sheeting. Use on-site for backfill in the remedial excavation below 1-ft bgs.
Class 2	Soil petroleum impacts.	PID readings greater than 75 ppm*, and/or discernable nuisance characteristics (i.e., petroleum odors and/or staining).	Stage on and cover with poly sheeting pending off-Site disposal or direct load for off-site disposal at a NYSDEC Part 360 landfill.

**Screening parameters based on observations made during the Phase II ESA fieldwork and VOC concentrations detected in prior soil samples.*

Soils that do not exhibit petroleum impacts based on field screening (anticipated to be the top 2-ft of the excavation), will be excavated and temporarily staged on poly sheeting for use as backfill in the excavation. Petroleum-impacted soils will be excavated and either temporarily staged on poly sheeting prior to off-Site disposal or direct-loaded into trucks for disposal at a NYCRR Part 360 permitted landfill.

Field screening using a PID will determine the final extent of the excavation; however, based on the delineation completed in July 2015, it is anticipated that an approximately 1,900 sq. ft. area of petroleum impacted soil will be excavated to depths ranging from approximately 2 to 6.5-ft bgs. It is anticipated that a total of approximately 320 cubic yards (CY) or 530 tons of petroleum-impacted soil will be disposed of off-Site as non-hazardous material. It should be noted that the excavation is planned to extend up to the Scale House Building; as such, benching will be utilized as needed to maintain the structural integrity of the Scale House Building. In the event that significant impacts remain along the excavation sidewall alongside the Scale House Building, an oxygen release compound may be applied to promote biodegradation. The determination for use of an oxygen release compound will be determined during the excavation and with consultation of the NYSDEC.

6.2 Documentation Sampling

Documentation soil samples will be collected from the bottom and sidewalls of the excavation in accordance with NYSDEC's DER-10 (i.e., one (1) sidewall sample every 30 linear feet of the perimeter and one (1) sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet). In accordance with NYSDEC DER-10, the following sampling is anticipated for the petroleum excavation:

Anticipated Petroleum Confirmatory Sampling

AREA	PERIMETER (FEET)	# SIDEWALL	AREA (SQUARE FEET)	# BOTTOM
Petroleum Area	185	7	1,900	3

Additional samples may need to be collected should the excavation footprint expand based on field screening and/or confirmatory sampling results. Samples will be analyzed for NYSDEC CP-51 list

VOCs by a NYSDOH ELAP certified laboratory. One (1) duplicate, one (1) matrix spike (MS) and one (1) matrix spike duplicate (MSD) sample will be collected for quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) purposes. Refer to Section 12.0 for additional information.

6.3 Dewatering

If groundwater is encountered and/or storm water accumulates in the excavation, prior to backfilling the water will be pumped to a temporary holding tank for subsequent characterization and disposal. The excavation may be temporarily backfilled pending documentation soil sample results to avoid groundwater and/or storm water from accumulating in the excavation. It is assumed that water will be pumped to an on-Site frac tank pending characterization, transportation, and disposal to the Canandaigua Wastewater Treatment Plant. It is anticipated waste characterization analyses for water will include TAL metals, PCBs, and VOCs.

6.4 Backfilling

Groundwater monitoring well GPMW-03 located within the excavation limits will be replaced prior to backfilling for the purposes of post-remediation groundwater monitoring. GPMW-03 as well as GPMW-01 will be utilized for post-remedial groundwater monitoring (refer to Section 6.5).

As previously noted, the excavation may be temporarily backfilled pending documentation soil sample results to avoid groundwater and/or storm water from accumulating in the excavation. Pending documentation samples that meet CP-51 SCLs, final backfill be completed using Class 1 material as defined in Section 6.1 and clean imported material (i.e., crushed stone). Prior to importation, a "Request for Import" form will be submitted to the NYSDEC for approval of the crushed stone. The excavation will be compacted in 1-ft. lifts by bucket tamping. Sample locations and final excavation limits will be located with a GPS.

6.5 Post-Excavation Groundwater Monitoring

Approximately 3-months following the petroleum remedial excavation, post-remedial groundwater samples will be collected from GPMW-01 and GPMW-03 using dedicated bailers. Samples will be submitted for NYSDEC CP-51 list VOCs and sent to a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory with a standard turnaround request. A second round of groundwater monitoring will be completed 3 months after the first round using the same procedures. A summary letter with groundwater analytical results will be provided to the NYSDEC following the final post-remedial groundwater monitoring event. In the event that a decrease in petroleum-related VOCs is not exhibited by the groundwater data, further groundwater monitoring may be recommended pending consultation with the NYSDEC.

As part of each sampling round, QA/QC samples will be collected (refer to Section 12.0 for additional information).

7.0 RAOC #2: PCB IMPACTS ABOVE INDUSTRIAL SCO

This section details proposed remedial actions for the PCB impacts in RAOC #2 which correlates with previously identified PCB Area 2. A *Dig Safely New York* stakeout will be conducted at the Site to locate subsurface utilities in the areas where the excavations will take place. It is anticipated one (1)

waste characterization sample will be collected from this area for analysis of Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) metals.

7.1 Excavation Area

Based on the relatively elevated impacts in PCB Area 2 as compared with other PCB Areas at the Site, remedial excavation of PCB impacts will be limited to PCB Area 2. Total PCB impacts above the Industrial Use SCO appear limited to an approximately 500-sf area to depths of 2-ft bgs. Total PCB impacts above the Commercial Use SCO in RAOC #2 appear limited to this same 500-sf area but to a depth of 4-ft bgs. The total volume of soil planned to be excavated as part of remedial actions in RAOC #2 is approximately 75-CY.

Soils in RAOC #2 will be initially excavated as shown on Figure 2. Based on prior investigations, the PCB impacts appear to generally correlate to areas in which petroleum-related evidence of impairment (e.g., slightly elevated PID readings, odors, staining) were identified in the field. This supports the concept that the PCBs impacts are the result of surface releases of PCB-containing oil from electrical transformers. As such, evidence of impairment in the field will also be utilized to determine the excavation extents.

It should be noted that PCB concentrations at or greater than 50 mg/kg have not been identified and; as such, the USEPA has not been contacted.

7.2 Documentation Sampling

Following the initial remedial excavation in RAOC #2, documentation soil samples will be collected in accordance with NYSDEC's DER-10 (i.e., one (1) sidewall sample every 30 linear feet of the perimeter and one (1) sample from the excavation bottom for every 900-sf). In accordance with NYSDEC DER-10, the following sampling is anticipated for the RAOC #2 excavation:

Anticipated PCB Confirmatory Sampling

PERIMETER (FEET)	# SIDEWALL	AREA (SQUARE FEET)	# BOTTOM
80	3	500	1

In the event that the excavation size changes during remediation, the documentation sample frequency may also be modified.

Samples will be analyzed for PCBs via USEPA Method 8082 by a NYSDOH ELAP certified laboratory. One (1) duplicate, one (1) MS and one (1) MSD sample will be collected for QA/QC purposes. Refer to Section 12.0 for additional information.

7.3 Dewatering

Subsequent to the collection of documentation samples but prior to the receipt of data from the laboratory, the remedial excavation may be left open in the event that laboratory analysis indicates additional excavation and sampling is required. If groundwater is encountered and/or storm water accumulates in the excavation, prior to backfilling the water will be pumped to a temporary holding tank for subsequent characterization and disposal. The excavation may be temporarily backfilled pending documentation soil sample results to avoid groundwater and/or storm water from accumulating in the excavation. It is assumed that water will be pumped to an on-Site frac tank pending characterization, transportation, and disposal to the Canandaigua Wastewater Treatment

Plant. It is anticipated waste characterization analyses for water will include TAL metals, PCBs, and VOCs.

7.4 Backfilling

As previously noted, the excavation may be temporarily backfilled pending documentation soil sample results to avoid groundwater and/or storm water from accumulating in the excavation. Following the receipt of documentation sample data below Commercial Use SCOs, the PCB remedial excavations will be backfilled with clean imported material (i.e., crushed stone). Prior to importation, a "Request for Import" form will be submitted to the NYSDEC for approval of the crushed stone. The excavation will be compacted in 1-ft. lifts by bucket tamping. Sample locations and final excavation limits will be located with a GPS.

7.5 Cover System Contingency

In the event that documentation samples indicate PCB impacts remain above Commercial Use SCOs in RAOC #2 following the planned remedial excavation and additional excavation is not feasible, the cover system planned to be constructed in RAOC #3 may be extended into this area if the Commercial Use SCOs are not met in the top 1-ft of the subsurface. The NYSDEC will be consulted before moving forward with construction of a cover system in RAOC #2. The cover system would be constructed in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section 8.0.

8.0 RAOC #3: PCB IMPACTS BELOW INDUSTRIAL SCO

This section details proposed remedial actions for the PCB impacts in RAOC #3 which correlates with previously identified PCB Areas 1A, 1B and 3. A cover system will be constructed in portions of RAOC #3 in which total PCB concentrations have been identified above the Part 375 Commercial Use SCO and immediately surrounding these areas.

8.1 *Cover System Construction*

Based on current data, the cover system will be approximately 17,000-sf in area to adequately cover areas of known PCB impacts above NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Use SCOs in the top 1-ft of the subsurface. The system will cover approximately 7,000-sf in PCB Area 1A/1B and approximately 10,000-sf in PCB Area 3. These areas are depicted on Figure 2.

The cover system will be installed by the following methods:

- Clearing and grubbing of proposed cover areas will be completed. Based on the shallow soil impacts in this area, trees, shrubs, brush, etc. will be clear cut and rootballs/soil will not be disturbed.

- Debris including scrap metal, municipal solid waste, etc. will be removed from the proposed cover areas only. This material will be placed in a roll-off dumpster for disposal. Debris suspected to be contaminated by PCBs (e.g., suspect transformer pieces) will be sampled using wipes to assess for PCB contamination. To obtain representative samples, approximately 10% of the pieces are anticipated to be sampled to assess for contamination.

If contamination is identified, this material will be placed in drums (or similar) for disposal. Note that only debris in the proposed cover areas will be disposed of as part of this scope of work.

- Using a GPS, the perimeters of the proposed cover areas will be identified and staked. Pre- and post-cover placement elevations will be collected for documentation purposes. Approximately 630-cubic yards of recycled concrete is anticipated to be imported to the Site to cover the 17,000-sf area. Prior to importation, a "Request for Import" form will be submitted to the NYSDEC for approval of this material. The material will be bucket-tamped for compaction following placement. Grade stakes or a laser level will be utilized to confirm the final thickness of at least 1-ft for the cover system. The perimeter of the cover will be sloped to reduce deterioration of the cover system via erosion.

9.0 ENGINEERING AND INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS

Engineering controls are not currently anticipated to be required at the Site following the above-described remedial actions, with the exception of the cover system in the prescribed areas.

In addition, an institutional control will be imposed in the form of an environmental easement for the Site that:

- Requires the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);
- Allows the use and development of the controlled property for commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
- Restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH;
- Requires compliance with the NYSDEC approved SMP.

10.0 SCHEDULE AND DELIVERABLES

Implementation of the RAWP is anticipated to begin within 60 days of NYSDEC approval of this Work Plan. On-site work is expected to be completed within approximately 1-2 months. The remedial actions will be documented in a Final Engineering Report (FER). The FER will be submitted within 90 days of receipt of all validated data. The FER will be completed in accordance with NYSDEC DER-10.

The Site remedy assumes that a SMP will be utilized for long-term management of the residual impacts at the Site and will include an operation and maintenance plan for engineering controls (i.e., the soil cover system). The SMP will be completed in accordance with NYSDEC DER-10.

11.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY & COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PROGRAM

LaBella's Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is included in Appendix 1 and will be utilized during the implementation of this work plan. Any contractors conducting work on-Site as part of this RAWP will be responsible for their own HASP.

The NYSDOH Generic Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) included as Appendix 4 will be implemented for this work. One (1) upwind CAMP station and one (1) downwind CAMP station will be utilized to monitor particulate and VOC levels at the Site during any earthwork completed as part of the remedial action (i.e., excavation, backfilling, cover placement, etc.).

12.0 QUALITY CONTROL

Remedial actions will be conducted in accordance with NYSDEC DER-10 and LaBella's Quality Control Plan (QCP) included in Appendix 2. Laboratory QA/QC sampling will include analysis of one (1) duplicate sample for each matrix type, except for waste characterization samples, at a rate of one per 20 samples collected for each parameter group, or one per shipment, whichever is greater. Additionally, one (1) MS/MSD will be collected and analyzed for each twenty samples collected for each parameter group, or one per shipment, whichever is greater. The MS/MSD will be analyzed for the same parameters as that of the field samples. The samples will be delivered under Chain of Custody procedures to an ELAP-certified laboratory. The laboratory will provide a NYSDEC ASP Category B Deliverables data package. A DUSR will be completed for all ASP-B laboratory data packages per DER-10. The DUSRs will include the laboratory data summary pages showing corrections made by the data validator and each page will be initialed by the data validator. The laboratory data summary pages will be included even if no changes were made. All validated data will also be submitted to EQUIS in the NYSDEC-approved format. The data will be submitted on a continuous basis following data validation. ASP Category B deliverables and DUSRs will not be generated for waste characterization samples.

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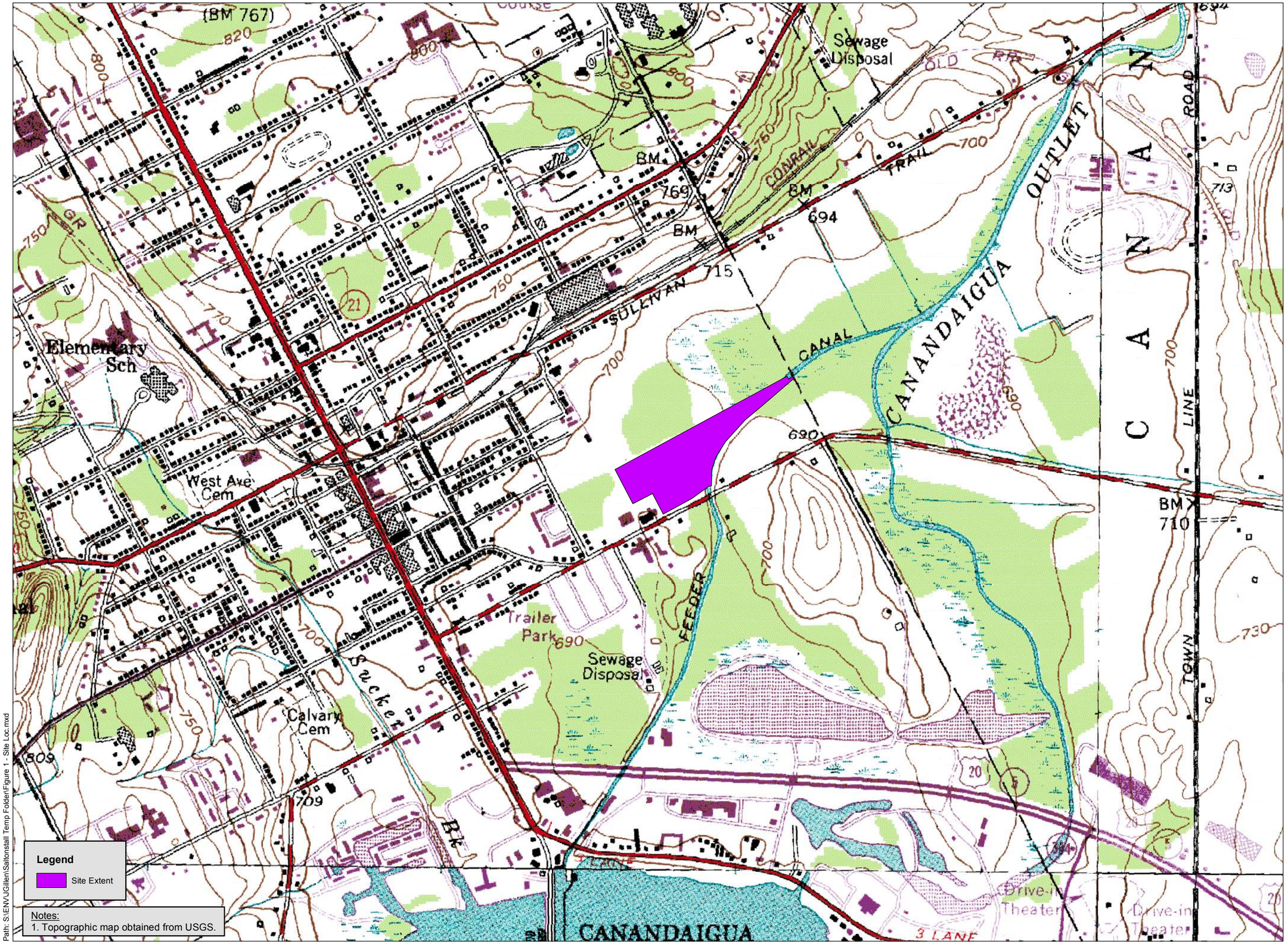
Figures



Path: S:\ENV\Gillen\Saltonstall Temp Folder\Figure 1 - Site Loc.mxd

LaBella
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Remedial Action Work Plan

Client:

RISHJON, LLC

Address:

220 Saltonstall Street,
Canandaigua, New York

Title:

Site Location Map

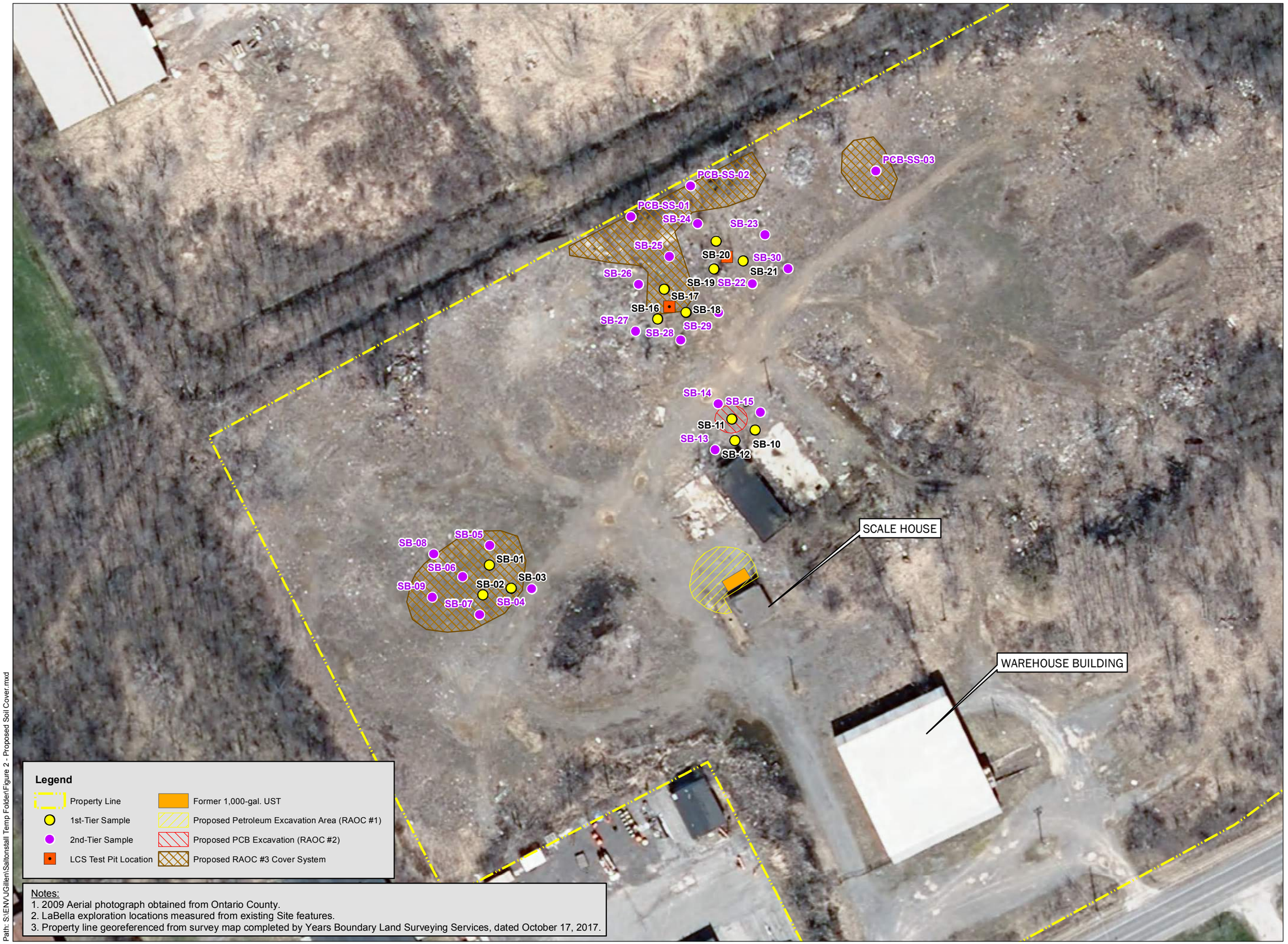
N
W E
S

0 500 1,000
Feet

1 inch = 1,000 feet
Intended to print as 11" x 17".

2190673

FIGURE 1



Notes:
1. 2009 Aerial photograph obtained from Ontario County.
2. LaBella exploration locations measured from existing Site features.
3. Property line georeferenced from survey map completed by Years Boundary Land Surveying Services, dated October 17, 2017.

Path: S:\ENV\JGillen\Saltonstall Temp Folder\Figure 2 - Proposed Soil Cover.mxd

LaBella
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Remedial Action Work Plan

Client:

RISHJON, LLC

Address:

220 Saltonstall Street,
Canandaigua, New York

Title:

Remedial Areas of Concern

N
W E
S

0 50 100
Feet

1 inch = 75 feet
Intended to print as 11" x 17".

2190673

FIGURE 2

PCB-SS-01 (11/6/2017)
0-2" bgs
Total PCBs: 7.050 ppm

SB-25 (2/2/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.547 ppm

SB-20 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0483 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0625 ppm
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

PCB-SS-02 (11/6/2017)
0-2" bgs
Total PCBs: 6.200 ppm

PCB-SS-03 (11/6/2017)
0-2" bgs
Total PCBs: 4.250 ppm

SB-17 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 3.090 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

TP5 (5/15/2015)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.444 ppm

SB-21 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.728 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

SB-26 (2/2/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.3518 ppm

TP6 (5/15/2015)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: NA
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 5.030 ppm

SB-14 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.1925 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.816 ppm
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

SB-15 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0523 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0336 ppm

SB-19 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.373 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0323 ppm

SB-16 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.1312 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.045 ppm

SB-11 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 38.1 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 21.82 ppm
4-5' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.3469 ppm

SB-18 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.530 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0833 ppm
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

SB-01 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 5.970 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 4.590 ppm
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

SB-05 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 5.15 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.663 ppm

SB-10 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0714 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

SB-06 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 9.34 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 8.36 ppm

BH2 (5/20/2015)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.921 ppm

SB-09 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 4.07 ppm
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.022 ppm

SB-12 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.0525 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

SB-02 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 1.590 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

SB-07 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 2.102 ppm

BH3 (5/20/2015)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: NA
2-4' bgs
Total PCBs: 2.579 ppm

SB-04 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 0.834 ppm

SB-03 (2/1/2016)
0-2' bgs
Total PCBs: 2.560 ppm
2-4' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"
4-5' bgs
"No PCBs Detected"

Legend

- Property Line
- Proposed PCB Excavation (RAOC #2)
- Proposed Petroleum Excavation Area (RAOC #1)
- Proposed RAOC #3 Cover System
- PCB Sample
- LCS Test Pit Location
- LCS Soil Boring Location

Notes:
1. 2009 Aerial photograph obtained from Ontario County.
2. LaBella exploration locations (Sept. 2015) measured from existing Site features. LCS exploration locations are approximate and were georeferenced from mapping provided by LCS.
3. Values in red font detected above Commercial Use SCOs. Values in blue font detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs. Values in black font detected below NYCRR Part 375 SCOs.

Path: S:\ENV\JGillen\Saltonstall Temp Folder\Figure 3 - Data Summary.mxd

LaBella
Powered by partnership.

Remedial Action Work Plan

Client:

RISHJON, LLC

Address:

220 Saltonstall Street,
Canandaigua, New York

Title:

PCB Data Summary

N
W E
S

0 50 100
Feet

1 inch = 40 feet
Intended to print as ANSI D.

2190673

FIGURE 3

Notes:
1. 2009 Aerial photograph obtained from Ontario County.
2. Property line georeferenced from survey map completed by Years Boundary Land Surveying Services, dated October 17, 2017.1)
3. The wetland and stream boundaries shown on this map are based upon the June 2016 LaBella Associates, D.P.C. wetland delineation and survey, and have not been verified by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation or US Army Corps of Engineers.
4. All wetland and stream jurisdictional status and boundary locations are subject to potential change based on final determination by the NYSDEC Region 8 and USACE - Buffalo District, under their respective jurisdictions, through a Jurisdictional Determination review or permit review by either agency.
5. Wetland and stream delineation boundaries were surveyed using a Trimble GeoXH sub-foot GPS unit with real time correction.

Path: S:\ENV\JGillen\Saltonstall Temp Folder\Figure 4 - Wetland LocsV2.mxd

LaBella
Powered by partnership.

Remedial Action Work Plan

Client:

RISHJON, LLC

Address:

220 Saltonstall Street,
Canandaigua, New York

Title:

Wetland Locations

N
W E
S

0 50 100
Feet

1 inch = 75 feet
Intended to print as 11" x 17".

2190673

FIGURE 4

Appendix 1: Health and Safety Plan

Site Health and Safety Plan

Location:

220 Saltonstall Street
Canandaigua, New York

LaBella Project No. 2190673

November 2017

Table of Contents

SITE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Project Title:	Remediation: 220 Saltonstall Street
Project Number:	2190673
Project Location (Site):	220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Environmental Director:	To Be Determined
Project Manager:	To Be Determined
Plan Review Date:	February 1, 2019
Plan Approval Date:	February 1, 2019
Plan Approved By:	Mr. Richard Rote, CIH
Site Safety Supervisor:	To Be Determined
Site Contact:	Mr. Jonathon Kaufman
Safety Director:	To Be Determined
Proposed Date(s) of Field Activities:	To Be Determined
Site Conditions:	18.8± acres; Site is currently developed with two (2) buildings.
Site Environmental Information Provided By:	• Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) by LaBella, October 2008 • Phase II ESA, by Lender Consulting Services, Inc. (LCS), June 2015 • UST Closure Report by LaBella, July 2015 • Phase II ESA by LaBella, October 2015 • PCB Delineation Investigation by LaBella, March 2016 • Data Package – Additional PCB Sampling by LaBella, November 2017
Site Control Provided By:	Contractor(s)

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

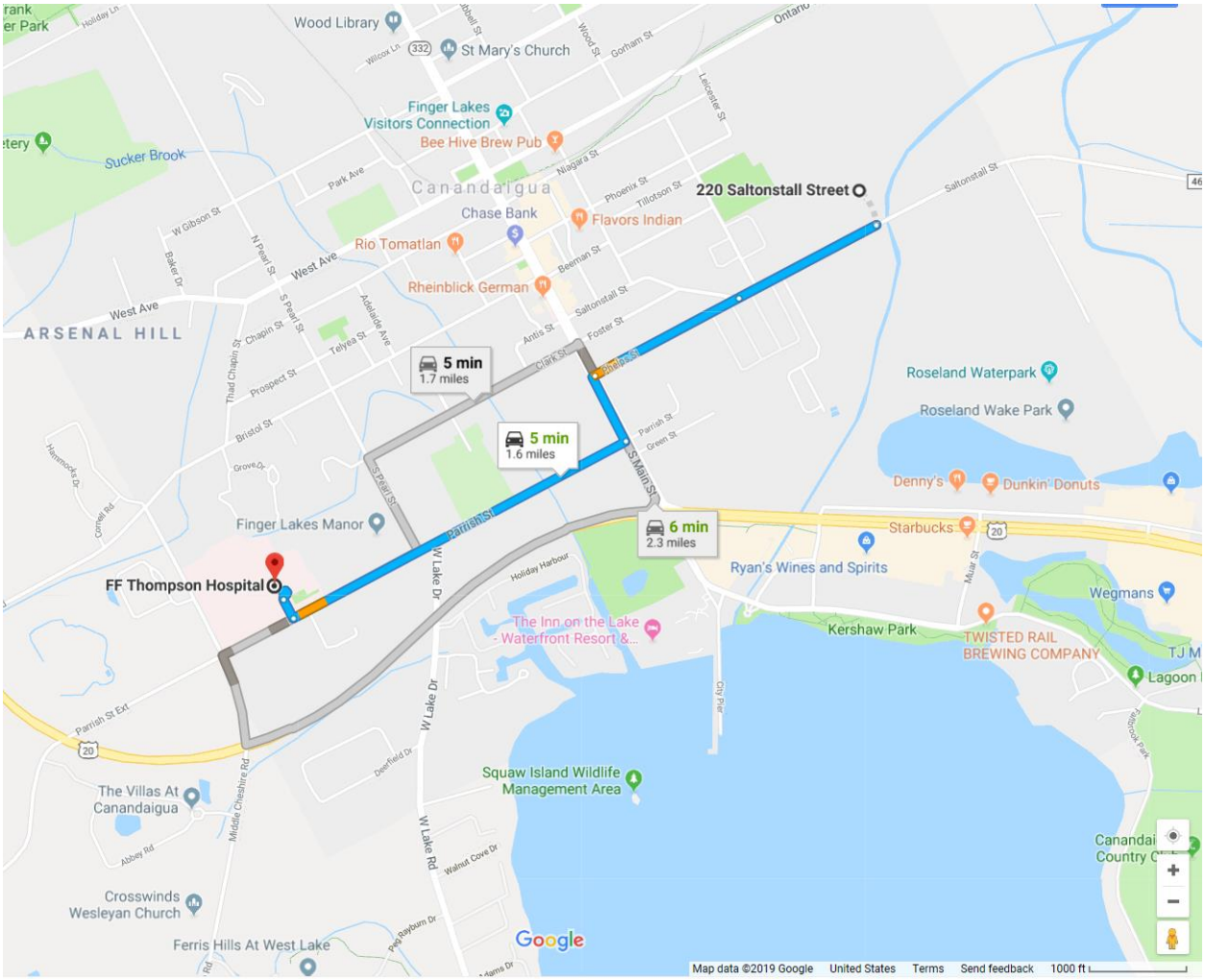
	Name	Phone Number
Ambulance:	As Per Emergency Service	911
Hospital Emergency:	Thompson Hospital	585-396-6000
Poison Control Center:	Finger Lakes Poison Control	716-275-5151
Police (local, state):	Canandaigua Police Department	911
Fire Department:	Canandaigua Fire Department	911
Site Contact:	Mr. Jonathon Kaufman	561-757-0584
Agency Contact:	NYSDEC – Mr. David Dake	585-226-5488
Environmental Director:	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
Project Manager:	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
Site Safety Supervisor:	To Be Determined	To Be Determined
Safety Director	To Be Determined	To Be Determined

MAP AND DIRECTIONS TO THE MEDICAL FACILITY - THOMPSON HOSPITAL

Total Est. Time: 5 minutes **Total Est. Distance:** 1.1 miles

1:	Head SOUTHWEST on SALTONSTALL ST toward JEFFERSON AVENUE	0.3 miles
2:	Continue STRAIGHT on to PHELPS STREET	0.3 miles
3:	Turn LEFT onto SOUTH MAIN STREET	0.1 miles
4:	Turn RIGHT onto PARRISH STREET	0.7 miles
3:	Turn RIGHT	223 feet

End at **350 PARRISH STREET**
Canandaigua, NY 14424



Source: Google Maps 2019

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is to provide guidelines for responding to potential health and safety issues that may be encountered during implementation of the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) at the property located at 220 Saltonstall Street, City of Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York (Site). This HASP only reflects the policies of LaBella Associates D.P.C. The requirements of this HASP are applicable to all approved LaBella personnel at the work site. This document's project specifications are to be consulted for guidance in preventing and quickly abating any threat to human safety or the environment. The provisions of the HASP do not replace or supersede any regulatory requirements of the USEPA, NYSDEC, OSHA or other regulatory bodies.

2.0 Responsibilities

This HASP presents guidelines to minimize the risk of injury to project personnel, and to provide rapid response in the event of injury. The HASP is applicable only to activities of approved LaBella personnel and their authorized visitors. The Project Manager shall implement the provisions of this HASP for the duration of the project. It is the responsibility of LaBella employees to follow the requirements of this HASP, and all applicable company safety procedures.

3.0 Activities Covered

The activities covered under this HASP are limited to the following:

- Management of environmental investigation and remediation activities
- Environmental Monitoring
- Collection of samples
- Management of excavated soil and fill

4.0 Work Area Access and Site Control

The contractor(s) will have primary responsibility for work area access and site control.

5.0 Potential Health and Safety Hazards

This section lists some potential health and safety hazards that project personnel may encounter at the project site and some actions to be implemented by approved personnel to control and reduce the associated risk to health and safety. This is not intended to be a complete listing of any and all potential health and safety hazards. New or different hazards may be encountered as site environmental and site work conditions change. The suggested actions to be taken under this plan are not to be substituted for good judgment on the part of project personnel. At all times, the Site Safety Officer has responsibility for site safety and his instructions must be followed.

5.1 Hazards Due to Heavy Machinery

Potential Hazard:
Heavy machinery including trucks, drilling rigs, trailers, etc. will be in operation at the site. The presence of such equipment presents the danger of being struck or crushed. Use caution when working near heavy machinery.

Protective Action:
Make sure that operators are aware of your activities, and heed operator's instructions and warnings. Wear bright colored clothing and walk safe distances from heavy equipment. A hard hat, safety glasses and steel toe shoes are required.

5.2 Excavation Hazards

Potential Hazard:
Excavations and trenches can collapse, causing injury or death. Edges of excavations can be unstable and collapse. Toxic and asphyxiant gases can accumulate in confined spaces and trenches. Excavations that require working within the excavation will require air monitoring in the breathing zone (refer to Section 9.0).

Excavations left open create a fall hazard which can cause injury or death.

Protective Action:
Personnel must receive approval from the Project Manager to enter an excavation for any reason. Subsequently, approved personnel are to receive authorization for entry from the Site Safety Officer. Approved personnel are not to enter excavations over 4 feet in depth unless excavations are adequately sloped. Additional personal protective equipment may be required based on the air monitoring.

Personnel should exercise caution near all excavations at the site as it is expected that excavation sidewalls will be unstable. Do not proceed closer than 3 feet to an unsupported or non-sloped excavation side wall.

Fencing and/or barriers accompanied by "no trespassing" signs should be placed around all excavations when left open for any period of time when work is not being conducted.

5.3 Cuts, Punctures and Other Injuries

Potential Hazard:
In any excavation and construction work site there is the potential for the presence of sharp or jagged edges on rock, metal materials, and other sharp objects. Serious cuts and punctures can result in loss of blood and infection.

Protective Action:
The Project Manager is responsible for making First Aid supplies available at the work site to treat minor injuries. The Site Safety Officer is responsible for arranging the transportation of authorized on-site personnel to medical facilities when First Aid treatment in not sufficient. Do not move seriously injured workers. All injuries requiring treatment are to be reported to the Project Manager. Serious injuries are to be reported immediately to the Site Safety Officer

5.4 Injury Due to Exposure of Chemical Hazards

Potential Hazards:
Contaminants identified in testing locations at the Site include various petroleum-related volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Volatile organic vapors, chlorinated solvents or other chemicals may be encountered during subsurface activities at the project work site. Inhalation of high concentrations of volatile organic vapors can cause headache, stupor, drowsiness, confusion and other health effects. Skin contact can cause irritation, chemical burn, or dermatitis.

Protective Action:
The presence of organic vapors may be detected by their odor and by monitoring instrumentation. Approved employees will not work in environments where hazardous concentrations of organic vapors are present. Air monitoring of the work area will be performed often using a Photoionization Detector (PID). Personnel are to leave the work area whenever PID measurements of ambient air exceed 25 ppm consistently for a 5 minute period. In the event that sustained total VOC readings of 25 ppm are encountered personnel should upgrade personal protective equipment to Level C (refer to Section 8.0) and an Exclusion Zone should be established around the work area to limit and monitor access to this area (refer to Section 6.0).

5.5 Injuries due to extreme hot or cold weather conditions

Potential Hazards:
Extreme hot weather conditions can cause heat exhaustion, heat stress and heat stroke or extreme cold weather conditions can cause hypothermia.

Protective Action:
Precaution measures should be taken such as dress appropriately for the weather conditions and drink plenty of fluid. If personnel should suffer from any of the above conditions, proper techniques should be taken to cool down or heat up the body and taken to the nearest hospital if needed.

6.0 Work Zones

In the event that conditions warrant establishing various work zones (i.e., based on hazards - Section 5.0), the following work zones should be established:

Exclusion Zone (EZ):
The EZ will be established in the immediate vicinity and adjacent downwind direction of site activities that elevate breathing zone VOC concentrations to unacceptable levels based on field screening. These site activities include contaminated soil excavation and soil sampling activities. If access to the site is required to accommodate non-project related personnel then an EZ will be established by constructing a barrier around the work area (yellow caution tape and/or construction fencing). The EZ barrier shall encompass the work area and any equipment staging/soil staging areas necessary to perform the associated work. The contractor(s) will be responsible for establishing the EZ and limiting access to approved personnel. Depending on the condition for establishing the EZ, access to the EZ may require adequate PPE (e.g., Level C).

Contaminant Reduction Zone (CRZ):
The CRZ will be the area where personnel entering the EZ will don proper PPE prior to entering the EZ and the area where PPE may be removed. The CRZ will also be the area where decontamination of equipment and personnel will be conducted as necessary.

7.0 Decontamination Procedures

Upon leaving the work area, approved personnel shall decontaminate footwear as needed. Under normal work conditions, detailed personal decontamination procedures will not be necessary. Work clothing may become contaminated in the event of an unexpected splash or spill or contact with a contaminated substance. Minor splashes on clothing and footwear can be rinsed with clean water. Heavily contaminated clothing should be removed if it cannot be rinsed with water. Personnel assigned to this project should be prepared with a change of clothing whenever on site.

Personnel will use the contractor's disposal container for disposal of PPE.

8.0 Personal Protective Equipment

Generally, site conditions at this work site require level of protection of Level D or modified Level D; however, air monitoring will be conducted to determine if up-grading to Level C PPE is required (refer to Section 9.0). Descriptions of the typical safety equipment associated with Level D and Level C are provided below:

Level D:
Hard hat, safety glasses, rubber nitrile sampling gloves, steel toe construction grade boots, etc.

Level C:
Level D PPE and full or ½-face respirator and tyvek suit (if necessary). [*Note: Organic vapor cartridges are to be changed after each 8-hours of use or more frequently.*]

9.0 Air Monitoring

According to 29 CFR 1910.120(h), air monitoring shall be used to identify and quantify airborne levels of hazardous substances and health hazards in order to determine the appropriate level of employee protection required for personnel working onsite. Air monitoring will consist at a minimum of the procedure listed below. Air monitoring instruments will be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

The Air Monitor will utilize a photoionization detector (PID) to screen the ambient air in the work areas (drilling, excavation, soil staging, and soil grading areas) for total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Work area ambient air will generally be monitored in the work area.

If sustained PID readings of greater than 25 ppm are recorded in the breathing zone, either personnel are to leave the work area until satisfactory readings are obtained or approved personnel may re-enter the work areas wearing at a minimum a ½ face respirator with organic vapor cartridges for an 8-hour duration (i.e., upgrade to Level C PPE). Organic vapor cartridges are to be changed

after each 8-hour use or more frequently, if necessary. If PID readings are sustained, in the work area, at levels above 50 ppm for a 5 minute average, work will be stopped immediately until safe levels of VOCs are encountered or additional PPE will be required (i.e., Level B).

If downwind PID measurements reach or exceed 25 ppm consistently for a 5 minute period downwind of the work area, PID readings will be taken within the buildings (if occupied) on Site to ensure that the vapors are not penetrating any occupied building and effecting the personnel working within. If the PID measurements reach or exceed 25 ppm within the nearby buildings, the personnel should be evacuated via a route in which they would not encounter the work area. The building should then be ventilated until the PID measurements within the building are at or below background levels. It should be noted that the site buildings are currently vacant.

10.0 Emergency Action Plan

In the event of an emergency, employees are to turn off and shut down all powered equipment and leave the work areas immediately. Employees are to walk or drive out of the Site as quickly as possible, wait at the assigned 'safe area' and follow the instructions of the Site Safety Officer.

Employees are not authorized or trained to provide rescue and medical efforts. Rescue and medical efforts will be provided by local authorities.

11.0 Medical Surveillance

Medical surveillance will be provided to all employees who are injured due to overexposure from an emergency incident involving hazardous substances at this site.

12.0 Employee Training

Personnel who are not familiar with this site plan will receive training on its entire content and organization before working at the Site.

Individuals involved with the work must be 40-hour OSHA HAZWOPER trained with current 8-hour refresher certification.

Table 1
Exposure Limits and Recognition Qualities

Compound	PEL-TWA (ppm)(b)(d)	TLV-TWA (ppm)(c)(d)	STEL (ppm)(b)	LEL (%)(e)	UEL (%)(f)	IDLH (ppm)(g)(d)	Odor	Odor Threshold (ppm)	Ionization Potential
Acetone	750	500	NA	2.15	13.2	20,000	Sweet	4.58	9.69
Anthracene	.2	.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	Faint aromatic	NA	NA
Benzene	1	0.5	5	1.3	7.9	3000	Pleasant	8.65	9.24
Benzo (a) pyrene (coal tar pitch volatiles)	0.2	0.1	NA	NA	NA	700	NA	NA	NA
Benzo (a)anthracene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo (b) Fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo (g,h,i)perylene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo (k) Fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10.88
Carbon Disulfide	20	1	NA	1.3	50	500	Odorless or strong garlic type	.096	10.07
Chlorobenzene	75	10	NA	1.3	9.6	2,400	Faint almond	0.741	9.07
Chloroform	50	2	NA	NA	NA	1,000	ethereal odor	11.7	11.42
Chrysene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethylene	200	200	NA	9.7	12.8	400	Acrid	NA	9.65
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	50	25	NA	2.2	9.2		Pleasant		9.07
Ethyl Alcohol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethylbenzene	100	100	NA	1.0	6.7	2,000	Ether	2.3	8.76
Fluoranthene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluorene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Isopropyl Alcohol	400	200	500	2.0	12.7	2,000	Rubbing alcohol	3	10.10
Isopropylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methylene Chloride	500	50	NA	12	23	5,000	Chloroform-like	10.2	11.35
Naphthalene	10, Skin	10	NA	0.9	5.9	250	Moth Balls	0.3	8.12
n-propylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phosphoric Acid	1	1	3	NA	NA	10,000	NA	NA	NA
Polychlorinated Biphenyl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Potassium Hydroxide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
p-Isopropylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
sec-Butylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Tetrachloroethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Sweet	NA	NA
Toluene	100	100	NA	0.9	9.5	2,000	Sweet	2.1	8.82
Trichloroethylene	100	50	NA	8	12.5	1,000	Chloroform	1.36	9.45
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NA	25	NA	0.9	6.4	NA	Distinct	2.4	NA
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NA	25	NA	NA	NA	NA	Distinct	2.4	NA
Vinyl Chloride	1	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Xylenes (o,m,p)	100	100	NA	1	7	1,000	Sweet	1.1	8.56
Metals									
Arsenic	0.01	0.2	NA	NA	NA	100, Ca	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	0.2	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Calcium	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium	1	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Iron	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	0.05	0.15	NA	NA	NA	700	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	0.05	0.05	NA	NA	NA	28	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	0.2	0.02	NA	NA	NA	Unknown	NA	NA	NA

(a) Skin = Skin Absorption
(b) OSHA-PEL Permissible Exposure Limit (flame weighted average, 8-hour): NIOSH Guide, June 1990
(c) ACGIH – 8 hour time weighted average from Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices for 2003.
(d) Metal compounds in mg/m3
(e) Lower Exposure Limit (%)
(f) Upper Exposure Limit (%)
(g) Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Level: NIOSH Guide, June 1990.

Notes:
1. All values are given in parts per million (PPM) unless otherwise indicated.
2. Ca = Possible Human Carcinogen, no IDLH information.

Appendix 2: Quality Control Plan

Quality Control Program (QCP)

Location:

220 Saltonstall Street
Canandaigua, New York

February 2019
LaBella Project No. 2190673

300 State Street, Suite 201 | Rochester, NY 14614 | p 585-454-6110 | f 585-454-3066
www.labellapc.com

Table of Contents

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1.0 Introduction

LaBella's Quality Control Program (QCP) is an integral part of its approach to environmental investigations. By maintaining a rigorous QC program, our firm is able to provide accurate and reliable data. This QCP should be followed during implementation of environmental investigation and remediation projects and should serve as a basis for quality control methods to be implemented during field programs. Project-specific requirements may apply.

The QC program contains procedures which allow for the proper collection and evaluation of data and documents that QC procedures have been followed during field investigations. The QC program presents the methodology and measurement procedures used in collecting quality field data. This methodology includes the proper use of equipment, documentation of sample collection, and sample handling procedures.

Procedures used in the firm's QC program are compatible with federal, state, and local regulations, as well as, appropriate professional and technical standards.

This QC program includes the following:

- QC Objectives and Checks
- Field Equipment, Handling, and Calibration
- Sampling and Logging Techniques
- Sample Handling, Packaging, and Shipping
- Laboratory Requirements and Deliverables

It should be noted that project-specific work plans (e.g., Remedial Investigation Work Plans) may have project specific details that will differ from the procedures in this QC program. In such cases, the project-specific work plan should be followed (subsequent to regulatory approval).

The characteristics of major importance for the assessment of generated data are accuracy, precision, completeness, representativeness, and comparability. Application of these characteristics to specific projects is addressed later in this document. The characteristics are defined below.

1.1 Accuracy

Accuracy is the degree of agreement of a measurement or average of measurements with an accepted reference or "true" value and is a measure of bias in the system.

1.2 Precision

Precision is the degree of mutual agreement among individual measurements of a given parameter.

1.3 Completeness

Completeness is a measure of the amount of valid data obtained from a measurement system compared to the amount expected to be obtained under correct normal conditions.

1.4 Representativeness

Representativeness expresses the degree to which data accurately and precisely represents a characteristic of a population, parameter variations at a sampling point, a process condition, or an environmental condition

Careful choice and use of appropriate methods in the field will ensure that samples are representative. This is relatively easy with water or air samples since these components are homogeneously dispersed. In soil and sediment, contaminants are unlikely to be evenly distributed, and thus it is important for the sampler and analyst to exercise good judgment when removing a sample.

1.5 Comparability

Comparability expresses the confidence with which one data set can be compared to another. The data sets may be inter- or intra- laboratory.

2.0 Measurement of Data Quality

2.1 Accuracy

Accuracy of a particular analysis is measured by assessing its performance with "known" samples. These "knowns" take the form of EPA standard reference materials, or laboratory prepared solutions of target analytes spiked into a pure water or sample matrix. In the case of gas chromatography (GC) or GC/MS (mass spectrometry) analyses, solutions of surrogate compounds are used. These solutions can be spiked into every sample and are designed to mimic the behavior of target analytes without interfering with their determination.

In each case the recovery of the analyte is measured as a percentage, correcting for analytes known to be present in the original sample if necessary, as in the case of a matrix spike analysis. For EPA supplied known solutions, this recovery is compared to the published data that accompany the solution.

For the firm's prepared solutions, the recovery is compared to EPA-developed data or the firm’s historical data as available. For surrogate compounds, recoveries are compared to EPA CLP acceptable recovery tables.

If recoveries do not meet required criteria, then the analytical data for the batch (or, in the case of surrogate compounds, for the individual sample) are considered potentially inaccurate. The analyst or his supervisor must initiate an investigation of the cause of the problem and take corrective action. This can include recalibration of the instrument, reanalysis of the QC sample, reanalysis of

the samples in the batch, or flagging the data as suspect if the problems cannot be resolved. For highly contaminated samples, recovery of the matrix spike may depend on sample homogeneity. As a rule, analyses are not corrected for recovery of matrix spike or surrogate compounds.

2.2 Precision

Precision of a particular analysis is measured by assessing its performance with duplicate or replicate samples. Duplicate samples are pairs of samples taken in the field and transported to the laboratory as distinct samples. Their identity as duplicates is typically not known to the laboratory. For most purposes, precision is determined by the analysis of replicate pairs (i.e., two samples prepared at the laboratory from one original sample). Often in replicate analysis the sample chosen for replication does not contain target analytes so that quantitation of precision is impossible. For EPA CLP analyses, replicate pairs of spiked samples, known as matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate samples, are used for precision studies. This has the advantage that two real positive values for a target analyte can be compared.

Precision is calculated in terms of Relative Percent Difference (RPD).

- Where X_1 and X_2 represent the individual values found for the target analyte in the two replicate analyses or in the matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate analyses.
- RPDs must be compared to the method RPD for the analysis. The analyst or his supervisor must investigate the cause of RPDs outside stated acceptance limits. This may include a visual inspection of the sample for non-homogeneity, analysis of check samples, etc. Follow-up action may include sample reanalysis or flagging of the data as suspect if problems cannot be resolved.
- During the data review and validation process, field duplicate RPDs are assessed as a measure of the total variability of both field sampling and laboratory analysis.

2.3 Completeness

Completeness for each parameter is calculated as follows:

- The firm's target value for completeness for all parameters is 100%. A completeness value of 95% will be considered acceptable. Incomplete results will be reported to the site managers. In planning the field sample collection, the site manager will plan to collect field duplicates from identified critical areas. This procedure should assure 100% completeness for these areas.

2.4 Representativeness

The characteristic of representativeness is not quantifiable. Subjective factors to be taken into account are as follows:

- The degree of homogeneity of a site;
- The degree of homogeneity of a sample taken from one point in a site; and
- The available information on which a sampling plan is based.

To maximize representativeness of results, sampling techniques and sample locations will be carefully chosen so that they provide laboratory samples representative of the site and the specific area. Within the laboratory, precautions are taken to extract from the sample bottle an aliquot representative of the whole sample. This includes premixing the sample and discarding pebbles from soil samples.

2.5 Comparability

Comparability of laboratory tests is ensured by utilizing only New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP)- certified laboratories. This certification is the basis for demonstrating proficiency in testing requirements. Using ELAP certified laboratories will result in consistency amongst analytical data within a specific project and across projects.

3.0 Quality Control Targets

Target values for detection limit, percent spike recovery and percent "true" value of known check standards, and RPD of duplicates/replicates are included in the QCP, Analytical Procedures. Note that tabulated values are not always attainable. Instances may arise where high sample concentrations, non-homogeneity of samples, or matrix interferences preclude achievement of target detection limits or other quality control criteria. In such instances, the firm will report reasons for deviations from these detection limits or noncompliance with quality control criteria.

4.0 Soil Boring Advancement & Monitoring Well Installation Procedures

Soil and groundwater sampling shall be conducted in accordance with NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation (DER)-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation dated May 3, 2010 and any Site-specific work plans.

Prior to drilling, all drill sites will be cleared with appropriate utility companies to avoid potential accidents relating to underground utilities. Utility drawings will be reviewed, if available.

4.1 Drilling Equipment and Techniques

<u>Direct Push Geoprobe Advanced Borings:</u>

Soil borings and monitoring wells will be advanced with a Geoprobe direct push sampling system. The use of direct push technology allows for rapid sampling, observation, and characterization of relatively shallow overburden soils. The Geoprobe utilizes a four to five-foot macrocore sampler, with disposable polyethylene sleeves. Soil cores will be retrieved in four or five-foot sections, and can be easily cut from the polyethylene sleeves for observation and sampling. The macrocore sampler will be decontaminated between boring locations using an alconox and water solution.

Prior to initiating drilling activities, the Macrocores, drive rods, and pertinent equipment, will be steam cleaned or washed with an alconox and water solution. This cleaning procedure will also be used between each boring. Throughout and after the cleaning processes, direct contact between the equipment and the ground surface will be avoided. Plastic sheeting and/or clean support structures (e.g., pallets, sawhorses) will be used.

Test borings will be advanced with 2-inch (or larger) inside diameter (ID) direct push Macrocore through overburden soils. Drilling fluids, other than potable water will not be allowed without special consideration and agreement from NYSDEC. The use of lubricants is also not allowed unless approved by the NYSDEC representative.

During the drilling, a properly calibrated photoionization detector (PID) will be used to screen soil cores retrieved from the Macrocores.

Direct Push Geoprobe advanced groundwater-monitoring wells typically utilize minimum 1.25-inch threaded flush joint PVC pipe with 0.010-in. slotted screen or pre-packed well screens. PVC piping used for risers and screens will conform to the requirements of ASTM-D 1785 Schedule 40 pipe.. All materials used to construct the wells will be NSF/ASTM approved. Solvent PVC glue shall not be used at any time in the construction of the wells. The bottom of the screen shall be sealed with a treated cap or plug. No lead shot or lead wool is to be employed in sealing the bottom of the well or for sealant at any point in the well. Stainless steel wells or pre-packed PVC wells may be used if specified in the work plan and approved by the NYSDEC.

Hollow-Stem Auger Advanced Borings:

The drilling and installation of soil borings and monitoring wells will be performed using a rotary drill rig which will have sufficient capacity to perform 4 1/4-inch inside diameter (ID) hollow-stem auger drilling in the overburden, retrieve Macrocore or split-spoon samples, and perform necessary rock coring using NX, NQ, HQ or core barrel size as specified in the project-specific work plan. The borehole may be reamed up to 5 1/2-inch diameter prior to monitoring well installation as cased hole in the bedrock, or may be left as open bedrock hole, with regulatory concurrence. Equipment sizes and diameters may vary based on project-specific criteria. Any investigative derived waste generated during the advancement of soil borings and monitoring well installations will be containerized and characterized for proper disposal.

Prior to initiating drilling activities, the augers, rods, Macrocore, split spoons, and other pertinent equipment will be steam cleaned or washed with an alconox and water solution. This cleaning procedure will also be used between each boring. Steam cleaning activities will be performed in a designated on-site decontamination area. During and after the cleaning processes, direct contact between the equipment and the ground surface will be avoided. Plastic sheeting and/or clean support structures (e.g., pallets, sawhorses) will be used.
Test borings will be advanced with 4 1/4-inch (ID) hollow stem augers through overburden, and cored with a NX, NQ, HQ or core barrel size as specified in the project-specific work plan sized diamond core barrels in competent rock, driven by truck-, track-, or trailer-mounted drilling equipment. Alternative methods of drilling or equipment may be allowed or requested for project-

specific criteria, but must be approved by the NYSDEC. Drilling fluids, other than water from a NYSDEC-approved source, will not be allowed without special consideration and agreement from NYSDEC. The use of lubricants is also not allowed unless approved by the NYSDEC representative.

During the drilling, a (PID) will be used to screen soils retrieved from the split spoons or Macrocores.

Where bedrock wells are required, test borings shall be advanced into rock with NX, NQ, HR (or similar) coring tools. Only water from an approved source shall be used in rock coring. The consultant shall monitor and record the petrology, core recovery, fractures, rate of advance, and water lost or produced in each test boring. The Rock Quality Determination (RQD) value shall be calculated for each 5-foot core. Each core shall be screened with a PID upon extraction. All core samples shall be retained and stored by the consultant in an approved wooden core box for a period of not less than one year.

The method selected may be percussion or rotary drilling. The method and equipment selected must be capable of penetrating the bedrock at each well location to a depth required by the work plan.

Bedrock well installation will involve construction of a rock socket in the weathered bedrock. The socket will be drilled into the top of rock (typically 1-ft. to 5-ft. into the top of rock) at each bedrock well location to allow a permanent steel casing to be grouted securely in place prior to completion of the well. The purpose for this is to provide a seal at the overburden/bedrock interface and into the upper bedrock surface, to prevent the entrance of overburden water into the bedrock. After the grout and casing have set up for a minimum of 12 hours, the remaining bedrock can be NX (or similar) cored through the steel casing to a depth determined by the project-specific work plan.

Bedrock wells will either be open coreholes in the rock or consist of threaded, flush-joint PVC piping. Construction will vary depending on the project and as such, specific construction of the wells will be detailed in the project-specific work plan. Bedrock wells which do utilized PVC piping for risers and screens will conform to the requirements of ASTM-D 1785 Schedule 40 pipe. All materials used to construct the wells will be NSF/ASTM approved.

Screen and riser sections shall be joined by flush-threaded coupling to form watertight unions that retain 100% of the strength of the casing. Solvent PVC glue shall not be used at any time in the construction of the wells. The bottom of the screen shall be sealed with a treated cap or plug. No lead shot or lead wool is to be employed in sealing the bottom of the well or for sealant at any point in the well.

4.1.1 Artificial Sand Pack

When utilized, granular backfill will be chemically and texturally clean, inert, siliceous, and of appropriate grain size for the screen slot size and the host environment The sand pack will be installed using a tremie pipe, when possible (i.e., a tremie pipe may not fit into smaller, 2-in. diameter boreholes). When utilized, the well screen and casing will be installed, and the sand pack placed around the screen and casing to a depth extending at least 2-ft.. A pre-packed well screen

may be used if pre-approved by the NYSDEC.

An artificial sand pack will not be utilized in bedrock wells without screens (i.e., open borehole wells).

4.1.2 Bentonite Seal

A minimum 2-ft. thick seal will be placed directly on top of the sand pack, and care will be taken to avoid bridging. In the event that Site geology does not allow for a 2-ft. seal (e.g., only 1-ft. of space remains between the top of the sand pack and ground surface), the remaining space in the annulus will be filled with bentonite.

4.1.3 Grout Mixture

Upon completion of the bentonite seal, the well may be grouted with a non-shrinking cement grout (e.g., Volclay^{R}) mix to be placed from the top of the bentonite seal to the ground surface. The cement grout shall consist of a mixture of Portland cement (ASTM C 150) and water, in the proportion of not more than 7 gallons of clean water per bag of cement (1 cubic foot or 94 pounds). Additionally, 3% by weight of bentonite powder may be added.

4.1.4 Surface Protection

At all times during the progress of the work, precautions shall be used to prevent tampering with or the entrance of foreign material into the well. Upon completion of the well, a suitable cap shall be installed to prevent material from entering the well. Where permanent wells are to be installed, the well riser shall be protected by a flush mounted road box set into a concrete pad or locking well cap for stick-up wells. A concrete pad, sloped away from the well, shall be constructed around the flush mount road box or stick-up casing at ground level.

Any well that is to be temporarily removed from service or left incomplete due to delay in construction shall be capped with a watertight cap.

4.2 Surveying

Coordinates and elevations will be established for each monitoring well and sampling location. Elevations to the closest 0.01 foot shall be used for the survey. These elevations shall be referenced to a regional, local, or project-specific datum. The location, identification, coordinates, and elevations of the wells will be plotted on maps with a scale large enough to show their location with reference to other structures at each site.

4.3 Well Development

After completion of the well, but not sooner than 24 hours after grouting is completed, development will be accomplished using pumping, bailing, or surge blocking. No dispersing agents, acids, disinfectants, or other additives will be used during development or introduced into the well at any other time. During development, water will be removed throughout the entire water column by periodically lowering and raising the pump intake (or bailer stopping point).

Development water will be either properly contained and treated as waste until the results of chemical analysis of samples are obtained or discharged on Site as determined by the Site-specific work plans and/or consultation with the NYSDEC representatives on Site.

The development process will continue until removal of a minimum of 110% of the water lost during drilling, three well volumes; whichever is greater, or as specified in the work plan. In the event that limited recharge does not allow for the recovery of all drilling water lost in the well or three (3) well volumes, the well will be allowed to stabilize to conditions deemed representative of groundwater conditions. Stabilization periods will vary by project but will be confirmed with the NYSDEC prior to sampling.

5.0 Geologic Logging and Sampling

At each investigative location, borings will be advanced through overburden using either a drill rig and hollow-stem auger or direct push technology (split spoons or Macrocore). Soils will be evaluated for visual and olfactory evidence of impairment (i.e., staining, odors, and elevated PID readings) by a qualified individual. Sampling devices will be decontaminated according to procedures outlined in the Decontamination section of this document. When utilized, split-spoon samplers will be driven into the soil using a minimum 140-pound safety hammer and allowed to free-fall 30-inches, in accordance with ASTM-D 1586-84 specifications. The number of blows required to drive the sampler each 6-inches of penetration will be recorded. When required, samples will be stored in the appropriate bottleware (refer to Section 10) until analysis or deemed unnecessary.

In the event that maximum design depth of investigation is reached and hydrogeologic conditions are not suitable for well installation, the maximum drilling depth may be revised.

Boulders and bedrock encountered during well installation may be cored by standard diamond-core drilling methods using an NX, NQ, HQ size core barrel or other if specified in the project-specific work plan. All rock cores recovered will be logged by a qualified individual, and stored in labeled wooden core boxes. The cores will be stored by the firm until the project is completed or for at least one year. Drilling logs will be prepared by a qualified individual who will be present during drilling operations. One copy of each field boring and well construction log and groundwater data, will typically be submitted as part of the investigation summary report (e.g., Remedial Investigation Report). The RQD value shall be calculated for each 5-foot section. Information provided in the logs shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

- Date(s), test hole identification, and project identification;
- Name of individual developing the log;
- Name of driller and assistant(s);
- Drill, make and model, auger size;
- Identification of alternative drilling methods used and justification thereof (e.g., rotary drilling with a specific bit type to remove material from within the hollow stem augers);
- Standard penetration test (ASTM D-1586) blow counts;
- Field diagram of each monitoring well installed with the depth to bottom of well/ screen, top of screen, length of riser, depth of steel casing, depths of sand pack, bentonite seal,

grout, type of well completion etc.;
- Depth of each change of stratum;
- Identification of the material of which each stratum is composed, according to the USCS system or standard rock nomenclature, as appropriate;
- Depth interval from which each sample was taken, sample identification, and sample time;
- Depth at which hole diameters (bit sizes) change;
- Depth at which groundwater is encountered;
- Drilling fluid and quantity of water lost during drilling;
- Depth or location of any loss of tools or equipment;
- Depths of any fractures, joints, faults, cavities, or weathered zones

6.0 Groundwater Sampling Procedures

The groundwater in all new monitoring wells will be allowed to stabilize for at least 24-hours following development prior to sampling. Water levels will be measured to within 0.01 feet prior to purging and sampling. Sampling of each well will typically be accomplished in one of two ways; active or passive.

Active Sampling:

Active sampling includes bailing or pumping. Purging will be completed prior to active sampling if specified in the project-specific work plan. During purging, the following will be recorded in field books or groundwater sampling logs:

- date
- purge start time
- weather conditions
- presence of NAPL, if any, and approximate thickness
- pump rate
- pH
- dissolved oxygen
- temperature
- conductivity
- redox
- turbidity
- depth of well
- depth to water
- purge end time
- volume of water purged

In general, wells will be purged until the pH, conductivity, temperature, dissolved oxygen, redox, and turbidity of the water being pumped from the well have stabilized with a turbidity goal of 50 NTU (may be lower for metals analysis).

Passive Sampling:

Groundwater samples will be collected via passive methods (i.e., no-purge) according to the following procedures and in the volumes specified in Table 10-1:

Samples will be collected via passive diffusion bag (PDB) samplers. PDB samplers are made of low-density polyethylene plastic tubing (typically 4 mil), filled with laboratory grade (ASTM Type II) deionized water and sealed at both ends.

- Pre-filled PDBs will not be stored for longer than 30 days and will be kept stored at room temperature in a sealed plastic bag until ready to use.
- PDBs filled in the field will be used immediately and not stored for future use.
- PDB samplers will only be used to collect groundwater samples which will be analyzed for VOCs.
- Mesh covers will be utilized for open rock holes as to not puncture the PDB and will be secured to the bag using zip-ties.
- PDB samplers will be deployed by hanging in the well at the depth(s) specified in the project-specific work plan. The PDB samplers will be deployed at least 14 days prior to sampling;
- When transferring water from the PDB to sample containers, care will be taken to avoid agitating the sample, since agitation promotes the loss of volatile constituents;
- Gloves will be changed between collection of each PDB and tools used to open the PDB will be decontaminated with an alconox and potable water solution between each PDB;
- Any volume not used will be treated as investigation derived waste;
- Any observable physical characteristics of the groundwater (e.g., color, sheen, odor, turbidity) at the time of sampling will be recorded; and
- Weather conditions (i.e., air temperature, sky condition, recent heavy rainfall, drought conditions) at the time of sampling will be recorded.

7.0 Soil Vapor Intrusion Sampling Procedures

Soil vapor intrusion (SVI) sampling is to be conducted in accordance with the *NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* dated October 2006 and subsequent updates. Tracer gas testing is to be conducted for sub-slab sampling points to ensure concentrations of the tracer gas are not detected in the sub-slab at greater than 10% of the concentration detected in the atmosphere. An outdoor air sample is to be collected at an upwind direction as a control. A building inventory should be completed to document building construction information and identify products that may be contributing to the levels in indoor air.

8.0 Field Documentation

8.1 Daily Logs/ Field Notebook

Daily logs are necessary to provide sufficient data and observations to enable participants to

reconstruct events that occurred during the project and to refresh the memory of the field personnel if called upon to give testimony during legal proceedings. Daily logs may be kept in a project-specific notebook labelled with the project name/ number and contact information.

The daily log is the responsibility of the field personnel and will include:

- Name of person making entry;
- Start and end time of work;
- Names of team members on-site;
- Changes in required levels of personnel protection:
  - Level of protection originally used;
  - Changes in protection, if required; and
  - Reasons for changes.
- Air monitoring locations, start and end times, and equipment identification numbers;
- Summary of tasks completed;
- Summary of samples collected including location, matrix, etc.;
- Field observations and remarks;
- Weather conditions, wind direction, etc.;
- Any deviations from the work plan;
- Initials/ signature of person recording the information.

As with any data logbooks, no pages will be removed for any reason. If corrections are necessary, these must be made by drawing a single line through the original entry (so that the original entry can still be read) and writing the corrected entry alongside. The correction must be initialed and dated. Corrected errors may require a footnote explaining the correction.

Sample documents, forms, or field notebooks are not to be destroyed or thrown away, even if they are illegible or contain inaccuracies that require a replacement document. If an error is made on a document assigned to one individual, that individual may make corrections simply by crossing a line through the error and entering the corrected information. The incorrect information should not be obliterated. Any subsequent error discovered on a document should be corrected by the person who made the entry. All corrections must be initialed and dated.

8.2 Photographs

Photographs will be taken to document the work. Documentation of a photograph is crucial to its validity as a representation of an existing situation. Photographs should be documented with date, location, and description of the photograph.

9.0 Investigation Derived Waste

Purpose:

The purposes of these guidelines are to ensure the proper holding, storage, transportation, and

disposal of materials that may contain hazardous wastes. Investigation-derived waste (IDW) included the following:

- Drill cuttings, drilling mud solids;
- Water produced during drilling;
- Well development and purge waters, unused PDB waters;
- Decontamination waters and associated solids;

Procedure:

1. Contain all investigation-derived wastes in Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved 55-gallon drums, roll-off boxes, or other containers suitable for the wastes.
2. Place different media in separate drums (i.e., do not combine solids and liquids). 3. To the extent practicable, separate solids from drilling muds, decontamination waters, and similar liquids. Place solids within separate containers.
4. Transfer all waste containers to a staging area. Access to this area will be controlled. Waste containers must be transferred to the staging area as soon as practicable after the generating activity is complete.
5. Label all containers with regard to contents, origin, and date of generation. Use indelible ink for all labeling.
6. Collect samples for waste characterization purposes, use boring/well sample analytical data for characterization.
7. For wastes determined to be hazardous in character, be aware on accumulation time limitations. Coordinate the disposal of these wastes with the Owner and NYSDEC.
8. Dispose of investigation-derived wastes as follows;
    - Soil, water, and other environmental media for which analysis does not detect organic constituents, and for which inorganic constituents are at levels consistent with background, may be spread on-site (pending NYSDEC approval) or otherwise treated as a non-waste material.
    - Soils, water, and other environmental media in which organic compounds are detected or metals are present above background will be disposed as industrial waste or hazardous waste, as appropriate. Alternate disposition must be consistent with applicable State and Federal laws.
    - Personal protective equipment, disposable bailers, and similar equipment may be disposed as municipal waste, unless waste characterization results mandate disposal as industrial wastes
9. If waste is determined to be listed hazardous waste, it must be handled as hazardous waste as described above, unless a contained-in determination is accepted by the NYSDEC.

10.0 Decontamination Procedures

Sampling methods and equipment have been chosen to minimize decontamination requirements and to prevent the possibility of cross-contamination. Decontamination of equipment will be performed between discrete sampling locations. Equipment used to collect samples between composite sample locations will not require decontamination between collection of samples. All drilling equipment will be decontaminated after the completion of each drilling location. Special attention will be given to the drilling assembly and augers.

Split spoons and other non-disposable equipment will be decontaminated between each sampling location. The sampler will be cleaned prior to each use, by one of the following procedures:

- Initially cleaned of all foreign matter;
- Sanitized with a steam cleaner;

OR

- Initially cleaned of all foreign matter;
- Scrubbed with brushes in alconox solution;
- Triple rinsed; and
- Allowed to air dry.

Other sampling equipment including but not limited to low-flow sampling pumps, surface soil sampling trowel, water level meters, etc. will be decontaminated between sample location using an alconox solution. Consumables including gloves, tubing, bailers, string, etc. will be dedicated to one sample location and will not be reused.

11.0 Sample Containers

The containers required for sampling activities are pre-washed and ordered directly from a laboratory, which has the containers prepared in accordance with USEPA bottle washing procedures. The following tables detail sample volumes, containers, preservation and holding time for typical analytes.

Table 11-1
Groundwater Samples

Type of Analysis	Type and Size of Container	Number of Containers and Sample Volume (per sample)	Preservation	Holding Time Until Extraction/ Analysis
VOCs	40-ml glass vial with Teflon-backed septum	Two (2); fill completely, no headspace	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler), Hydrochloric acid to pH <2	14 days
Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	1,000-ml amber glass jar	One (1); fill completely	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	7/40 days
Pesticides	1,000-ml amber glass jar	One (1); fill completely	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	7/40 days
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	1,000-ml amber glass jar	One (1); fill completely	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	7/40 days
Metals	250-ml HDPE	One (1); fill completely	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler) Nitric acid to pH <2	180 days (28 for mercury)
Cyanide	1,000-mL HDPE		Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler) Nitric acid to pH <2	14 days

Note:
All sample bottles will be prepared in accordance with USEPA bottle washing procedures.
Consult with laboratory as bottleware may vary by laboratory.
Holding time begins at the time of sample collection.

TABLE 11-2
Soil Samples

Type of Analysis	Type and Size of Container	Number of Containers and Sample Volume (per sample)	Preservation	Holding Time Until Extraction/ Analysis
VOCs	4-oz, glass jar with Teflon-lined cap	One (1), fill as completely as possible	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	14 days
VOCs via EPA 5035	40 mL vials with sodium bisulfate, methanol, and/or DI water	Three (3), 5 grams each	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	2 days
SVOCs	4-oz, glass jar with Teflon-lined cap	One (1), fill as completely as possible	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	7/40 days
PCBs	4-oz, glass jar with Teflon-lined cap	One (1), fill as completely as possible	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	7/40 days
Pesticides	4-oz, glass jar with Teflon-lined cap	One (1), fill as completely as possible	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	14/40 days
Metals	4-oz. glass jar with Teflon-lined cap	One (1), fill as completely as possible	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	180 days (28 for mercury)
Cyanide	4-oz, glass jar with Teflon-lined cap	One (1), fill as completely as possible	Cool to 4° C (ice in cooler)	14 days

Note:
All sample bottles will be prepared in accordance with USEPA bottle washing procedures.
Consult with laboratory as bottleware may vary by laboratory.
Holding time begins at the time of sample collection.

Table 11-3
Air Samples

Type of Analysis	Type and Size of Container	Number of Containers and Sample Volume (per sample)	Preservation	Holding Time Until Extraction/ Analysis
VOCs	1 – Liter Summa® Canister	One (1) 1-Liter 1.4- Liter for MS/MSD	N/A	14 days

Note:
All sample bottles will be prepared in accordance with USEPA bottle washing procedures.
Consult with laboratory as bottleware may vary by laboratory.
Holding time begins at the time of sample collection.

12.0 Sample Custody and Shipment

12.1 Sample Identification

All containers of samples collected from the project will be identified using the following format on a label or tag fixed to the sample container:

AA-BB-CC-DD-EE

AA: This set of initials indicates an abbreviation for the Site from which the sample was collected.
BB This set of initials represents the type of sample (e.g., SB for soil boring and MW for monitoring well)
CC: These initials identify the unique sample location number.
DD: These initials identify the sample start depth (if soil sample)
EE These initials identify the sample end depth (if soil sample)

Each sample will be labeled, chemically preserved (if required) and sealed immediately after collection. To minimize handling of sample containers, labels will be filled out prior to sample collection when possible. The sample label will be filled out using waterproof ink and will be firmly affixed to the sample containers. The sample label will give the following information:

- Date and time of collection
- Sample identification
- Analysis required
- Project name/number
- Preservation

Sample tags attached to or affixed around the sample container must be used to properly identify all samples collected in the field. The sample tags are to be placed on the bottles so as not to obscure any QC lot numbers on the bottles; sample information must be printed in a legible manner using waterproof ink. Field identification must be sufficient to enable cross-reference with the logbook.

For chain-of-custody purposes, all QC samples are subject to exactly the same custodial procedures and documentation as "real" samples.

12.2 Chain of Custody

This section describes standard operating procedures for sample identification and chain-of-custody to be utilized for all field activities. The purpose of these procedures is to ensure that the quality of the samples is maintained during their collection, transportation, and storage through analysis. All chain-of-custody requirements comply with standard operating procedures indicated in USEPA sample handling protocol.

Sample identification documents must be carefully prepared so that sample identification and chain-of-custody can be maintained and sample disposition controlled. Sample identification documents include:

- Field notebooks;
- Sample label; and
- Chain-of-custody records.

The primary objective of the chain-of-custody procedures is to provide an accurate written or computerized record that can be used to trace the possession and handling of a sample from collection to completion of all required analyses. A sample is in custody if it is:

- In someone's physical possession;
- In someone's view;
- Locked up; or
- Kept in a secured area that is restricted to authorized personnel.

As few persons as possible should handle samples. Sample bottles will be obtained pre-cleaned from the a laboratory. Sample containers should only be opened immediately prior to sample collection. The sample collector is personally responsible for the care and custody of samples collected until they are transferred to another person or dispatched properly under chain-of-custody rules. The sample collector will record sample data in the field notebook and/or field logs.

The chain-of-custody record must be fully completed in duplicate, using black carbon paper where possible, by the field technician who has been designated by the project manager as responsible for sample shipment to the appropriate laboratory for analysis. In addition, if samples are known to require rapid turnaround in the laboratory because of project time constraints or analytical concerns (e.g., extraction time or sample retention period limitations, etc.), the person completing the chain-of-custody record should note these constraints on the chain of custody.

12.3 Transfer of Custody and Shipment

The coolers in which the samples are packed must be accompanied by a chain-of-custody record. When transferring samples, the individuals relinquishing and receiving them must sign, date, and note the time on the chain-of-custody record. This record documents sample custody transfer.

Shipping containers must be sealed with custody seals for shipment to the laboratory. The method of shipment, name of courier, and other pertinent information are entered on the chain-of-custody.

All shipments must be accompanied by the chain-of-custody record identifying their contents. The original record accompanies the shipment. The other copies are distributed appropriately to the site manager.

12.4 Custody Seals

Custody seals are preprinted adhesive-backed seals. Sample shipping containers (coolers, cardboard boxes, etc., as appropriate) are sealed in as many places as necessary to ensure security. Seals must be signed and dated before shipment. On receipt at the laboratory, the custodian must check (and certify, by completing the package receipt log and LABMIS entries) that seals on boxes and bottles are intact. Strapping tape should be placed over the seals to ensure that seals are not accidentally broken during shipment.

12.5 Sample Packaging

Samples must be packaged carefully to avoid breakage or contamination and must be shipped to the laboratory at proper temperatures. The following sample packaging requirements will be followed:

- Sample bottle lids must never be mixed. All sample lids must stay with the original containers.
- The label should not cover any bottle preparation QC lot numbers.
- All sample bottles are placed in a plastic bag and/or individual bubble wrap sleeves to minimize the potential for cross-contamination and breaking.
- Shipping coolers must be partially filled with packing materials and ice when required, to prevent the bottles from moving during shipment.
- The sample bottles must be placed in the cooler in such a way as to ensure that they do not directly come in contact with other samples. Ice will be added to the cooler to ensure that the samples reach the laboratory at temperatures no greater than 4°C.
- Any remaining space in the cooler should be filled with inert packing material. Under no circumstances should material such as sawdust, sand, etc., be used.
- A chain of custody record must be placed in a plastic bag inside the cooler. Custody seals must be affixed to the sample cooler.

12.6 Sample Shipment

Shipping containers are to be custody-sealed for shipment as appropriate. The container custody seal will consist of tape wrapped around the package and custody seals affixed in such a way that access to the container can be gained only by cutting the filament tape and breaking the seal. Chain of custody seals shall be placed on the container, signed, and dated prior to taping the container to ensure the chain of custody seals will not be destroyed during shipment. In addition, the coolers must also be labeled and placarded in accordance with DOT regulations if shipping medium and

high hazard samples.

Field personnel will make arrangements for transportation of samples to the lab. The lab must be notified as early as possible regarding samples intended for Saturday delivery. The transportation and handling of samples must be accomplished in a manner that not only protects the integrity of the sample, but also prevents any detrimental effects due to the possible hazardous nature of samples. Regulations for packaging, marking, labeling, and shipping hazardous materials are promulgated by the United States DOT in the Code of Federal Regulation, 49 CFR 171 through 177. All samples will be delivered to the laboratory and analyzed within the holding times specified by the analytical method for that particular analyte.

All chain-of-custody requirements must comply with standard operating procedures in the USEPA sample handling protocol.

12.7 Laboratory Custody Procedures

A designated sample custodian accepts custody of the shipped samples and verifies that the sample identification number matches that on the chain-of-custody record and traffic reports, if required. Pertinent information as to shipment, pickup, and courier is entered on the chain of custody or attached forms.

13.0 Deliverables

This section will describe laboratory requirement and procedures to be followed for laboratory analysis. Samples collected in New York State will be analyzed by a New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP)-certified laboratory. When required, analyses will be conducted in accordance with the most current NYSDEC Analytical Services Protocol (ASP). For example, ASP Category B reports will be completed by the laboratory for samples representing the final delineation of the Remedial Investigation, confirmation samples, samples to determine closure of a system, and correlation samples taken using field testing technologies analyzed by an ELAP-certified laboratory to determine correlation to field results. Data Usability Summary Reports will be completed by a third party for samples requiring ASP Category B format reports. Electronic data deliverables (EDDs) will also be generated by the laboratory in EQUIS format for samples requiring ASP Category B format reports.

NYSDEC DER-10 DUSR requirements are as follows:

a) Background. The Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) provides a thorough evaluation of analytical data with the primary objective to determine whether or not the data, as presented, meets the site/project specific criteria for data quality and data use.

    1. The development of the DUSR must be carried out by an experienced environmental scientists, such as the project Quality Assurance Officer, who is fully capable of conducting a full data validation. The DUSR is developed from:

i. A DEC ASP Category B Data Deliverable; or
ii. The *USEPA Contract Laboratory Program National Functional Data Validation Standard Operating Procedures for Data Evaluation and Validation.*

2. The DUSR and the data deliverables package will be reviewed by DER staff. If full third party data validation is found to be necessary (e.g. pending litigation) this can be carried out at a later data on the same data package used for the development of the DUSR.

b) Personnel Requirements. The person preparing the DUSR must be pre-approved by DER. The person must submit their qualifications to DER documenting experience in analysis and data validation. Data validator qualifications are available on DEC's website identified in the table of contents.
c) Preparation of a DUSR. The DUSR is developed by reviewing and evaluating the analytical data package. In order for the DUSR to be acceptable, during the course of this review the following questions applicable to the analysis being reviewed must be answered in the affirmative.

1. Is the data package complete as defined under the requirements for the most current DEC ASP Category B or USEPA CLP data deliverables?
2. Have all holding times been met?
3. Do all the QC data; blanks, instrument tunings, calibration standards, calibration verifications, surrogate recoveries, spike recoveries, replicate analyses, laboratory controls and sample data fall within the protocol required limits and specifications?
4. Have all of the data been generated using established and agreed upon analytical protocols?
5. Does an evaluation of the raw data confirm the results provided in the data summary sheets and quality control verification forms?
6. Have the correct data qualifiers been used and are they consistent with the most current DEC ASP?
7. Have any quality control (QC) exceedances been specifically noted in the DUSR and have the corresponding QC summary sheets from the data package been attached to the DUSR?

d) Documenting the validation process in the DUSR. Once the data package has been reviewed and the above questions asked and answered the DUSR proceeds to describe the samples and the analytical parameters, including data deficiencies, analytical protocol deviations and quality control problems are identified and their effect on the data is discussed.

14.0 Equipment Calibration

All instruments and equipment used during sampling and analysis will be operated, calibrated, and maintained according to the manufacturer's guidelines and recommendations as well as criteria set

forth in the applicable analytical methodology references. Operation, calibration, and maintenance will be performed by personnel properly trained in these procedures. Section 11 lists the major instruments to be used for sampling and analysis. In addition, brief descriptions of calibration procedures for major field and laboratory instruments follow.

14.1 Photovac/MiniRae Photoionization Detector (PID)

Standard operating procedures for the PID require that routine maintenance and calibration be performed every six months. Field calibration will be performed on a daily basis. The packages used for calibration are non-toxic analyzed gas mixtures available in pressurized containers. All calibration procedures will follow the manufacturer recommendations.

14.2 Conductance, Temperature, and pH Tester

Temperature and conductance instruments are factory calibrated. Temperature accuracy can be checked against an NBS certified thermometer prior to field use if necessary. Conductance accuracy may be checked with a solution of known conductance and recalibration can be instituted, if necessary.

14.3 O_2/Explosimeter

The specific meter used at the time of work shall be calibrated in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. The model 260 O_2/ Explosimeter is described below.

The primary maintenance item of the Model 260 is the rechargeable 2.4 volt (V) nickel cadmium battery. The battery is recharged by removing the screw cap covering receptacle and connecting one end of the charging cable to the instrument and the other end to a 115V AC outlet.

The battery can also be recharged using a 12V DC source. An accessory battery charging cable is available, one end of which plugs into the Model 260 while the other end is fitted with an automobile cigarette lighter plug.

Recommended charging time is 16 hours.

Before the calibration of the combustible gas indicator can be checked, the Model 260 must be in operating condition. Calibration check-adjustment is made as follows:

1. Attach the flow control to the recommended calibration gas tank.
2. Connect the adapter-hose to the flow control.
3. Open flow control valve.
4. Connect the adapter-hose fitting to the inlet of the instrument; after about 15 seconds the LEL meter pointer should be stable and within the range specified on the calibration sheet accompanying the calibration equipment. If the meter pointer is not in the correct range, stop the flow; remove the right hand side cover. Turn on the flow and adjust the "S" control with a small screwdriver to obtain a reading as specified on the calibration

sheet.

5. Disconnect the adapter-hose fitting from the instrument.
6. Close the flow control valve.
7. Remove the adapter-hose from the flow control.
8. Remove the flow control from the calibration gas tank.
9. Replace the side cover on the Model 260.

CAUTION: Calibration gas tank contents are under pressure. Use no oil, grease, or flammable solvents on the flow control or the calibration gas tank. Do not store calibration gas tank near heat or fire or in rooms used for habitation. Do not throw in fire, incinerate, or puncture. Keep out of reach of children. It is illegal and hazardous to refill this tank. Do not attach the calibration gas tank to any other apparatus than described above. Do not attach any gas tank other than MSA calibration tanks to the regulator.

14.4 Nephelometer (Turbidity Meter)

LaMotte 2020WE Turbidity Meter is calibrated before each use. The default units are set to NTU and the default calibration curve is formazin. A 0 NTU Standard (Code 1480) is included with the meter. To calibrate, rinse a clean tube three times with the blank. Fill the tube to the fill line with the blank. Insert the tube into the chamber, close the lid, and select “scan blank”.

TABLE 14-4
List of Major Instruments
for Sampling and Analysis

- MSA 360 0_2 /Explosimeter
- Geotech Geopump II AC/DC Peristaltic Pump
- QED MP50 Controller and QED Sample Pro MicroPurge Bladder Pimp
- Horiba U-53 Multi-Parameter Water Quality Meter
- LaMotte 2020WE Turbidity Meter
- EM-31 Geomics Electromagnetic Induction Device
- Mini Rae Photoionization Detectors (3,000, ppbRAE, etc.)

15.0 Internal Quality Control Checks

QC data are necessary to determine precision and accuracy and to demonstrate the absence of interferences and/or contamination of field equipment. Field-based QC will comprise at least 10%

of each data set generated and will consist of standards, replicates, spikes, and blanks. Field duplicates and field blanks will be analyzed by the laboratory as samples and will not necessarily be identified to the laboratory as duplicates or blanks. For each matrix, field duplicates will be provided at a rate of one per 10 samples collected or one per shipment, whichever is greater. Field blanks which may consist of trip, routine field, and/or rinsate blanks will be provided at a rate of one per 20 samples collected for each media, or one per shipment, whichever is greater. Frequency of QC data may vary from project to project; refer to the project-specific work plan for QC requirements.

Calculations will be performed for recoveries and standard deviations along with review of retention times, response factors, chromatograms, calibration, tuning, and all other QC information generated. All QC data, including split samples, will be documented in the site logbook and/or appropriate field logs. QC records will be retained and results reported with sample data.

15.1 Field Blanks

Various types of blanks are used to check the cleanliness of field handling methods. The following types of blanks may be used: the trip blank, the routine field blank, and the field equipment blank. They are analyzed in the laboratory as samples, and their purpose is to assess the sampling and transport procedures as possible sources of sample contamination. Field staff may add blanks if field circumstances are such that they consider normal procedures are not sufficient to prevent or control sample contamination, or at the direction of the project manager. Rigorous documentation of all blanks in the site logbooks is mandatory.

- **Routine Field Blanks** or bottle blanks are blank samples prepared in the field to access ambient field conditions. They will be prepared by filling empty sample containers with deionized water and any necessary preservatives. They will be handled like a sample and shipped to the laboratory for analysis.
- **Trip Blanks** are similar to routine field blanks with the exception that they are **not** exposed to field conditions. Their analytical results give the overall level of contamination from everything except ambient field conditions. For the RI/FS, one trip blank will be collected with every shipment of water samples for VOC analysis. Each trip blank will be prepared by filling a 40-ml vial with deionized water prior to the sampling trip, transported to the site, handled like a sample, and returned to the laboratory for analysis without being opened in the field. Trip blanks may be provided by the laboratory, shipped with the bottleware, and kept with the sampling containers until analysis.
- **Field Equipment Blanks** are blank samples (sometimes called transfer blanks or rinsate blanks) designed to demonstrate that sampling equipment has been properly prepared and cleaned before field use, and that cleaning procedures between samples are sufficient to minimize cross contamination. If a sampling team is familiar with a particular site, they may be able to predict which areas or samples are likely to have the highest concentration of contaminants. Unless other constraints apply, these samples should be taken last to avoid excessive contamination of sampling equipment.

15.2 Duplicates

Duplicate samples are collected to check the consistency of sampling and analysis procedures. The following types of duplicates may be collected.

- **Blind duplicate** samples consist of a set of two samples collected independently at a sampling location during a single sampling event. Blind duplicates are designed to assess the consistency of the overall sampling and analytical system. Blind duplicate samples should not be distinguishable by the person performing the analysis.
- **Matrix Spike and Matrix Spike Duplicates (MS/MSDs)** consist of a set of three samples collected independently at a sampling location during a single sampling event. These samples are for laboratory quality control checks.

Appendix 3: Prior Investigation Soil Boring Logs

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GPMW-01**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION: S of scalehouse
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 900 TO 930
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0				Brown M SAND and GRAVEL, moist, no odor	4.6	
			1'		0.2	
				Dark brown SILTY SAND and VF A to SA GRAVEL, moist, no odor		
2					0	
		0' - 5' / 26"	2.5'			
				NO DATA - LIMITED RECOVERY	NA	
4						
	GP-01 5' - 6'		5'	Dark brown SILTY SAND and VF A to SA GRAVEL, moist, no odor	9.9	
6			6.2'		0	
					0	
		5' - 10' / 60"				
8					0	
					0	
				Red-brown CLAYEY SILT, trace SAND, very dense, dry/moist, no odor		
10					0	
					0	
					0	
12					0	
		10' - 15' / 60"	12.5'			
					0	
				Red-brown CLAYEY SILT, very dense, dry/moist, no odor	0	
14					0	
				Boring concluded @ 15' BGS		
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:
Installed well GPMW-01 w/ 10' screen, 14' sand pack, 1' bentonite

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:
and = 35 - 50%
some = 20 - 35%
little = 10 - 20%
trace = 1 - 10%
C = Coarse
M = Medium
F = Fine
VF = Very Fine
BGS = Below Ground Surface
NA = Not Applicable
A = Angular
R = Rounded
SA= Subangular
SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GPMW-01**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-02**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION: NW of pit area
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 945 TO 1010
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0				Brown MC SAND and M SA GRAVEL, dry, petroleum odors	76.4	
					95.5	
2		0' - 5' / 36"	2'		171	
				Grey-black SILTY SAND, some CLAY, little VF SA GRAVEL, dry/moist, strong petroleum odors, grey petroleum stain	66.6	
4					81.1	
	GP-02 5' - 6'				1,163	
6		5' - 10' / 60"	5.5'	Brown CLAYEY SILT, trace F A GRAVEL, petroleum odors, dry/moist, grey to white petroleum stain	157	
					5.1	
8			8'		36.6	
				Red-brown CLAY, some SILT, dense, dry/moist, no odor	6.8	
10				Boring concluded @ 10.0' BGS		
12						
14						
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:

and = 35 - 50%
some = 20 - 35%
little = 10 - 20%
trace = 1 - 10%

C = Coarse
M = Medium
F = Fine
VF = Very Fine

BGS = Below Ground Surface
NA = Not Applicable
A = Angular
R = Rounded
SA= Subangular
SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GP-02**

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TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GPMW-03**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1015 TO 1050
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0				Brown to grey C SAND and MF SA GRAVEL, dry, strong petroleum odor	30.2	
					80.7	
2		0' - 5' / 38"			426	
	GP-03 3' - 4'		3'		928	
4	GP-03 4' - 5'			Black to grey MF SILTY SAND, little F SA GRAVEL, strong petroleum odors, grey petroleum staining, moist	1825	
			5'		702	
6				Red-brown SILT, little SAND, little CLAY, strong petroleum odors, moist/dry, dense	482	
		5' - 10' / 60"			16.4	
8					21.6	
			9.2'		6	
10				Red-brown SILT, some CLAY, little SAND, strong petroleum odors, moist/dry, dense	1.1	
					4.4	
12		10' - 15' / 60"	12'	Red-brown SILT, some CLAY, little SAND, petroleum odors, moist/dry, dense	180	
			13'		12.7	
14				Red SILTY CLAY, trace VF A GRAVEL, moist/dry, not dense, no odors	13.1	
16				Boring concluded @ 15.0' BGS		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:

and = 35 - 50%
some = 20 - 35%
little = 10 - 20%
trace = 1 - 10%

C = Coarse
M = Medium
F = Fine
VF = Very Fine

BGS = Below Ground Surface
NA = Not Applicable
A = Angular
R = Rounded
SA= Subangular
SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GPMW-03**

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ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-04**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1050 TO 1100
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0						
2		0' - 5' / 0"		NO DATA - NO RECOVERY	NA	
4	NO SAMPLE		5'			
6		5' - 10' / 60"		Red SILT, little SAND, trace CLAY, no odor, dry, dense	1.1 0.4	
8					0.4 0.4	
10				Boring concluded @ 10.0' BGS	0.4	
12						
14						
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:
GP-07 advanced in this vicinity due to no recovery from 1st interval

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:
and = 35 - 50%; some = 20 - 35%; little = 10 - 20%; trace = 1 - 10%
C = Coarse; M = Medium; F = Fine; VF = Very Fine
BGS = Below Ground Surface; NA = Not Applicable
A = Angular; R = Rounded; SA= Subangular; SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GP-04**

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300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-05**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1100 TO 1140
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0				Brown C SAND and MC A GRAVEL, dry, faint petroleum odors	5.2	
2	GP-05 2' - 3'	0' - 5' / 20"			31.1	
					40.2	
			3'			
4				NO DATA - LIMITED RECOVERY	NA	
			5'			
6				Red-grey SILTY SAND, dense, moist/dry, very faint petroleum odors	13	
		5' - 10' / 60"			4.2	
					2.5	
8			8'		4.6	
				Red-grey SILTY SAND, dense, moist/dry	1	
10					3.8	
					2.4	
12		10' - 15' / 60"	12'		1.5	
				Red CLAYEY SILT, dense, moist, no odor	2.5	
14					2.4	
				Boring concluded @ 15.0' BGS		
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:

and = 35 - 50%
some = 20 - 35%
little = 10 - 20%
trace = 1 - 10%

C = Coarse
M = Medium
F = Fine
VF = Very Fine

BGS = Below Ground Surface
NA = Not Applicable
A = Angular
R = Rounded
SA= Subangular
SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GP-05**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-06**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1140 TO 1220
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0	GP-06 1' - 2'	0' - 5' / 34"	2'	Brown-grey C SAND and M A GRAVEL, trace asphalt, very faint petroleum odors, dry	8.8	PID BG = 0.4' PPM
2					30.3	
				Brown-grey C SAND and M A GRAVEL, trace asphalt, no odors, dry	11.4	
			3.4'		0.8	
4				Black F SAND, some SILT, trace CLAY, trace VF SA GRAVEL, dense, dry, no odor	0.6	
			5'		3.4	
6				Brown-grey SILTY SAND, trace CLAY, dense, no odor		
			6.5'		0.6	
		5' - 10' / 60"			0.4	
8					0.4	
					0.4	
10					0.4	
				Red SILT, some CLAY, trace VF SA GRAVEL, very dense, dry/moist, no odor	0.4	
12		10' - 15' / 60"			0.4	
					0.4	
14					0.4	
				Boring concluded @ 15.0' BGS		
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:

and = 35 - 50%
some = 20 - 35%
little = 10 - 20%
trace = 1 - 10%

C = Coarse
M = Medium
F = Fine
VF = Very Fine

BGS = Below Ground Surface
NA = Not Applicable
A = Angular
R = Rounded
SA= Subangular
SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GP-06**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-07**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1220 TO 1245
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0				Brown SAND and GRAVEL, dry, no odor	0.4	PID BG = 0.4' PPM
			1'			
				Grey-brown SANDY SILT, no odor	0.4	
2		0' - 5' / 26"	2.5'		0.5	
					0.4	
					0.4	
4						
					0.4	
		5' - 10' / 60"		Red to grey SILT, trace CLAY, trace SAND, no odor	0.4	
6						
					0.4	
					0.4	
8						
					0.4	
10				Boring concluded @ 10.0' BGS		
12						
14						
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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trace = 1 - 10%

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SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GP-07**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-08**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1245 TO 1310
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0					8.2	
				Brown-grey SAND and GRAVEL, petroleum odors, grey petroleum stain	145	
2		0' - 5' / 30"			135	
	GP-08 3' - 4'		3'		388	
4				Grey-black SILTY SAND, little F SA to SR GRAVEL, dry, grey petroleum staining	243	
					1.6	
6			6'		1.3	
		5' - 10' / 60"			1	
8					0.5	
				Light brown to red SILTY SAND, dense, dry, no odor	0.6	
10					1.1	
					2.3	
12		10' - 15' / 60"			1.8	
			13'	Brown-red SANDY SILT, trace VF A GRAVEL, dry, no odor	7.8	
14			14'	Red SILT, some CLAY, dry/moist, no odor, natural grey staining	2.9	
				Boring concluded @ 15.0' BGS		
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **GP-08**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-09**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1310 TO 1335
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0	GP-09 0' - 1'				127	
				White to grey to black C SAND and GRAVEL, dry, decayed SVOC odor	11.5	
2		0' - 5' / "			2.2	
			3'			
					0.6	
4				Brown-grey SILTY SAND, dense, no odor, dry		
					0.5	
			5.5'		4.4	
6						
					0.5	
		5' - 10' / 60"			0.4	PID BG = 0.4 PPM
8				Red SILT, some CLAY, very dense		
					0.4	
					0.4	
					0.4	
10				Boring concluded @ 10.0' BGS		
12						
14						
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GP-09**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-10**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1335 TO 1400
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0					3.4	
2	GP-10 1' - 3'	0' - 5' / 30"		Brown to grey C SAND and MC A to SA GRAVEL, mild SVOC odor, dry	34.3 60.8	
4			4'		5.2 5	
				Brown SANDY SILT, some MF A GRAVEL, no odor, dry	6.1	
6			6'		2.2	
8		5' - 10' / 60"		Red SILT, some CLAY, trace SAND, very dense, dry/moist, no odor	3 1	
					1.1	
10				Boring concluded @ 10.0' BGS		
12						
14						
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:

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some = 20 - 35%
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trace = 1 - 10%

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BORING: **GP-10**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

Phase II Environmental Site Assessment
Geoprobe® Overburden Soil Sampling
220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, New York
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **GP-11**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB: **2151225**
CHKD BY: S. Rife

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Environmental, LLC
DRILLER: K. Gasic
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: S. Rife

BORING LOCATION:
GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: NA
START DATE: 9/10/2015 END DATE: 9/10/2015

TIME: 1400 TO 1430
DATUM: NA
WEATHER: Sunny, 75º F

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe® 6620 DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: NA
INSIDE DIAMETER: ~1.8"
OTHER:

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE NO. AND DEPTH	SAMPLE DATA: SAMPLE RUN/RECOVERY	SAMPLE DATA: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0					2.5	
				Brown SAND and GRAVEL, dry, no odor	17.2	
2		0' - 5' / 30"	2'		26.8	
				Brown SILTY SAND, dry/moist, no odor	1	
4	NO SAMPLE				1.4	
			5'		2.2	
6		5' - 10' / 60"		Red SILT, some SAND, some CLAY, very dense, no odor	0.8	
					0.8	
8					1.2	
					0.5	
10				Boring concluded @ 10.0' BGS		
12						
14						
16						

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELASPED TIME	BOTTOM OF CASING	BOTTOM OF BORING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED

NOTES:

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) ABBREVIATIONS:

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trace = 1 - 10%

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SA= Subangular
SR = Subrounded

BORING: **GP-11**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-01**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016
END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 0830
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown silty SAND with dome fined to medium subrounded gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	0900		1'	Black SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, stroing petroleum odor	16.4	
					4.6	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 36"	2'	Light gray SILT and GRAVEL, dry petroleum odor	25.1	Petro odor, throughout layers
3	0902		2.5'	Dark gray SILT and GRAVEL, moist, petroleum odor	12.2	
			3.5'		B	
4	4 - 5' 0904			Dark gray very fine SILT and CLAY, moist, no odor, hard packed	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)			NOTES: Background PID Reading =	0.0 - 0.2	ppm
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED	1st Tier Boring		
			5' bgs	NA	NA			

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

and = 35 to 50 %
some = 20 to 35%
little = 10 to 20%
trace = 1 to 10%

c = coarse
m = medium
f = fine
vf = very fine

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A = Angular, R = Rounded
SA = Subangular, SR = Subrounded

PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-01**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-02**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 0910
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'		0.25'	Thin organic layer		
				Gray SILT and GRAVEL, moist, strong petroleum odor	2.4	Strong petro odor
1	0912		1'		1.9	
				Light gray SILT and GRAVEL, moist, slight petroleum odor	2.0	Slight petro odor
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 40"			B	
			2.5'			
3	0914			Grayish brown silty SAND with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
			3.5'		B	
4	4 - 5' 0916			Brownish gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)			NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED	1st Tier Boring
			5' bgs	NA	NA	

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

and = 35 to 50 %
some = 20 to 35%
little = 10 to 20%
trace = 1 to 10%

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m = medium
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PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-02**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-03**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 0925
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'		0.25'	Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	0930		1'	Black SILT and GRAVEL, moist, petroleum odor	4.4	Slight petro odor
					2.4	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 38"	2.0'	Gray SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	2.0	
			2.5'			
3	0932			Grayish brown silty SAND with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
			3.5'		B	
4	4 - 5' 0934			Brownish gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-03**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-04**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 0940
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 40"		Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel (non-native), moist, no odor	B	Slight petro odor
1	0945				B	
			1.5'		0.2	
2	2 - 4'			Black SILT and fine to medium GRAVEL, moist, slight petroleum odor	B	
			2.5'	Light gray SILT and GRAVEL, no odor, dry		
3	0947				B	
			3.0'	Grayish brown silty SAND with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 0949		4.0'	Brownish gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

and = 35 to 50 %
some = 20 to 35%
little = 10 to 20%
trace = 1 to 10%

c = coarse
m = medium
f = fine
vf = very fine

BGS = Below Ground Surface
NA = Not Applicable
A = Angular, R = Rounded
SA = Subangular, SR = Subrounded

PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-04**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-05**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1000
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 34"	0.25'	Black SILT and GRAVEL, moist, slight petroleum odor	0.5	Slight petro odor
1	1005				2.2	
			1.5'		4.8	
2	2 - 4'			Brownish gray SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
			2.5'			
3	1007			Grayish black SILT and GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
					B	
4	4 - 5' 1009		4.0'	Brownish gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-05**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-06**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1030
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'		0.5'	Black SILT and GRAVEL, moist, slight petroleum odor	B	
1	1032			Black SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, storing petroleum odor	16.5	Very strong petro odor
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 38"	2.5'		28.5 31.8 12.1	
3	1034		3.5'	Brownish gray silty SAND, moist, no odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 1036			Brownish gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

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BORING: **SB-06**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-07**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1045
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 42"	0.5'	Brown SILT and GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	1046				B	
				Black SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
2	2 - 4'				0.5	
			3'			
3	1048			Brownish gray silty SAND and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
					B	
4	4 - 5' 1050		4'	Brownish gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-07**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-08**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1105
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'		0.5'	Brown gray SILT and GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	1110				0.5	
				Black and gray SILT and fine to medium gravel, moist, slight petro odor	2.0	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 46"			1.2	
3	1112		3'	Brownish gray silty SAND with trace fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
					B	
4	4 - 5' 1114		4'	Brownish gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

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BORING: **SB-08**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-09**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna
BORING LOCATION: Western portion of Site (step-out of BH-3)
START DATE: 2/1/2016
END DATE: 2/1/2016
TIME: 1125
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push
DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH (ft)	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0	0 - 2'			Brown SILT and GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	1130		1'		0.8	
				Black and gray SILT and fine to medium gravel, moist, slight petro odor	1.2	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 42"			1.0	
3	1132		2.5'	Grayish brown silty SAND, moist, no odor	B	
					B	
4	4 - 5' 1134		4'	Gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

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BORING: **SB-09**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-10**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna
BORING LOCATION: Center of Site (step-out of BH-2)
START DATE: 2/1/2016
END DATE: 2/1/2016
TIME: 1155
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push
DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 34"	1.5'	Brownish gray SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1200				B	
2	2 - 4'		3.0'	Black and gray SILT and fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
3	1202				B	
4	4 - 5' 1204		5.0'	Grayish brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5				Bottom of Boring 5.0'	B	

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations
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BORING: **SB-10**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-11**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Center of Site (step-out of BH-2)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1210
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 40"		Brownish gray SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1212		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'			Gray SILT and fine to medium gravel, moist, slight petroleum odor	0.5	
3	1214		3.0'	Grayish black SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, slight petroleum odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 1216		4.0'	Gray CLAY with trace fine gravel, moist, no odor	0.3	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'	B	

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-11**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-12**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Center of Site (step-out of BH-2)
START DATE: 2/1/2016
END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1225
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brownish gray SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1226		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 40"		Black gray SILT and fine to medium gravel, moist, slight petroleum odor	B	
3	1228		3.0'	Grayish brown silty SAND and fine to medium GRAVEL, wet/saturated, no odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 1230		4.0'	Gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-12**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-13**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Center of Site (step-out of BH-2)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1245
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1250				B	
					B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 30"	2.0'	Black gray SILT and fine to medium GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
3	1252		3.0'		B	
				Grayish brown silty SAND with some fine to medium gravel, wet/saturated, no odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 1254				B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-13**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-14**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Center of Site (step-out of BH-2)
START DATE: 2/1/2016
END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1300
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1302				B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 40"	2.0'	Black SILT and GRAVEL (asphalt), petroleum odor, moist	4.2 9.5	Asphalt in sample
3	1304		3.0'	Brown SILT with some fine to medium gravel, wet/saturated, no odor	2.0	
4	4 - 5' 1306		4.0'	Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

and = 35 to 50 %
some = 20 to 35%
little = 10 to 20%
trace = 1 to 10%

c = coarse
m = medium
f = fine
vf = very fine

BGS = Below Ground Surface
NA = Not Applicable
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SA = Subangular, SR = Subrounded

PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-14**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-15**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna
BORING LOCATION: Center of Site (step-out of BH-2)
START DATE: 2/1/2016
END DATE: 2/1/2016
TIME: 1315
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push
DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 46"	2.0'	Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1316				B	
2	2 - 4'				B	
3	1318			Black brown SILT and fine to medium GRAVEL, slight petroleum odor, moist	0.7	
4	4 - 5' 1320		4.0'	Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	4.1	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'	5.0	
					B	

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-15**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-16**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-6)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1350
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1352		1.0'	Brown silty SAND with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 39"	2.0'	Light brown silty SAND with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
3	1354		3.0'	Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 1356				B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-16**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-17**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-6)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1425
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 30"	2.0'	Black SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, strong petroleum odor	B	Strong petro smell
1	1430				20.2	
2	2 - 4'				13.1	
3	1432		3.5'	Brownish gray silty SAND with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	3.4	
4	4 - 5' 1434			Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'	B	

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-17**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-18**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-6)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1445
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Grayish brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1450				B	
					B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 38"	2.0'	Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
			2.5'			
3	1452			Black SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
			3.5'		B	
4	4 - 5' 1454			Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-18**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-19**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1505
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 38"	1.5'	Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	Strong petroleum odor
1	1510				B	
2	2 - 4'		2.5'	Gray brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B 5.0	
3	1512			Black SILT with some fine to medium gravel, moist, strong petroleum odor	29.2 74.8	
4	4 - 5' 1514		4.0'	Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

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BORING: **SB-19**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-20**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1520
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 40"		Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	Strong petro odor
1	1522		1.5'		B	
				Gray black SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, strong petro odor	B	
2	2 - 4'				2.6	
			2.5'			
3	1524				4.1	
				Gray black SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, strong petro odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 1526				B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
1st Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-20**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-21**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/1/2016 END DATE: 2/1/2016

TIME: 1540
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	1545				B	
					B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 40"	2.0'	Gray black SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, strong petro odor	2.6	Slight petro odor
3	1547				4.1	
			3.5'		B	
4	4 - 5' 1549			Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)			NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED	1st Tier Boring
			5' bgs	NA	NA	

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-21**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-22**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 0815
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	0820		1.5'		B	
				Yellow brown silty SAND and GRAVEL, moist, slight petro odor	2.5	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 42"	2.0'		19.1	
				Gray black SILT and fine to coarse gravel, moist, strong petro odor		Strong petro odor
3	0822				6.4	
			4		B	
4	4 - 5' 0824			Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-22**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-23**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 0835
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT with some fine to coarse gravel, moist, no odor	B	
1	0836		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 44"		Yellow brown silty SAND and GRAVEL, moist, petroleum odor	4.0 14.0	Strong petro odor
3	0838		3.0'	Gray black SILT and fine to coarse gravel, moist, strong petro odor	3.5 21.1	
4	4 - 5' 0840		4.0'	Gray brown CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-23**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-24**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 0850
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	0852		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 52"		Light brown SILT and GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
3	0854		3.0'		B	
4	4 - 5' 0856			Brown gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

and = 35 to 50 %
some = 20 to 35%
little = 10 to 20%
trace = 1 to 10%

c = coarse
m = medium
f = fine
vf = very fine

BGS = Below Ground Surface
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PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-24**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-25**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 0910
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Grayish brown SILT and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	0912		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 50"		Light brown SILT and GRAVEL, moist, petroleum odor	B 1.1	
3	0914		3.5'		B	
4	4 - 5' 0916			Brown gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-25**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-26**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-6)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 0925
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 46"		Brown SILT and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	0930		1.5'	Black SILT and GRAVEL, asphalt, moist, strong petroleum odor	B 4.5 11.1	
2	2 - 4' 0932		2.5'	Grayish brown silty SAND with some fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, slight odor	0.6	
3			3.5'	Brown gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B B	
4	4 - 5' 0934				B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

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PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-26**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-27**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-6)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 1945
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'			Brown SILT and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	0946		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'	0 - 5' / 34"		Light brown silty SAND with little fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
3	0948				B	
4	4 - 5' 0950		3.75' 4	Crushed red brick Brown gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm
2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES
1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

and = 35 to 50 %
some = 20 to 35%
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PID = Photo Ionization Detector

BORING: **SB-27**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-28**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-6)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 1000
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 50"		Brown SILT and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	1002		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'			Black gray SILT with little fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	0.8	
3	1004		2.5'	Brown gray silty SAND with some fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
4	4 - 5' 1006		3.5'	Brown gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

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BORING: **SB-28**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-29**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-6)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 1015
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE: SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE: SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	SAMPLE: STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 46"		Brown SILT and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
1	1018		1.5'		B	
2	2 - 4'			Black gray SILT with little fine to medium gravel, moist, no odor	B	
3	1020				B	
4	4 - 5' 1022		4.0'	Brown gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
5			5.0'	Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
3) Abbreviations

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BORING: **SB-29**

LABELLA Associates, D.P.C.

300 STATE STREET, ROCHESTER, NY
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

TEST BORING LOG

PCB Delineation Investigation
Geoprobe Overburden Soil Sampling
Location: 220 Saltonstall Street, Canandaigua, NY
Client: RISHJON, LLC

BORING: **SB-30**
SHEET 1 OF 1
JOB #: **2160318**
CHKD BY:

CONTRACTOR: LaBella Env. LLC
DRILLER: M. Pepe
LABELLA REPRESENTATIVE: N. Inzinna

BORING LOCATION: Northern portion of Site (step-out of TP-5)
START DATE: 2/2/2016 END DATE: 2/2/2016

TIME: 1045
DATUM: NA
Weather: 35 °F partly cloudy

TYPE OF DRILL RIG: Geoprobe 6620DT
AUGER SIZE AND TYPE: NA
OVERBURDEN SAMPLING METHOD: Direct Push

DRIVE SAMPLER TYPE: Macro-core
INSIDE DIAMETER:
OTHER:

DEPTH	SAMPLE DEPTH AND (TIME)	SAMPLE RUN / RECOVERY	STRATA CHANGE	VISUAL MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION	PID FIELD SCREEN (PPM)	REMARKS
0 (ft)	0 - 2'	0 - 5' / 36"	1.5'	Brown SILT and fine to coarse GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	Asphalt in sample
1	1046				B	
2	2 - 4'		3.0'	Brown silty SAND and fine to medium GRAVEL, moist, no odor	B	
3	1048				B	
4	4 - 5' 1050		4.0'	Black gray SILT and fine to medium GRAVEL, moist, petro odor	10.2	
5			5.0'	Brown gray CLAY, moist, no odor	B	
				Bottom of Boring 5.0'		

WATER LEVEL DATA			DEPTH (FT)		
DATE	TIME	ELAPSED TIME	BOTTOM OF BORING	BOTTOM OF CASING	GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED
			5' bgs	NA	NA

NOTES: Background PID Reading = 0.0 ppm

2nd Tier Boring

GENERAL NOTES

1) STRATIFICATION LINES REPRESENT APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY BETWEEN SOIL TYPES, TRANSITIONS MAY BE GRADUAL.
2) WATER LEVEL READINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AT TIMES AND UNDER CONDITIONS STATED, FLUCTUATIONS OF GROUNDWATER MAY OCCUR DUE TO OTHER FACTORS THAN THOSE PRESENT AT THE TIME MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE.
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BORING: **SB-30**

Appendix 4: Community Air Monitoring Program

Appendix 1A
New York State Department of Health
Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

Overview

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) requires real-time monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area when certain activities are in progress at contaminated sites. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of investigative and remedial work activities. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that work activities did not spread contamination off-site through the air.

The generic CAMP presented below will be sufficient to cover many, if not most, sites. Specific requirements should be reviewed for each situation in consultation with NYSDOH to ensure proper applicability. In some cases, a separate site-specific CAMP or supplement may be required. Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical- specific monitoring with appropriately-sensitive methods may be required. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, more stringent monitoring or response levels than those presented below may be required. Special requirements will be necessary for work within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures and for indoor work with co-located residences or facilities. These requirements should be determined in consultation with NYSDOH.

Reliance on the CAMP should not preclude simple, common-sense measures to keep VOCs, dust, and odors at a minimum around the work areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Depending upon the nature of known or potential contaminants at each site, real-time air monitoring for VOCs and/or particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be necessary. Most sites will involve VOC and particulate monitoring; sites known to be contaminated with heavy metals alone may only require particulate monitoring. If radiological contamination is a concern, additional monitoring requirements may be necessary per consultation with appropriate DEC/NYSDOH staff.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pitting or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. “Periodic” monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or

overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) must be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis or as otherwise specified. Upwind concentrations should be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions, particularly if wind direction changes. The monitoring work should be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment should be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment should be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

1. If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.

2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities must be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

4. All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

1. If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m^3) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques must be employed. Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.

2. If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m^3 above the upwind level, work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

3. All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) and County Health personnel to review.

December 2009