



REPORT
RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)
Report Addendum

Various Survey Tasks
Former Phillips Display
Components Facility
Seneca Falls, New York
for
GTE Operations Support Incorporated

URS Job No.: 27010-040-007
January 29, 2003



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Introduction

During the week of September 16-20, 2002, URS Corporation (URS) visited the former Phillips Display Components facility in Seneca Falls, New York (the Site). The facility is currently occupied/managed by H.P. Neun Co., Inc. The main purpose of this visit was to collect the semiannual groundwater monitoring data for submittal to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The groundwater data results have been reported separately. URS also performed several unrelated surveys and sampling tasks including:

- A survey of the electrical transformers and elevators at the facility, to evaluate the potential that the fluids in the equipment could contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs);
- A survey of the sumps and pits previously identified by O'Brien & Gere Engineers (OBG) to identify the likely use/function of each and the potential risk of environmental impact;
- A survey and selective sampling of the sewer manholes in the stormwater system at the facility; and
- Further investigate the former use and handling of trichloroethene (TCE) in two separate areas at the facility.

Each of the four areas of limited investigation described above and URS' findings are discussed in detail in this field report. The stormwater effluent investigation is the only one of the four tasks that included sample collection and laboratory analysis. A photographic log is included and is divided into sections dedicated to each of the four issues described herein (See Attachment A). Various summary tables and figures have also been included for reference as separate attachments.

Survey of Electrical Transformers and Hydraulic Equipment

The survey for potentially PCB-containing equipment was conducted because of isolated detections of PCBs in previous soil samples at the site, the age of the facility, and the fact that a PCB capacitor removal program had been undertaken in the past. No previous documentation was located to verify whether electrical transformers and hydraulic fluids contained PCBs. The survey focused on electrical transformers and three hydraulic elevators. For the PCB equipment survey, URS interviewed H.P. Neun maintenance staff about existing transformers and other potential PCB-containing equipment. The staff reported that all previously existing PCB-containing transformers had been replaced with or rebuilt as non-PCB transformers. Two large transformers did not fall into this category because they were both newer non-PCB transformers. One was located in the substation just northwest of the former filter cake pit and southeast of Building 13, and the other was installed on the roof of Building 10A.

During the facility visit, URS surveyed previous transformer locations identified in historic maps and drawings, including locations from which transformers had been removed. Table 1 provides an inventory of the facility transformers and Figure 1 illustrates substation locations. At 14 of the 32 previously identified transformer substation locations, the transformers had been removed. At the 18 other substations where transformers are still present, approximately five are believed to be energized or in use; the remaining are not believed to be energized.

The transformers at 13 of the 18 substations where transformers are still present, were labeled or marked as containing less than 50 parts per million (ppm) PCB. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) threshold for classifying transformers as non-PCB is 50 ppm. The PCB status of the transformers at the remaining five substations could not be determined during the site visit. Included in this group were all three of the substations with small pole-mounted transformers, the large and newer substation located southeast of Building 13 (site representatives had stated that this was a newer non-PCB transformer), and one of four transformers on the roof of Building 9 that was not labeled.

Four offline transformers had been previously removed and stored at two locations onsite. One is located outdoors north of Building 8 on a concrete pad and the other three are stored inside the northeast corner of Building 8. The current site owner is in the process of attempting to sell these transformers.

URS observed only two instances of stains and leaks – one at the rooftop transformer on Building 9 and another at the offline transformers stored in Building 8. The offline transformers in Building 8 are labeled as non-PCB. No staining or distressed vegetation was observed around the current transformer pads. No evidence of transformer leaks was observed around remnant pads from which transformers had been removed in prior years.

Limited information was available about other electrical and non-electrical equipment that may have contained PCBs. Facility maintenance staff did not believe that existing secondary capacitors or lighting ballasts were a significant concern. A capacitor removal program had previously been conducted. Lighting ballasts manufactured prior to 1979 may contain PCBs and large scale removal projects should comply with the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). URS was able to obtain some information on three elevators that draw from hydraulic fluid reservoirs. All three units were manufactured by the Rotary Lift Company of Tennessee. One of the three elevators displayed model and serial numbers and company information that was recorded. Each unit had a tray beneath the hydraulic fluid reservoir that contained varying amounts of oil. In some cases, there was also minor oil stains on the floor around the units. Based on the age of the buildings, it is likely that the hydraulic fluid had been changed many times over the years of operations, therefore, it is unlikely that the material currently contains elevated PCB concentrations. The hydraulic fluids were not sampled during the site visit.

Sump and Pit Survey

URS surveyed the sumps and pits identified on the OBG maps and photolog as well as several previously unidentified pits discovered during the field visit (see Figure 2 for locations). The various sumps and pits were surveyed in an attempt to rule out those that do not represent potential sources of contamination or could be transporting impacted groundwater. The facility maintenance staff assisted URS in identifying the contents and the function of some of the sumps and pits. Table 2 lists each sump or pit and includes information on size (length, width, and depth), use, contents, and other relevant observations where applicable. Each sump or pit was assigned an arbitrary identifying letter.

A MiniRAE 2000 photoionization detector (PID) was used to screen the air in the sumps and pits for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Humidity-induced fluctuations in the background readings were occurring with the PID. Table 2 shows that PID readings generally ranged from 0 to 3 ppm VOCs; however, in the pit in Building 3 where the contents included sludge, 7 ppm VOCs were recorded with the PID, contrary to previous analytical data for sludge in this pit. The analysis of the sludge found very low concentrations of four VOCs, none of which were above NYS criteria. The data is contained in the RFI Report dated June 28, 2002 for sample number B3-SMP-SD-01.

Only four of the sumps and pits surveyed (Sump/Pit A, J, R, and W), noted potential environmental concerns. Sump A appears to be possibly transporting groundwater. This sanitary sewer lift station located north of Building 10A is not currently in operation; however, a sump pump has been placed in the bottom of this very deep sump, to keep accumulating water from reaching a level where it would damage the ejector pumps. The water is assumed to be accumulating from infiltrating groundwater, which is then pumped over to a nearby catch basin and directed to the storm water sewer system.

Pit R is the largest pit and is located in Building 11A. This pit was reportedly used to house annealing ovens when the plant was in operation. The pit was subsequently filled with demolition debris consisting primarily of mason blocks. A small amount of water appears to be present in the bottom and had a slight odor of stagnant water. It does not appear that this pit represents a serious environmental concern at this time.

Pits C and T appear to be sealed electrical vaults. Most pits were identified as cisterns, pump pits for sewer or sprinkler water, former wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) sumps, or boiler blowdown pits. Only two pits contain sludges that may require removal. Approximately 6 inches of sludge and small amounts of water was observed in Pit J, which is inside Building 3. Pit W is located near the former sulfuric acid tank outside of Building 9B. It contains what appears to be approximately 350 gallons of oily sludge and grease. The former use of these two pits has not been determined.

Stormwater Effluent Investigation

The purpose of this survey and sampling effort was to confirm or refute and further define the finding made by OBG that stormwater discharging from the flow house to the river contained elevated concentrations of TCE and daughter products. URS surveyed previously identified stormwater sewer manholes (MH), physically locating all but two during the field visit (MH2 and MH10A were not found). Visual observation confirmed that several manholes were actually catch basins open to surface runoff. Figure 3 shows the location of the manholes and catch basins with a box listing analytical data results.

Warm, humid conditions were observed when the solid manhole covers were removed. The maintenance staff pointed out that boiler maintenance was not being performed at the time. Accumulated rainwater slowly draining off of the roof was subjected to warm temperatures and bright sunlight the day of the visit and may have been the cause of the warm and humid conditions in the sewers.

URS attempted to use a PID to screen for VOCs in the sewers. The PID readings were erratic and could not be duplicated the following day when cooler conditions prevailed and stormwater flow had slowed. The warm and humid conditions in the manholes appeared to disrupt the PID response the previous day, rendering the readings unreliable.

Stormwater from some of the sewer manholes was sampled and analyzed. URS collected grab samples in a one-foot long disposable plastic bailer. A clean section of nylon rope was used to lower the bailer into the water in the bottom of each manhole. The bailer was brought to the surface and a low-flow spout was attached and used to fill the laboratory-supplied vials. The samples were analyzed for VOCs by Method 8260B at Severn Trent Laboratory of Connecticut. The data report is included for reference in Attachment B. (Note: The samples were collected during the same period that the semiannual groundwater monitoring event was occurring.)

Figure 3 shows the analytical results for those compounds that were detected above the instrument detection limits. Methylene chloride was detected above the detection limit in each of the ten manholes sampled and in the blank, although in no case was methylene chloride detected at or above the reporting level. Methylene chloride is considered a laboratory artifact not attributable to site conditions. However, TCE and several daughter products were detected in some of the samples, mostly those along the south side of the building rather than those along the north and east sides.

The concentrations in the water in the manholes seem to correspond to the two suspect areas of former TCE use and handling (see next section). Elevated VOC concentrations were found at manholes MH1 and MH3 before dropping off along the drain line to the west, and then spiking up again at MH7 before dropping off again. The mixture of the particular compounds also agrees with the historical timing of TCE use in these two areas. In the older section of the building near MH1 and MH3, TCE is found at lower concentrations relative to its daughter products (cis-1,2-dichloroethene and vinyl chloride), while at MH7, near a newer section of the building, TCE is the predominant VOC and its daughters are present at much lower relative concentrations.

It is likely that these compounds are entering the storm sewer system by infiltration from impacted soils and shallow groundwater. The two sections of sewer lines (one along the south and the other along the north and east) meet at MH10. Stormwater flows from here to the final manhole, MH12, adjacent to the flow house. This is the last available sampling point before the stormwater discharges to the Seneca River. The sample collected at MH12 contained very low levels of TCE and cis-1,2-dichloroethene (6 ug/L and 3 ug/L, respectively). Based on NYSDEC guidance, the criteria limit for discharge of TCE to surface water used for drinking purposes is 5 ug/L, but 40 ug/L for human consumption of fish. The Seneca River is not used as a drinking water source immediately downstream of the discharge point. The data from MH12 are lower than the results obtained by OBG from a sample at the flow house in June of 2001 (TCE at 44 ug/l and cis-1,2-dichloroethene at 10 ug/L). It is likely that the compound concentrations in the stormwater fluctuate over time, based on the rate and

duration of precipitation events and the groundwater level, which likely affects the rate of infiltration into the sewers.

TCE Use and Handling Investigation

Visual inspections were performed of the former vapor degreaser in Building 11 and the former hydrofluoric acid (HF) sump in Building 3A/5. The area in between Buildings 3A and 5 was inspected, where a HF sump was formerly located. This drain is no longer present. A large area (15 feet square) of the concrete floor in this small building had been re-poured. This drain had been used historically to dispose TCE wastes (late 1950s). The line leading to the process sewer was constructed of PVC to withstand HF¹. The PVC plastic was dissolved by TCE in elevated concentrations¹. Over time, the drain line deteriorated and likely allowed TCE to enter the subsurface. Elevated concentrations of TCE and daughter products (i.e., cis-1,2-dichloroethene; 1,1-dichloroethene, vinyl chloride) were detected in this area, and in particular around the sewer line bedding. The facility maintenance staff had no recollection of this area being used for TCE disposal.

The second area where TCE was managed was in the section of Building 11A that had reportedly been used to house a vapor degreaser that used TCE in more recent manufacturing history. The facility maintenance staff also accompanied URS during this inspection and was interviewed about past practices and TCE handling. The large degreaser exhaust vents in the ceiling are still present where the ductwork had been previously cut off. The 1,000-gallon tank identified in old facility drawings was the TCE supply tank for the vapor degreaser.

It was reported that the former TCE solvent supply tank was filled by trucks from the TCE standpipe located on the southwest corner of Building 11A. This piping runs up the outside of the Building about 12 feet off the ground and penetrates the wall to the interior, where it runs laterally about 15 feet where it is currently cut off. A locking cap and a valve are present at the base of the pipe where trucks would connect to fill the tank. Upon loosening the cap during the September 2002 inspection, a few ounces of solvent began to drip out from the pipe before the cap was quickly reconnected. Laboratory analysis showed that solvent consists of 95% perchloroethene (PCE) and 5% TCE, suggesting that PCE became the primary degreasing solvent in the later phases of the former operation. Arrangements have been made to have the piping drained and the solvent properly disposed by an approved hazardous waste contractor.

Based on the location of this fill pipe and the likelihood that small releases had occurred periodically in the past during off loading, this area may have also been impacted. A sewer lateral runs diagonally adjacent to the former TCE standpipe and connects to MH7. During the stormwater survey described earlier in this report, this manhole exhibited the highest concentrations of TCE and daughter products, suggesting that infiltration from surrounding soils may be occurring. No PCE was detected in any of the stormwater or groundwater samples at the Site. The sewer line backfill is likely more permeable than the native soil and may be acting as a preferential migration pathway for TCE in the subsurface. Soil and groundwater data from this general area seem to support this conclusion.

¹ Based on 7/21/95 memo from Edward Chase, former plant manager for Phillips Display Components.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Several issues that had been raised during previous phases of the RFI have been resolved or better defined following the surveys and investigations reported herein. It is clear that some of these issues still need further investigation to ultimately resolve whether corrective measures are required. The following actions are recommended for each of the subject areas investigated:

Electrical Transformers and Hydraulic Equipment

The majority of suspect transformers are either already removed from the facility or marked indicating their non-PCB containing status. In the rare cases where releases or leaks were apparent, it was always on floors or roofs, with no apparent route to reach the soil.

Sumps and Pits

The vast majority of the sumps and pits identified at the facility do not represent a threat to the environment as they are largely utility or building maintenance oriented, rather than related to the former manufacturing process. Only three sumps and pits warrant some further consideration, one because of potential groundwater transport and two due to accumulated sludge. The two pits that contain sludge should be cleaned out and the sludge properly disposed. The pit in Building 3 has been sampled previously, as have the surrounding soil and groundwater. There do not appear to be releases to the environment attributable to this pit. The pit containing oily sludge near Building 9B has not been sampled. However, soil samples collected nearby do not suggest that releases have occurred from this unit.

Stormwater Effluent

The manhole sampling confirms that there is an issue with potential infiltration of site related constituents into the storm sewer system. It does not appear that the concentrations are high enough to be of immediate concern for river discharge, based on the understanding that the Seneca River is not used for drinking water immediately downstream.

TCE Use and Handling

The investigation into the former TCE use and handling practices generated information that coincides well with the soil and groundwater analytical data, as well as the manhole data discussed previously. The age progression of the buildings and the transfer of the primary TCE use areas from Building 2 to Building 11 over time, is clearly demonstrated by the relative concentrations of TCE and daughter products. This also reinforces the idea that bioremediation is occurring naturally. The information obtained demonstrates that these two potential source areas need to be the focus of subsequent investigation. Along with the manhole effluent data, the Site data also point to the need to look more closely at manmade conduits for migration of Site related constituents away from these source areas.

TABLES

TABLE 1
Former GTE Seneca Falls Facility
Transformer Inventory

Substation ID or location	Building # and direction	Status: Present or removed	Location (roof, pad, pole)	Transformer number and sizes (kVA)	Est. age (yrs.)	Live or dead	PCB status labels? (ppm)	Observations (staining, leaks, replacements) and comments
Unnamed	1 - North	Removed	pad	3-333	50+	NA	NA	
Unnamed	2 - North	Removed	pad	9-333	50+	NA	NA	
Unnamed	10 - East	Removed	pad	6-500	40+	NA	NA	Replaced by Substations H and J
Sub. O	10A - Center	Removed	roof	3-167	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. X	11-Northwest	Removed	roof	1-15, 2-10	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. S	11-East/Center	Removed	roof	3-37.5	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. I	11 - Center	Removed	roof	3-300	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. Y	13-Northwest	Removed	roof	1-225	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. T	13-North/Center	Removed	roof	3-75	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. W	13-West Center	Removed	roof	3-37.5	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. U	13-East Center	Removed	roof	3-37.5	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. V	13 - Center	Removed	roof	3-37.5	25+	NA	NA	
Sub. Q	13A - Center	Removed	roof	1-1500	25+	NA	NA	
Unnamed	8 - East	Removed	pad	3-333	50+	NA	NA	Formerly part of Substations 1 and 2
Sub. # 1&2	8 - Southeast	Present	pad	6-1000	50+	L	<50	
Sub. B	1 - South	Present	pad	3-333	50+	D	<50	
Sub. C	3 - Northwest	Present	pad	3-333	50+	D	<50	
Sub. H&J	10 - East	Present	pad	6-500	25+	D	<50	Replaced originals, one may be live
Sub. M&N	11 - West	Present	pad	6-300	25+	D	<50	
Sub. E	13-Northeast	Present	pad	3-333	25+	L	<50	
Sub. Z	13 - Southeast	Present	pad	1-2500	25+	D	Assumed <50	Sunbelt name, fence prevented access, assumed <50 based on age and staff statement
Sub. P	3 - Northwest	Present	pole	3-25	25+	D	Not marked	
Sub. G	9 - Northeast	Present	pole	3-37.5	25+	L	Not marked	
Sub. D	7 - Northeast	Present	pole	2-167 (3)	25+	D	Not marked	One missing - 3 originally
Sub. F	9 - Center	Present	roof	4-333 (3)	50+	L	<50 (only 3)	3 originally, staining/leaks, one not labelled
Sub. R	10A - North	Present	roof	1-2500	25+	D	<50	
Sub. K	11 - Center	Present	roof	3-333	25+	D	<50	
Sub. L	11 - Center	Present	roof	3-333	25+	D	<50	
Sub. A	11 - South	Present	roof	3-500	25+	D	<50	
Building 8	Stored Inside Building	Present but offline	Origin unknown	3-333	25	offline	<50	Removed from original location, Leaks/stains on floor
Northeast of Building 8	Stored at oxygen Pad	Present but offline	Origin unknown	1-333	25	offline	<50	Removed from original location

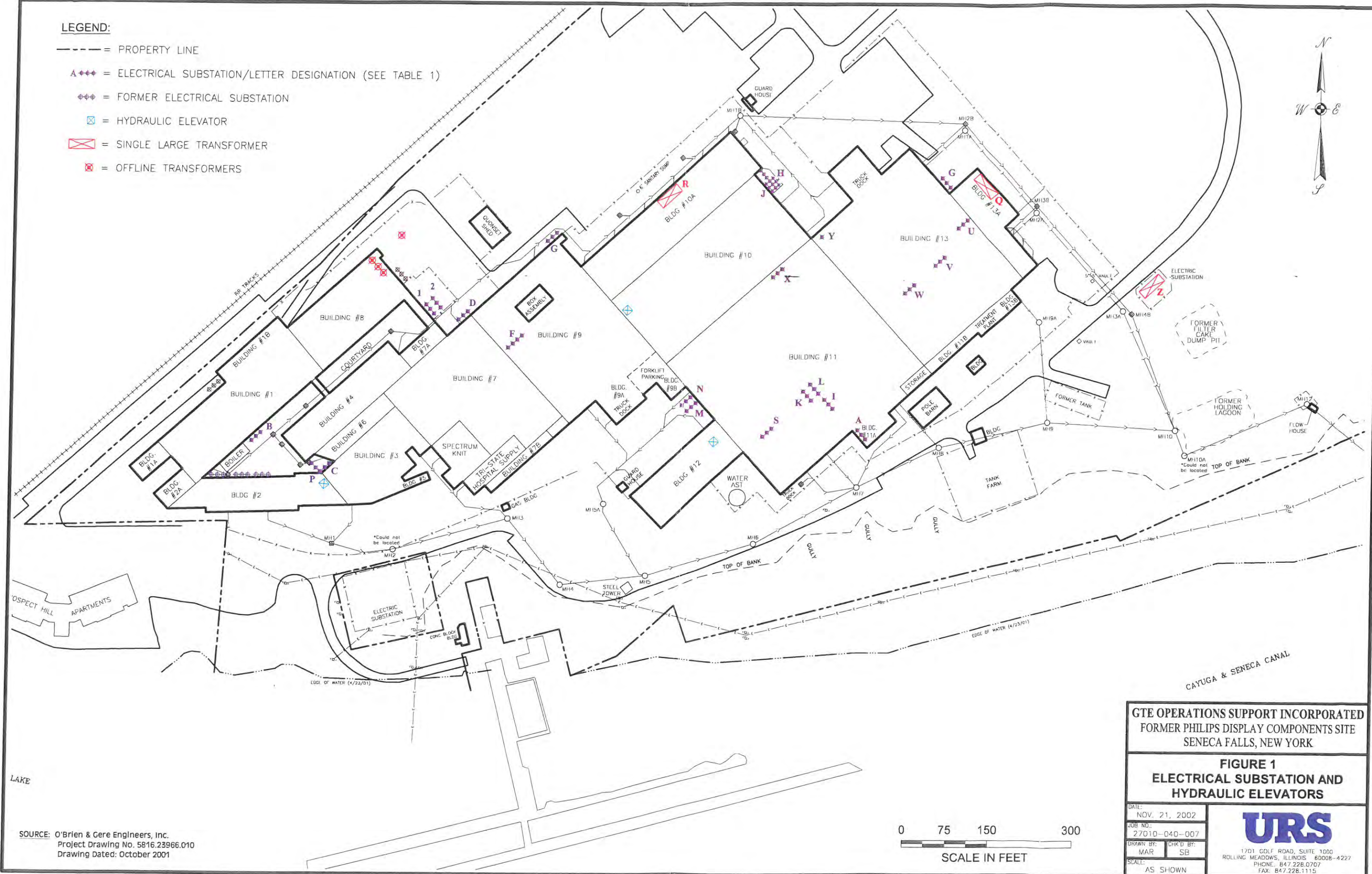
TABLE 2
Former GTE Seneca Falls Facility
Sump and Pit Survey

Sump /Pit ID	OBG photo numbers	Location	Size LxWxD (ft)	Apparent function	Contents (liquids or sludge) and depth	Notes and observations	PID	Cracks or gaps present	Potential Environmental concerns
A	1, 2, 3	N of Bldg. 10A outside	5dia.x unk	Sanitary lift station	Groundwater?	Very deep	0	Y	Groundwater infiltrates
B	4, 5	NE of Bldg. 9 inside	2x2x9.5	Sprinkler pump pit	Water - full	Well maintained	2	N	None
C	6	SE of Bldg. 13A outside	5x5xUnk	Electric vault	Equipment	NA	NA	NA	None
D	7	NE of Polebarn outside	5dia.x 8	Cistern	Water - 8'	NA	1	N	None
E	8, 9	SE of Polebarn outside	8x8x8	WWTP Pumps	Water - 5'	NA	2	N	None
F	10	SE in Bldg. 13B inside	3x3x4	WWTP Sump	Dry, none	Float, hard bottom	0	N	None
G	11, 12, 13	SE of Bldg. 12 outside	8x8x5	Booster pump	Dry, none	NA	0	N	None
H	14, 15	Under WT outside	25x10x8	Recirculating sump?	6" water	2 heaters in bldg.	<1	N	None
I	16, 17	E in Bldg. 1A inside	Unkx1x2	Standard sump	Dry, none	Long trench	0	N	None
J	NA	S in Bldg. 3 inside	18x7x5	Unknown	Sludge, Water	Former test lab	7	N	Sludge present
K	NA	W in Bldg. 2 basement	1x1x1.5	Former sump	Water	Former coal bin	3	N	None
L	18	SW of Bldg. 4 outside	8dia x 7	Cistern	Water - 1'	3 pipes, frog present	<1	N	None
M	19	S in Bldg. 1 Boiler rm.	6x10x6	blowdown pit	Water in sump	Very old	0	N	None
N	20	S of Bldg. 8 outside	5dia.xUnk	cistern	water	Wasps, not opened	NA	Unk.	None
O	21	S of Bldg. 8 outside	5x5x>10	sanitary ejector	Empty	2 pumps	<1	N	None
P	22	NE in Bldg. 7 inside	6x6x5	Chilled water circulate	Water in sump	Near electric boxes	0	N	None
Q	23	NW in Bldg. 9 inside	40x3x3	Unknown trench	Dry, none	To compressor room	0	N	None
R	24	S in Bldg. 11 inside	40x12x8	Annealing ovens	Concrete, water	Demo debris	0	Unk.	Stagnant water odor
S	25	E in Bldg. 11 Boiler rm.	12x3x3	blowdown pit	Water	concrete pit	0	N	None
T	26	S of Bldg. 13 outside	5x5xUnk	Electric vault	Equipment	NA	NA	NA	None
U	NA	S of Bldg. 13A outside	3x3x3	industrial WWTP	2' water	Near acid tank	0	N	None
V	NA	W end of Bldg. 1	2x2x8	Access to tunnel	Dry	Earthen bottom	0	NA	None
W	NA	S. of Bldg. 9B outside	5dia.x3	Unknown	Oily sludge	3 pipes entering	0	Unk.	Full of oily sludge
X	NA	Bldg. 9B inside	3x3xUnk	Access to reservoir	Water	Lake water reserv.	0	N	None

FIGURES

LEGEND:

- = PROPERTY LINE
- A♦♦♦ = ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION/LETTER DESIGNATION (SEE TABLE 1)
- ♦♦♦ = FORMER ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION
- ⊠ = HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR
- ⊠ = SINGLE LARGE TRANSFORMER
- ⊠ = OFFLINE TRANSFORMERS



GTE OPERATIONS SUPPORT INCORPORATED
FORMER PHILIPS DISPLAY COMPONENTS SITE
SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

**FIGURE 1
ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION AND
HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS**

DATE: NOV. 21, 2002
JOB NO.: 27010-040-007
DRAWN BY: MAR
SCALE: AS SHOWN

URS

1701 GOLF ROAD, SUITE 1000
ROLLING MEADOWS, ILLINOIS 60008-4227
PHONE: 847.228.0707
FAX: 847.228.1115

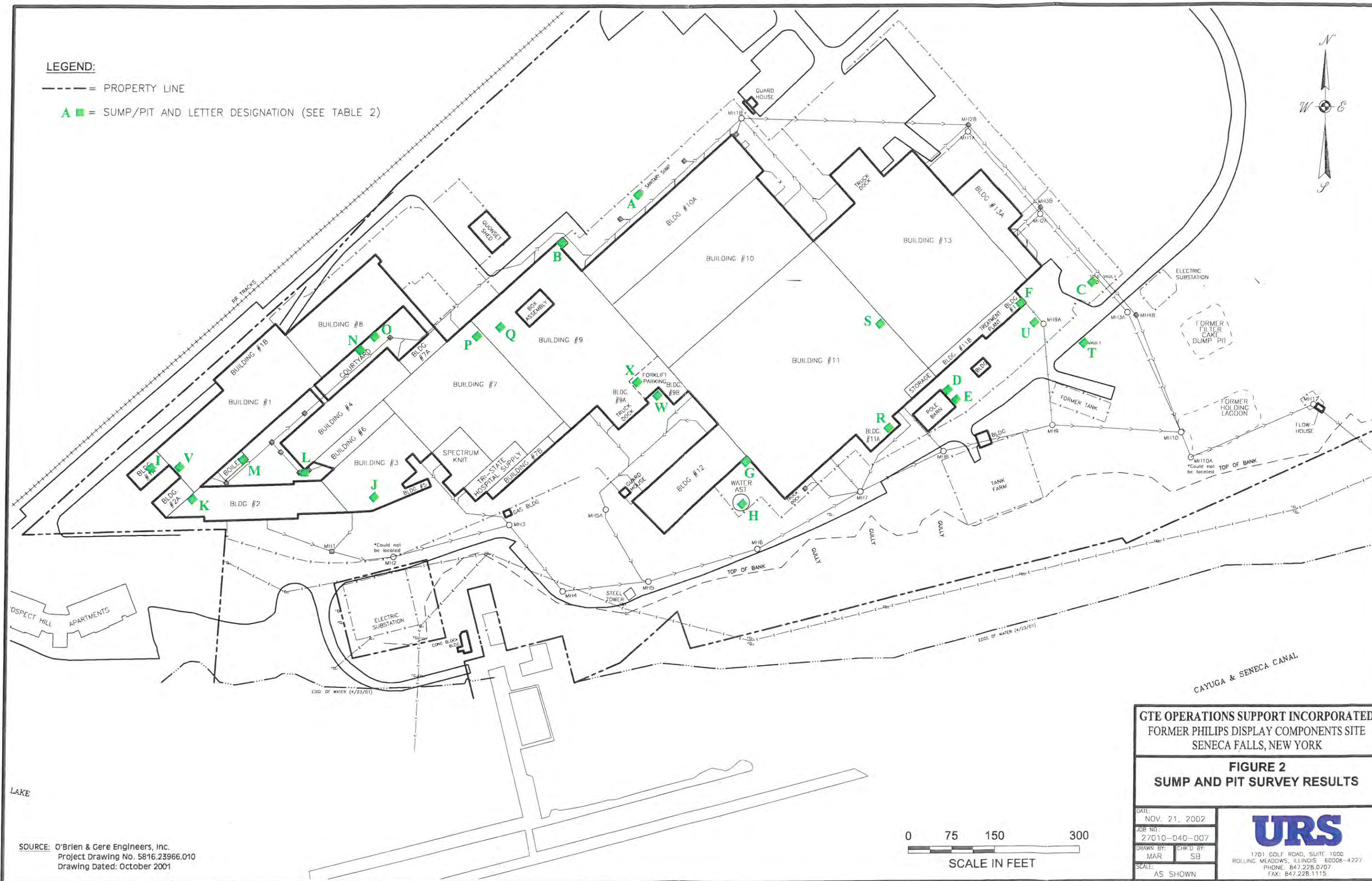
SOURCE: O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.
Project Drawing No. 5816.23966.010
Drawing Dated: October 2001

0 75 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

LEGEND:

--- = PROPERTY LINE

A ■ = SUMP/PIT AND LETTER DESIGNATION (SEE TABLE 2)



SOURCE: O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.
Project Drawing No. 5816.23966.010
Drawing Dated: October 2001

0 75 150 300
SCALE IN FEET

GTE OPERATIONS SUPPORT INCORPORATED
FORMER PHILIPS DISPLAY COMPONENTS SITE
SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

FIGURE 2
SUMP AND PIT SURVEY RESULTS

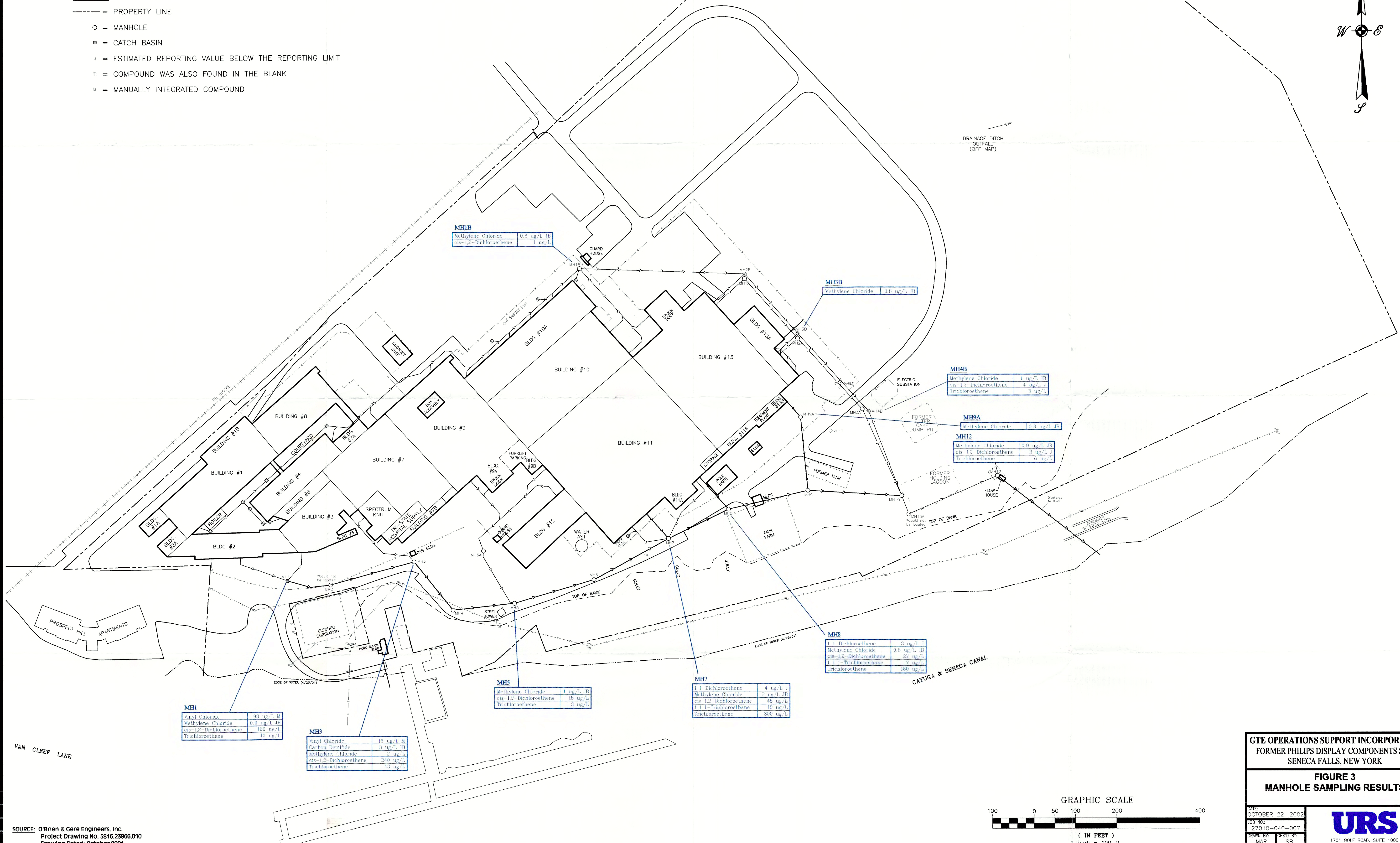
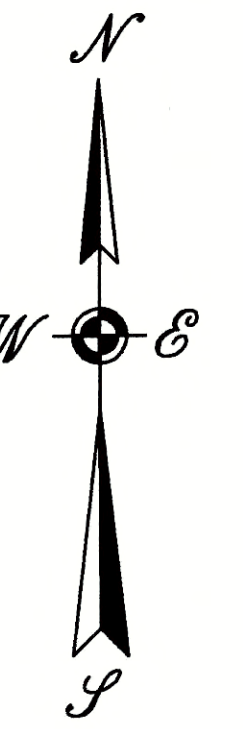
DATE: NOV. 21, 2002
JOB NO.: 27010-040-007
DRAWN BY: MAR
CHK'D BY: SB
SCALE: AS SHOWN

URS

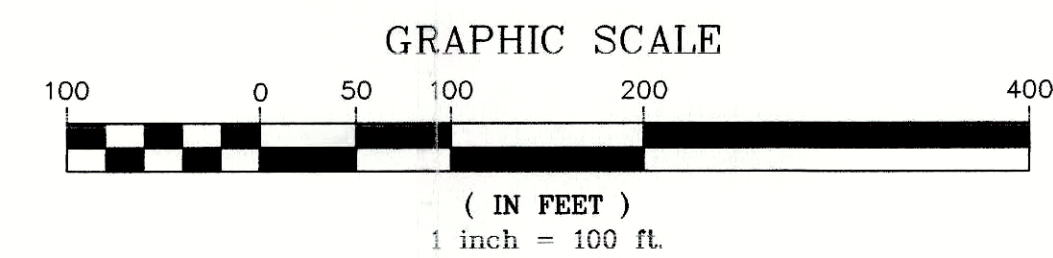
1701 GOLF ROAD, SUITE 1000
ROLLING MEADOWS, ILLINOIS 60008-4227
PHONE: 847.228.0707
FAX: 847.228.1115

LEGEND:

- = PROPERTY LINE
- = MANHOLE
- = CATCH BASIN
- J = ESTIMATED REPORTING VALUE BELOW THE REPORTING LIMIT
- B = COMPOUND WAS ALSO FOUND IN THE BLANK
- M = MANUALLY INTEGRATED COMPOUND



SOURCE: O'Brien & Gere Engineers, Inc.
Project Drawing No. 5816.23966.010
Drawing Dated: October 2001



GTE OPERATIONS SUPPORT INCORPORATED
FORMER PHILIPS DISPLAY COMPONENTS SITE
SENECA FALLS, NEW YORK

FIGURE 3
MANHOLE SAMPLING RESULTS

DATE: OCTOBER 22, 2002
JOB NO.: 27010-040-007
DRAWN BY: MAR
CHECKED BY: SB
SCALE: AS SHOWN

URS
1701 GOLF ROAD, SUITE 1000
ROLLING MEADOWS, ILLINOIS 60008-4227
PHONE: 847.228.0707
FAX: 847.228.1115

ATTACHMENT A

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



1. Transformer fluid leaking on floor in Building 8.



2. Three offline transformers stored in Building 8.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



3. Non-PCB label on side of offline transformer.



4. Offline transformer stored on former oxygen pad outside of Building 8.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



5. Substation D (disconnected).



6. Substation F.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



7. Another view of Substation F with three original transformers and fourth (to the left) added later.



8. Back side of Substation F with oily staining in containment.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



9. Substations K and L.

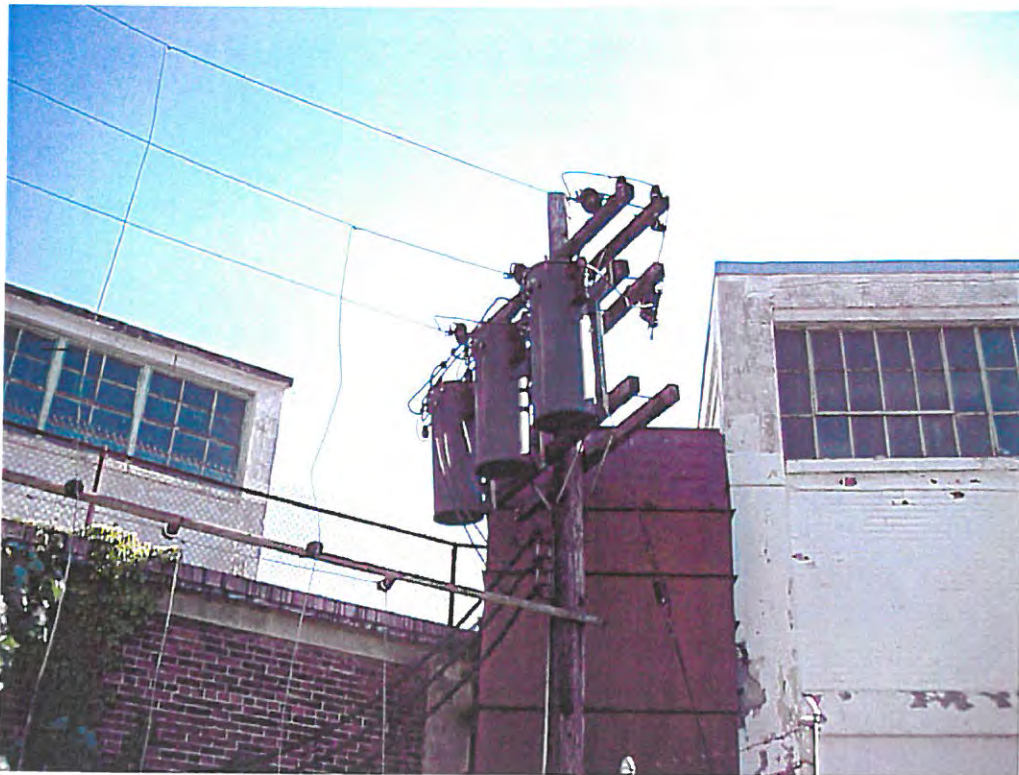


10. Non-PCB labels on transformers at Substations K and L.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



11. Substation C in courtyard.



12. Substation P in courtyard.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



13. Substation E.



14. Substation Z located southeast of Building 13 (may be owned by NYSE&G).

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



15. Substation Z as seen from across the road.

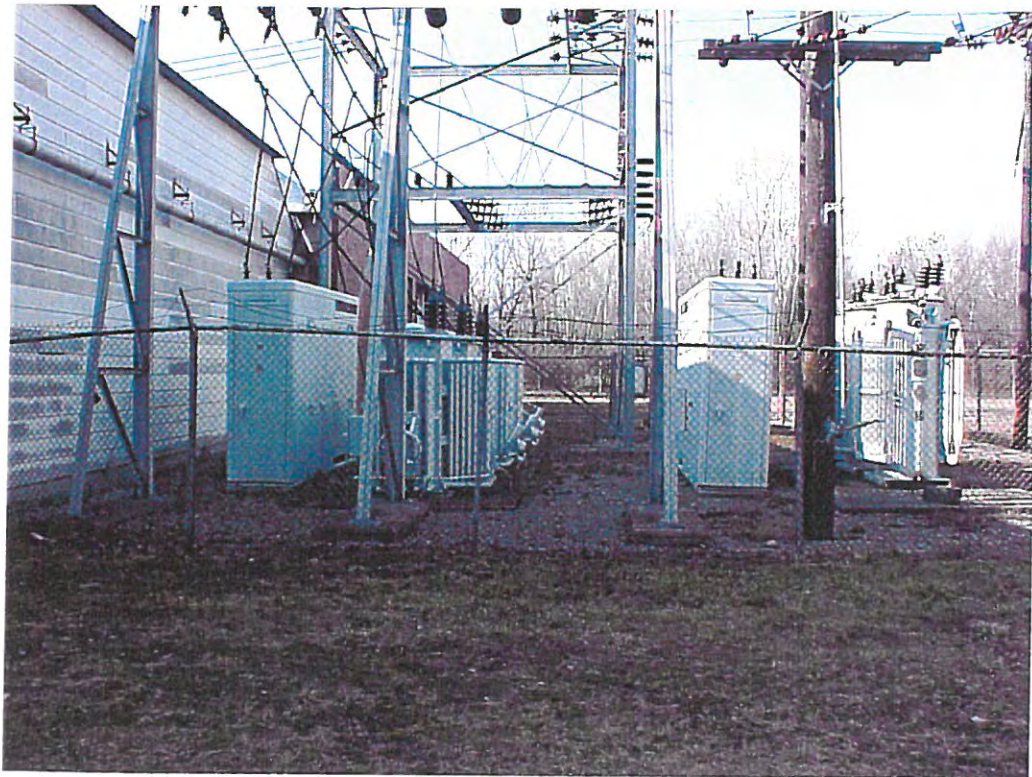


16. Substations H and J.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog

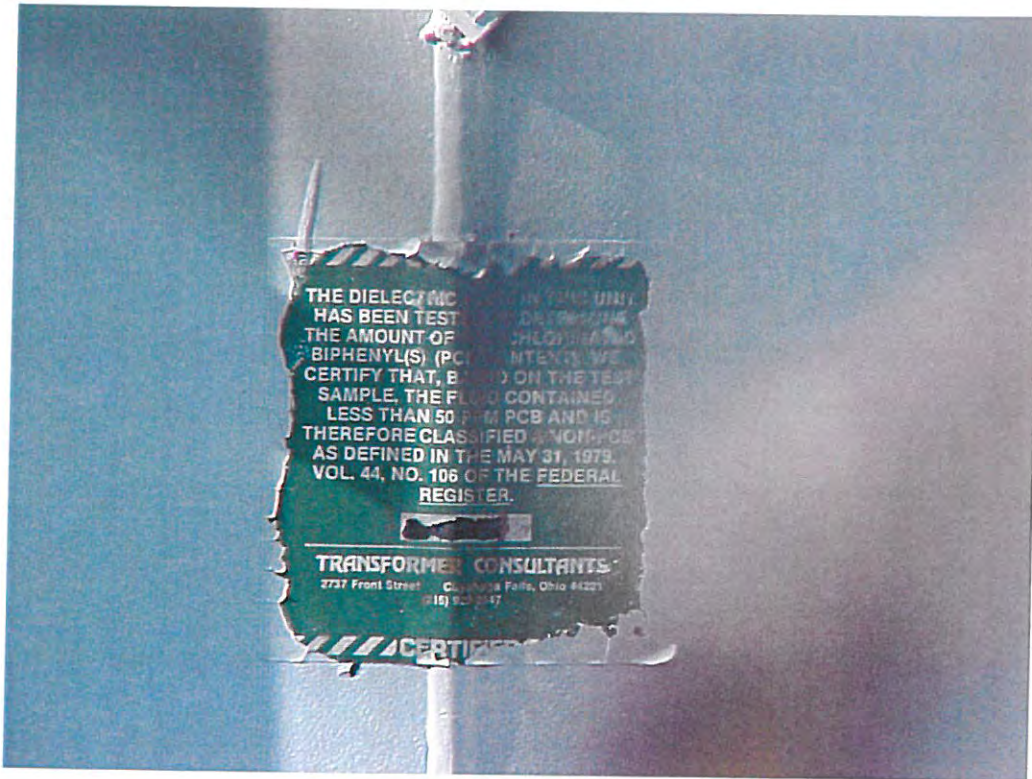


17. Substation R.



18. Substations 1 and 2.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



19. Closeup of a non-PCB label.



20. Substation B.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



21. Concrete pads where former transformers existed along Building 2.

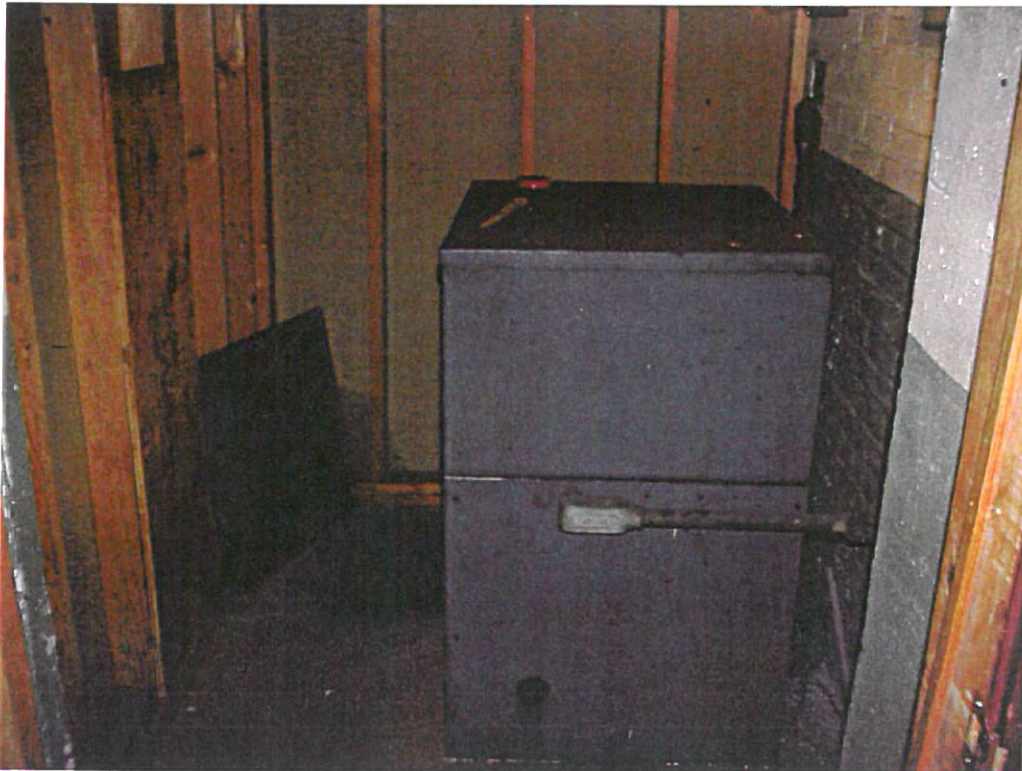


22. Hydraulic reservoir and motor for elevator in Building 2.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog

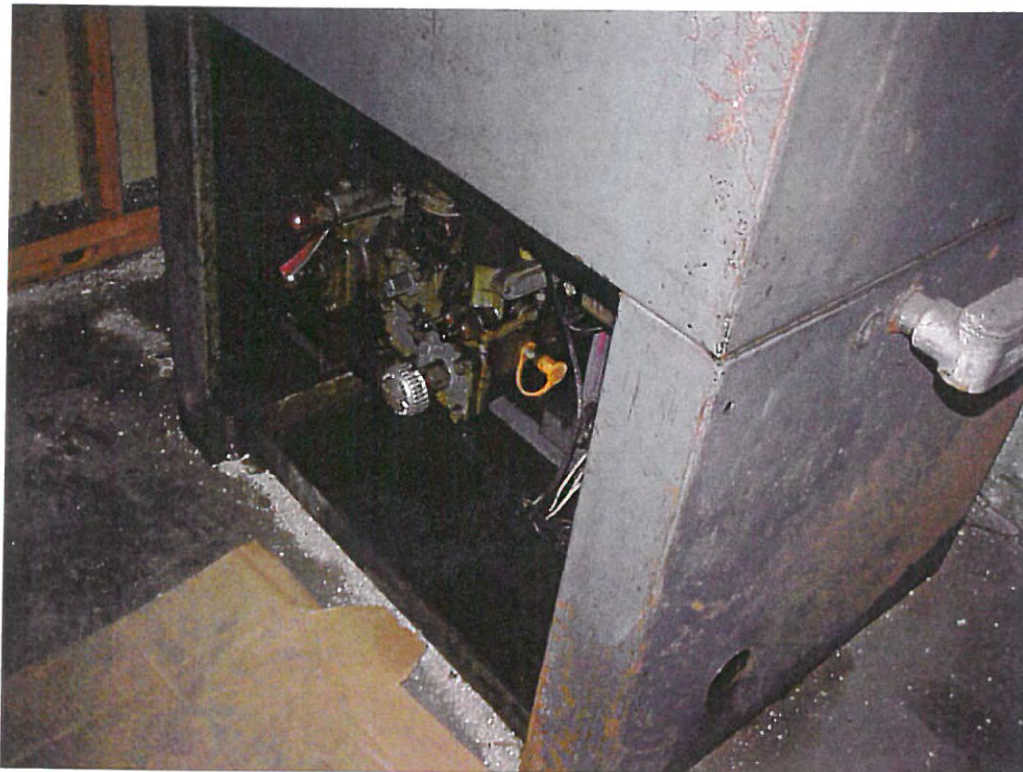


23. Closeup of hydraulic unit with tray below containing oil.



24. View of the unit from the opposite side.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog

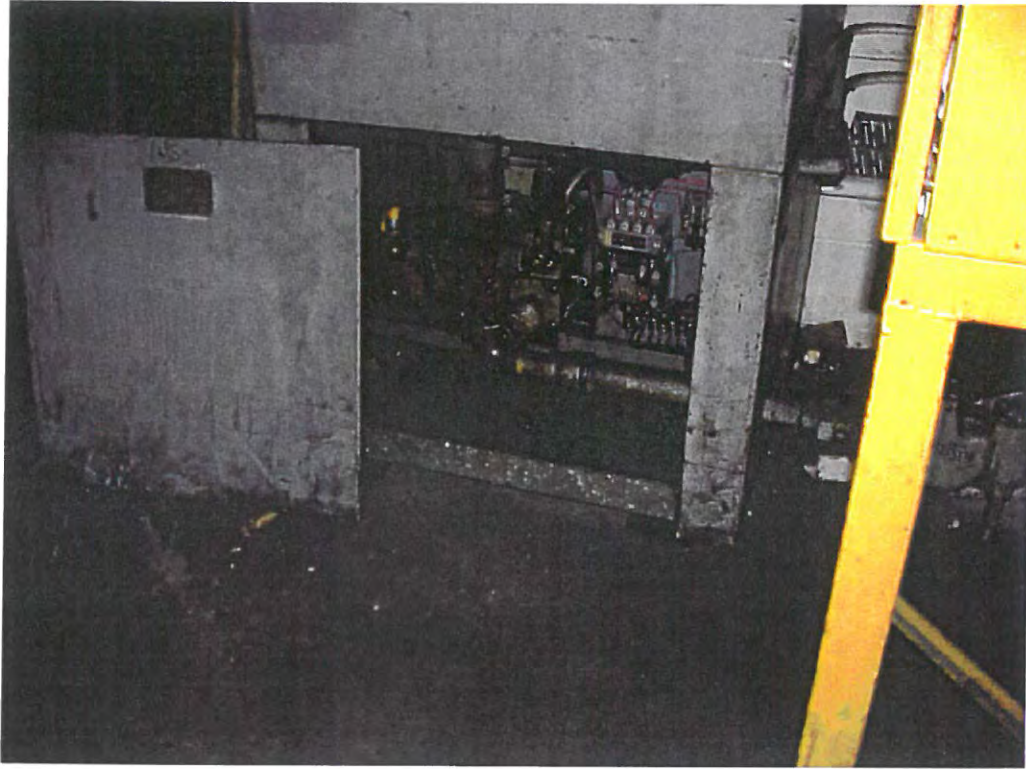


25. Hydraulic unit in Building 12 with Oil-Dri spread on the floor.



26. Hydraulic unit in Building 10 with panel removed.

Electrical and Hydraulic Equipment Photolog



27. Closeup of oil-filled tray under the hydraulic unit.

Sumps and Pits Photolog



1. Sprinkler pumphouse pit full of water.



2. Empty pit with sump pump associated with the former industrial WWTP (no sludge in bottom).

Sumps and Pits Photolog



3. Pit and tunnel located in the west end of Building 1.



4. Looking into the pit/tunnel with earthen bottom, used for steam pipes, etc.

Sumps and Pits Photolog

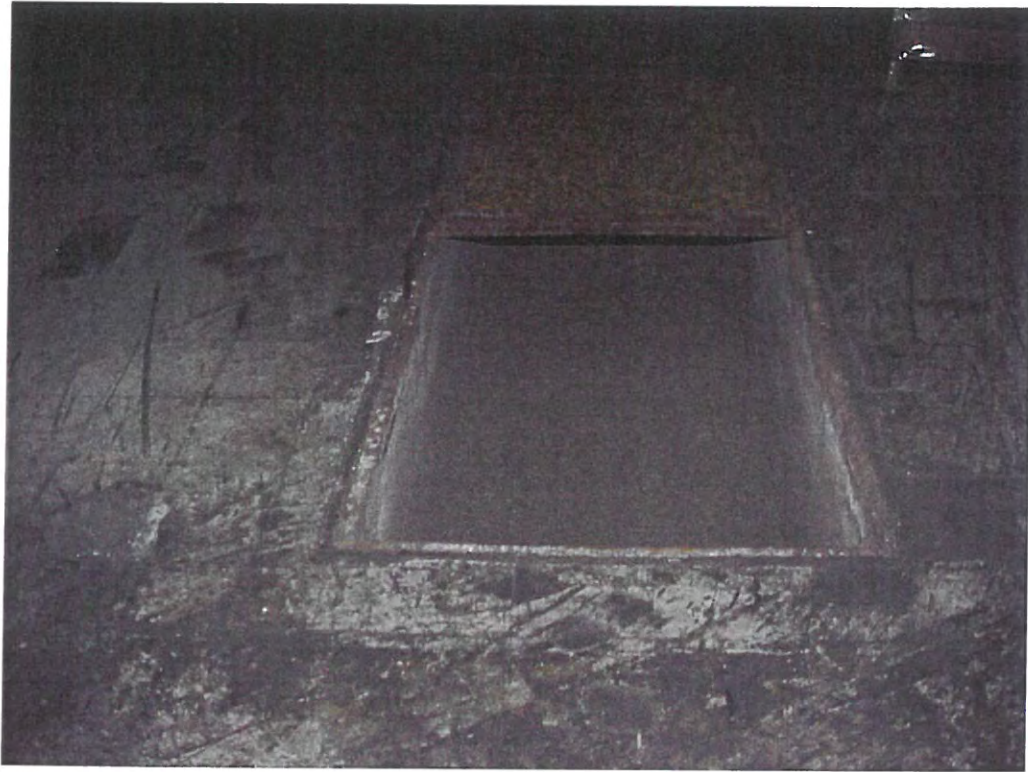


5. Cistern in the courtyard (note frog living in pipe).



6. Covered pit in Building 3 containing sludge (unknown former use).

Sumps and Pits Photolog



7. Trench in Building 9 that leads to adjacent compressor room (unknown use).



8. Blowdown pit next to Boiler Room in Building 11.

Sumps and Pits Photolog

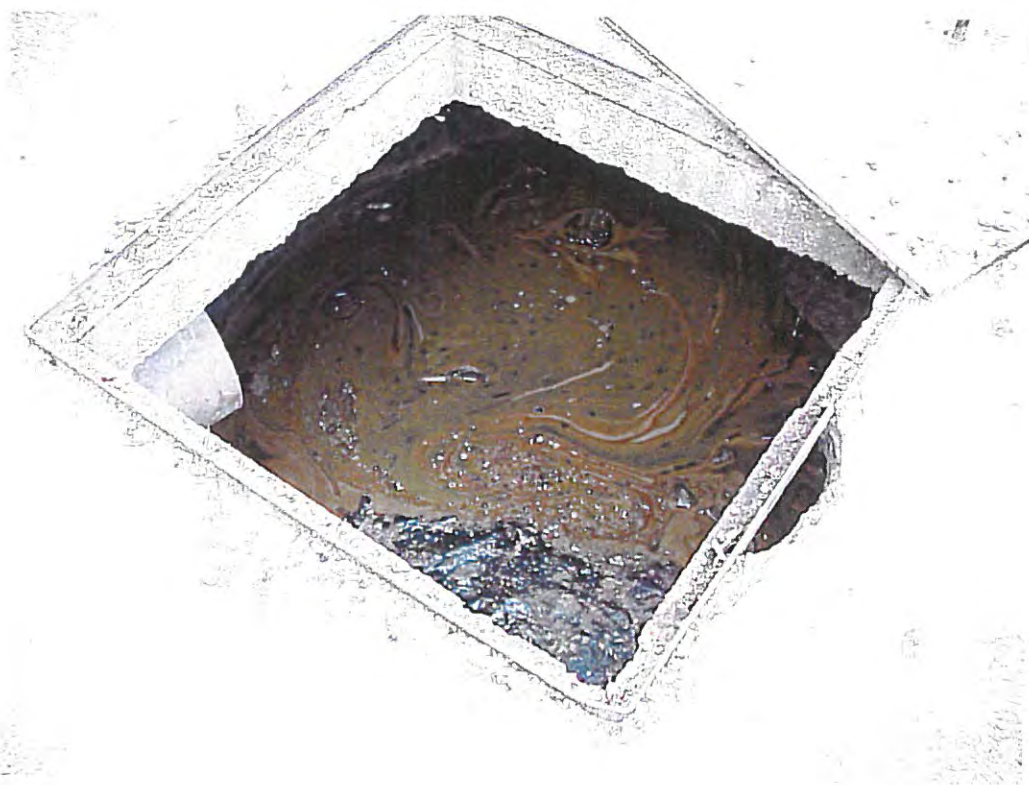


9. Debris-filled pit formerly used to house annealing ovens in Building 11A.



10. Pit located in truck dock area near Building 9B.

Sumps and Pits Photolog



11. Oily water and sludge in pit near Building 9B.

Storm Sewer Photolog



1. Flowhouse and Manhole MH12



2. Manhole MH10

Storm Sewer Photolog



3. Manhole MH4B



4. Manhole MH3B