2008
Periodic Review Report
Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site
NYSDEC Site No. 9-15-157
Village of East Aurora
Erie County, New York

June 2009

Prepared for:

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REMEDIATION
625 Broadway
Albany, New York 12233-7013

Prepared by:

ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT ENGINEERING, P.C.
368 Pleasant View Drive
Lancaster, New York 14086

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGC	annual guideline concentrations
AS	air sparging
ATDV	automatic tank drain valve
BGS	below ground surface
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene
CRV	condensate removal valve
cVOC	chlorinated volatile organic compound
EEEPC	Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C.
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
FS	Feasibility Study
GAC	granular activated carbon
gpm	gallons per minute
IAQ	indoor air quality
IC/EC	institutional controls and engineering controls
IO&MM	Inspection, Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring
Iyer	Iyer Environmental Group, PLLC
$\mu g/m^3$	micrograms per cubic meter
Matrix	Matrix Environmental Technologies, Inc.
MBE	minority-owned business enterprise
Mitkem	Mitkem Corporation
MPI	Malcolm-Pirnie, Inc.
Mr. C's	Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
NYSDOT	New York State Department of Transportation
O & M	operation and maintenance

List of Abbreviations and Acronyms (cont.)

OM&M	operations, maintenance, and monitoring
OMEI	O&M Enterprise, Inc.
PCE	perchloroethylene or tetrachloroethene
PLC	program logic controller
PRR	Periodic Review Report
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
RI	remedial investigation
ROD	record of decision
SGC	short-term guideline concentrations
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPDES	State Pollution Elimination Discharge System
SSDS	sub-slab depressurization system
STL	Severn-Trent Laboratories, Inc.
SVE	soil vapor extraction
SVII	Soil Vapor Intrusion Investigation
TAGM	Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum
TCE	trichloroethylene
Tyree	The Tyree Corporation
VOC	volatile organic compound

Site Certification Forms (Enclosure 1)
Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site
NYSDEC Site Number – 9-15-157

Enclosure 1

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
Site Management Periodic Review Report Notice
Institutional and Engineering Controls Certification Form

Site Details **Box 1**

Site No. 915157

Site Name Mr. C's Dry Cleaners

Site Address: 586 Main Street Zip Code: 14052

City/Town: East Aurora

County: Erie

Current Use: Structure

Intended Use:

Verification of Site Details **Box 2**

	YES	NO
1. Are the Site Details above, correct?	X	☐
If NO, are changes handwritten above or included on a separate sheet?	☐NA	
2. Has some or all of the site property been sold, subdivided, merged, or undergone a tax map amendment since the initial/last certification?	X	☐
If YES, is documentation or evidence that documentation has been previously submitted included with this certification?	X Attached	
3. Have any federal, state, and/or local permits (e.g., building, discharge) been issued for or at the property since the initial/last certification?	☐	X
If YES, is documentation or evidence that documentation has been previously submitted included with this certification?	☐	
4. Has a change-of-use occurred since the initial/last certification?	☐	X
If YES, is documentation or evidence that documentation has been previously submitted included with this certification?	☐	
5. For non-significant-threat Brownfield Cleanup Program Sites subject to ECL 27-1415.7(c), has any new information revealed that assumptions made in the Qualitative Exposure Assessment for offsite contamination are no longer valid ?	☐	☐ NA
If YES, is the new information or evidence that new information has been previously submitted included with this Certification?	☐	
6. For non-significant-threat Brownfield Cleanup Program Sites subject to ECL 27-1415.7(c), are the assumptions in the Qualitative Exposure Assessment still valid (must be certified every five years) ?	☐	☐ NA
If NO, are changes in the assessment included with this certification?	☐	

SITE NO. 915157

Box 3

Description of Institutional Control

Permanent Environmental Easements

for all Mr. C's Remedial Treatment Equipment

Control Certification

(YES) NO

Box 4

Description of Engineering Control

Operation, Maintenance, and Monitoring
of all Environmental Treatment Operations

Control Certification

(YES) NO

Attach documentation if IC/ECs cannot be certified or why IC/ECs are no longer applicable.
(Also see instructions)

Control Description for Site No.

915157

Control Certification Statement

For each Institutional or Engineering control listed above, I certify by checking "Yes" that all of the following statements are true:

(a) the Institutional Control and/or Engineering Control employed at this site is unchanged since the date that the Control was put in-place, or was last approved by the Department;

(b) nothing has occurred that would impair the ability of such Control, to protect public health and the environment;

(c) nothing has occurred that would constitute a violation or failure to comply with the Site Management Plan for this Control; and

(d) access to the site will continue to be provided to the Department, to evaluate the remedy, including access to evaluate the continued maintenance of this Control.

(e) if a financial assurance mechanism is required by the oversight document for the site, the mechanism remains valid and sufficient for its intended purpose established in the document.

IC/EC CERTIFICATIONS
SITE NO. 915157

Box 5

SITE OWNER OR DESIGNATED REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

I certify that all information and statements in Boxes 2 and/or 3 are true. I understand that a false statement made herein is punishable as a Class "A" misdemeanor, pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

I _____ at New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; 625 Broadway; Albany, NY 12233
print name print business address

am certifying as _____ (Owner or Remedial Party)

for the Site named in the Site Details Section of this form.

_____ _____
Signature of Owner or Remedial Party Rendering Certification Date

Box 6

QUALIFIED ENVIRONMENTAL PROFESSIONAL (QEP) SIGNATURE

I certify that all information and statements in Box 4 are true. I understand that a false statement made herein is punishable as a Class "A" misdemeanor, pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

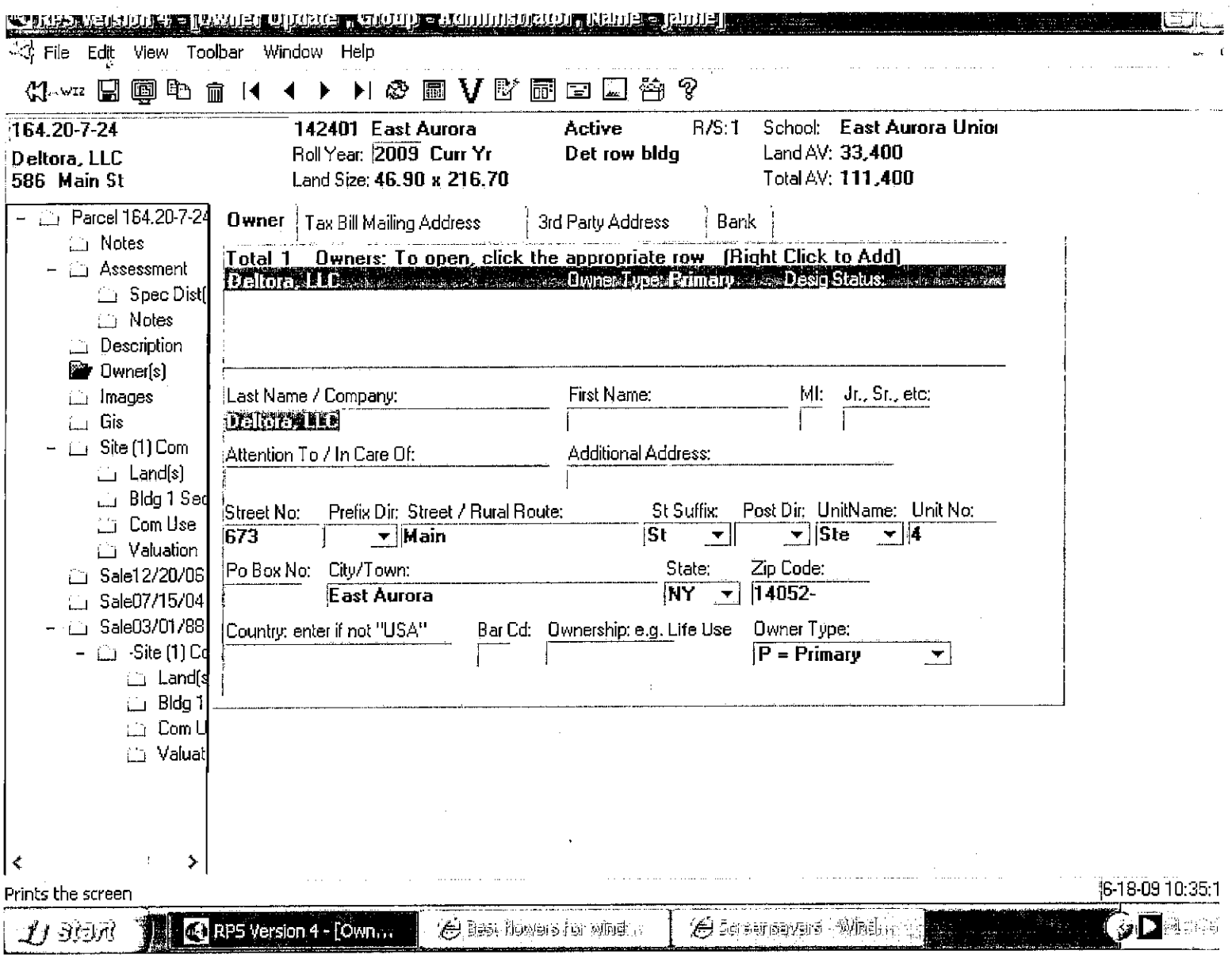
I Gerald A. Strobel at Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C. 368 Pleasant View Dr.; Lancaster, NY 14086
print name print business address

am certifying as a Qualified Environmental Professional for the Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

(Owner or Remedial Party) for the Site named in the Site Details Section of this form.

STATE OF NEW YORK
GERALD A. STROBEL, P.E.
LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
044479-1

_____ _____ _____
Signature of Qualified Environmental Professional, for the Owner or Remedial Party, Rendering Certification Stamp (If Required) Date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Active
R/S:1
School: East Aurora Unio
Deltora, LLC
Roll Year: 2009 Curr Yr
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Land AV: 33,400
586 Main St
Land Size: 46.90 x 216.70
Total AV: 111,400
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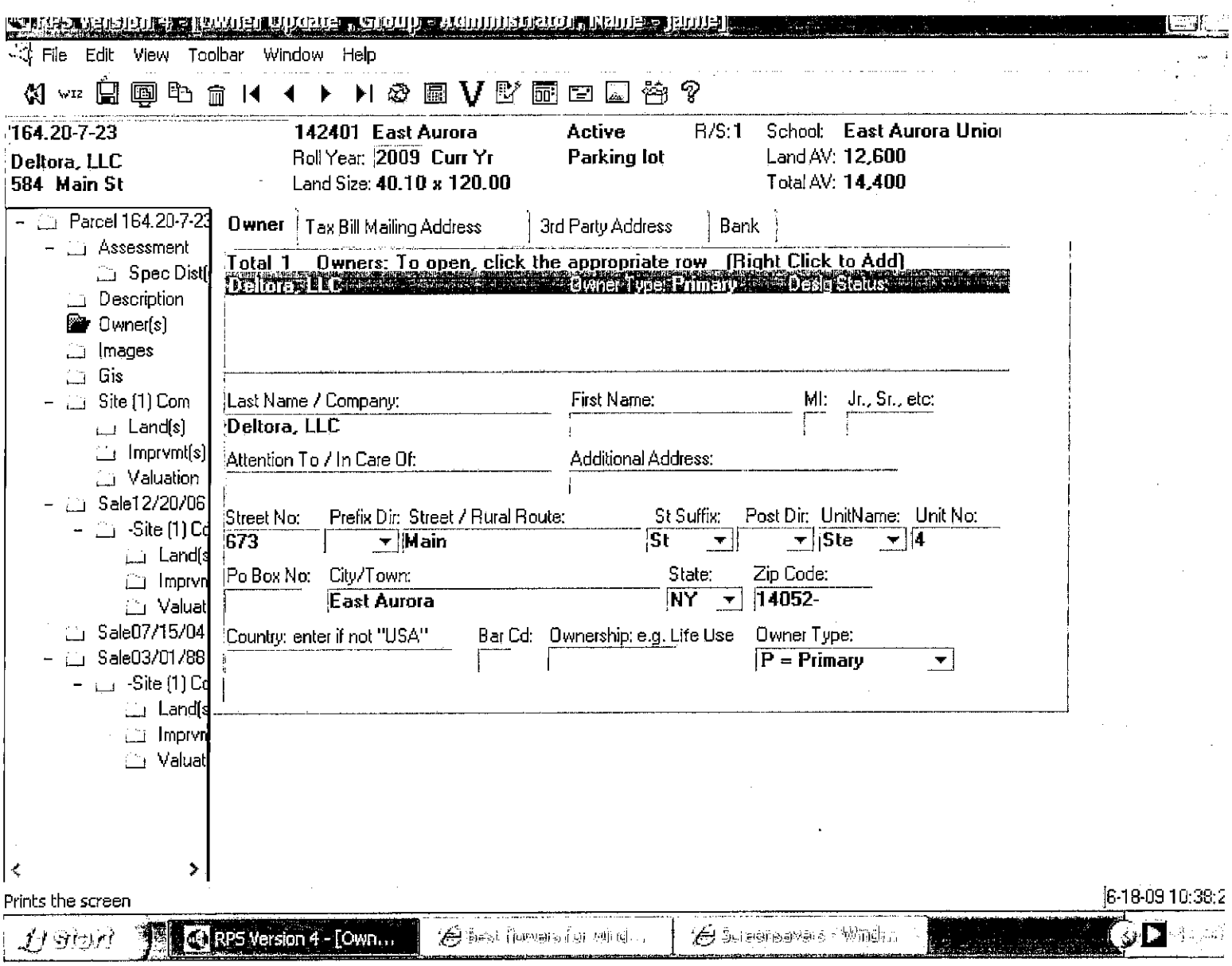
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Deltora, LLC
584 Main St
142401 East Aurora
Roll Year: 2009 Curr Yr
Land Size: 40.10 x 120.00
Active
Parking lot
R/S: 1
School: East Aurora Unio
Land AV: 12,600
Total AV: 14,400
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Deltora, LLC
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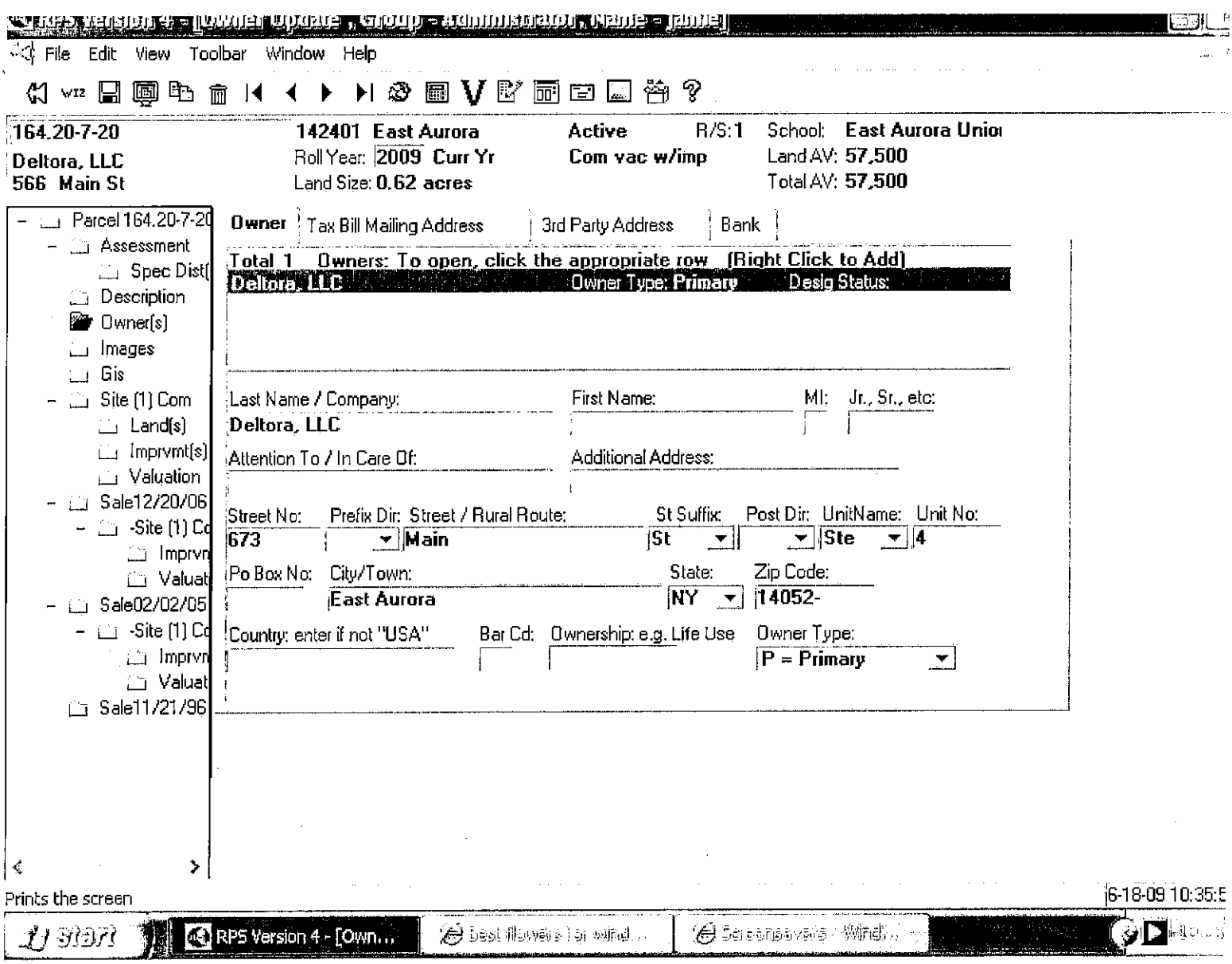
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164.20-7-20
142401 East Aurora
Active
R/S:1
School: East Aurora Unio
Deltora, LLC
Roll Year: 2009 Curr Yr
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Land AV: 57,500
566 Main St
Land Size: 0.62 acres
Total AV: 57,500
Parcel 164.20-7-20
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Owner
Tax Bill Mailing Address
3rd Party Address
Bank
Total 1 Owners: To open, click the appropriate row [Right Click to Add]
Deltora, LLC
Owner Type: Primary
Desig Status:
Last Name / Company:
Deltora, LLC
First Name:
MI:
Jr., Sr., etc:
Attention To / In Care Of:
Additional Address:
Street No:
673
Prefix Dir:
Street / Rural Route:
Main
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Post Dir:
UnitName:
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Unit No:
4
Po Box No:
City/Town:
East Aurora
State:
NY
Zip Code:
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Country: enter if not "USA"
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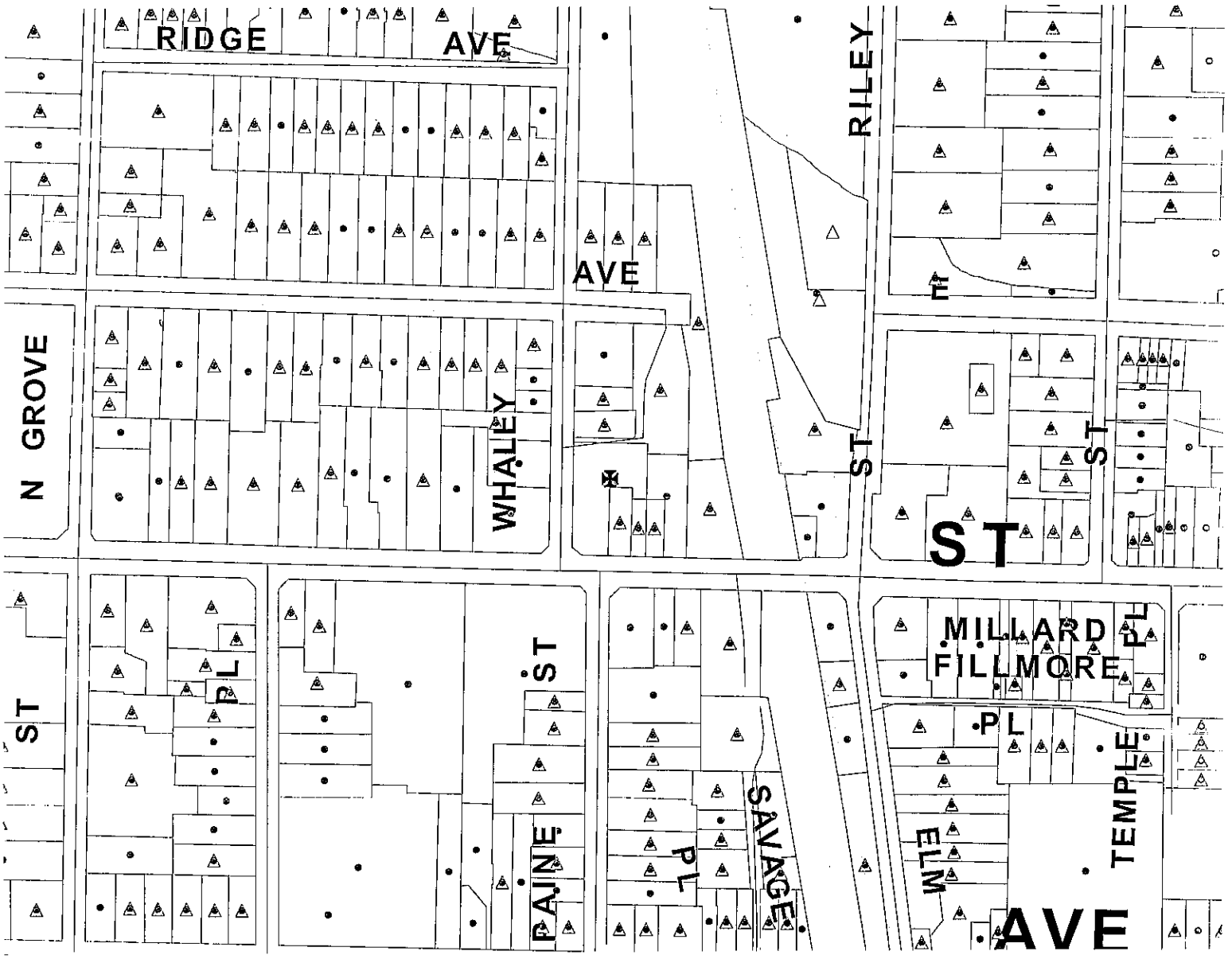
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1 Introduction

Pursuant to Work Assignment No. D004442-DC13, accepted on May 29, 2007, Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C. (EEEPC) is submitting this Periodic Review Report (PRR) to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). This report covers the second operating year (January through December 2008) of the 2007 through 2011 Long-term Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring (OM&M) Work Assignment Program for the Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site (Mr. C's) in the village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York.

This PRR was prepared for the Mr. C's remedial treatment system (NYSDEC Site No. 9-15-157), located at 586 Main Street in the village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York. This PRR also provides information on three additional remedial sites: the Agway air sparging/soil vapor extraction system (566 Main Street), the First Presbyterian Church sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) (9 Paine Street), and the 27 Whaley Avenue residence SSDS unit, which are collectively operated, maintained, and monitored under the overall Mr. C's Work Assignment. In addition, information is provided on the groundwater monitoring network, which includes documentation on the cleanup and movement of groundwater upgradient and down gradient from the Mr. C's site.

As provided by NYSDEC, the Site Management Periodic Review Report Notice and Institutional and Engineering Controls Certification Form (Enclosure 1) is attached and completed for the Mr. C's Dry Cleaners site. Enclosure 1 provides verification of the site details provided in the PRR and certification of the engineering and institutional controls effective for the remedial cleanup of the site. The forms are signed by a qualified environmental professional according to the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) Internal Guidance Procedure (ICP) – ICP - 8.

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this PRR is to annually review and report on the performance of the remedial treatment remedies that collectively make up the site. This report also provides an examination of operating records of each remedial operating unit, including the Site Management Plan (SMP), to evaluate whether the remedial equipment performs within the manufacturers' operating guidelines and whether the remedial monitoring program protects public health and the environment.

Section 1 of this PRR provides supportive background and historical information for each remedial treatment unit and the surrounding groundwater monitoring network. In addition, site-specific regulatory compliance information is provided as baseline information. Section 2 evaluates the overall compliance with the decision documents, including the Record of Decision (ROD), associated remedial closure documentation, regulatory compliance, and the SMP for the operating year. Section 3 describes the institutional and engineering controls and provides some recommendations for continuing or modifying these controls. Section 4 describes the uptime operations and cleanup efficiencies of each of the remedial treatment operations and provides general recommendations on equipment replacement and repairs to improve the remedial action and the SMP for future operating years. Section 5 assesses the current condition of the remedial equipment and the oversight activities during the past reporting period. Section 6 provides support actions or decisions that justify closing or modifying any of the collective remedial processes that would end site management or reclassify the operations section at the site. Section 7 reports all costs that have been expended for the individual remedial operating units for the collective remedial action. Finally, Section 8 provides an appraisal of any relevant information generated locally regarding the site as well as information that should be disseminated to the public based on past public reporting.

This PRR also provides sufficient details to document compliance with the SMP requirements associated with the:

1. OM&M Plan: to document the status of the OM&M of the remedy;

2. Monitoring Plan: to document the status of the monitoring of the remedy; and

3. Institutional Controls and Engineering Controls (IC/EC) Plan: to certify the IC/ECs, if applicable.

This PRR provides documentation of problems and describes changes necessary for the site to be in compliance with the SMP, including:

- The removal of IC/ECs that are no longer applicable;

- The addition of IC/ECs that are now necessary;

- Modifications in OM&M requirements;

- Installation and decommissioning of site monitoring wells, as necessary; and

- Modifications to the Corrective Action Work Plan and schedule, as necessary.

1.2 Background and Historical Information

1.2.1 Site Location and Description

The Mr. C's Dry Cleaners site (New York State Superfund Site 9-15-157) is located at 586 Main Street in the village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York (see Figure 1-1). The site is located on an approximately 0.5-acre parcel in a mixed-use area of residential, municipal, and light-commercial properties. Mr. C's Dry Cleaners is located in a one-story building on a concrete slab foundation with an adjacent paved parking lot. Mr. C's Dry Cleaners occupies the front portion of the building. Other commercial businesses occupy other parts of the building.

A chlorinated volatile organic compound (cVOC) contaminant plume (consisting mainly of tetrachloroethene and its degradation by-products) extends beyond the immediate Mr. C's treatment system facility; therefore, the remedial treatment system operation collectively encompasses three other individual remedial treatment operating units besides the Mr. C's site groundwater pump-and-treatment system: the former Agway Retail Store and Agway Energy Products site air sparging and soil vapor extraction unit (AS/SVE), located at 566 Main Street; the First Presbyterian Church of East Aurora SSDS unit, located at 9 Paine Street; and a private residence subslab depressurization unit at 27 Whaley Avenue (see Figure 1-2, back pocket). All operational units are located within the village of East Aurora, New York.

The 2007 PRR was issued to NYSDEC on April 16, 2008 (EEEPC 2007a).

1.2.2 Background and History

Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

Based on available Sanborn maps and NYSDEC file information, the site was used for various businesses, including a laundry, auto repair with spray painting, and a hotel, from 1912 to 1927. The existing building currently used by Mr. C's is believed to have been built around 1927. It has been in use as a dry cleaning operation since prior to 1970. Dry cleaning operations at Mr. C's utilize a solvent comprised primarily of tetrachloroethene, also known as perchloroethene (PCE). Prior to 1985, it is reported that filters and sludge were disposed of in dumpsters behind the building and collected by the Village of East Aurora. Since 1985, all dry cleaning wastes have been disposed of through a commercial waste disposal firm (NYSDEC 1997). The site is situated over highly conductive saturated sand and gravel glacial outwash deposits approximately 16 to 21 feet thick.

In December 1991, NYSDEC investigated chemical odors reported in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, which is located to the southwest of Mr. C's. NYSDEC and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) collected air samples in the church basement on several occasions, and PCE, benzene, and toluene were detected in the samples. Further investigations performed under a comprehensive remedial investigation (RI) performed by Malcolm-Pirnie,

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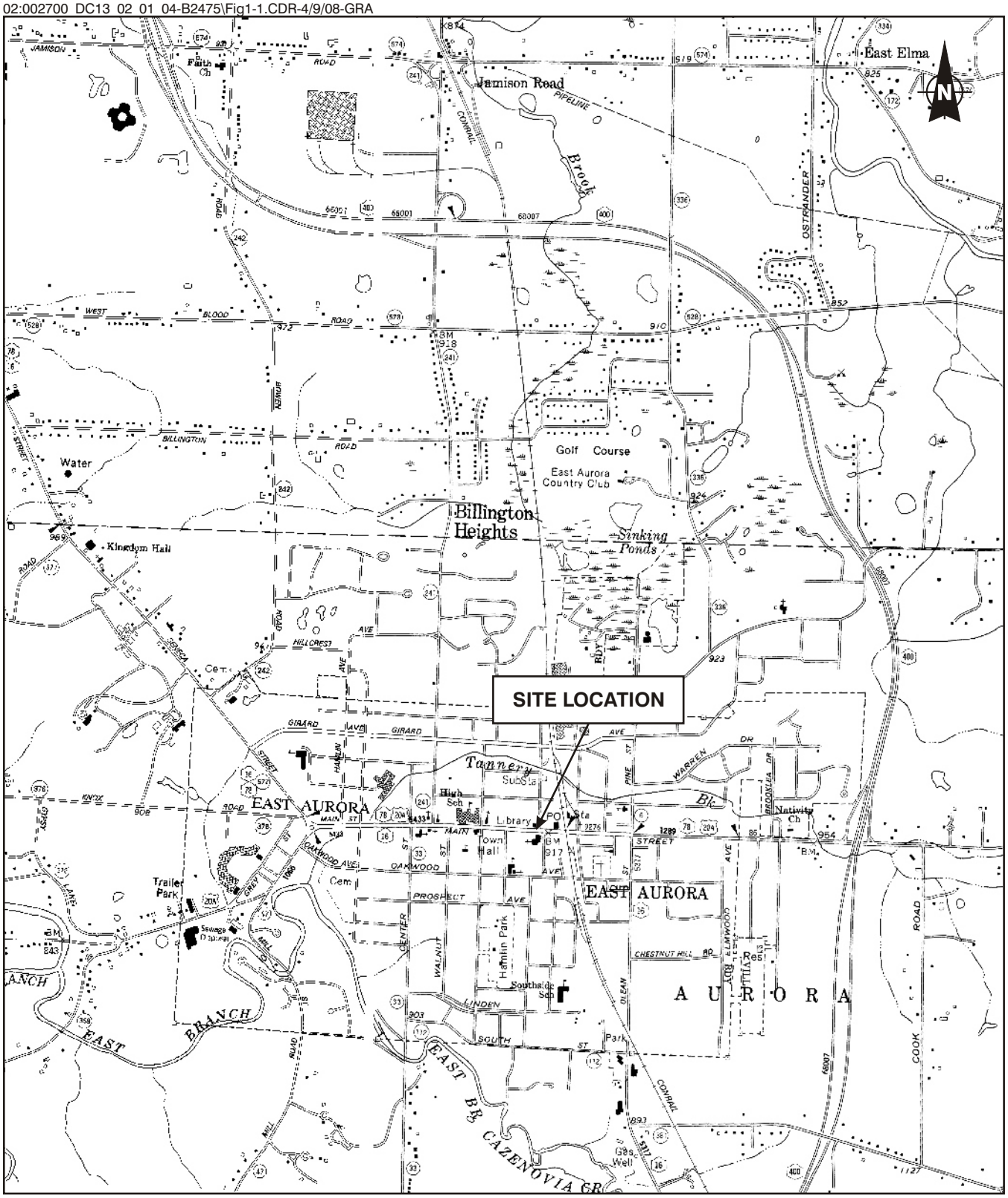

SOURCE: NYS Department of Transportation Raster Quadrangle, 1988.

Figure 1-1 General Site Location Map

Inc. (MPI), of Orchard Park, New York, found PCE contamination in the area sanitary sewers and groundwater around the site (MPI 1995). The RI conducted in 1994 by MPI found the highest concentration of PCE beneath the Mr. C's building (MPI 1995). Other contaminants included PCE degradation compounds, petroleum hydrocarbons, and other volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The investigation delineated the vertical and horizontal extent of the contaminated groundwater plume by installing a network of groundwater monitoring wells upgradient and downgradient of the site.

Based on the results of the RI, the Mr. C's site was designated a Class 2 Hazardous Waste Site by NYSDEC, meaning that the site is believed to pose a significant risk to public health and the environment.

A feasibility study (FS) completed by MPI in November 1996 recommended remediation of the source plume using in situ air-stripping wells (MPI 1996). A remedial action consisting of the installation of eight in situ air-stripping wells was selected, and a ROD was signed by NYSDEC in March 1997 (NYSDEC 1997). Additional pre-design investigations were conducted in December 1998 and April 1999 to confirm the limits of the groundwater contamination plume. An explanation of significant differences was issued in April 2000 to provide justification for the modification of the selected remedy to a conventional groundwater pump-and-treat system. The remedial design, including the preparation of contract documents and drawings, was completed in October 2000 by MPI (MPI 2000). The Tyree Corporation, Ltd (Tyree), the installation contractor, began remedial construction in May 2001 and completed the project in September 2002. Project oversight was performed by EEEPC. As part of the remedial construction, NYSDEC performed or installed the following major items:

- Nine groundwater pumping wells and 30 observation piezometers;
- Approximately 1,100 linear feet of double-wall groundwater collection piping;
- Improvements within the designated groundwater treatment system space inside the Mr. C's building, including demolition and removal of existing utilities and fixtures;
- A groundwater treatment system consisting of a sequestering agent feed system, bag filters, a 3,000-gallon holding tank, a low-profile air stripper, and two vapor-phase granular activated carbon (GAC) filter units; and
- Approximately 1,300 linear feet of 4-inch-diameter polyvinyl chloride (PVC) force main piping for discharge of treated groundwater to Tannery Brook.

OM&M of the treatment system was performed for 12 months by the installation contractor (Tyree) after construction was completed in September 2002. The

OM&M services incorporated as part of the construction contract were completed by Tyree in September 2003.

EEEPC has operated, maintained, and monitored the remedial treatment system and support equipment since October 2003 as part of a work assignment under the NYSDEC Standby Contract. The initial work assignment was administered by EEEPC. EEEPC subcontracted the operation and maintenance (O & M) work to O & M Enterprise, Inc. (OMEI), of North Tonawanda, New York, for two 12-month periods that ended in October 2004 and October 2005. Severn Trent Laboratories, Inc. (STL), of Amherst, New York, provided analytical services for the groundwater discharge permit compliance monitoring portion of the work assignment. During that period, modifications to the original system were made based on an air modeling study performed by EEEPC in September 2004 (EEEPC 2004a). Based on the results of the study, the vapor carbon units were removed in January 2005. The units were transported to another remedial site operated by NYSDEC.

Two additional one-year work assignments were granted to EEEPC to operate the Mr. C's remedial treatment system from October 2005 to October 2006 and October 2006 to July 2007. The work assignments were administered by EEEPC, operations and maintenance services were provided by OMEI, and analytical services were provided by STL.

A new four-year work assignment under EEEPC's Standby Contract began in July 2007 and will run through April 2011. The OM&M services were competitively bid and awarded to Iyer Environmental Group, PLLC, (Iyer) of Orchard Park, New York. Analytical services were also competitively bid and awarded to the Mitkem Corporation (Mitkem) of Warwick, Rhode Island.

The groundwater monitoring wells installed by MPI during the RI and the Agway site wells installed by Matrix Environmental Technologies, Inc. (Matrix) have been included in the long-term monitoring, maintenance, and evaluation program under EEEPC's work assignment for the Mr. C's site.

Agway and Agway Energy Products Site, 866 Main Street, East Aurora, New York

The former Agway and Agway Energy Products site was located at 866 Main Street, East Aurora, New York, 150 feet west of the Mr. C's remedial site. A petroleum product release was detected at this site in 1987. Five monitoring wells and one recovery well were installed in 1989 to recover petroleum products. A new groundwater recovery well and a treatment system were installed and began operating in 1991. The Agway Energy Products complex occupied the corner lot intersected by Main Street and Whaley Avenue until October 1992, when operations as a retail gasoline distribution facility ceased. Subsequent to NYSDEC investigations, buildings and associated underground storage tanks, the fuel pump island, and other on-site structures were demolished between February and March 1993 (Matrix 2002).

Historically, the Agway site has been managed at three different levels. First, contaminated soils at the former spill area were removed from the surface to approximately 12 feet below ground surface (BGS) and replaced with clean fill. Second, groundwater contamination, which consists primarily of PCE migrating downgradient from the Mr. C's site, is being remediated by the Mr. C's treatment system. Groundwater pumping wells for the extraction of contaminated groundwater extend to a depth of 40 feet BGS. The third component of the remedial action is an air sparging and vapor extraction system, which was installed by Matrix and is currently operated and maintained by EEEPC for NYSDEC.

Upon completion of site demolition and restoration activities, the owner of the Agway property was required, under a Memorandum of Agreement with NYSDEC Region 9, to install, operate, and monitor a small air sparging/soil vapor extraction system. Matrix installed the remedial system in September 2001 and operated it until June 2004. The air sparging system injects air through eight sparge points installed to a depth of 20 feet BGS and extracting the soil vapor through nine fully screened vapor extraction points installed to a depth of 12 feet BGS. The vapor from the vapor extraction points is collected and discharged through a single emissions point at the operations building located on the former Agway site. Based on Matrix's report of November 14, 2003 (Matrix 2003), the last round of sampling was performed on five boreholes that were installed on August 29, 2003. The report indicated that a number of VOCs contaminants in the borehole samples exceeded the regulatory limits established by NYSDEC Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM) 4046 Guidelines.

The eight groundwater monitoring wells on-site were sampled in October 2002 for benzene, toluene, ethyl benzene, and xylene (BTEX) compounds only. The analytical results for seven of the eight wells were below the NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards for these compounds. In September 2003, Matrix collected six soil boring samples around the site to evaluate the site for potential inactive status and remedial system shutdown. The report submitted by Matrix on November 14, 2003, indicated that BTEX concentrations in soils in five of the six bore holes were below the NYSDEC TAGM 4046 Guidelines.

In its November 14, 2003, report, Matrix requested that "no further action" be taken based on groundwater BTEX concentrations being below the NYSDEC groundwater quality standards and the intended reuse of the property as a parking lot by the Village of East Aurora, which would not result in any exposure pathways. However, the analytical results from the same borehole soils exceeded the NYSDEC regulatory guidelines for a number of VOCs. As a result of these high VOC levels, operation and maintenance of the air sparging/soil vapor extraction system was continued, and this work has been incorporated into the Mr. C's site OM&M work assignment being performed by EEEPC pending additional reviews by NYSDEC.

The remaining groundwater monitoring wells installed during the original Agway site investigation program have been incorporated into the long-term monitoring, maintenance, and evaluation program currently being performed by EEEPC.

Air sampling of the emissions stack on the Agway site was performed on January 21, 2009 to evaluate the contaminant discharge through the system. The results of the air sampling analysis indicated that the Agway system discharges approximately 492 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) of PCE and 7.47 $\mu g/m^3$ of TCE, respectively.

First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Avenue, East Aurora, New York

The First Presbyterian Church and school building occupy the northwest corner property bordered by Main Street and Paine Avenue in the village of East Aurora, New York. The original church and community building were constructed circa 1926. The adjoining school and administrative building were added onto the west side of the existing church in 1961.

Both structures have full basements with poured concrete floors. The west end of the school basement contains several classroom areas for preschool children. Based on historical reports of complaints of chemical odors by church members, NYSDEC began environmental investigations at the site in October 1991. Subsequent indoor air sampling conducted by NYSDEC, NYSDOH, and (under the RI) MPI confirmed that PCE was present in the basement of the church building above the 100 $\mu g/m^3$ guidance value established by NYSDOH. An air ventilation exhaust system installed in the church educational wing in the late 1990s reduced the air contaminant concentration to levels below the NYSDOH guidance value for PCE in indoor air. Subsequent investigations in the surrounding areas of the facility found PCE contamination in sanitary sewers, groundwater, and soil vapor.

Continuing complaints of odors in the church basement resulted in subsequent air and soil sampling conducted by EEEPC at the request of NYSDOH/NYSDEC in 2004. Additional air filtration devices were installed in classroom areas while investigations into the source of the VOCs in the church continued. These investigations revealed that VOC contamination was present below the basement floor slabs in concentrations sufficient to warrant the design and installation of SSDS units. The SSDS units were installed in early September 2004 by Mitigation Tech, of Brockport, New York, a subcontractor to OP-Tech, of North Tonawanda, New York (a NYSDEC Spills contractor). Following commissioning of the SSDS system, indoor ambient air samples were collected in the church and educational wing basement on September 20, 2004. The analytical results for these samples indicated a substantial reduction in PCE levels. Samples were collected again in the church basement and educational wing on January 25, 2005, to evaluate the performance of the SSDS units under winter conditions. The analytical results from this sampling effort indicated almost full removal of PCE in indoor air as a result of the continuous operation of the SSDS units.

The analytical results from a second round of post-commissioning sampling conducted in June 2006 again showed PCE removal to below NYSDOH guidance levels (EEEPC 2006). A routine inspection of the system and air sampling was performed in November 2008 and indicated that the system was operating within the parameters initially established for the units by the equipment manufacturer. Air sampling was performed on the emissions from the south stack at the facility. TCE and PCE continued to be at elevated levels (26.5 and 416 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively) beneath the concrete floor. All contaminant levels inside the occupied spaces were below the established NYSDOH levels that may pose health concerns.

The continued OM&M services of the SSDS units have been incorporated into the Mr. C's OM&M scope of work for the 2007 to 2011 work assignment and the SMP.

27 Whaley Avenue Residence, East Aurora, New York

Several residential structures are located along the west side of Whaley Avenue north of Main Street, to the west of the Mr. C's and Agway Energy Products sites. The majority of the homes in the area are modest two- and three-floor wood-frame structures with lot sizes averaging less than 0.5 acre. The residential structure at 27 Whaley Avenue consists of a poured concrete foundation and wood framing. The building is constructed as a double-occupancy unit, capable of housing a family on the second floor. The house is approximately 80 to 90 years old. There was a fire in the back of the house on the second floor in the late 1990s. The building heating system consists of recirculated forced air with a natural gas furnace and no central air conditioning.

Concurrent with past investigations at the First Presbyterian Church, additional investigations were conducted by NYSDEC and NYSDOH to determine the extent of PCE contamination in groundwater beyond the Mr. C's site. Investigations by NYSDEC and NYSDOH conducted in July 1992 confirmed the migration of groundwater contamination from the Mr. C's site to the residential area to the west. In accordance with the ROD, basement air samples were collected from homes in the Whaley Avenue corridor in 1996 as part of a periodic indoor air sampling program. Analytical results for samples collected from 27 Whaley Avenue showed PCE levels that approached or that were above the NYSDOH guidance value of 100 $\mu g/m^3$ for ambient indoor air. As a result, NYSDOH recommended installation of an air filtration device, which was in place by January 1997. The air filtration unit operated in the basement until 2004. During the initial Indoor Air Quality (IAQ) review in May 2004, the building was vacant and in the process of being sold, and the unit was removed.

As part of the Soil Vapor Intrusion Investigation (SVII) performed by EEEPC in July 2004, a soil gas survey was conducted along the north side of Main Street, east and west of Whaley Avenue, and on the east and west side of Whaley Avenue, starting at Main Street and proceeding north approximately 600 feet (EEEPC

2004b). Sub-slab contaminant levels detected at 27 Whaley Avenue warranted a multi-point, single-fan SSDS unit.

The SSDS unit was installed at the 27 Whaley Avenue residence in January 2005 by Mitigation Tech and has been operating since that time. The analytical results for ambient air samples collected in February 2005 and June 2006 after operating the SSDS unit indicated that trichloroethylene (TCE) and PCE concentrations were below NYSDOH guidance levels. A routine inspection of the system performed in September 2007 indicated the system was operating within the parameters initially established for the unit by the equipment manufacturer.

A second round of sampling and analysis conducted in June 2006 again showed PCE concentrations to be at an acceptable level (EEEPC 2006). A routine inspection of the system and air sampling was performed in early January 2009. The inspection indicated that the system was operating within the parameters initially established for the units by the equipment manufacturer. Air sampling was performed on the emissions from the south stack at the facility. All contaminant levels inside the occupied spaces were below the established NYSDOH levels that may pose health concerns.

The continued OM&M of the SSDS unit has been incorporated into the Mr. C's site scope of work for the 2007 to 2011 work assignment and the SMP.

Groundwater Monitoring Well Network

The majority of the groundwater monitoring well network was installed as part of the 1994 RI performed by MPI and the Agway site 2001 RI performed by Matrix. In addition, the nine groundwater pumping wells installed under the Mr. C's site remedial construction contract are included in the monitoring well network.

The monitoring well network provides information about long-term groundwater movement and contaminant cleanup in and around the site. The results of the initial groundwater sampling and analysis performed during the first RI provided information for use in developing the remedial action approach. Sampling and analysis were performed for the full monitoring well network in 2001, prior to the remedial construction, and again in 2002, after the remedial treatment system was operational, to evaluate the cleanup performed during the remedial action.

In September 2005, EEEPC collected samples from the Agway on-site groundwater monitoring wells. The analytical results for these samples indicated that cVOCs were still present at concentrations above NYSDEC's groundwater standards. Based on these results, it was decided that the wells on the site would remain operational and be utilized during the OM&M program.

As a part of the long-term monitoring program for the Mr. C's site, sampling and analysis were performed in 2004 and 2007 to obtain information on the concentrations and movements of contaminants at the site. The long-term monitoring reports are intended to be used to evaluate the overall remedial operations and sup-

port modifications to the treatment system to improve areas of collection and treatment.

1.3 Review of Site-Specific Regulatory Information

The regulatory compliance requirements for the remedial treatment system deal primarily with the discharge of treated effluent waters from the Mr. C's site. The original State Pollution Elimination Discharge System (SPDES) Equivalency Permit for the Mr. C's site remedial treatment system was obtained in 2001. The site Equivalency Permit was included in the contract documents for use by the contractor for startup and post-construction OM&M. EEEPC has performed OM&M services on the remedial treatment system since the completion of OM&M services by Tyree in September 2003. A copy of the site-specific SPDES Equivalency Permit is provided as Appendix A. The original site-specific SPDES Equivalency Permit expired in April 2006 and was not renewed.

2 Remedial Systems Compliance

2.1 General Regulatory Compliance

In 2008, all remedial operating units associated with the Mr. C's site were in compliance with the operating requirements for remedial treatment. Information regarding each individual operating unit is presented in the following subsections.

2.1.1 Mr. C's Site

Water

The site effluent discharge criteria were initially established by NYSDEC as an SPDES Equivalency Permit during the design phase of the contract documents in 2000 prepared by MPI. Once the system became operational in September 2002, the influent and effluent from the remedial treatment system were sampled and analyzed, and the results were reported on a monthly basis as part of the compliance monitoring program. In February 2005, the SPDES Equivalency Permit was modified by NYSDEC Region 9 to eliminate metals analysis, total dissolved solids, and suspended solids. This modification was based on 30 months of analytical reporting prepared and submitted by EEEPC.

The current effluent criteria used for the remedial treatment system at the Mr. C's site are presented in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1 Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site Remediation, Effluent Criteria

Parameter/Analyte	Daily Maximum[1]	Units
Flow	216,000	gpd
pH	6.0 - 9.0	standard units
1,1 Dichloroethene	10	µg/L
1,2 Dichloroethane	10	µg/L
Trichloroethene	10	µg/L
Tetrachloroethene	10	µg/L
Vinyl Chloride	10	µg/L
Benzene	5	µg/L
Ethylbenzene	5	µg/L
Methylene Chloride	10	µg/L
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	10	µg/L
Toluene	5	µg/L

Table 2-1 Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site Remediation, Effluent Criteria

Parameter/Analyte	Daily Maximum[1]	Units
Methyl-t-Butyl Ether	NA	µg/L
o-Xylene	5	µg/L
m, p-Xylene	10	µg/L
Total Xylenes	NA	µg/L
Iron, total[2]	600	µg/L
Aluminum[2]	4,000	µg/L
Copper[2]	48	µg/L
Lead[2]	11	µg/L
Manganese[2]	2,000	µg/L
Silver[2]	100	µg/L
Vanadium[2]	28	µg/L
Zinc[2]	230	µg/L
Total Dissolved Solids[2]	850	mg/L
Total Suspended Solids[2]	20	mg/L
Hardness	NA	mg/L
Cyanide, Free[2]	10	µg/L

Notes:
[1] "Daily Maximum" excerpted from Attachment E of Addendum 1 to the Construction Contract Document.
[2] Removed from the contaminant parameter list by NYSDEC Region 9 February 2005.

Key:
gpd = Gallons per day.
µg/L = Micrograms per liter.
mg/L = Milligrams per liter.
NA = Not applicable.

In 2008, the remedial treatment system met the discharge permit requirements.

Air

During the initial construction of the remedial treatment system in June 2002, two 6,500 pound vapor-phase GAC units were installed in series to absorb the residual contaminant-laden vapors after treatment from the air-stripping process. The remedial treatment system was accepted and commissioned in September 2002 and included the air-stripping unit and vapor-phase GAC units.

The estimated air-stripper influent and effluent contaminant concentrations for the vapor-phase GAC units are provided in Table 2-2.

Part of Tyree's shop drawing submittal requirements was the submission of the breakthrough calculations of the vapor-phase GAC units and the submission of the Air Guide 1 Application. These were initially submitted, reviewed, and recommended for resubmission by EEEPC in May 2002. The revised calculations were resubmitted, reviewed, and approved by EEEPC in December 2002.

Table 2-2 Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site Remediation, Estimated Air-Stripper Influent and Target Effluent Concentrations

Analyte	Air-Stripper Influent Concentrations[1] (µg/L)	Air-Stripper Effluent Concentrations[2] (µg/L)
Volatile Organic Compounds		
Chloroform	3	7.0
1,1-Dichloroethene	24	5.0
1,2-Dichloroethene	54	5.0
1,2-Dichloropropane	11.2	5.0
Methylene Chloride	2.2	5.0
Tetrachloroethene	21,200	0.7
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	10.8	5.0
Trichloroethene	700	5.0
Vinyl Chloride	74	0.7
Petroleum Hydrocarbons		
Benzene	17.4	0.8
Ethylbenzene	12.8	5.0
Toluene	2.2	5.0
Xylene (total)	3.4	5.0
Chlorobenzene	4.0	5.0

Notes:
[1] Values are typical.
[2] Values represent the target concentration.

Key:
µg/L = Micrograms per liter.

In July 2003, EEEPC reevaluated the breakthrough calculations provided by Tyree based on current concentrations from air sample analyses. Based on this reevaluation, EEEPC revised the calculated breakthrough of VOCs through the vapor-phase GAC units. In September 2004, EEEPC prepared and submitted an air quality analysis report that evaluated the potential ambient air impacts resulting from the operation of the Mr. C's site air stripper without the vapor-phase GAC units (EEEPC 2004a). The study used the short-term guideline concentrations (SGCs) and the annual guideline concentrations outlined in NYSDEC's *New York State Air Guide 1: Guidelines for the Control of Toxic Ambient Air Contaminants* (Air Guide 1) (NYSDEC 1991) and DAR-1 Annual Guideline Concentrations/Short-term Guideline Concentrations (AGC/SGC) Tables (NYSDEC 2003). Air impacts at the site were evaluated using the procedures for conducting a screening-level analysis outlined in Appendix B of Air Guide 1: Ambient Air Quality Impact Screening Analysis (NYSDEC 1995); the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Industrial Source Complex-Long Term, Version 2 model; (ISCLT2) imbedded in NYSDEC's Air Guide-1 Software Program, Version 3.5 (AG1V35) (NYSDEC 2004); and local meteorological data for Buffalo, New York.

The results of the air modeling study demonstrated that the two vapor-phase GAC units were unnecessary. The results were subsequently evaluated and accepted by

NYSDEC in October 2004. In January 2005, the two vapor-phase GAC units were decommissioned, removed from the Mr. C's remedial treatment system, and sent to another NYSDEC site for use.

2.1.2 Agway and Agway Energy Products Site, 566 Main Street, East Aurora, New York

Groundwater

The regulatory groundwater cleanup guidance that was established for the Mr. C's site is currently being used at the former Agway and Agway Energy Products site. The existing remedial treatment system at the site includes eight AS points, nine fully screened vapor extraction points, and approximately 200 linear feet of SVE collection piping that collects extracted vapor contaminants to a central location and discharges them at one central emission point into the atmosphere. A limited volume of contaminated groundwater is generated as part of the remedial treatment system's air/water separator. Once the unit is half full, the liquids are containerized, transported on site, and pumped into the Mr. C's equalization tank for treatment.

PCE and TCE have been identified as contaminants in the lower aquifer at the Agway site. A number of groundwater wells at the Agway Energy Products site are used for long-term monitoring and analysis to evaluate the cleanup of groundwater and movement of contaminants around the site. The Agway site monitoring wells have been incorporated into the long-term groundwater monitoring network for the Mr. C's site. The results from periodic sampling/analysis events indicate the groundwater contaminant concentrations are still above the groundwater cleanup guidance requirements.

Air

Currently, no regulatory air cleanup guidance has been established for the former Agway and Agway Energy Products site. While sampling and analysis is performed on the single-point air discharge from the treatment shed under the long-term monitoring program, the effluent discharge is not under the regulatory permit program. The reported air analysis for this discharge point (June 2006 and January 2009) indicated that 1,600 $\mu g/m^3$ and 492 $\mu g/m^3$, respectively, of PCE was being discharged over the one-hour sampling periods.

2.1.3 First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Avenue, East Aurora, New York

Groundwater

Groundwater pumping and discharge are not a part of the remedial operations at the First Presbyterian Church. Therefore, no regulatory permit requirements for groundwater discharge compliance sampling or analysis have been established for this location.

Air

The NYSDOH has determined that the concentrations of PCE and TCE in indoor air should not exceed 100 µg/m^3. The analytical data from the SVII performed in July 2004 showed that the PCE concentration in the sub-slab exceeded this limit. Subsequently, three SSDS units were installed in September 2004 and have operated on a continuous basis since their commissioning.

The NYSDEC and the NYSDOH have not established regulatory requirements for the discharge of sub-slab air into the atmosphere from each of the fan discharge points. Therefore, EEEPC has adopted the inspection, operation, maintenance, and monitoring (IOM&M) program established and approved at other NYSDEC SSDS installations in New York State. The IOM&M program includes annual maintenance inspection of the SSDS units and indoor ambient air monitoring every two years. The next scheduled air sampling was performed in the fall of 2008 during the heating season. The results of the air monitoring work are provided in Section 4.1.3.

2.1.4 27 Whaley Avenue Residence

Groundwater

Groundwater pumping and discharge are not a part of the remedial operations at 27 Whaley Avenue, East Aurora, New York. Therefore, no regulatory permit requirements for groundwater discharge compliance sampling or analysis have been established for this location.

Air

The NYSDOH has determined that the concentrations of PCE and TCE in indoor air should not exceed 100 µg/m^3. The analytical data from the SVII performed in July 2004 showed that the PCE concentration in the sub-slab exceeded this limit. Subsequently, one SSDS unit was installed in January 2005 and has operated on a continuous basis since the unit was commissioned.

The NYSDEC and the NYSDOH have not established regulatory requirements for the discharge of sub-slab air into the atmosphere from the fan discharge point. Therefore, EEEPC has adopted the IOM&M program established and approved at other NYSDEC SSDS installations in New York State. The IOM&M program includes an annual maintenance inspection of the SSDS units and indoor ambient air monitoring every two years. The next scheduled sampling will be performed during the January 2009 heating season.

3 Evaluation of Site Institutional and Engineering Controls

3.1 Institutional Controls

Permanent easements have been obtained for access to nine private and public properties that facilitate operation of the Mr. C's site remedial treatment system. One of the permanent easements encompasses the Agway site as a matter of institutional control. The existing permanent easements are adequate at this time, but if additional wells are installed as part of the groundwater pumping system, additional permanent easements may be required. Information on all the permanent easements for the Mr. C's site remedial treatment system is provided in Appendix H of the SMP.

No permanent environmental easements were prepared and no access agreements were entered into by the owner with NYSDEC for the Agway property and existing remedial treatment unit and ancillary equipment (monitoring wells and treatment unit building) upon the deactivation of the treatment system and support equipment by Matrix Environmental. The remedial treatment system and support equipment was reactivated in November 2005 after deactivation by Matrix was performed in approximately June 2004.

Temporary access agreements have been obtained by EEEPC on behalf of NYSDEC for the First Presbyterian Church and 27 Whaley Avenue properties for purposes of OM&M of the SSDS units. Copies of the signed access agreements are provided in Appendix K of the SMP. Letters pertaining to these temporary access agreements for both locations and the requirements for operation and maintenance are presented in Appendix B of this report.

There are 29 operable monitoring wells in the groundwater monitoring well network. Thirteen wells are located on private property and 16 are in the right-of-way of village streets or are covered by permanent easements. It is unknown whether access agreements were previously obtained for the future maintenance and monitoring of the 13 wells located on private property. The wells include ESI-1, ESI-2, ESI-3, ESI-6, MPI-1S, MPI-2S, MPI-3S, MPI-5I, MPI-5S, MPI-11B, MPI-12B, MPI-15B, and EE-2. The locations of these monitoring wells are identified in the 2007 Long-term Groundwater Sampling and Data Summary Report (EEEPC 2007b).

3.2 Engineering Controls

The engineering controls that support remedial operations at the site are consistent operation and maintenance of the site. These OM&M service inspection requirements are provided in Appendix E of the PRR.

4 Evaluation of Remedial Treatment Operations

4.1 General Evaluation of Remedial Treatment Operations

In 2008, the uptime operations and cleanup efficiencies of all the remedial operating units were very good.

4.1.1 Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

As shown in the original contract documents prepared by MPI, the remedial treatment system consists of nine groundwater pumping wells locations, a treatment system, and appurtenances, which were constructed by Tyree for the Mr. C's site. The groundwater wells pump contaminated groundwater from specific areas and depths in the village of East Aurora to the treatment system located at the Mr. C's site. The treatment facility uses air stripping to treat the contaminated groundwater. The treated effluent is then discharged through 1,300 linear feet of double-walled PVC piping to Tannery Brook, a small tributary of the East Branch of Cazenovia Creek that flows through the village of East Aurora.

The remedial treatment system has been operational since September 2002. From September 2002 until September 2003, OM&M was performed under contract by Tyree with EEEPC's oversight. Following Tyree's completion of the 12 months of OM&M services required by the construction contract, the system's OM&M services have been performed by EEEPC under a work assignment with NYSDEC.

The Mr. C's Dry Cleaners site remedial treatment system operates continuously, 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Treatment system performance and compliance sampling, analysis, and monitoring are performed on a monthly basis. The treatment system, including all elements of the treatment equipment, is inspected and maintained on a weekly basis through a NYSDEC work assignment to EEEPC. The inspection, maintenance, and monitoring services are currently subcontracted to Iyer, a New York State-certified minority-owned business enterprise (MBE). All analytical services for the work assignment are performed by Mitkem a Division of Spectrum Analytical, Inc., Warwick, Rhode Island.

A summary of the remedial treatment operations at the Mr. C's site for the 12 months from January 2, 2008, to January 6, 2009, is provided below.

System Operational Up-Time in 2008

The up-time operations percentages are calculated based on actual monthly hours of treatment system operations in the reporting period divided by the potential hours of operation in the reporting period.

Local power outages or equipment failure do affect operations of the remedial treatment system. To minimize these downtimes, the system has an auto-dialer that sends an alarm to the OM&M subcontractor and EEEPC if an equipment failure is encountered. In addition, the treatment facility can be called at any time unless the phone service is down to check on the status of the various operating equipment in the building.

In 2008, based on information from the weekly OM&M reports from the subcontractor, the remedial treatment system operated 8,794 hours out of a possible 8,885 hours or an up-time operation of approximately 98.98%. This is a slight increase of 0.05% over the system uptime operations in 2007. Table 4-1 provides details on the monthly operation of the treatment system.

Table 4-1 Treatment System Up-time in 2008, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

Reporting Period or Month	Reporting Hours/ Maximum Hours	Operational Up-time (%)
January 2, 2008 to January 28 2008	600/625	96.00
January 28, 2008 to February 25, 2008	644/672	95.83
February 25, 2008 to March 31, 2008	832/868	95.83
March 31, 2008 to April 28, 2008	672/672	100.00
April 28, 2008 to May 27, 2008	695/696	99.80
May 27, 2008 to June 30, 2008	816/816	100.00
June 30, 2008 to July 29, 2008	696/696	100.00
July 29, 2008 to August 25, 2008	647/648	100.00
August 25, 2008 to September 30, 2008	840/840	100.00
September 30, 2008 to October 30, 2008	720/720	100.00
October 30, 2008 to December 3, 2008	816/816	100.00
December 3, 2008 to January 6, 2009	816/816	100.00
Total Hours of Operation in 2008	**8,794/8,885**	
Average Operational Up-time in 2008		**98.98**

Groundwater Processed and Discharged through the Remedial Treatment System in 2008

The amount of groundwater processed and discharged is directly read from the effluent discharge meter located after the air-stripper unit. Readings are taken weekly and then calculated for each monthly reporting period.

In 2008, based on information obtained from the weekly monitoring reports from the OM&M subcontractor, the remedial treatment system processed and discharged 7,581,425 gallons of treated groundwater to Tannery Brook (see Table 4-2). In comparison to the 2007 total of groundwater processed and discharged of

10,005,883, this was a decrease of approximately 24%. When the decrease of treated flows from the treatment system was evaluated, pump RW-1 or the major production well was out of service for repairs for the month of January 2008. Also, EEEPC directed Iyer to perform reconditioning of the pumping wells and inspecting and cleaning or replacement of the pumps. The discussion of the improvement program will be provided in Section 5 of the PRR.

Table 4-2 Groundwater Processed and Discharged at the Remedial Treatment System in 2008

Month	Actual Period	Gallons
January 2008	1/2/08 to 1/28/08	180,820[1]
February 2008	1/28/08 to 2/25/08	470,370
March 2008	2/25/08 to 3/31/08	767,163
April 2008	3/31/08 to 4/28/08	607,682
May 2008	4/28/08 to 5/27/08	569,568
June 2008	5/27/08 to 6/30/08	653,647
July 2008	6/30/08 to 7/29/08	619,654
August 2008	7/29/08 to 8/25/08	606,098
September 2008	8/25/08 to 9/30/08	985,101[2]
October 2008	9/30/08 to 10/30/08	621,149
November 2008	10/30/08 to 12/3/08	540,781
December 2008	12/3/08 to 1/6/09	959,392
Total Gallons Treated in 2008:		**7,581,425**

Notes:
1. Groundwater Pump – RW-1 under repair.
2. Reconditioning of all groundwater pumping wells performed 9/08.

Chlorinated Volatile Organic Compounds (cVOCs) Removal in 2008

The amount of cVOCs removed is based on the influent and effluent analytical results and the total flow processed. In 2008, based on calculations prepared by EEEPC, approximately 88.71 pounds of cVOCs were removed from the groundwater by the remedial treatment system (see Table 4-3). In comparison to the 2007 total of cVOCs removed, this was decrease of 28%. The correlation of treated discharge and contaminant removal seems to be somewhat equal. The correlation would assume that contaminant concentrations have remained relatively equal, but has shown approximately a 3% reduction in contaminant concentrations.

Table 4-3 cVOC Removal in 2008, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

Month	Actual Period	Influent cVOCs (µg/L)	Effluent cVOCs (µg/L)	Removal Efficiency (%)	VOCs Removed (lbs.)
January 2008	1/2/08 to 1/28/08	3,460	0.00	100.00	5.22
February 2008	1/28/08 to 2/25/08	29.47	0.00	100.00	11.57
March 2008	2/25/08 to 3/31/08	1,174	0.00	100.00	7.52
April 2008	3/31/08 to 4/28/08	1,341	0.00	100.00	6.80

Table 4-3 cVOC Removal in 2008, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

Month	Actual Period	Influent cVOCs (µg/L)	Effluent cVOCs (µg/L)	Removal Efficiency (%)	VOCs Removed (lbs.)
May 2008	4/28/08 to 5/27/08	1,471	0.00	100.00	6.99
June 2008	5/27/08 to 6/30/08	1,274	0.00	100.00	6.95
July 2008	6/30/08 to 7/29/08	1,370	3.1	99.78	7.07
August 2008	7/29/08 to 8/25/08	741	2.80	99.62	3.79
September 2008	8/25/08 to 9/30/08	914	4.70	99.49	7.47
October 2008	9/30/08 to 10/30/08	1,377	0.00	100.00	7.14
November 2008	10/30/08 to 12/3/08	2,345	3.8	99.84	10.56
December 2008	12/3/08 to 1/6/09	957	4.10	99.57	7.63
Total amount of cVOCs removed in 2008:					**88.71**

Key:
cVOC = Chlorinated volatile organic compound.
VOC = Volatile organic compound.
µg/L = Micrograms per liter.

4.1.2 Agway and Agway Energy Products Site

The Agway remedial treatment operations run continuously, and the components of the system are maintained on a weekly basis by the OM&M subcontractor. The OM&M subcontractor also evaluates the system's performance on a weekly basis. Because the system has no dial-out alarm capabilities and is checked only once a week, equipment failures and power outages are handled on a weekly basis. The remedial system at the Agway and Agway Energy Products site has operated as intended since its original installation by Matrix.

During the 2008 reconstruction of U.S. Route 20A (Main Street) in East Aurora, the current property owner, DelTora, Inc., allowed the road reconstruction contractor to utilize the Agway property for equipment and material storage. Issues with the Agway remedial treatment equipment were encountered, such as excess water into the soil vapor extraction system and covering of monitoring wells and air sparge heads. In addition, the property frontage was disturbed by the relocation of gas, water, and sanitary sewer lines. Additional evaluation of the AS/SVE system will be performed by the OM&M subcontractor. Also, in 2008, repairs were performed on half of the AS valves after an investigation was performed that indicated no air was being injected at the AS points.

4.1.3 First Presbyterian Church

As a part of the installation program, the head custodian of the property was instructed on the general operations of the three SSDS units. The head custodian also was provided with contact information for EEEPC and the OM&M subcontractor in the event electrical or mechanical issues are encountered with the unit(s). The access agreement for the SSDS unit inspection and maintenance is included in Appendix B. SSDS units are known to have very good reliability, and their fan's can operate reliably for five to seven years. The warrantees for the fans installed in the church are for five years from the date of installation.

Three SSDS units were installed at the First Presbyterian Church. Each system is evaluated for performance by EEEPC on an annual basis. EEEPC completes system assessment forms and an evaluation report for each unit, and these are provided to NYSDEC along with an evaluation of the general status of operations for the building. The facility's completed inspection forms for 2008 are provided in Appendix C.

Since the SSDS units were installed in September of 2004, two fans have been replaced. The first noisy fan unit was reported by the church custodian in March 2007. The second unit was reported in February 2008. Both were replaced within two weeks of notification to EEEPC. The new units were installed by the OM&M subcontractor and were covered under the manufacturer's original material warrantee. The overall SSDS system continues to operate as originally intended.

The facility and SSDS units were inspected and air sampling was performed in November 2008. Results indicated the units continue to operate as originally designed. Contaminant levels for PCE and TCE were below the NYSDOH guidance. The November 2008 analytical results are provided in Table 4-4.

In addition, in November 2008, one sample of the south stack emissions was taken to evaluate the concentration of PCE still below the basement floor slab in the educational wing. The fan emissions results indicated 410 µg/m^3 still below the concrete floor in the educational wing.

4.1.4 27 Whaley Avenue Residence

One SSDS unit was installed in the 27 Whaley Avenue residence in January 2005. The original property owner of the home was instructed on the general operation of the system and was given contact information in the event mechanical or electrical issues were encountered with the unit. The access agreement for the SSDS unit inspection and maintenance is included in Appendix B. The system has operated on a continuous basis since its installation.

The performance of the system is evaluated by EEEPC on an annual basis. EEEPC completes system assessment forms and an evaluation report for each unit, and these are provided to NYSDEC along with an evaluation of the general operations for the building. Due to scheduling issues with the home owner, the 2008 annual inspection of the SSDS unit could not be performed until January 2009. The 2008 completed inspection forms for the facility are provided in Appendix C. The overall system continues to perform and function as when the unit was originally commissioned.

The facility and SSDS unit was inspected and air sampling was performed in January 2009. Results indicated the units continue to operate as originally designed. Contaminant levels for PCE and TCE were all below NYSDOH guidance.

Table 4-4 Ambient Air Sampling Results, First Presbyterian Church, East Aurora, New York

Analyte	November 2008						
	Sample 006 Outdoor Ambient ($\mu g/m^3$)	Sample 001 Basement Room 111 ($\mu g/m^3$)	Sample 002 Basement Room 113 ($\mu g/m^3$)	Sample 003 Basement Room 114 ($\mu g/m^3$)	Sample 004 Basement Room 114 (Duplicate) ($\mu g/m^3$)	Sample 008 Basement Pillar Room ($\mu g/m^3$)	Sample 007 1st Floor Sanctuary ($\mu g/m^3$)
Acetone	8.32	12.9	13.6	13.6	12.8	9.9	13.3
Benzene	0.73	1.18	0.86	1.12	1.18	1.44 J	1.15
2-Butanone (MEK)	0.62	0.65	1.03	0.8	0.77	0.31 U	0.77
Chloromethane	1.43	1.32	1.09	1.14	1.09	1.18	1.09
Cyclohexane	0.17 J	0.08 U	0.08 U	0.08 U	0.08 U	0.39 U	0.08 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.48	3.85	2.22	3.61	3.43	0.86 U	3.79
Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12)	2.82	2.47	3.02	3.07	3.21	3.02	3.12
Ethylbenzene	0.29 U	0.56	0.35 J	0.74	0.56	1.13 J	0.69
4-Ethyltoluene	0.44 U	0.49	0.44 U	0.59	0.49	0.58 U	0.54
Methylene Chloride	0.52	0.49	0.63	0.73 J	2.12 J	1.736	1.22
n-Heptane	1.27	0.41	1.48	1.19	1.27	0.45 U	0.98
Hexane	1.02	1.13	0.95	1.09	1.27	0.33 U	1.02
Isopropyl alcohol	106	17.5	16.8	9.9	10	2.48	9.7
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	0.81	0.47 J	0.29 U	2.17 J	0.47 J	0.97 U	0.61 J
Toluene	1.92	2.37	3.16	2.56	2.78	1.77 J	2.41
1, 2, 4-Trimethylbenzene	0.38 U	1.33	0.79	1.92	1.33	2.02 J	1.47
1, 3, 5- Trimethylbenzene	0.43 U	0.43 U	0.43 U	0.44 J	0.43 U	0.87 U	0.43 U
Trichloroethene (TCE)	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.16 U	0.82 U	0.16 U
Trichlorofluoromethane	2.02 J	2.75 J	2.19 J	2.53 J	2.59 J	0.28 U	3.03 J
1,1,2-Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113)	0.77	0.84	0.77	0.77	0.77	3.832	0.84
m,p-Xylene	0.69	2.21	1.17	2.82	2.21	4.08 J	2.56
o-Xylene	0.32 U	0.74	0.43	0.74	0.74	0.45 U	0.78

Key:
J = Detected above the Method Detection Limit, but below the Reporting Limit; therefore the result is an estimated concentration.
U = Compound analyzed but not detected at a concentration above the reporting limit.

4.2 Equipment Replacement Program

All equipment is inspected on a periodic basis. At this time, an equipment replacement program based on regular time intervals cannot be established due to the lack of sufficient operational time and the apparent reliability of the equipment. However, based on the limited data to date, it appears that an occasional adjustment to the system operation or an occasional replacement of equipment will be required. The groundwater pumps and transducers have an anticipated life expectancy of approximately two to three years. Replacement pumps and replacement transducers should, therefore, be kept on hand for quick replacement after failure or even pre-emptive replacement.

For SSDS fan units, the only movable parts of the units are the fans and fan bearings. Over time, the fan bearings become worn and the units become noisy and then do not operate. Replacement units can readily be obtained in three to four days. Both property owners have been instructed to EEEPC if any unusual noises or system shutdown are encountered.

The need for any additional adjustments to the system or equipment replacement will require evaluation on a case-by-case basis. Equipment replacement history and recommendations are provided in Section 5.

5 Remedial Treatment Equipment Condition and Oversight Activities

5.1 General Status of Treatment Equipment and Oversight

Operation and maintenance for the Mr. C's Dry Cleaners and Agway sites is performed on a weekly basis by EEEPC's OM&M subcontractor (Iyer). In the event of a major component system malfunction, an auto-dialer primary contact alarm for the Mr. C's treatment system alerts Iyer of the problem and a secondary alarm alerts EEEPC. No auto-dialer alarms are connected to the Agway site treatment system, the SSDS units at the First Presbyterian Church, or the home at 27 Whaley Avenue. Monthly reporting on the operations, maintenance, and compliance monitoring of the remedial treatment system is performed by EEEPC. When equipment repairs are required, Iyer reports them to EEEPC, and EEEPC reports them to NYSDEC. Information regarding all repairs performed on any of the four remedial systems is provided in the weekly OM&M report submitted to EEEPC and in a monthly report submitted to NYSDEC.

The current site contact list, including the names, addresses, phone numbers for the site, is provided in Appendix D.

When equipment issues are encountered, they are handled on a case-by-case basis. Major equipment issues are discussed with the NYSDEC project manager, and a corrective action approach is developed. Upon acceptance, the corrective action is initiated. Minor equipment and electronic maintenance, repair, and replacement costs are funded through the contingency task established when the project was initiated.

Analytical support services for groundwater and air analyses for all site and unit requirements are provided by Mitkem. The analytical frequency matrix is provided in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1 Analytical Frequency Matrix, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

	Groundwater	Air	Schedule
■ Mr. C's Compliance Requirements			
a. Treatment System	X		Monthly
b. Groundwater Monitoring Wells Network	X		Two years
■ Agway Site		X	Two years
■ First Presbyterian Church		X	Two years
■ 27 Whaley Avenue Site		X	Two years

5.1.1 Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

The longevity of the remedial treatment operations was established as 10 years according to the FS prepared by MPI in November 1996 and the ROD in March 1997. The condition of the operating treatment equipment has been good since startup operations began in September 2002. Major components, including the chemical sequestering system, equalization tank, bag filters, blowers, air-stripping unit, and groundwater pumping system, continue to operate at a high rate of efficiency as a result of the weekly monitoring and maintenance program.

Items that have had higher maintenance requirements over the last few years have been the pumps and the level transducers for the groundwater pumping system. These two active components have been in operation for over five years and are subject to harsh conditions. The groundwater pumping system, as previously mentioned, consists of nine groundwater pumping locations downgradient of the Mr. C's site treatment building. The groundwater pumping system is a batch process where each well's level transducer turns on the pump when the level set points are reached after recharge. The groundwater recharge is much slower at pump locations PW2 through PW8. The average pumping rate for these individual wells is from 3 to 5 gallons per minute (gpm). Pumping location RW-1 (Mr. C's parking lot) is the highest groundwater producer at 50 to 75 gpm.

Pump replacement is required when, over time, iron and calcium accumulate on the pump's housing and impeller and the units can no longer pump. Either the motor bearings fail or the pump impeller is no longer operable. Groundwater pump operations can be monitored from the program logic controller (PLC) screen located in the Mr. C's site treatment building.

The groundwater pumping and groundwater monitoring network remain in good condition. Annual inspection of each groundwater pumping well and monitoring well, as well as any required repairs, are performed by IEG. If a well is not pumping at an acceptable rate, or if a monitoring well is determined to be unnecessary, then the well will be reconditioned, decommissioned, an alternate groundwater pumping or monitoring well will be installed, or additional evaluations will be performed to locate a better monitoring point or pumping location to improve the network. The decision will be made after thoroughly discussing options with the NYSDEC project manager.

In 2008, the following repair and replacement work was performed on the Mr. C's site treatment system:

- Replacement of pump and motor starter in groundwater pumping well RW-1;
- Replacement of pumps in groundwater pumping wells PW-2, PW-3, PW-5, PW-6, and PW-8;

- Replacement of level transducers at groundwater pumping wells PW-4 and PW-5 as a result of power surges from lightning strikes in the area;
- Maintenance of groundwater well pumps PW-2 through PW-8 by retraction, inspection, and cleaning;
- Replaced transducer tubes with aneroid bellow to reduce moisture damages to the inside of the level transducers;
- Groundwater pumping well electrical box repairs – RW-1, PW-4, PW-5, PW-6, PW-7, and PW-8;
- Repair of piezometers PZ-4C after damaged by a Village of East Aurora snow plow;
- Repair of the sequestering agent pump; and
- Repair and cleaning of the effluent meter.

5.1.2 Agway and Agway Energy Products Site

In 2008, the AS/SVE system required some equipment replacement and repairs, including the blower and compressor of the standalone system. An evaluation to determine why air is not delivered to four of the eight air sparge points has recently been completed and a plan of action is being prepared.

The equipment condition and status is reviewed and reported on a weekly basis by Iyer. In 2008, the following work was performed on the Agway remedial treatment system:

- Repair service performed on the AS compressor;
- Repair to the condensate removal valve (CRV) to reduce continuous operations of the compressor;
- Repair to the automatic tank drain valve (ATDV) on the compressor;
- Replaced the SVE water separator drum; and
- Installation of new AS valves on the treatment unit to properly deliver air to the air sparge points.

5.1.3 First Presbyterian Church

The three SSDS units and piping systems were in very good condition in 2008. The only operating parts of the system are the three fans. In February 2008, a second fan unit was replaced due to worn bearing. More frequent inspections of each fan's condition will be necessary as the length of time that each fan operates increases.

In 2008, the following work was performed on the church's SSDS units:

- Replacement of the SSDS Unit Number 2 fan (south side of educational wing-fan still under warrantee); and

- Routine system inspection and indoor air sampling performed.

5.1.4 27 Whaley Avenue Residence

The SSDS unit remained in very good condition. No repairs were required in 2008, but routine system inspection and indoor air sampling was performed.

5.1.5 Groundwater Monitoring Well Network

No long-term groundwater sampling was performed in 2008, but EEEPC's OM&M subcontractor continued repairs of the groundwater monitoring and pumping wells.

Well maintenance issues that were identified included replacing missing or stripped bolts, replacing existing, or installing new asphalt/concrete pads, replacing existing well covers, installing a new water-tight well cap, and removal or replacement of a portion of a cracked casing. These maintenance issues are addressed on an on-going basis by the OM&M subcontractor.

A re-evaluation of the monitoring well network is to be performed in 2009 after another round of long-term sampling and analysis is performed. The evaluation is so EEEPC can look for wells no longer providing useful information to support the project needs or where they have been damaged by outside sources and decommission them. The re-evaluation will also help locate where new monitoring wells should be installed to close data gaps in the evaluation of the groundwater contamination in and around the site.

6 Actions to Support Eventual Site Closure

6.1 Overall Project Goal

The overall project goal is to reduce the concentrations of cVOCs in the contaminated groundwater plume to the concentrations established by NYSDEC. Attaining these concentrations will allow for the eventual closure of the groundwater recovery and treatment systems. Suggested future actions or modifications that would improve the individual operations and shorten the time required to attain the target cVOC concentrations are presented below.

6.1.1 Mr. C's Treatment System Modifications to Support Site Closure

Operation of the groundwater treatment system continued to remain efficient throughout 2008. Based on long-term groundwater monitoring program reporting, cVOC concentrations are declining and the contaminant plume is migrating to the northwest of the Mr. C's site. To reiterate the goals of the 2007 PRR, while contaminant capture continues at existing individual groundwater pumping locations, adding or relocating some groundwater pumping locations to maximize the capture of higher-concentration contaminants moving to the northeast should be considered.

6.1.2 Agway and Former Agway Energy Products Site

While the upper aquifer has been cleaned up, cVOCs contamination continues to be extracted in the lower aquifer. With valve repairs performed in 2008, all eight air sparge points continue to sparge air, and the SVE system is capturing the contaminants for collection and discharge to the atmosphere.

Difficulties have been encountered with the change of ownership of the property and the use of the property for equipment and material storage by the construction contractors reconstructing Main Street in the village of East Aurora.

The environmental easement for the entire property and the benefit of operating the AS/SVE system needs to be re-evaluated after the completion of the Main Street reconstruction project.

6.1.3 SSDS Units – First Presbyterian Church and 27 Whaley Avenue Sites

No modifications of the SSDS units at these locations are currently anticipated. Both SSDS units continue to operate as designed.

7 Annual Remedial Action Costs

The approximate 2008 costs of OM&M of the remedial treatment system at the Mr. C's site, including equipment in the treatment building, the groundwater pumping system, the groundwater monitoring network, and utilities, are presented in Table 7-1.

The total 2008 cost for the remedial treatment program for the Mr. C's site, including all the operating units, was $183,041.66.

Table 7-1 2008 Remedial Action Costs, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

Description	WA DC13 ($)
A. Mr. C's Remedial Treatment System	
Sub – OM&M Services	40,512.63
Sub – Analytical Services	5,448.00
Utilities – Electric	14,856.72
Utilities – Gas	842.67
Utilities – Telephone	456.72
Replacement Equipment	7,680.48
Long-term Monitoring Program	4,503.43
EEEPC Admin and Reporting	52,200.00
Subtotal A:	**126,500.65**
B. Agway and Former Agway Energy Products Site	
Sub – OM&M Services	17,088.00
Sub – Analytical Services	0.00
Utilities – Electric	4,912.49
Replacement Equipment	1,600.00
EEEPC Admin and Reporting	25,945.17
Subtotal B:	**49,545.66**
C. First Presbyterian Church SSDS Units	
Sub – OM&M Services	300.00
Sub – Analytical Services	2,600.00
Replacement Equipment	255.19
EEEPC Admin and Reporting	3,240.16
Subtotal C:	**6,095.35**

Table 7-1 2008 Remedial Action Costs, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

Description	WA DC13 ($)
D. 27 Whaley Avenue SSDS Unit	
Sub – OM&M Services	0.00
Sub – Analytical Services	0.00
Replacement Equipment	0.00
EEEPC Admin and Reporting	900.00
Subtotal D:	**900.00**
Grand Total (Items A-D):	**$183,041.66**

8 Department or Local Public Reporting

8.1 NYSDEC Fact Sheet

The most recent fact sheet was issued by NYSDEC in December 2003. A copy of the fact sheet is provided as Appendix F.

8.2 Local Public Reporting

Local issues in the town of Aurora and village of East Aurora are covered by the *East Aurora Bee* and the *Buffalo News*. While the newspaper reports have the potential to impact remedial operations, the news articles appearing are not final decisions regarding the determination of the use of the properties involved with the Mr. C's remedial program.

Past local newspaper articles have provided information that could have a potential future effect or impact on the Mr. C's site and the collective operating units include:

- **Relocation of the Town and Village Halls to the Agway and Bowling Alley Site.** Local public reporting around the site since 2005 included news of relocation of the Town and Village Hall to the former Agway site and surrounding properties. Surrounding properties have been continually acquired by a local management company. News articles from 2008 are provided Appendix G.

- **Expansion of the Town of Aurora Library.** It was reported in the spring of 2007 that the Town Library planned an expansion of the building and parking lot along with the acquisition of the property at 19 Whaley Avenue. No further developments have been announced with the expansion plan in 2008.

- **Improvements to Main Street by the New York State Department of Transportation.** The New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) is planning improvements to Route 20A (Main Street) in East Aurora. These improvements may affect groundwater monitoring wells that are located within the right-of-way of Main Street near Whaley Avenue and the approaches to the local roads of Whaley Avenue and Paine Avenue. NYSDOT officials have been in contact with NYSDEC Region 9 officials regarding the environmental utilities that may be affected by construction activities in the vicinity of the remedial site. Information regarding the reconstruc-

tion of Main Street and recent news articles are included in Appendix H. An abbreviated version of NYSDOT's site assessment report for the reconstruction of Main Street (U.S. Route 20A) is also provided in Appendix H.

9 References

Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C. (EEEPC). 2009. *Indoor Air Quality Sampling at 27 Whaley Avenue property, East Aurora, New York.* February 2009.

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_____.2004a. *Review for the Necessity of Granular Activated Carbon Units on the Influent Air Stream, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site*, September 2004.

_____. 2004b. Groundwater *Sampling and Subsurface Soil Sampling Report – Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site.* July 2004.

Malcolm-Pirnie, Inc. (MPI). 2000. Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, Contract Documents, and Addendums. October 2000.

_____. 1996. *Feasibility Study Report, Mr. C's Superfund Site.* November 1996.

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Matrix Environmental Technologies, Inc. (Matrix). 2003. *Soil Sampling Results Report*. November 14, 2003.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). 2007. Division of Environmental Remediation (DER), Internal Guidance Procedure (ICP), ICP-8, Periodic Review of Site Management Activites.

_____. 2004. Air Guide -1Software Program Version 3.5 (AG1V35).

_____. 2003. DAR-1 Annual Guideline Concentrations/Short-term Guideline Concentrations (AGC/SGC) Tables.

_____. 1997. Division of Remediation. Record of Decision, Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, East Aurora (V), Erie County, Site Number 9-15-157. March 1997.

_____. 1995. Air Guide 1: Ambient Air Quality Impact Screening Analysis.

_____. 1991. New York State Air Guide: Guidelines for the Control of Toxic Ambient Air Contaminants (Air Guide 1).

A Mr. C's Site-Specific SPDES Equivalency Permit

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS AND MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

During the period beginning April 2001

and lasting until April 2006

the discharges from the treatment facility to Tannery Brook, water index number E-1-4-14-4 , Class C , RECEIVING WATER shall be limited and monitored by the operator as specified below:

Outfall Number and Parameter	Discharge Limitations		Units	Minimum Monitoring Requirements	
	Daily Avg.	Daily Max		Measurement Frequency	Sample Type
Outfall 001 - Treated Groundwater Remediation Discharge:					
Flow	Monitor	216,000	GPD	Continuous	Meter
pH (range)	6.0 to 9.0		SU	Weekly	Grab
1,1 Dichloroethene	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
1,2 Dichloroethene	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Tetrachloroethene	2	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Trichloroethene	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Vinyl Chloride	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Benzene	Monitor	5	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Ethyl benzene	Monitor	5	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Methylene Chloride	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
1,1,1 Trichloroethane	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Toluene	Monitor	5	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
o-Xylene	Monitor	5	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
m & p Xylene	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Iron, Total	Monitor	600	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Aluminum	Monitor	4000	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Copper	Monitor	48	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Lead	Monitor	11	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Manganese	Monitor	2000	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Silver	Monitor	100	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Vanadium	Monitor	28	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Zinc	Monitor	230	µg/l	Weekly	Grab
Total Dissolved Solids	Monitor	850	mg/l	Weekly	Grab

Total Suspended Solids	Monitor	20	mg/l	Weekly	Grab
Cyanide, Free	Monitor	10	µg/l	Weekly	Grab

Additional Conditions:

(1) Discharge is not authorized until such time as an engineering submission showing the method of treatment is approved by the Department. The discharge rate may not exceed the effective or design treatment system capacity. All monitoring data, engineering submissions and modification requests must be submitted to:

Chief - Operation Maintenance and Support Section
Bureau of Hazardous Site Control
Division of Environmental Remediation
NYSDEC
50 Wolf Road
Albany, N.Y. 12233-7010

With a copy sent to:

John McMahon ,RWE, R-9
NYSDEC
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203-2999

(2) Only site generated wastewater is authorized for treatment and discharge.

(3) Authorization to discharge is valid only for the period noted above but may be renewed if appropriate. A request for renewal must be received 6 months prior to the expiration date to allow for a review of monitoring data and reassessment of monitoring requirements.

(4) Both concentration (mg/l or µg/l) and mass loadings (lbs/day) must be reported to the Department for all parameters except flow and pH.

(5) Any use of corrosion/scale inhibitors or biocidal-type compounds used in the treatment process must be approved by the department prior to use.

(6) This discharge and adminstration of this discharge must comply with the attached General Conditions.

(7) The Water Treatment Chemical - Carus Quest 101 from Carus Chemical Co. is permitted to be used at the dosage rate of 1.5 lbs/day, seven days a week (if required) ,24 hours per day. The conditions of use are listed on the form WTCFX(9/99) attached.

B SSDS Access Agreements

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-7016
Phone: (518) 402-9768 • **FAX:** (518) 402-9020
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

Alexander B. Grannis
Commissioner

Date: September 11, 2007

Mr. David DuBois
27 Whaley Avenue
East Aurora, New York 14052

RE: Access Agreement for Construction and Maintenance of Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems – 27 Whaley Avenue, East Aurora, New York 14052

Dear Mr. Higley:

The New York State Department of Environment Conservation (NYSDEC) previously installed a soil vapor mitigation system in your facility located at 27 Whaley Avenue, East Aurora, New York. The mitigation system was installed by NYSDEC's contractor, OP-TECH Environmental Services, Inc., in January 2005. NYSDEC and its contractor/subcontractors will require periodic access to this location for the life of the mitigation system to perform routine and owner-requested (non-routine) maintenance on the system. Routine inspections and maintenance will be scheduled in advance by a letter notification and a follow-up phone call. Requests for non-routine maintenance will be initiated by you.

Access will be needed for installation and inspections/maintenance of the exhaust fan systems and piping mounted on the building exterior as well as to the vacuum points located in the facility basements. Routine maintenance inspections will consist of checking the physical components of the soil vapor system and inspecting the facility for structural changes. Access to your property for routine inspections and maintenance service could take about 1 to 2 hours. Non-routine maintenance involving significant system changes, while not anticipated, may require longer visits.

Two copies of the Access Agreement have been provided. Please complete the forms on the back of this page, sign it, keep one copy for your records, and return the original to Ecology and Environment Engineering, P. C., using the self-addressed, stamped envelope enclosed. If you have any questions regarding general system operations, service, or any other related issues, please call me at 716-684-8060 or Mr. William Welling, Project Manager - NYSDEC at 518-402-9638.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of NYSDEC,

Michael G. Steffan, Task Manager
Inspection, Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Program
Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C.

Access Agreement For Maintenance Of Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems

RE: Property: 27 Whaley Avenue, East Aurora, New York 14052

☒ I agree to allow NYSDEC and its duly authorized agents to enter the facility at **27 Whaley Avenue, East Aurora, New York 14052**, to perform inspection and maintenance activities on the soil vapor mitigation system installed on my property. I understand that all routine inspections will be scheduled by telephone at least two weeks in advance and that I or my designee will be present at the time of inspection and maintenance.

☐ Access denied.

Name DAVID D. BOLS

Signature _____ Date 9.12.7

**This agreement may be rescinded by the property owner by writing to NYSDEC at the address on the front of this letter.*

IOM&M / NYSDEC Copy

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
Remedial Bureau B, 12th Floor
625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233-7016
Phone: (518) 402-9767 • **FAX:** (518) 402-9773
Website: www.dec.state.ny.us

Denise M. Sheehan
Commissioner

Date: September 11, 2007

First Presbyterian Church
9 Paine Avenue
East Aurora, New York 14052
Attention: Mr. William Larson

RE: Access Agreement for Construction and Maintenance of Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems – First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Avenue, East Aurora, New York 14052

Dear Mr. Larson:

The New York State Department of Environment Conservation (NYSDEC) previously installed a soil vapor mitigation system in your facility located at 9 Paine Avenue, East Aurora, New York. The mitigation system was installed by NYSDEC's contractor, OP-TECH Environmental Services, Inc., in September 2004. NYSDEC and its contractor/subcontractors will require periodic access to this location for the life of the mitigation system to perform routine and owner-requested (non-routine) maintenance on the system. Routine inspections and maintenance will be scheduled in advance by a letter notification and a follow-up phone call. Requests for non-routine maintenance will be initiated by you.

Access will be needed for installation and inspections/maintenance of the exhaust fan systems and piping mounted on the building exterior as well as to the vacuum points located in the facility basements. Routine maintenance inspections will consist of checking the physical components of the soil vapor system and inspecting the facility for structural changes. Access to your property for routine inspections and maintenance service could take about 1 to 2 hours. Non-routine maintenance involving significant system changes, while not anticipated, may require longer visits.

Two copies of the Access Agreement have been provided. Please complete the forms on the back of this page, sign it, keep one copy for your records, and return the original to Ecology and Environment Engineering, P. C., using the self-addressed, stamped envelope enclosed. If you have any questions regarding general system operations, service, or any other related issues, please call me at 716-684-8060 or Mr. William Welling, Project Manager - NYSDEC at 518-402-9638.

Respectfully submitted on behalf of NYSDEC,

Michael G. Steffan, Task Manager
Inspection, Operations, Maintenance, and Monitoring Program
Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C.

Access Agreement For Maintenance Of Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems

RE: Property: First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Avenue, East Aurora, New York 14052

☑ I agree to allow NYSDEC and its duly authorized agents to enter the facility at **9 Paine Avenue, East Aurora, New York 14052**, to perform inspection and maintenance activities on the soil vapor mitigation system installed on my property. I understand that all routine inspections will be scheduled by telephone at least two weeks in advance and that I or my designee will be present at the time of inspection and maintenance.

☐ Access denied.

Name William R. Larson

Signature William R Larson Date 9-17-07

**This agreement may be rescinded by the property owner by writing to NYSDEC at the address on the front of this letter.*

IOM&M / NYSDEC Copy

C Completed SSDS Unit Inspection Forms – Presbyterian Church and 27 Whaley

C-1
Routine Inspection/Post Commissioning Review Log

Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

Inspection, Operations, Maintenance & Monitoring Program (IOM&M)

NYSDEC PROJECT NUMBER #9-15-157

Routine Inspection / Post Commissioning Review Log - SSDS

Ecology and Environment Engineering, P. C.

Tracking #	*Initial Date*	*Site / Address*	*IOM&M Routine Work Performed*	*Date Completed*
NRI - 001	3/12/2007	First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Ave. East Aurora, NY	Fan repair to SSDS #3. Fan bearings on SSDS #3 have failed. Fan still under warrantee by Mitigation Tech. New fan received an installed by O&M Enterprises as part of the normal O&M services work.	3/20/2007
PCI - 001	9/12/2007	First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Ave. East Aurora, NY	Annual System(s) review and leak testing	9/12/2007
PCI - 002	9/12/2007	27 Whaley Avenue, East Aurora, NY	Annual System(s) review and leak testing	9/12/2007
NRI - 002	9/12/2007	First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Ave. East Aurora, NY	Support brackets on upper exhaust stack have come loose. Brackets need to be resecured.	10/3/2007
NRI - 003	2/26/2008	First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Ave. East Aurora, NY	Fan repair to SSDS #2. Fan bearings on SSDS #2 have failed. Fan still under warrantee by Mitigation Tech. New fan received an installed by O&M Enterprises as part of the normal O&M services work.	3/4/2008
RI - 001	11/14/2008	First Presbyterian Church, 9 Paine Ave. East Aurora, NY	Annual routine system(s) inspection and leaking testing.	11/14/2008
RI - 002	1/21/2009	27 Whaley Avenue, East	Annual routine system(s) inspection and leaking testing.	1/21/2009
PCI - Post Commissioning Inspection, RI - Routine inspection, NRI - Non-routine inspection or repair				

C-2
SSDS Routine Inspection Forms 2008
9 Payne Street

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

STRUCTURE INSPECTION FORM

Post Commissioning, (Routine) or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Address: First Presbyterian Church Tracking Number: RI-001

Date of Inspection: 11/14/08

Date of Last Inspection: 9/12/07

Have the following items changed since the last visit?

	No	Yes	If yes, explain...
Building Footprint	X		
Basement/Slab Occupancy	X		
Heating/Ventilating Systems	X		
Basement Finish	X		
Crawlspace	X		
Drains, Sumps, Floor Cracks	X		
Wall Penetrations, Cracks	X		
Appliances (in basement)	X		
Ownership	X		
Siding	X		

If any of these items have changed, a redesign may be required.
Contact the maintenance supervisor for field review.

Deviations/Comments

Performed by: [signature] Date: 11/14/08

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

TEST DATA AND BACKDRAFT

Post Commissioning, Routine or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Address: First Presbyterian Church Tracking Number: RI-001

Inspection Date: 11/14/08

Manometer Reading at Fan Inlet

Prior Visit: —
As found: 3.25
As left: 3.25

Date: 11/14/08

Manometer Reading at Suction Points (SSD#)

SGC

	Suction Points							
SSD#	#2	#1	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manometer Reading (Prior)	—							
Manometer Reading (As Found)	3.25	+1	+2					
Manometer Reading (As Left)	3.25	+1	+2					

Valves and manometers installed at proper location? Yes

Communication Test (* See Comments)

	Suction Points							
Fan On	Point A	Point B	Point C	Point D	Point E	Point F	Point G	Point H
Test point identifier	—	—	—	—				
Micromanometer Reading	—	—	—	—				
Distance to Closest SSP (ft)	—	—	—	—				
Smoke Test	—	—	—	—				

	Suction Points							
Fan Off	Point A	Point B	Point C	Point D	Point E	Point F	Point G	Point H
Test point identifier	—	—	—	—				
Micromanometer Reading	—	—	—	—				
Distance to Closest SSP (ft)	—	—	—	—				
Smoke Test	—	—	—	—				

	As Found*		As Left*	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
All fans in operation?	X		X	
Winter conditions simulated?	X		X	
Each test point tested?	X		X	
Each test point sealed after testing?	X		X	
Vacuum <-0.004 observed at each test point?	X		X	
Smoke entered each test point?		NA	NA	
All valves set prior to re-commissioning comm. test?		NA	NA	

Backdraft Test	As Found Yes	As Found No	As Left Yes	As Left No
Windows closed?	Y		Y	
Venting appliances on?	Y		Y	
Doors closed?	Y		Y	
Combustion sources on?	Y		Y	
Backdraft Review				
Hot water heater?	Y		Y	
Furnace/Boiler?	Y		Y	
Fireplace?	—		—	
Dryer?	—		—	
Owner notified of existing backdraft condition?	NA		NA	
Was a previous backdraft condition present during any previous visit?				

Redline Drawing	As Left Yes	As Left No
Piping redlines complete?	Y	
Each switch and electrical tie in are identified?	Y	
Cracks/penetrations are identified?	Y	
As-built notes are complete?	Y	
New ventilation devices identified?	Y	

Deviations/Comments

* As-found conditions = before corrective action.
* As-left conditions = after corrective action.

Performed by: [signature] Date: 11/14/08

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

FAN AND ELECTRICAL INSPECTION FORM

Post Commissioning (Routine) or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Date of Inspection: 11/14/08

Address: First Presbyterian Church Tracking Number: RI-001

Electric Meter Number: Last visit: NA Current visit: NA

Equipment Documentation

As Found		Manometer Reading (in. H_20)	
Fan Model	Suction Point	Prior	Current
VESTA	1		+1.
VESTA	2		3.25
VESTA	3		+2.

As Left		Manometer Reading (in. H_20)	
Fan Model	Suction Point	Prior	Current
VESTA	1		+1.
VESTA	2		3.25
VESTA	3		+2.

	As Found		As Left	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
System Re-commissioning				
Is there a differential pressure shown in U-Tube manometer?	Y		Y	
If yes, provide readings.				
Was each fan shroud removed?		NA →		→
Is each fan mounted securely?	Y		Y	
Are coupling connections secure?	Y		Y	
Does each fan run when the switch is in the ON position?	Y		Y	
Does each fan shut down when the switch is in the OFF position?	Y		Y	
Is excessive noise heard when fan is running?		Y		Y
Does each fan induce suction when running?	Y		Y	
Is switch is locked in the ON position?	Y		Y	
Electrical Check				
Are Romex connections secure?	Y		Y	
Is each junction box closed?	Y		Y	
Are conduit properly supported?	Y		Y	
Does each fan start when the switch is ON position?	Y		Y	
Are any appliances affected by fan operation?	Y	Y		Y
Does each fan stop when the switch is in OFF position?	Y		Y	
Are mitigation system labels applied?	Y		Y	
Are the correct labels applied in the proper locations?	Y		Y	

Deviations/Comments

Performed by: RGS Date: 11/14/08

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

PIPING, SLAB, AND WALL INSPECTION FORM

Post Commissioning, Routine or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Address: First Presbyterian Church Tracking Number: RI-001

Date of Inspection: 11/14/08

	As Found		As Left	
Piping Check	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
Is glue evident at joints?	X		X	
Are system suction points sealed?	X		X	
Is piping system properly supported?	X		X	
Are valves and manometers installed at proper locations?	X		X	
Is excessive noise heard in piping joints?		X		X
Were piping modifications and 10% of old joints smoke tested?	—	—	—	—
Does smoke enter joints?	—	—	—	—
If yes: Was joint re-sealed?	—	—	—	—
Does smoke enter re-sealed joint?	—	—	—	—
Slab Check				
Was each identified slab crack, repair, or modification smoke tested?	NA		NA	
Does smoke enter?				
If yes: Was area re-sealed with approved sealant*?				
Does smoke enter re-sealed area?				
Check/clean drain(s)/Dranjer(s)™?				
Were drain(s)/Dranjer(s)™ smoke-tested?				
Wall Check				
Was each visible wall crack smoke tested?	NA		NA	
Is movement observed at wall cracks?				
If yes: Was crack was re-sealed with approved sealant?				
Does smoke enter re-sealed crack?				
Was the open course of top wall smoke tested?				
Does smoke enter top course?				
If yes: Open block re-sealed with approved sealant?				
Does smoke enter open block tops?				

Deviations/Comments

Performed by: [signature] Date: 11/14/08

* approved sealant shall be an odorless, non-toxic, non-flammable, environmentally safe product

C-3
SSDS Routine Inspection Forms 2008
27 Whaley Avenue

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

STRUCTURE INSPECTION FORM

Post Commissioning, Routine or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Address: 27 Whaley Avenue   Tracking Number: ~~PC1-003~~ RI-002

Date of Inspection: 1/21/09

Date of Last Inspection: ______

Have the following items changed since the last visit?

	No	Yes	If yes, explain...
Building Footprint			
Basement/Slab Occupancy	X		
Heating/Ventilating Systems		X	
Basement Finish	X		
Crawlspace		X	3rd Floor. Finish Remodling attic.
Drains, Sumps, Floor Cracks		X	
Wall Penetrations, Cracks	X		
Appliances (in basement)	X		
Ownership		X	2 Years as of October.
Siding	X		

If any of these items have changed, a redesign may be required. Contact the maintenance supervisor for field review.

Deviations/Comments

Replace 3rd Floor Heating System
Remodeled ~~Refinished~~ 3rd Floor Attic

Performed by: L. Roedl K. Krajewski   Date: 1/21/09

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Mr. C's Blank Form Structure Inspection Form.doc-1/20/2009

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

TEST DATA AND BACKDRAFT

Post Commissioning, Routine or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Address: 27 Whaley Avenue Tracking Number: ~~RI003~~ RI-002

Inspection Date: 1/21/09

Manometer Reading at Fan Inlet

Prior Visit: _____ Date: _____

As found: _____

As left: _____

Manometer Reading at Suction Points (SSD#)

	Suction Points							
SSD#	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manometer Reading (Prior)								
Manometer Reading (As Found)								
Manometer Reading (As Left)								

Valves and manometers installed at proper location? Yes

Communication Test (* See Comments)

	Suction Points							
Fan On	Point A	Point B	Point C	Point D	Point E	Point F	Point G	Point H
Test point identifier								
Micromanometer Reading								
Distance to Closest SSP (ft)								
Smoke Test								

	Suction Points							
Fan Off	Point A	Point B	Point C	Point D	Point E	Point F	Point G	Point H
Test point identifier								
Micromanometer Reading								
Distance to Closest SSP (ft)								
Smoke Test								

	As Found*		As Left*	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
All fans in operation?	Y			
Winter conditions simulated?	Y	N/A		
Each test point tested?	Y	X		
Each test point sealed after testing?	Y/L			
Vacuum <-0.004 observed at each test point?	N/A			
Smoke entered each test point?	N/A			
All valves set prior to re-commissioning comm. test?	N/A			

Backdraft Test	As Found Yes	As Found No	As Left Yes	As Left No
Windows closed?	X			
Venting appliances on?	X			
Doors closed?	X			
Combustion sources on?	X			
Backdraft Review				
Hot water heater?	N/A			
Furnace/Boiler?	N/A			
Fireplace?	N/A			
Dryer?	N/A			
Owner notified of existing backdraft condition?		N/A		
Was a previous backdraft condition present during any previous visit?		N/A		

Redline Drawing	As Left Yes	As Left No
Piping redlines complete?	N/A	
Each switch and electrical tie in are identified?	N/A	
Cracks/penetrations are identified?	N/A	
As-built notes are complete?	N/A	
New ventilation devices identified?	N/A	

Deviations/Comments

* As-found conditions = before corrective action.
* As-left conditions = after corrective action.

Performed by: L Rood, K Krajewski Date: 1/21/09

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

FAN AND ELECTRICAL INSPECTION FORM

Post Commissioning, Routine or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Date of Inspection: 1/21/09

Address: 27 Whaley Avenue Tracking Number: PC1003 RI-002

Electric Meter Number: Last visit: — Current visit: —

Equipment Documentation

As Found		Manometer Reading (in. H_20)		As Left		Manometer Reading (in. H_20)	
Fan Model	Suction Point	Prior	Current	Fan Model	Suction Point	Prior	Current
	—		-.5				-.5

	As Found Yes	As Found No	As Left Yes	As Left No
System Re-commissioning				
Is there a differential pressure shown in U-Tube manometer?	X			
If yes, provide readings.	-.5			
Was each fan shroud removed?	no cover			
Is each fan mounted securely?	X			
Are coupling connections secure?	X			
Does each fan run when the switch is in the ON position?	X			
Does each fan shut down when the switch is in the OFF position?	X			
Is excessive noise heard when fan is running?		X		
Does each fan induce suction when running?	X			
Is switch is locked in the ON position?		X		
Electrical Check				
Are Romex connections secure?	X			
Is each junction box closed?	X			
Are conduit properly supported?	X			
Does each fan start when the switch is ON position?				
Are any appliances affected by fan operation?	X			
Does each fan stop when the switch is in OFF position?	X			
Are mitigation system labels applied?	X			
Are the correct labels applied in the proper locations?	X			

Deviations/Comments

Performed by: L. Roedl K Krajewski Date: 1/21/09

System Inspection Field Form
Soil Vapor Mitigation Systems
Mr. C's Dry Cleaner Site
Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York 14052
NYSDEC Site #9-15-157

PIPING, SLAB, AND WALL INSPECTION FORM

Post Commissioning, Routine or Non-Routine Inspections (circle one)

Address: 27 Whaley Avenue Tracking Number: ~~PCT003~~ RI-002

Date of Inspection: 1/21/09

	As Found		As Left	
Piping Check	Yes	No	Yes	No
Is glue evident at joints?	X			
Are system suction points sealed?	X			
Is piping system properly supported?	X			
Are valves and manometers installed at proper locations?	X			
Is excessive noise heard in piping joints?		X		
Were piping modifications and 10% of old joints smoke tested?		X		
Does smoke enter joints?	N/A			
If yes: Was joint re-sealed?	N/A			
Does smoke enter re-sealed joint?	N/A			
Slab Check				
Was each identified slab crack, repair, or modification smoke tested?	N/A	N/A		
Does smoke enter?	N/A	N/A		
If yes: Was area re-sealed with approved sealant*?	N/A	N/A		
Does smoke enter re-sealed area?	N/A	N/A		
Check/clean drain(s)/Dranjer(s)™?	N/A	N/A		
Were drain(s)/Dranjer(s)™ smoke-tested?	N/A	N/A		
Wall Check				
Was each visible wall crack smoke tested?	N/A			
Is movement observed at wall cracks?	N/A			
If yes: Was crack was re-sealed with approved sealant?	N/A			
Does smoke enter re-sealed crack?	N/A			
Was the open course of top wall smoke tested?	N/A			
Does smoke enter top course?	N/A			
If yes: Open block re-sealed with approved sealant?				
Does smoke enter open block tops?	N/A			

Deviations/Comments

Performed by: L. Roedl K Krajewski Date: 1/21/09

* approved sealant shall be an odorless, non-toxic, non-flammable, environmentally safe product

D 2008 Site Contact List

Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, NYSDEC Site #9-15-157
Site Contact List
Updated : April 1, 2009

Name	Company	Address	Phone	Email & Other Info
Will Welling, PE	NYSDEC - Project Manager Div. Of Environmental Remediation	625 Broadway Albany, New York 12233	518-402-9638 518-402-9819 fax cell - 518-791-9603	wbwellin@gw.dec.state.ny.us
Michael Steffan	Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C. (EEEPC Project Engineer & Project Manager)	368 Pleasant View Drive Lancaster, New York 14086	716.684-8060 716-684-0844 fax	msteffan@ene.com
Mahesh Kunapuli	EEEPC Project Engineer	368 Pleasant View Drive Lancaster, New York 14086	716.684-8060 716-684-0844 fax	mkunapuli@ene.com
Dharma Iyer or Rick Allen	Iyer Environmental Group, PLLC) (OM&M Services for the site)	44 Rolling Hills Drive Orchard Park, New York 14120	716.662-4157 716-662-2118 fax Dharma's cell 716.445-9684	iegpllc@adelphia.net
Jim Stadelmaire Senior Account Executive	Mitkem Corporation (Analytical Services)	175 Metro Center Boulevard Warwick, Rhode Island 02886	401- 732- 3400 - office 401-732-3499 - fax (716) 597 6596 (Jim's cell)	jstadelmaier@mitkem.com

Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, NYSDEC Site #9-15-157
Site Contact List
Updated : April 1, 2009

Name	Company	Address	Phone	Email & Other Info
Cameron O'Connor	NYSDOH	584 Delaware Avenue Buffalo, New York 14202	716.847-4385	cho01@health.state.ny.us
David Dubois	Owner of 27 Whaley Avenue with SSD System Installed and in Operation Since January 2005	27 Whaley Avenue East Aurora, New York 14052	716.465-4027	None
William Larson	Manager of 1st Presbyterian Church (Daycare Facility Also) located at 9 Paine Street where SSD System installed basement and in operation Since September 2004	***Bill's Home -*** 62 Paine Avenue East Aurora, New York 14052 ***Church -*** 9 Paine Avenue East Aurora, New York 14052	716.652-7650 (Bill's home) 716.652-0160 (Church phone)	None
David Szymanski	NYSDEC - Region 9 DER Project Contact	270 Michigan Avenue Buffalo, New York 14203	716.851-7220	dsszyman@gw.dec.state.ny.us

Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, NYSDEC Site #9-15-157
Site Contact List
Updated : April 1, 2009

Name	Company	Address	Phone	Email & Other Info
On-site Treatment System Auto-dialer	Treatment System Status Checks and Channel Alarms	Mr. C's Treatment Building 586 Main Street East Aurora, New York 14052	716.652-0094	Pumping wells and collection lines located on property by easement
Mr. Crawford	Mr. C's Dry Cleaners	586 Main Street East Aurora, New York 14052	716.652-5900	Pumping wells and collection lines located on property by easement
Agway Site 566 Main Street	Del- Tora, LLC Paul Kowal	726 Main Street East Aurora, New York 14052	716.796-4020	Pumping wells and collection lines located on property by easement
Marie Pitt	Town of Aurora Public Library	550 Main Street East Aurora, New York 14052	716.652-4440	Pumping wells and collection lines located on property by easement
Mike & Marie Pitt	Residential Property Owner	19 Whaley Avenue East Aurora, New York 14052	716.652-3729	Pumping wells and collection lines located on property by easement
Peoples Inc.	Group home for people with disabilities	538 Main Street East Aurora, New York 14052 (People Inc. 1219 N. Forest Road Williamsville, New York 14221)	716.634-8132 (Williamsville Phone)	Pumping wells and collection lines located on property by easement

Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, NYSDEC Site #9-15-157
Site Contact List
Updated : April 1, 2009

Name	Company	Address	Phone	Email & Other Info
Village of East Aurora Clark Crook	Mayor	571 Main Sreet East Aurora, NY 14052	716.652-6000- ext. 219	clark.crook@east-aurora.ny.us
Village of East Aurora Matt Hoeh Secretary - Barb	Superintendent of Public Works (if work is required to be performed on Whaley Ave.	40 Pine Street Extension East Aurora, New York	716-652-6057	matt.hoeh@east-aurora.ny.us Force main runs in the Right of Way of Whaley Avenue (village street)
Town of Aurora Dwight D. Krieger	Supervisor	Aurora Town Hall 5 South Grove Street East Aurora, NY 14052	(716) 652-7590 Fax: (716) 652-3507	Supervisor@townofaurora.com
Village of E. Aurora Police Dept. Nancy Westfall (Police Clerk) Ron Krowka (Police Chief)	Security, Vandalism or Emergency Issues	571 Main Sreet East Aurora, NY 14052	Phone: 652-1111 Fax: 652-3760	nancy.westfall@east-aurora.ny.us ron.krowka@east-aurora.ny.us

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Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, NYSDEC Site #9-15-157
Site Contact List
Updated : April 1, 2009

Name	Company	Address	Phone	Email & Other Info
New York State Electric and Gas	Electrical power to the Mr. C's and Agway remedial treatment units	NYSEG Customer Service P. O. Box 5240 Binghamton, New York 13902-5240	Emergencies - 1-800.572-1131	nyseg.com Account Numbers M. C's - Electric # 1001-0310-422 Agway # 1001-7274-316
National Fuel Gas	Natural Gas for heating the Mr. C's treatment building	2875 Union Road, Suite 44 Cheektowaga, New York 14227	Emergencies 1-800.444-3130	www.nationalfuelgas.com Account Number - 5819628-05
Verizon Communications	Communications to the treatment facility (Mr. C's only)	Verizon PO Box 15124 Albany, New York 12212-5124	890-7711 (anywhere in NYS)	verizon.com Account # 716-652-0094 416 26 2
Police / Sheriff - Emergency			911	
Fire / First Aid - Emergency			911	
Ambulance			911	
Mercy Hospital	Hospital / Emergency Care Facility	555 Abbott Road Buffalo, New York	716-826-7000	

Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site, NYSDEC Site #9-15-157
Site Contact List
Updated : April 1, 2009

Name	Company	Address	Phone	Email & Other Info
Poison Control Center		219 Bryant Avenue Buffalo, New York	716-878-7654 800-336-6997	

E

Groundwater Treatment System Performance Monitoring Parameters and Minimum Frequencies

Attachment C
Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site Remediation
NYSDEC Site # 9-15-157

Groundwater Treatment System Performance Monitoring Parameters and Minimum Frequencies

	Sample Location							
Parameter	Groundwater pumping Wells (Each)	Piezometers (Each)	Treatment Facility Influent	Bag Filters	Air Stripper Influent	Blower Inlet	Air Stripper Air Discharge	Air Stripper Effluent
Temperature	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	Weekly
pH	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	NA	NA	Monthly
Pressure	Weekly	NA	NA	Weekly	Weekly	Weekly	NA	Weekly
Flow Rate	NA	NA	Weekly	NA	NA	NA	Weekly	Weekly
Groundwater Elevations	Monthly	Monthly	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
VOCs Concentrations	NA	NA	NA	NA	Monthly	NA	Monthly	Monthly
Total VOCs Removed	Calculate	NA	NA	NA	Calculate	NA	Calculate	Calculate
Hardness					Monthly		NA	Monthly

F NYSDEC Fact Sheet – Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Dear Interested Citizen:

This Fact Sheet is to inform you about the ongoing activities at the Mr. C's Dry Cleaners site. If you have any questions or would like more information, please do not hesitate to contact:

Mr. David J. Chiusano
NYSDEC Project Manager
Division of
Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, N.Y. 12233-7013
(518) 402-9813

or

Mr. Greg Sutton
Local Project Coordinator
NYSDEC
Region 9 Buffalo
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203
(716) 851-7220

For site-related health questions, please contact the following New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) representative:

Mr. Cameron O'Connor
Public Health Specialist
NYSDOH
584 Delaware Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14202
(716) 847-4385

FACT SHEET

MR. C'S DRY CLEANERS

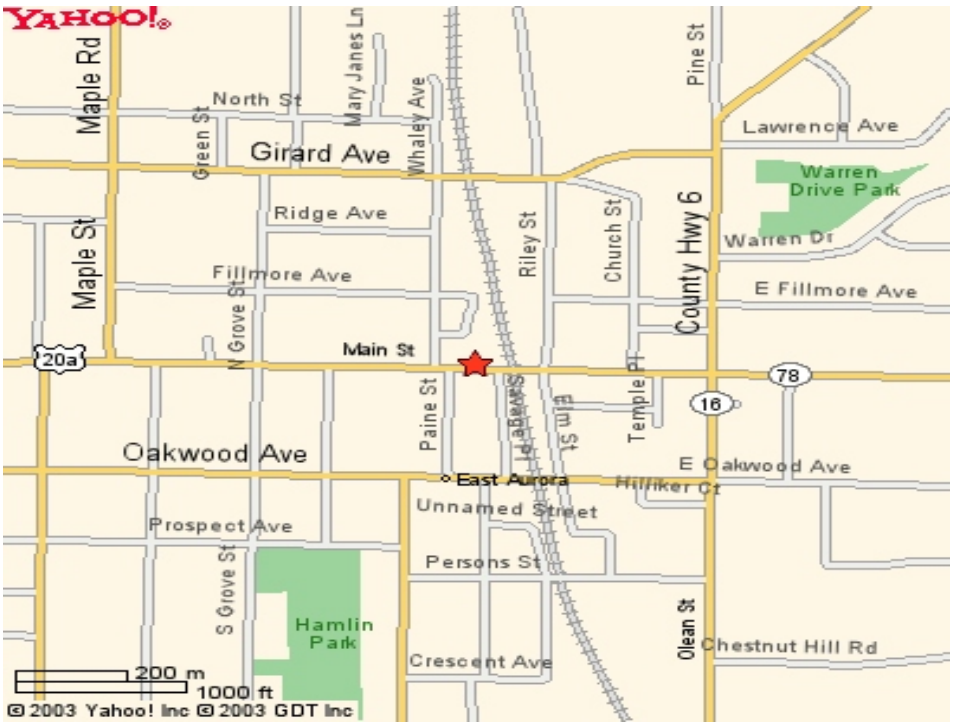
Update of Cleanup Activities at the Mr. C's Dry Cleaners Site 586 Main Street, Village of East Aurora, NY

DECEMBER 2003

Introduction:

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) want to update you on the cleanup at the Mr. C's Dry Cleaners (Mr. C's) inactive hazardous waste disposal site. NYSDEC is cleaning up this site as part of its State Superfund Program to investigate and remediate inactive hazardous waste disposal sites throughout New York State. The State implemented the cleanup plan using money from the 1986 Environmental Quality Bond Act.

The Mr. C's Site (site) is located at 586 Main Street in the Village of East Aurora (see map below). The cleanup was necessary to address groundwater beneath the site that has been contaminated with a common dry cleaning chemical known as tetrachloroethene (perchloroethene or PCE). PCE is a volatile organic compound (VOC). VOCs are chemicals that can evaporate easily, such as ingredients in paint thinners, gasoline and solvents. Although residents in the area are served by the Erie County Water Authority with potable water, cleanup is proceeding to prevent the potential for incidental ingestion or the inhalation of vapor phase chemicals from the groundwater.



N ↑

Mr. C's Site Location Map
586 Main Street, East Aurora, County of Erie

Operation and Maintenance:

Construction of the treatment system began in October 2001 and was completed in August 2002. Operation of the treatment system began in August 2002 and was monitored and maintained through September 2003 by a remedial construction contractor, the Tyree Organization (Tyree), under NYSDEC supervision. During this time, the treatment system was determined to be satisfactorily removing contamination from the groundwater as designed. To date, approximately 35 million gallons of groundwater have been removed and treated, which has resulted in approximately 500 pounds of VOC removed.

With the expiration of the contract with Tyree, NYSDEC has contracted the engineering services of Ecology & Environment Engineers (E&E) from Buffalo to operate the treatment system. E&E will be responsible for future operation, monitoring, and maintenance of the entire groundwater collection and treatment system. Currently, treated water is being sampled, monitored and discharged through a dedicated discharge line along Whaley Avenue to Tannery Brook off Ridge Road and is obtaining discharge limits established by the Department's Division of Water. Treated air is also being sampled, monitored and discharged in accordance with New York State guidelines. Operation, monitoring, and maintenance of the collection and treatment system will be performed indefinitely until such time it is determined that continued operation would not result in further significant groundwater contaminant removal. At such time the public will be notified of the Department's decision to change the operation of the system.

What Happens Next:

The Department and its consultant will continue to operate and maintain the treatment system. Groundwater contaminant levels will continue to be monitored and reported to the NYSDEC and NYSDOH during that time frame. Groundwater samples will be collected periodically to determine contaminant level trends, which are anticipated to decrease over time. Once all of the data have been collected and reviewed, the NYSDEC will evaluate the feasibility of continuing to operate the treatment system.

For More Information:

The Aurora Town Library has been designated as the local document repository in order to provide you with access to project information. Documents regarding past site investigations, construction, and O&M activities at the site are available for review at:

Aurora Town Public Library
550 Main Street
115 South Avenue
East Aurora, NY 14052
Hours: Monday 1 pm - 9 pm
Tuesday 10 am - 9 pm
Wednesday 1 pm - 5 pm
Thursday 1 pm - 9pm
Friday 10 am - 5 pm
Saturday 10 am - 5 pm
Sunday - Closed
(716) 652-4440

and at:

NYSDEC's Region 9 Buffalo Office
270 Michigan Avenue
Buffalo, NY 14203
For an appointment, contact Mr. Sutton at
(716) 851-7220

NYSDEC and NYSDOH will keep you informed throughout the remedial program. Your understanding and involvement in this project will help to ensure an effective remedial program. You are encouraged to contact the people listed on the front of this fact sheet at any time with questions, comments or concerns. Because our mailing list includes property owners of businesses and apartments, we encourage you and the building owners to share this fact sheet with your neighbors and tenants, and/or post this fact sheet in a prominent area of your building for tenants, employees, or visitors to view.

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AURORA/EAST AURORA

Joint municipal facility plan revived

By Karen Robinson NEWS STAFF REPORTER

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The nearly $400,000 state municipal grant intended to study the feasibility of a joint Aurora/East Aurora municipal facility to house town and village governments, along with a larger library, may finally be acted on after lying dormant for more than a year.

Town and village officials, who just a few months ago were embroiled in political fighting as the town was buying a former school on Gleed Avenue for new town offices, seem to be edging closer to looking at the joint facility option if that is what the community backs.

"This is good news. The community should have the option [to say] whether they want a facility on Main Street," East Aurora Mayor Clark Crook said late Monday after the Town Board unanimously voted to reaffirm its support for the grant.

The town's support followed a letter drafted by Crook and Aurora Supervisor Dwight Krieger showing joint support of pursuing the study and using the state grant funds already awarded.

Quelling the previous political infighting was critical since the community only has about six more months until the grant is set to expire. An extension for the grant may have to be sought from the state.

"These grants are on a timetable and already, it's been a year. We don't have a lot of time to take advantage of the grant," Crook said last week.

"We're elated that we're going to proceed on this," said Library Board President Deborah Carr-Hoagland. "It should be presented in a permissive referendum. The need for a new and expanded library will be proven. We're the most utilized building on Main Street, other than the school."

The latest estimate pegs a library expansion at $3.7 million, which the town has previously said is too expensive.

The grant would be used to study and establish the cost of a new joint facility for the town, village and library at Whaley Avenue.

If the public does not approve a new joint facility, the grant money would be used for the Gleed

Avenue building recently acquired by the town.

The Village Board still needs to vote on the letter, restating both governments' support of the grant. That action is expected to come at the village's July 7 work session.

"We felt it was a good communication step in moving forward," Crook said of the joint statement. "The state is just waiting for us to execute on the grant."

krobinson@buffnews.com

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Aurora-village grant appears in jeopardy

By Karen Robinson
NEWS STAFF REPORTER

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A $440,000 state grant for East Aurora village and Aurora town leaders to study a joint government facility, including an expanded library on Main Street, soon could be dead.

Town leaders last week tabled action on the study unless the village is willing to commit to move to the town's Gleed Avenue site as a backup plan, should the preferred location at Main and Whaley streets be rejected in a future referendum.

"We have worked tirelessly. The state had been so gracious in working with us," Mayor Clark W. Crook said this week. "There already is frustration at the state level. These grants have a timetable — our hands are tied, unfortunately."

Meanwhile, the head of the library board, Deborah Carr- Hoagland, said the grant really needs to move forward.

"In these trying times, the library is more utilized than ever," she told The Buffalo News in an interview. "We acted in good faith in applying for the grant. It really needs to go forward. The community deserves better services."

The grant, she also pointed out, was dedicated to the Main/Whaley site.

"We are vital to where we are and are prepared to work fully with the town and the village," she said.

Village Attorney Robert Pierce told the Village Board Monday that if the grant dies, "it's not because of something you [the village] haven't done." "Legally, you have nothing to vote on," Pierce said, given the town's lack of action. The town is lead agent on the study/grant.

Despite a recent grant extension and a proposal written by the town's engineer for the study of the Main and Whaley location, Aurora officials are not budging. Crook had suggested the town draft an amendment to the memorandum of understanding for the grant in time for the Village Board's Monday meeting, but nothing materialized.

Now, some residents and village officials say they are more than fed up.

"Give that $400,000 back to the governor and tag it to education," said Keith Bender, a former

village trustee. "The state's in a fiscal crisis. Give it back. The issue is not going anywhere with the town. The money can be better spent on something else."

"I'll be damned if we're going through the motions. I don't see the Town Board coming forward and doing the right thing," Trustee Allan Kasprzak said. "The town painted itself in a corner [with buying 300 Gleed Ave.]. Real estate is going down and costs are going up. They need us and the library over there.

"They're in a pickle," Kasprzak said. "We shouldn't go on a fool's errand here."

Residents cautioned village officials about the fragile state of Main Street if Village Hall and all government operations, including the library, are moved off Main.

"Really think twice about this," said Betty Cheteny, a former village trustee. "The [town] will ask you to move the library, next. It's not about consolidation. I think it's about bailing the town out of a bad real estate decision and them having too much real estate on their hands."

Village officials said they were shocked by the town's decision to back away from approval, especially when the proposal seemed to be gaining momentum earlier this month when town and village leaders met about the grant.

Both governments planned to appoint members from their boards to the joint facilities' committee.

If the grant money is not spent by March 2010, it will be canceled.

krobinson@buffnews.com

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TOWN OF AURORA

Officials meet on plan to consolidate operations

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The $440,000 state grant to study consolidating East Aurora village and Aurora town governments under one roof, with an expanded library, may be gaining momentum.

A Village Board majority and the Town Board met Wednesday evening for more than an hour to have a frank discussion about signing a memorandum of understanding to kick-start the study.

The work session had been in limbo earlier this week after some village officials decided at the last minute to back out of the meeting.

In the end, four Village Board members, including Mayor Clark Crook, showed up.

Also attending from the village were Trustees Al Kasprzak, Kevin Biggs and Libby Weberg.

Town Attorney Ronald Bennett and Village Attorney Robert Pierce agreed to work on the memorandum for both boards to endorse in the next few weeks.

Both governments also need to contribute $22,000 each before $396,000 remaining in grant funding is accessible.

Proposals include using the town's recently purchased Gleed Avenue building and building a new government facility on Main Street at Whaley Avenue.

A referendum would be scheduled on the latter proposal.

formed Design Guidelines Committee.

"I want to prevent uninspired franchise-style architecture," she said. "[The design guidelines] would not be adding a layer. In fact, developers like to know up-front the way we want them to build."

Weberg favors an expanded library and consolidating village and town governments under one roof on Main Street and improving parking in the village. She also is working to develop trails in the village and town that connect parks, schools and local landmarks.

Biggs, a Buffalo police detective, is seeking a second term and says there are many unfinished tasks he wants to complete.

"I want to finish Sinking Ponds," he said of the village nature area off Pine Street extension. "I love being a part of the government here."

Biggs also called for government consolidation with the library remaining on Main Street.

"I want to get the ball rolling and actually consolidate services with one government," he said. "We need a real committee on real consolidation."

"I think the library needs to stay on Main Street," he added.

Mercurio, a Boehringer-Ingelheim account manager seeking his third term, did not return a phone call seeking his comment.

Voting will be held from noon to 9 p. m. Wednesday in Village Hall, Main and Paine streets.

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Aurora board hails school ruling

By Karen Robinson
NEWS STAFF REPORTER

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After 13 months of defending their purchase of a former school for relocating Aurora town government offices, town officials hope they can move ahead and make 300 Gleed Ave. their permanent home.

In a ruling dated last Friday, the State Supreme Court's Appellate Division in Rochester unanimously ruled in favor of the town, finding that it did nothing improper and followed the state's environmental regulations in purchasing the former Southside School to relocate government offices there.

The Appellate Division found that challenges filed on behalf of a handful of residents and argued by East Aurora attorney Arthur J. Giacalone, also a plaintiff and village resident in the case, lacked merit.

As a result, town leaders hope to begin moving town offices to Gleed Avenue later this spring once bids are opened next week and a new telephone system is selected.

"We'll be down there, if I have to work off of a cell phone," Supervisor Dwight D. Krieger said in an interview.

The ruling upholds what State Supreme Court in Buffalo ruled last year. By last August, a total of three lawsuits had been filed to try to undo Aurora's $1.8 million purchase of the 135,000- square-foot building after it sold the current Town Hall on the Roycroft Campus to the Margaret Wendt Foundation. The new building, with office and warehouse space, sits on nearly 13 acres, including athletic fields now used by the school district and Aurora Arsenals Soccer League.

Throughout the litigation, town officials were accused of buying a larger building than needed, leading to allegations of unconstitutional use of funds. The lack of a referendum was challenged, as well, though town officials argued that one was not required because bonding was to be handled within a five-year period. The town also was criticized for not doing enough in its reviews of the building to meet the state's Environmental Quality Review Act regulations.

Some residents had criticized the town for negotiating privately and not disclosing anything until it was ready to purchase the building, despite interest by some in merging village and town offices

under one roof on Main Street, along with a building housing an expanded town library.

"The lawsuit was a frivolous waste of time and taxpayer money that prevented us from talking openly with the public," Councilwoman Kelly Wahl said.

Monday's Town Board meeting turned into a public venting by town leaders of what they termed "vindication" in the matter.

"It feels very good to have this over with," Krieger said. "I feel very vindicated that the court agrees with us that this was not some wacko idea that came out of the blue."

Aurora Town Attorney Ronald P. Bennett said the town can now press ahead with its plans for the building.

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TOWN OF AURORA

Aurora board hails court's OK of buying school for town use

By Karen Robinson
NEWS STAFF REPORTER

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Updated: 06/11/09 11:26 PM

EAST AURORA

Study calls for East Aurora library renovations

By Karen Robinson
NEWS STAFF REPORTER

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The latest study analyzing a joint government facility in East Aurora calls for combining East Aurora village and Aurora town government offices under one roof by renovating the Aurora Library on Main Street and also building an addition at the site for a new library at Main and Whaley streets.

A draft engineering report put the cost at $9.6 million for 26,670 square feet of space vs. $6.2 million to $6.6 million that the town engineer says it would cost to gut and renovate the town's recently purchased Gleed Avenue office building, with its 127,000 square feet, to combine all services there, including the library.

"We are ecstatic about the plan the committee did to keep the library on Main Street," Library Board President Deborah Carr- Hoagland said in an interview afterward. "This is a terrific plan to put before the voters.

"Gleed Avenue is not a no-cost option. It was quite shocking for us to realize the cost it would be to move to Gleed. That made us realize that Main Street is the only viable location. Main Street is the heart of the village."

"People also come to Main Street to shop," Library Board member Al Fontanese said. "Gleed Avenue is too far out of the way."

However, library officials questioned the $6 million renovation estimates for the Gleed Avenue building to be completely overhauled, saying the cost projections for that alternative seem too low. Supervisor Dwight Krieger did not want to discuss the specifics of the cost estimates and cut off discussion of it toward the end of the work session until the board's June 22 meeting.

The Main Street recommendation was released in a brief overview Monday night of a study by a joint shared services committee over the last four months that was fueled by a state grant. It is an issue that has been argued about and previously studied in East Aurora since 2001, but has gone

nowhere, largely due to political infighting between governments.

Mayor Clark Crook praised the proposal and its vision for the library. He also stressed the need to be timely so the library won't miss out on trying to secure a state library grant to help with a renovation/ addition.

The Main Street proposal, which is not finalized, had been slated to go before voters in an Aug. 18 referendum. But already, some town officials indicated they need more time to study the proposal and town engineer Bryan Smith said the public vote may not come until September — something that library officials said they had not yet heard, nor were pleased to learn about.

krobinson@buffnews.com

H Site Assessment and Recent News Articles for the Reconstruction of Main Street, East Aurora, NY

TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT REPORT

DRAFT
DETAILED SITE ASSESSMENT

FOR
RECONSTRUCTION OF MAIN STREET
(US 20A/NYS 16 & 78)
TRAFFIC CIRCLE TO EAST VILLAGE LINE

PIN 5576.67

VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA
ERIE COUNTY
NEW YORK

Prepared by
FISHER ASSOCIATES

For
ERDMAN ANTHONY ASSOCIATES

For submittal to

NEW YORK STATE
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

SEPTEMBER 2006

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

GEORGE E. PATAKI, Governor THOMAS J. MADISON, JR., Commissioner

Table of Contents

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Fisher Associates (Fisher Associates) prepared this Hazardous Waste/Contaminated Materials (HW/CM) Detailed Site Investigation Report (DSI) on behalf of Erdman Anthony Associates (EAA) for The New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT). This investigation was conducted in technical support of the proposed reconstruction of Main Street (US Route 20A / NYS Routes 16 and 78) from the traffic circle at the western terminus to the Village Line at the eastern terminus in the Village of East Aurora, Erie County, New York. The project limits are shown on Figure No. 1 - Project Location Map contained in Appendix A.

1.1 Site Background

The preferred alternative for this project involves reconstruction and geometric improvements to Main Street from the traffic circle to the east Village line. The project also includes the reconstruction of the Grey Street/Knox Road/ Buffalo Street intersection, and the Main Street intersections with Hamlin Avenue, Willow Street (North and South), Shearer Avenue, Center Street, Maple Street, Walnut Street, Grove Street (North and South), Park Place, Whaley Avenue, Paine Street, Elm Street, Riley Street, Church Street, Temple Place, Pine Street, and Olean Street. The proposed highway section for Main Street is a two-lane configuration with roadside parking and turn lanes incorporated in. Additional improvements are new curbs, sidewalks and closed drainage system. Right-of-way acquisitions would be required along various segments of the project.

The anticipated widening will require right-of-way acquisition, primarily at the intersections. In addition, the utility infrastructure will be replaced along the corridor that will require excavation within the right-of-way and across the frontage of several properties suspected of potential petroleum contamination and one (1) known NYSDEC Inactive Hazardous Waste Site. As such, a detailed Phase II Investigation was proposed for the project corridor.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose of the Detailed Site Investigation (DSI) was to determine the potential for encountering petroleum contaminated soils or petroleum products at the sites along the project corridor, and to determine the potential exposure risks to construction workers during the reconstruction work. To accomplish this, the DSI included a geophysical investigation and subsurface Geoprobe explorations in the areas where underground storage tanks (USTs) were historically used and/or where contaminated soils may be present due to historical land use (i.e., gasoline station, dry cleaner, automotive repair, etc.). The field investigations and laboratory analysis were conducted in accordance with the NYSDOT approved project sampling and analysis plans that included a Summary Table outlining the site concerns and the recommended investigations (following this Section). The hazardous waste/contaminated materials evaluation included field investigations (geoprobe borings, geophysical investigation) and analytical laboratory testing.

Site Summary Table
Main Street, East Aurora
Detailed Site Investigation Summary

NAME / SITE ADDRESS	ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN(S)	STATUS OF SITE	RECOMMENDATIONS
Kwik Fill 5 Ernst Place (Site 1)	SPILLS USTs RCRIS-SQG FINDS Historic and current land use	- Tanks leaking during tightness testing - No reported spill closure for February 1999 spill - (4) 10,000-gal UST active	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
Circle Coin Laundry 16 Buffalo Street (Site 2)	Historic land use	- Former Gasoline station that may be contributing to contamination to adjacent properties	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe and Geophysical) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
East Aurora Mobil 56 Hamburg Street (Site 3)	RCRIS-SQG USTs FINDS SPILLS	- Currently and historically a gasoline station - (1) 12,000-gal, (2) 10,000-gal, (1) 1,000-gal, (1) 550-gal USTs active; (1) 6,000-gal, (2) 10,000-gal, (2) 550-gal USTs closed prior to 1991	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
Former TOPs Plaza 160 – 192 Main Street (Site 4)	SPILLS	- Spill sources not identified	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe and Geophysical) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
Sunoco a.k.a. Atlantic Refining 175 Main Street (Site 5)	RCRIS-SQG LTANKS USTs FINDS ASTs Historic and current land use	- (2) 15,000-gal UST active, (2) 8,000 and (1) 6,000-gal closed, (1) 240-gal AST active	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
Guilman Gas Brook Service a.k.a. Montana Mills 227 Main Street (Site 6)	RCRIS-SQG LTANKS USTs FINDS SPILLS Historic land use	- (2) 10,000-gal and (1) 2,000-gal USTs closed	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
Bachs Service 206-230 Main Street (Former vacant lot, now Dunkin Donuts) (Site 7)	LTANKS USTs ASTs SPILLS Historic land use	- (1) 2,000-gal and (2) 4,000-gal USTs closed in place, (2) 4,000-gal and (1) 2,000-gal UST closed	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe and Geophysical) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
NOCO Express a.k.a. Cumberland Farms 495 Main Street (Site 8)	RCRIS-SQG LTANKS USTs FINDS SPILLS Historic and current land use	- (3) 10,000-gal and (2) 550-gal USTs closed prior to 1991	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way

DRAFT

NAME / SITE ADDRESS	ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN(S)	STATUS OF SITE	RECOMMENDATIONS
Agway Petroleum Corp. 566 Main Street (Site 9)	RCRIS-SQG LTANKS USTs ASTs FINDS CBS ASTs SPILLS Historic land use	- (2) 20,000-gal ASTs, (1) 12,000-gal, (2) 10,000-gal, and (1) 280-gal USTs closed - Soil vapor extraction system at site - Multiple monitoring wells at and adjacent to site	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
Mr. C's Cleaners 586 Main Street (Site 10)	RCRIS-LQG RCRIS-SQG NYSDEC Hazardous Waste Site FINDS Historic and current land use	- Former Auto Sales - NYSDEC Superfund Site - 26,000 pounds of hazardous waste removed from site	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe and Geophysical) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way
Dan's Auto Repair 617 Main Street (Site 11)	USTs ASTs	- (2) 4,000-gal USTs closed, (3) 250-gal ASTs closed, (1) 550-gal AST active	Subsurface explorations (Geoprobe) and laboratory analytical testing along right-of-way

2.0 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

2.1 Geophysical Survey

The purpose of the geophysical investigation was to determine the potential presence of underground storage tanks (USTs) in or near the ROW in the vicinity of the Circle Coin Laundry (Site 2), the former TOPS Plaza (Site 4), the new Dunkin Donuts (former Bachs at Site 7), and Mr. C's Cleaners (Site 10). The USTs were identified in historic Sanborn Maps and during field reconnaissance. By verifying the presence and location of the USTs, the need for removal could be evaluated against abandoning the tank in place, and the soils surrounding the USTs could be assessed for the potential for contamination.

During the period of June 12 and 13, 2006, Radar Solutions International, Inc. (RSI) and Fisher Associates conducted the geophysical survey. To complete the survey, the right-of-way (ROW) area in front of the suspect properties was marked out into a 1 by 2 meter grid. The limits of the geophysical exploration program are shown on Figure Nos. 1 through 4 in the report prepared by RSI that is included in Appendix B. Upon completion of the grid, ground penetrating radar (GPR) and an EM-61 metal detector were utilized to detect subsurface metal anomalies within the area. Based upon the results of the GPR and EM-61 survey, the locations of the subsurface soil sampling did not require adjustment.

2.2 Soil Borings

On June 19 through June 30, 2006, representatives of Fisher Associates and Nature's Way Environmental Consultants & Contractors, Inc. (Nature's Way), advanced sixty-three (63) borings, using direct push technology (Geoprobe) at eleven (11) properties identified as Site 1 through Site 8. Refer to Drawing Nos. B-1 through B-8 – Detailed Site Investigation Plan, contained in Appendix A.

The borings were advanced to depths ranging from 1.6-meters (5.25-ft.) to 3.65-meters (12.0-ft.) below ground surface, where subsurface conditions allowed. During drilling, the borings were monitored at 4.0-ft. intervals using a RAE Systems MiniRAE 2000 photoionization detector (PID). The soil samples were scanned for the presence of organic compounds and the subsurface conditions were documented during the investigation. The borings were identified by site by the typical convention "B-1A", where: (B) is boring, (1) is Site 1, and (A) is the first boring on Site 1. Copies of the soil boring logs prepared by Fisher Associates are contained in Appendix C.

Representative soil samples were taken from the borings which had the highest PID reading above background (i.e., 5 ppm), at a depth where the highest PID reading was obtained during monitoring. Samples were taken from borings at the locations shown as boring numbers B-1I (11-12-ft.), B-2C (10.5-ft.), B-3D (11-ft.), B-6C (10.5-11.5-ft.), B-7C (10-ft.), B9A (10.5-11.5-ft.), B-9B (2-ft.), and B-11A (5-6-ft.). The soil samples were placed in laboratory grade glass jars and then submitted under standard chain-of-custody protocol to Paradigm Environmental Services (Paradigm), a New York State Department of Health approved laboratory for analysis.

It should be noted that there was a malfunction of the PID during soil borings B-1C through B-1J that caused erroneous readings. However, selected samples that exhibited staining or petroleum-like odors were collected from the borings and scanned the following day with a replacement PID. The results of the sample scanning are shown on the soil boring logs contained in Appendix C.

2.3 Soil Gas Evaluation

On June 28 and June 29, 2006, Fisher Associates conducted a soil gas evaluation as part of the DSI. The purpose of the soil gas evaluation was to determine the potential for human exposure contact with contaminants suspected to be in the area of Sites 9 and 10 during the replacement of the sanitary sewer (refer to Drawing Nos. B-7 and B-8). To evaluate the soil gas, probe rods with a sacrificial tip were advanced to a depth of 3.65-meters (m) (12.0-ft.) below ground surface (bgs). The rods were then extracted to a depth of 3.2-m (10.5-ft.) and the sacrificial tip was driven off the rods into the bottom of the hole. Teflon tubing was then inserted into the rods to the interface with the soils at 3.2-m, and the upper annulus of the probe rods was sealed with a rubber plug. The tubing into the subsurface soils was then purged with a small diaphragm pump at a rate of 2-liters per minute (LPM) for a period of five (5) minutes to draw the gasses in the surrounding soil into the tubing for monitoring and/or sampling.

The gas in the tube was then monitored with the PID to evaluate for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Based on the readings on the PID, samples were collected in a tedlar bag (high PID readings) or in a Summa Canister (low PID readings). Samples were collected from points Soil Gas Point - 1 (SG-1), SG-4, and SG-10. The samples were transported under standard chain-of-custody protocol to Paradigm for analysis.

3.0 INVESTIGATION AND ANALYTICAL TEST RESULTS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey indicates that no USTs appear to be present within the existing or proposed right-of-way (ROW) at Site 2 (Circle Coin Laundry), Site 4 (former TOPS Plaza), Site 7 (former Bachs Service), or Site 10 (Mr. C's Cleaners). The survey indicates the possible presence of larger metallic debris at Site 2 with several smaller metallic reflections at the remaining sites. Based on the size of the anomaly the reflectors shown at Site 2 could represent a small UST however, the patterns of the reflectors make it unlikely for the presence of an UST. Additional information about the survey and other features identified during the survey are contained in the RSI report that is attached in Appendix B.

3.2 Soil Borings

The soil samples collected at borings B-1I, B-2C, and B-3D were analyzed by Paradigm for VOCs via USEPA method 8021 plus MTBE and NYSDEC STARS Compounds, SVOCs via USEPA Method 8270C STARS, and RCRA Metals via USEPA Methods 6010 and 7471. The soil samples collected from borings B-6C, B-7C, B-9A, B-9B, and B-11A were analyzed via USEPA methods 8260B Target Compound List (TCL) and STARS, 8270C STARS, and RCRA Metals via USEPA Methods 6010/7471. The analytical laboratory results and chain-of-custody forms are contained in Appendix D.

The laboratory analysis results were compared to the NYSDEC *Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM): Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels, TAGM 4046* (January 1994, amended with addition of STARS compounds per NYSDEC August 2001). As shown in Table 1 in Appendix D, SVOCs were detected at levels above the laboratory method detection limit (MDL) in samples collected from soil borings B-3D, B-7C, B-9A and B-9B. Of those compounds detected above the laboratory MDLs, none were detected at levels exceeding the NYSDEC Cleanup Guidance Levels listed in TAGM 4046.

Samples collected from soil borings B-1I, B-2C, B-3D, B-6C, B-7C, and B-9A also contained VOCs at concentrations above the laboratory MDL as shown on Table 2 in Appendix D. Of those compounds detected above the laboratory MDLs, two (2) compounds (ethylbenzene and m,p-xylene) were detected in boring B-2C; one (1) compound (1,2,4-trimethylbenzene) in boring B-3D; six (6) compounds (ethylbenzene, m,p-xylene, n-butylbenzene, sec-butylbenzene, n-propylbenzene, and isopropylbenzene) in boring B-7C; and five (5) compounds (m,p-xylene, o-xylene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene) in boring B-9A were

at levels exceeding the NYSDEC Cleanup Guidance Levels listed in TAGM 4046. These identified exceedances may be from residual contamination produced by former USTs that were located adjacent to or outside the right of way or spills at the adjacent properties. Historical records indicate that Sites 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 9 were historically gasoline filling stations.

In addition to analyzing the soil samples collected from the test borings for petroleum compounds, the samples were analyzed for concentrations of heavy metals. The samples were analyzed for the eight (8) RCRA metals to determine soil management/disposal procedures during construction. As shown in Table 3 in Appendix D, several metals were detected above the laboratory MDL in each sample collected. Of the metals detected above the laboratory MDL, the levels for arsenic (borings B-7C, B-9B, and B-11A), chromium (borings B-9B and B-11A), and mercury (boring B-9B) were above the eastern USA background levels and/or the NYSDEC Cleanup Levels.

3.3 Soil Gas Evaluation

The purpose of the soil gas evaluation was to determine the potential for worker exposure to known contaminants in the disturbed soils during the replacement of the sanitary sewer in the vicinity of Sites 9 and 10. The potential for exposure exists due to the presence of petroleum-based compounds from the former Agway Petroleum (Site 9), and the petroleum-related compounds associated with Mr. C's Cleaners at Site 10 (a NYSDEC-listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Site) that are known to have migrated off-site and onto adjacent properties including the Main Street right-of-way.

The air drawn into the tubing was monitored with a PID for the presence of VOCs in the soil gasses. PID readings collected during the soil gas evaluation ranged from 0.0 parts per million (ppm) in SG-1 to 1,517 ppm in SG-4 and are shown in Table 4 in Appendix D. The object was to collect a low level PID reading air sample in a laboratory prepared Summa Canister and a higher level PID reading air sample in a Tedlar bag. The low level sample collected in the Summa Canister was analyzed via TO-15 analytical methods for compounds exceeding human exposure levels. The high level sample collected in the Tedlar bag would be analyzed for total VOCs present in the soil vapors.

Selected air samples were collected from soil gas points SG-1, SG-4, and SG-10 during the soil gas evaluation to determine the potential for encountering compounds that could be a health exposure issue for contractors replacing the sanitary sewer. Refer to Drawings B-7 and B-8 for the location of the area and the specific locations of the soil gas points.

Both Summa Canister and Tedlar bag samples were collected from soil gas point SG-1 that produced a PID reading of 0.0 parts per million (ppm). This soil gas point was in an area that would have been directly down gradient of both Mr. C's Cleaners and the Agway Petroleum, Inc. facility. This sample would serve as a baseline indicator of soil gas readings and the related potential compounds (if detected in the laboratory samples).

Additionally, a Summa Canister sample was collected from soil gas point SG-10 (16.9 ppm). The samples were transported under standard chain-of-custody protocol to Paradigm and analyzed via Method TO-15. As shown in Table 5 in Appendix D, nine (9) compounds (tetrachloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, benzene, ethylbenzede, toluene, m,p-xylene, o-xylene, acetone, and 2-butanone) were detected above the Method Detection Limit of TO-15 analysis in the sample collected at SG-1, and fourteen (14) compounds (chloroform, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, tetrachloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, 1,1,2-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, m,p-xylene, o-xylene, acetone, 2-butanone, and 2-hexanone were detected above the MDLs in the sample collected at SG-10. The detected compounds were compared to the published exposure limit values as developed by the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the American conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Of the compounds detected in the samples collected from both SG-1 and SG-10, the only compound that exceeds an exposure threshold is tetrachloroethene. In the sample collected from SG-1 the level of tetrachloroethene exceeds the NIOSH recommended exposure level (REL) over a time weighted average (TWA), and the OSHA permissible exposure level (PEL) for a TWA. In the sample collected from SG-10, tetrachloroethene exceeded the NIOSH REL, the OSHA PEL, and the ACGIH threshold limit value (TLV) for a TWA and the short term exposure limit (STEL).

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Geophysical Survey

The purpose of the DSI was to determine the potential for encountering petroleum contaminated soils or petroleum products at these sites. To accomplish this, the DSI included a geophysical investigation in the areas where USTs were historically used and may still have been present.

Based on the results of the geophysical survey, it is unlikely that USTs are present at the sites surveyed by RSI. The anomaly present at Site 2 could represent a small UST however, the patterns of the reflectors of the anomaly are not consistent with that of a UST.

Based on the conclusions of the geophysical survey, the data does not indicate any USTs present within the existing or proposed right-of-way for the areas surveyed. However, if USTs should be uncovered during construction, excavation should be halted and the NYSDEC Region 9 Spills Unit should be notified.

4.2 Subsurface Soils

The purpose of the DSI was to determine the potential for encountering petroleum contaminated soils or petroleum products at the eleven (11) sites identified within the project corridor during the environmental screening process. To accomplish this, the DSI included subsurface Geoprobe explorations in the areas where USTs were historically used and/or where contaminated soils may be present due to historical land use (i.e., gasoline station, automotive repair, etc.).

The soil samples collected at borings B-1I, B-2C, and B-3D were analyzed by Paradigm for VOCs via USEPA method 8021 plus MTBE and NYSDEC STARS Compounds, SVOCs via USEPA Method 8270C STARS, and RCRA Metals via USEPA Methods 6010 and 7471. The soil samples collected from borings B-6C, B-7C, B-9A, B-9B, and B-11A were analyzed via USEPA methods 8260B Target Compound List (TCL) and STARS, 8270C STARS, and RCRA Metals via USEPA Methods 6010/7471. The analytical laboratory results and chain-of-custody forms are contained in Appendix D.

The analytical laboratory test results for soil samples collected at Sites 2, 3, 7, 9, and 10 reveal the presence of soil with petroleum and/or heavy metal compounds above NYSDEC Cleanup Guidance Levels. Therefore, based on the laboratory data, PID data and field observations, it is anticipated that special excavation methods and monitoring by a NYSDOT-appointed Environmental Monitor will be required during construction excavation within the NYSDOT right-of-way in the areas around these sites and potentially Sites 1 and 6. In addition, excavated materials will require disposal at a NYSDEC permitted facility as petroleum-contaminated waste.

In addition to the above recommendations, because subsurface contamination was encountered at several of the sites with previous open and closed spill reports, Fisher Associates recommends that a copy of this report be forwarded to the NYSDEC Region 9 Spills Unit for their review and input.

4.3 Soil Gas Exposure Evaluation

The purpose of the soil gas evaluation was to determine the potential for worker exposure to known contaminants in the disturbed soils during the replacement of the sanitary sewer in the vicinity of Sites 9 and 10. The potential for exposure exists due to the presence of petroleum-based compounds from the former Agway Petroleum (Site 9), and the petroleum-related compounds associated with Mr. C's Cleaners at Site 10 (a NYSDEC-listed Inactive Hazardous Waste Site) that are known to have migrated off-site and onto adjacent properties including the Main Street right-of-way.

Based on the results of the soil gas evaluation, it appears that the area between soil gas points 1 through 12 contain contaminated soils at the depth of the existing/proposed sanitary sewer. The PID readings indicate elevated levels of VOCs as shown in Table 4 in Appendix D, and the laboratory analysis of the soil gas samples collected in the area show concentrations of petroleum-related compounds and compounds related to dry cleaning operations as shown in Tables 5 and 6 in Appendix D. Some of the individual concentrations of compounds are close to or above the recommended exposure levels as recommended by OSHA, NIOSH, and the ACGIH, and the cumulative concentrations are above the recommended exposure levels.

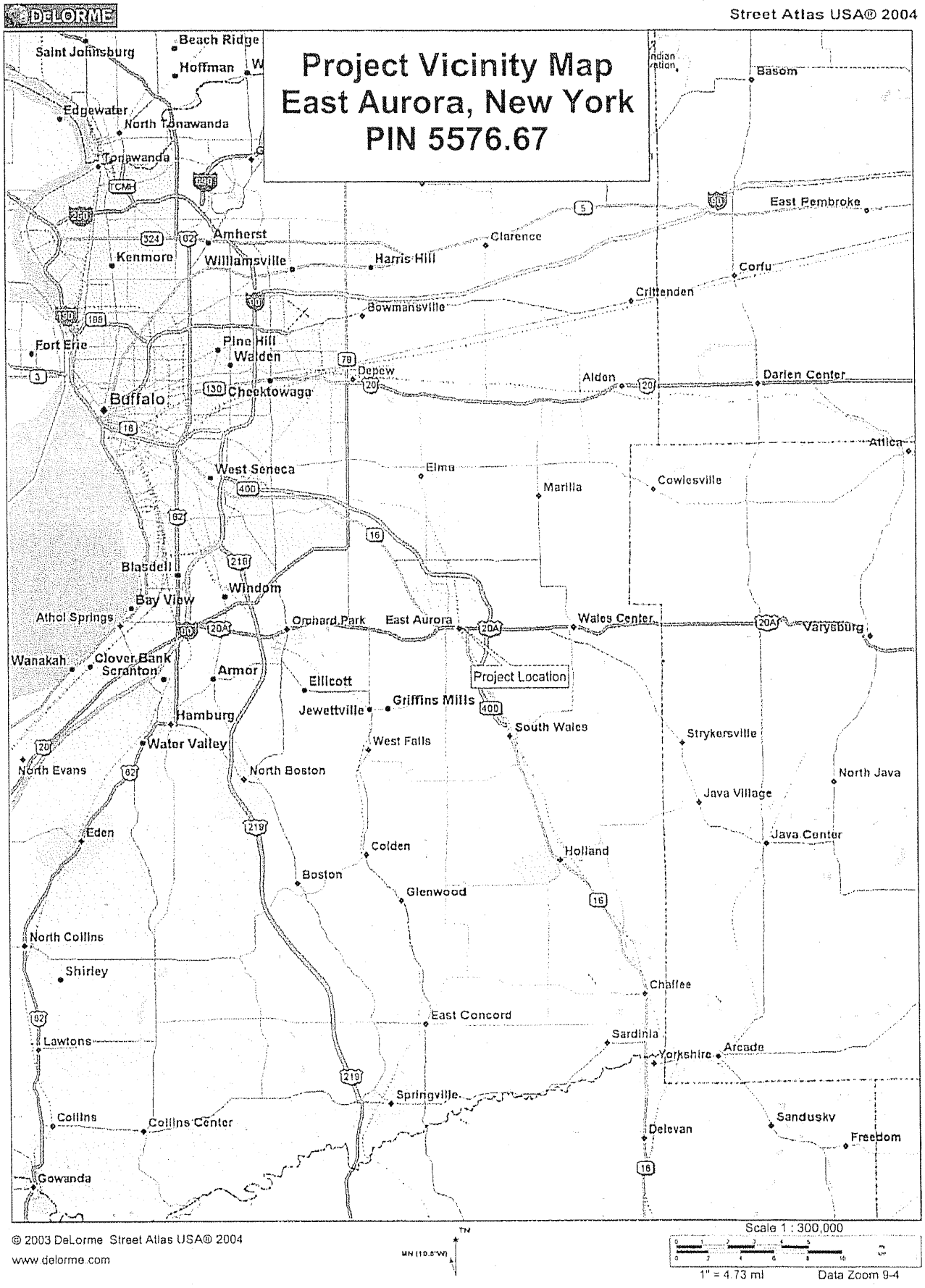
Therefore, it is recommended that the contractor replacing the sanitary sewer be trained in hazardous waste site operations and prepare a Certified Industrial Hygienist-approved Site Specific Health and Safety Plan for anticipated work in the area of Sites 9 and 10 that will include excavation monitoring by a NYSDOT-appointed Environmental Monitor.

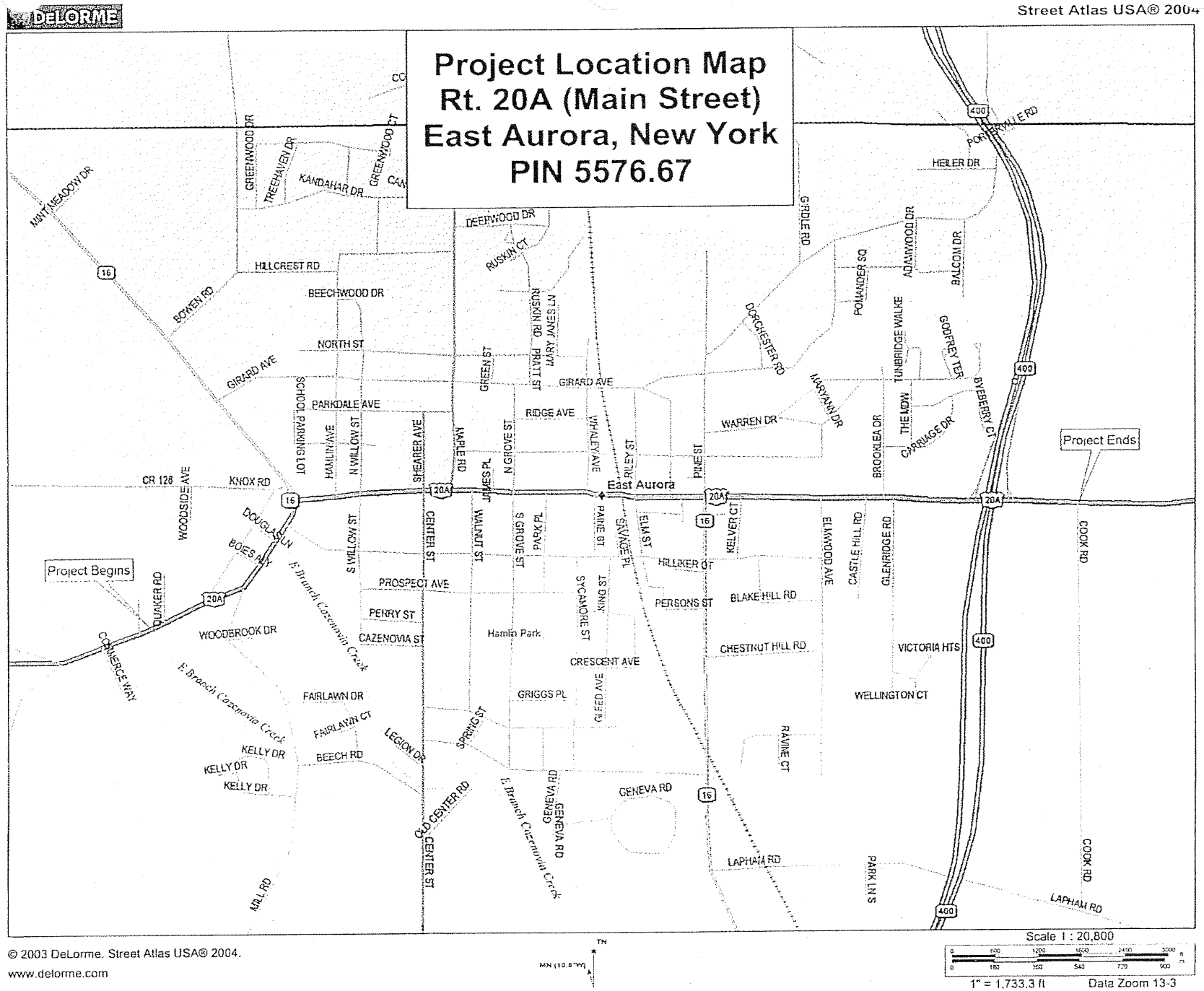
It is also recommended that the contractor supply the NYSDOT and the NYSDEC with a Community Monitoring Plan for the work area that will include community air monitoring and particulate monitoring, and contain provisions for odor/vapor suppression due to the compounds known to be in the area.

The contractor will have to characterize the soils prior to disposal as the concentrations may vary between locations and may classify the soils as hazardous waste which will require special handling and disposal methods.

APPENDIX A

PROJECT MAPS


DeLORME
Street Atlas USA® 2004
Project Vicinity Map
East Aurora, New York
PIN 5576.67
Saint Johnsburg
Beach Ridge
Hoffman
Basom
Edgewater
North Tonawanda
Tonawanda
East Pembroke
Amherst
Clarence
Kenmore
Williamsville
Harris Hill
Corfu
Crittenden
Bowmansville
Fort Erie
Pine Hill
Walden
Depew
Aldon
Darien Center
Buffalo
Cheektowaga
Attica
West Seneca
Elma
Marilla
Cowlesville
Blasdell
Windom
Bay View
Athol Springs
Orchard Park
East Aurora
Wales Center
Varysburg
Wanakah
Clover Bank
Scranton
Armor
Ellicott
Project Location
Griffins Mills
Jewettville
Hamburg
South Wales
Strykersville
Water Valley
West Falls
North Evans
North Boston
North Java
Java Village
Eden
Java Center
Colden
Holland
Boston
Glenwood
North Collins
Shirley
Chaffee
East Concord
Lawtons
Sardinia
Yorkshire
Arcade
Springville
Collins
Collins Center
Sandusky
Delevan
Freedom
Gowanda
© 2003 DeLorme Street Atlas USA® 2004
www.delorme.com
Scale 1 : 300,000
1" = 4.73 mi
Data Zoom 9-4


DELORME
Street Atlas USA® 2004
Project Location Map
Rt. 20A (Main Street)
East Aurora, New York
PIN 5576.67
Project Begins
Project Ends
East Aurora
Hamlin Park
E. Branch Cazenovia Creek
Scale 1 : 20,800
1" = 1,733.3 ft
Data Zoom 13-3
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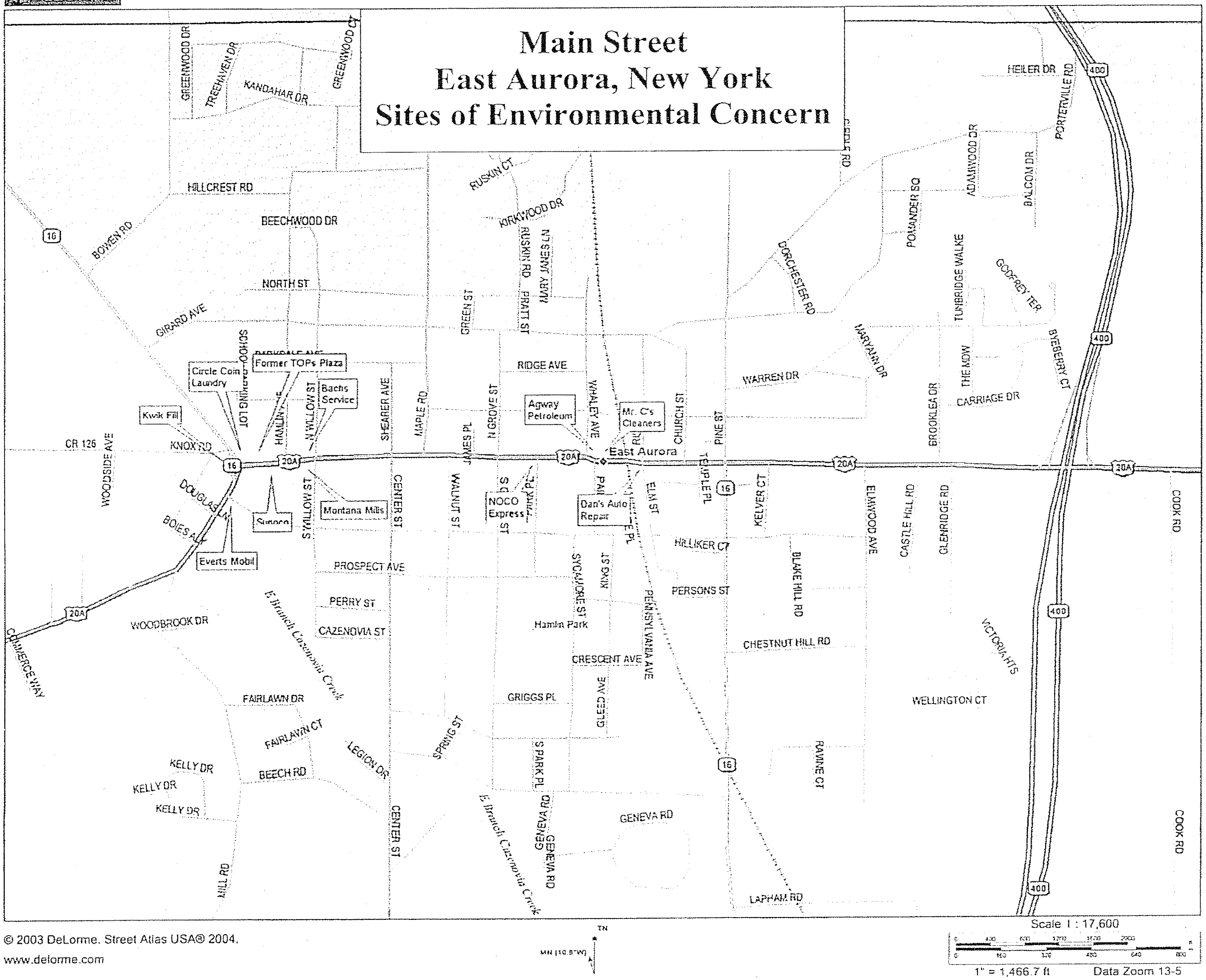
www.delorme.com

Main Street
East Aurora, New York
Sites of Environmental Concern



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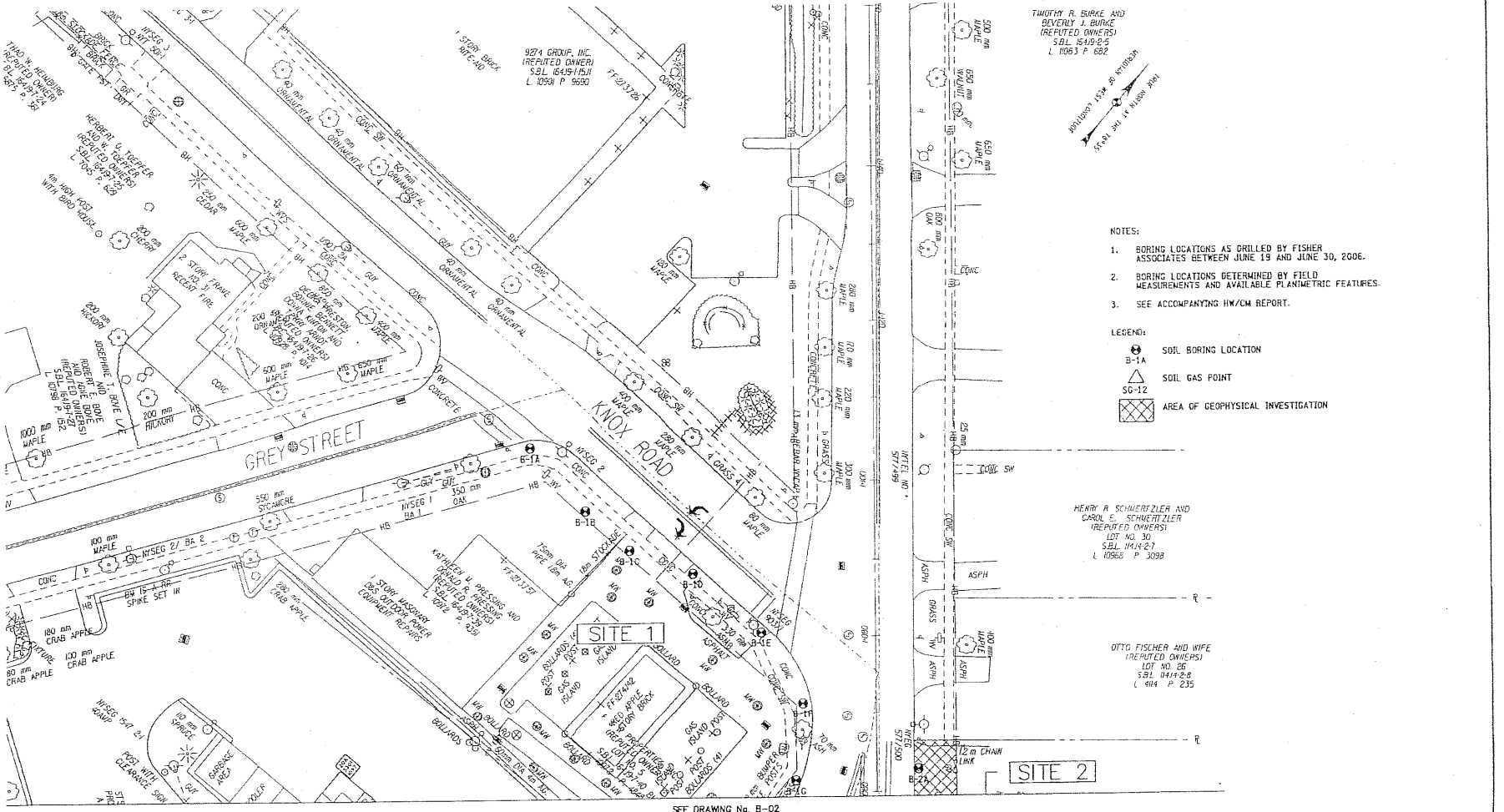


SEE DRAWING No. B-02

DATE No.	REVISION	BY

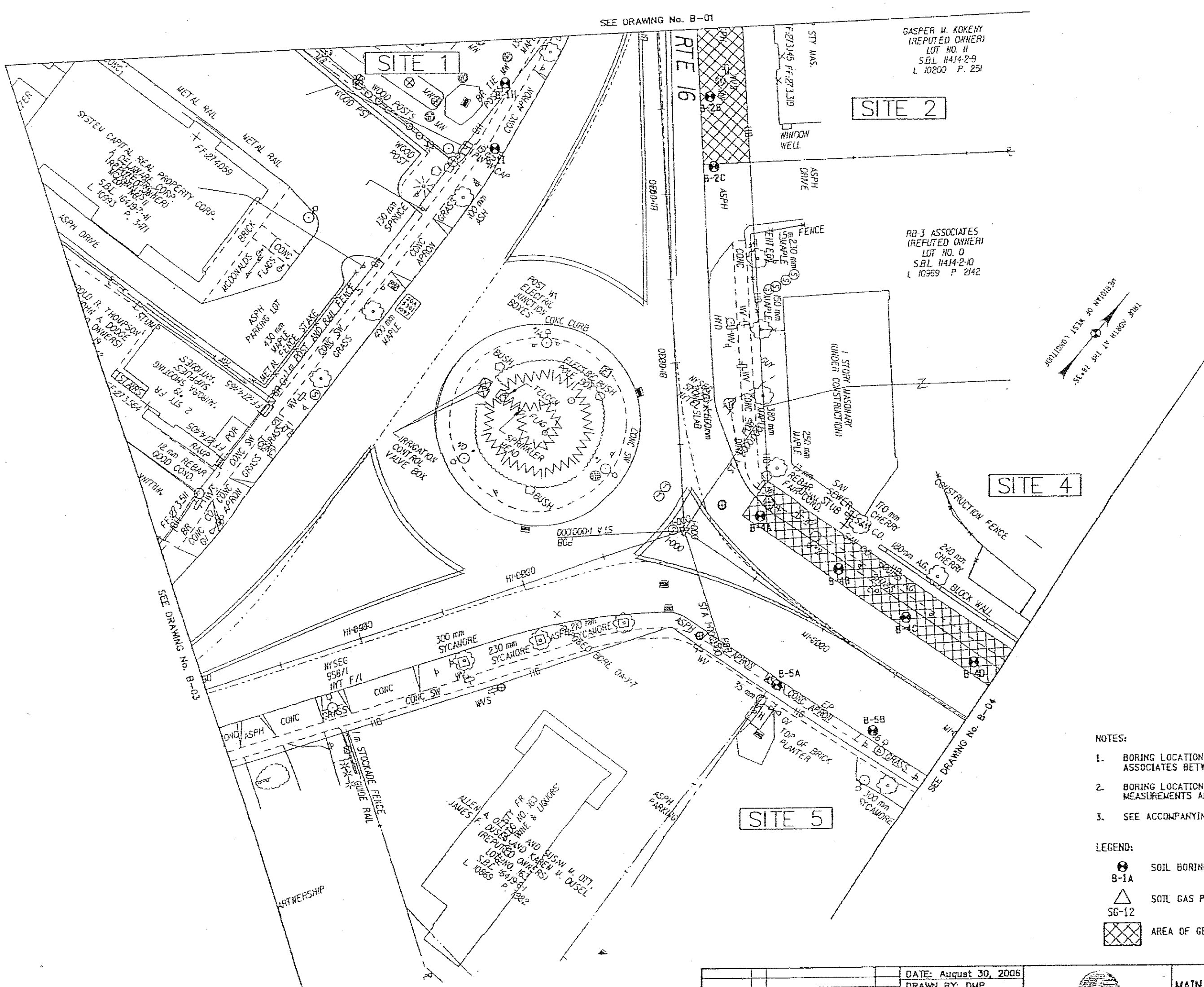
DATE: August 30, 2006
DRAWN BY: DMP
CHECKED BY: JDD
SCALE: 1:500
PROJECT No. 010910
DRAWING No. B-01

FISHERASSOCIATES

RECONSTRUCTION OF
MAIN STREET (U.S. RT. 20A/N.Y. RT. 16/78)
HAMBURG STREET TO N.Y. RT. 400

LOCATION: TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA
ERIE COUNTY
NEW YORK

SOIL BORING LOCATIONS



NOTES:

1. BORING LOCATIONS AS DRILLED BY FISHER ASSOCIATES BETWEEN JUNE 19 AND JUNE 30, 2006.
2. BORING LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND AVAILABLE PLANIMETRIC FEATURES.
3. SEE ACCOMPANYING HW/CW REPORT.

LEGEND:

- B-1A — SOIL BORING LOCATION
- SG-12 — SOIL GAS POINT
- AREA OF GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

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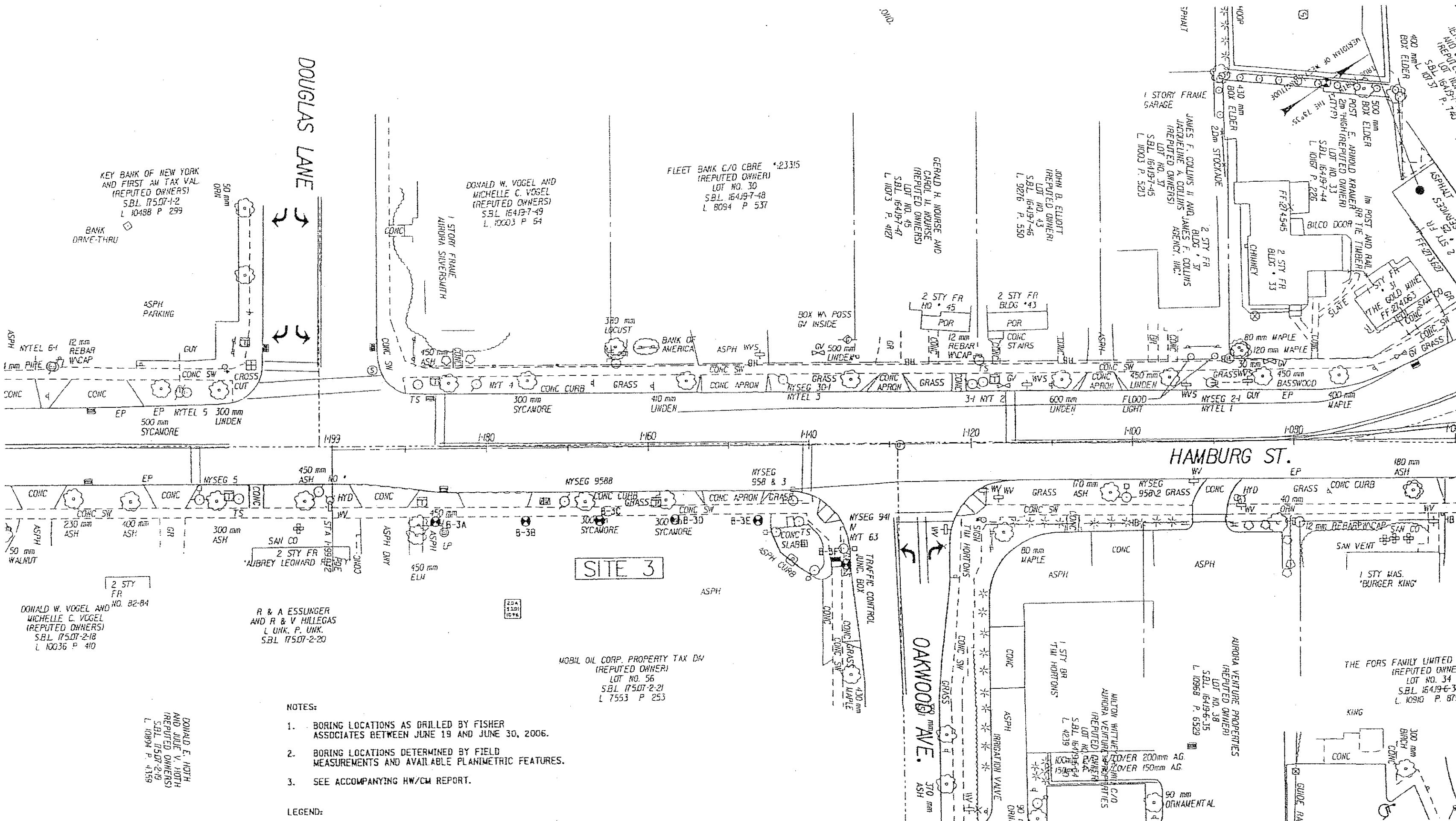
PROJECT No. 010910
DRAWING No. B-02

FISHERASSOCIATES

RECONSTRUCTION OF MAIN STREET (U.S. RT. 20A/N.Y. RT. 16/78) HAMBURG STREET TO N.Y. RT. 400

LOCATION: TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

SOIL BORING LOCATIONS


DOUGLAS LANE
HAMBURG ST.
OAKWOOD AVE.
SITE 3
KEY BANK OF NEW YORK AND FIRST AM TAX VAL. (REPUTED OWNERS) S.B.L. 175.07-1-2 L 10488 P 299
BANK DRIVE-THRU
ASPH PARKING
DONALD W. VOGEL AND MICHELLE C. VOGEL (REPUTED OWNERS) S.B.L. 164.13-7-49 L 10603 P 54
1 STORY FRAME AURORA SILVERSMITH
FLEET BANK C/O CBRE *23315 (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 30 S.B.L. 164.13-7-48 L 8094 P 537
GERALD H. HOUSE AND CAROL H. HOUSE (REPUTED OWNERS) LOT NO. 45 S.B.L. 164.13-7-47 L 11073 P. 4127
JOHN B. ELLIOTT (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 43 S.B.L. 164.13-7-46 L 9276 P. 550
JAMES F. COLLINS II AND JAMES F. COLLINS JACQUELINE A. COLLINS (REPUTED OWNERS) LOT NO. 37 S.B.L. 164.13-7-45 L 11003 P. 525
E. ARNOLD KRAMER (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 33 S.B.L. 164.13-7-44 L 10161 P. 226
THE GOLD WINE
DONALD W. VOGEL AND MICHELLE C. VOGEL (REPUTED OWNERS) S.B.L. 175.07-2-18 L 10036 P 410
R & A ESSLINGER AND R & V HILLEGAS L UNK. P. UNK. S.B.L. 175.07-2-20
DONALD E. ROTH AND JULIE V. ROTH (REPUTED OWNERS) S.B.L. 175.07-2-19 L 10894 P. 4159
MOBIL OIL CORP. PROPERTY TAX DIV (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 56 S.B.L. 175.07-2-21 L 7553 P 253
1 STY BR "TIM HORTONS"
AURORA VENTURE PROPERTIES (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 38 S.B.L. 164.19-6-35 L 10968 P. 6529
1 STY MAS. "BURGER KING"
THE FORS FAMILY LIMITED P (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 34 S.B.L. 164.19-6-36 L 10910 P. 8795
B-3A
B-3B
B-3C
B-3D
B-3E
SEE DRAWING No. B-02

NOTES:

1. BORING LOCATIONS AS DRILLED BY FISHER ASSOCIATES BETWEEN JUNE 19 AND JUNE 30, 2006.
2. BORING LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND AVAILABLE PLANIMETRIC FEATURES.
3. SEE ACCOMPANYING HW/CM REPORT.

LEGEND:

B-1A — SOIL BORING LOCATION

SG-12 — SOIL GAS POINT

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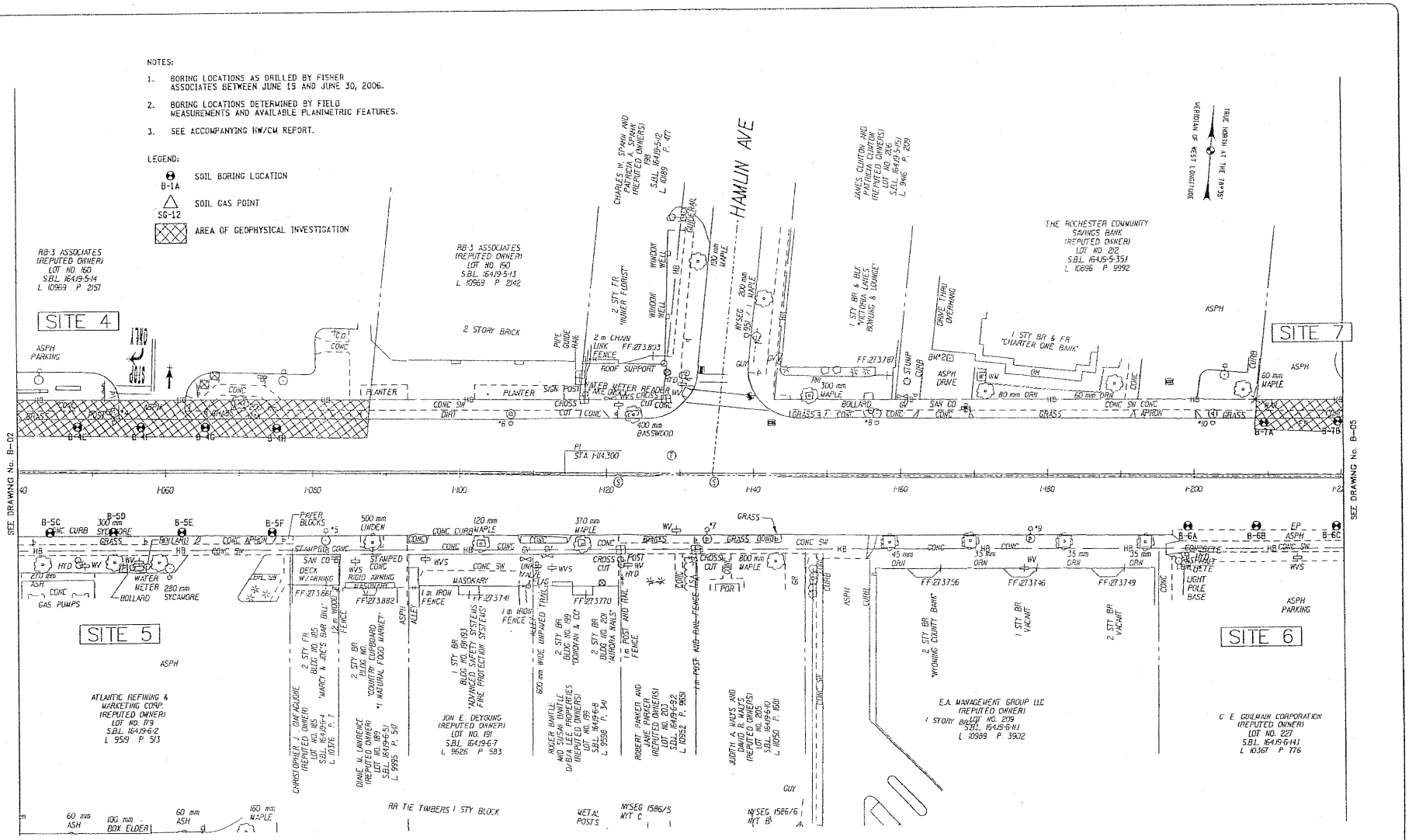
FISHERASSOCIATES

RECONSTRUCTION OF MAIN STREET (U.S. RT. 20A/N.Y. RT. 16/78) HAMBURG STREET TO N.Y. RT. 400

LOCATION: TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

SOIL BORING LOCATIONS


NOTES:
1. BORING LOCATIONS AS DRILLED BY FISHER ASSOCIATES BETWEEN JUNE 19 AND JUNE 30, 2006.
2. BORING LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND AVAILABLE PLANIMETRIC FEATURES.
3. SEE ACCOMPANYING HW/CW REPORT.
LEGEND:
SOIL BORING LOCATION
B-1A
SOIL GAS POINT
SG-12
AREA OF GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION
HAMLIN AVE
SITE 4
SITE 5
SITE 6
SITE 7
SEE DRAWING No. B-02
SEE DRAWING No. B-05
RB-3 ASSOCIATES (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 150 S.B.L. 164.19-5-14 L. 10969 P. 2157
RB-3 ASSOCIATES (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 150 S.B.L. 164.19-5-13 L. 10969 P. 2142
CHARLES W. SPAHN AND PATRICIA A. SPAHN (REPUTED OWNERS) LOT NO. 198 S.B.L. 164.19-5-12 L. 10189 P. 477
JAMES CLINTON AND PATRICIA CLINTON (REPUTED OWNERS) LOT NO. 214 S.B.L. 164.19-5-35.1 L. 9416 P. 220
THE ROCHESTER COMMUNITY SAVINGS BANK (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 212 S.B.L. 164.19-5-35.1 L. 10896 P. 9992
ATLANTIC REFINING & MARKETING CORP. (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 179 S.B.L. 164.19-6-2 L. 9519 P. 513
E.A. MANAGEMENT GROUP LLC (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 209 S.B.L. 164.19-6-11 L. 10989 P. 3902
C. E. GUILMAIN CORPORATION (REPUTED OWNER) LOT NO. 227 S.B.L. 164.19-6-14.1 L. 10367 P. 776
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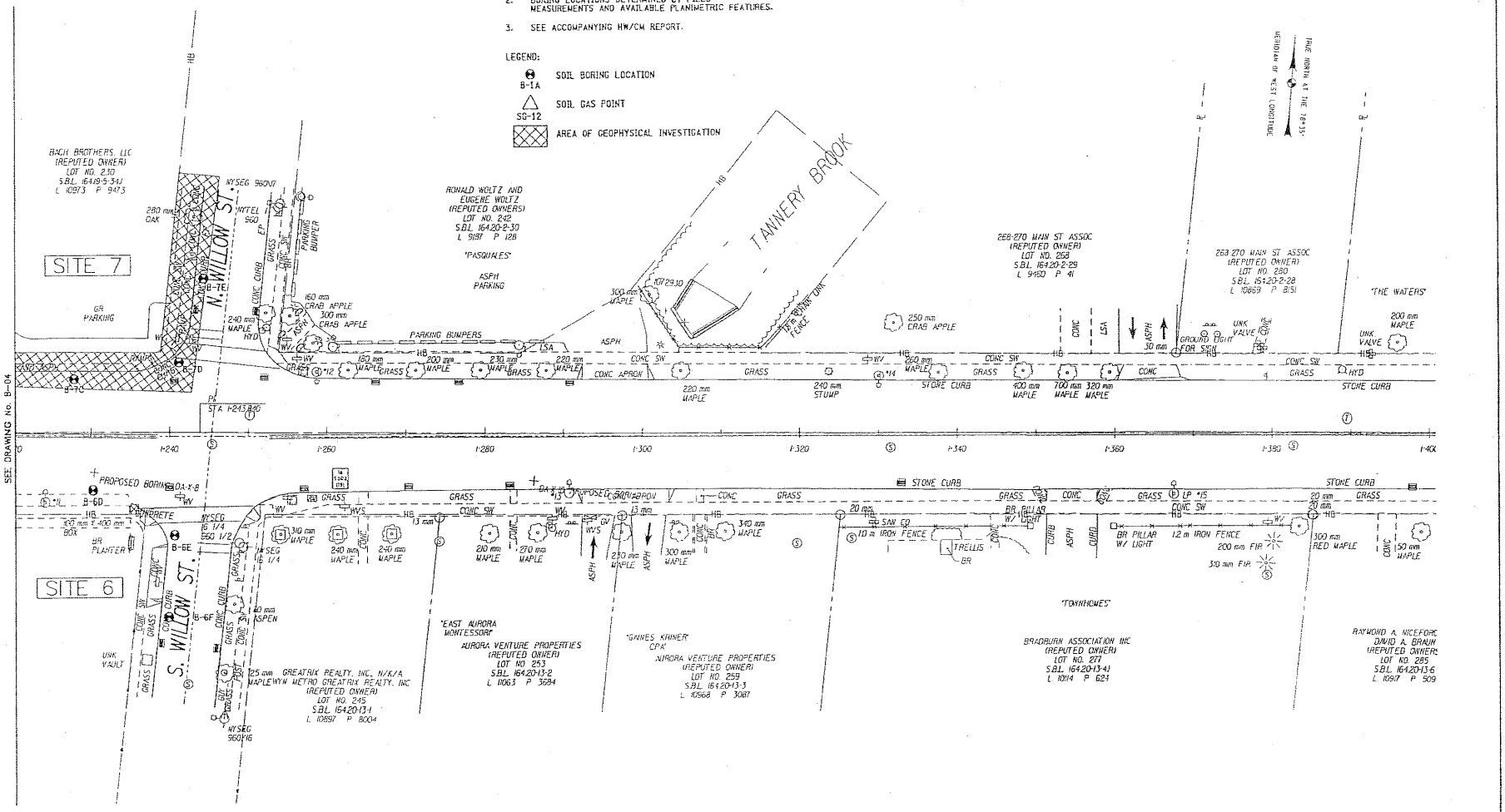
LOCATION: TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA ERIE COUNTY NEW YORK
SOIL BORING LOCATIONS



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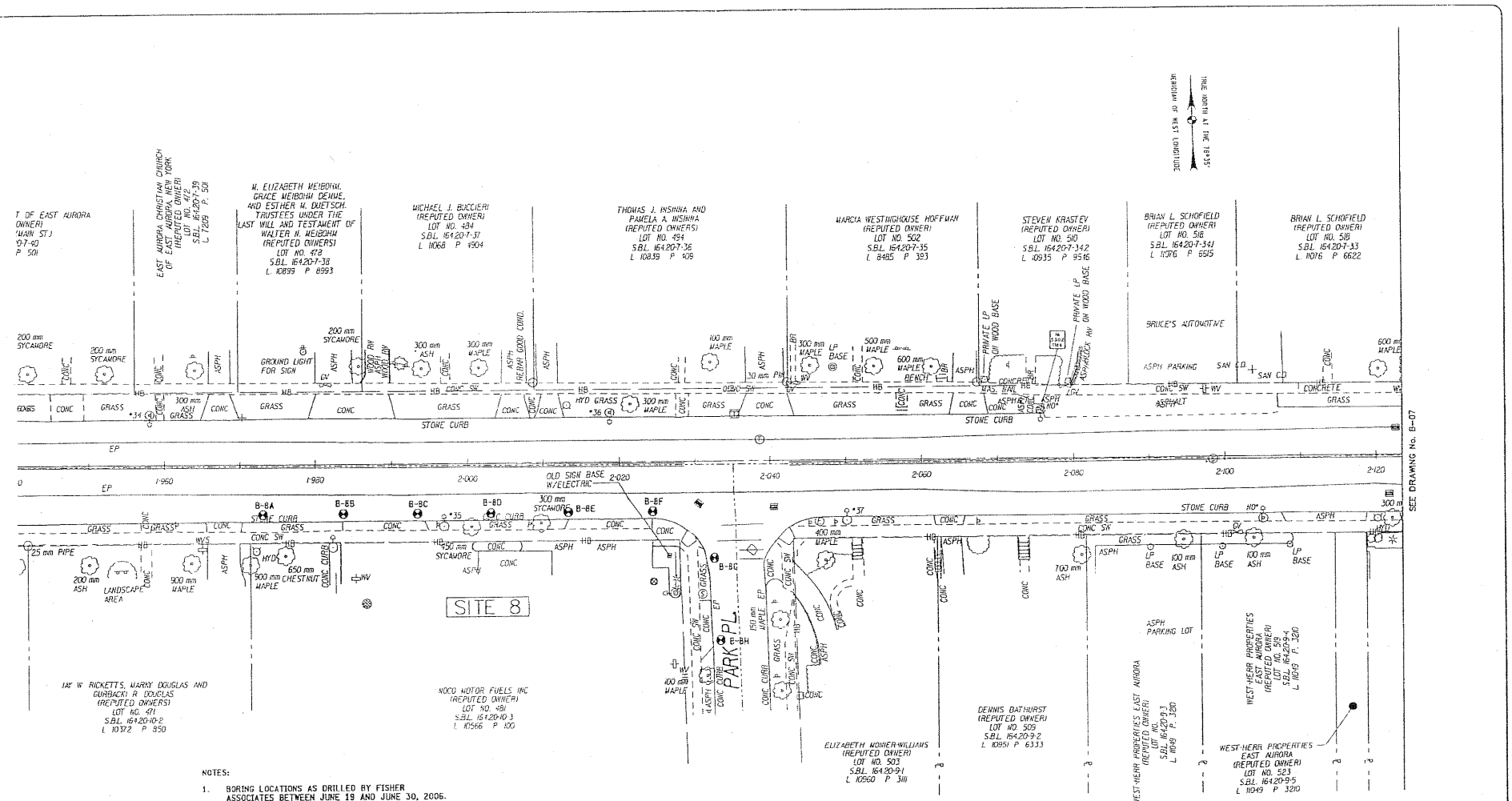
RECONSTRUCTION OF MAIN STREET U.S. RT. 20A/N.Y. RT. 16/78) HAMBURG STREET TO N.Y. RT. 400

LOCATION: TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA ERIE COUNTY NEW YORK

SOIL BORING LOCATIONS



NOTES:

1. BORING LOCATIONS AS DRILLED BY FISHER ASSOCIATES BETWEEN JUNE 19 AND JUNE 30, 2006.
2. BORING LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND AVAILABLE PLANIMETRIC FEATURES.
3. SEE ACCOMPANYING HW/CM REPORT.

LEGEND:

B-1A — SOIL BORING LOCATION

SG-12 — SOIL GAS POINT

DATE	No.	REVISION	BY

DATE: August 30, 2006
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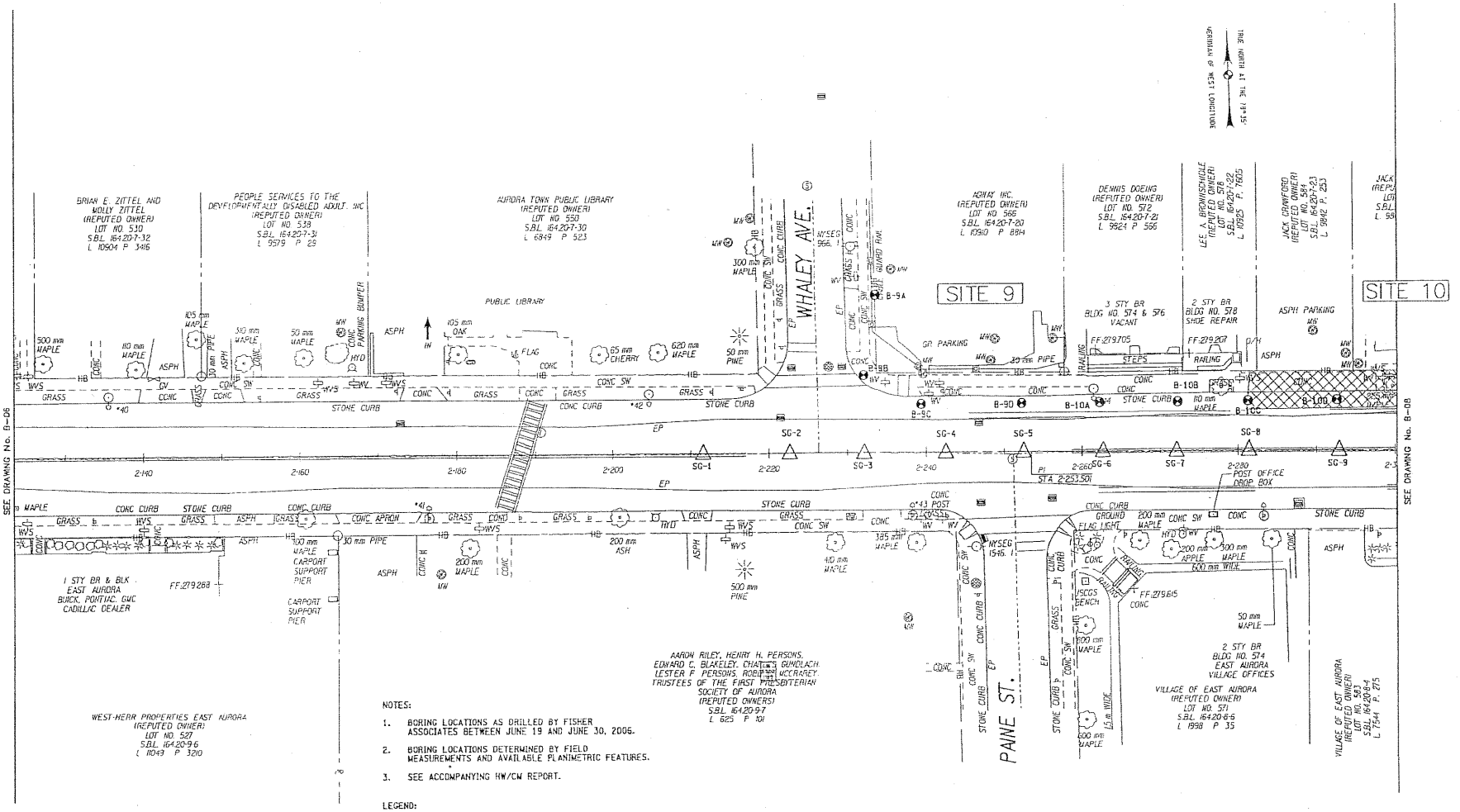
SCALE: 1:300
PROJECT No. 010910
DRAWING No. B-06

FISHERASSOCIATES

RECONSTRUCTION OF
MAIN STREET (U.S. RT. 20A/N.Y. RT. 16/78)
HAMBURG STREET TO N.Y. RT. 400

LOCATION:
TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA
ERIE COUNTY
NEW YORK

SOIL BORING LOCATIONS



NOTES:

1. BORING LOCATIONS AS DRILLED BY FISHER ASSOCIATES BETWEEN JUNE 19 AND JUNE 30, 2006.
2. BORING LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND AVAILABLE PLANIMETRIC FEATURES.
3. SEE ACCOMPANYING HW/CW REPORT.

LEGEND:

B-1A — SOIL BORING LOCATION

SG-12 — SOIL GAS POINT

AREA OF GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

DATE No.	REVISION	BY

DATE: August 30, 2006
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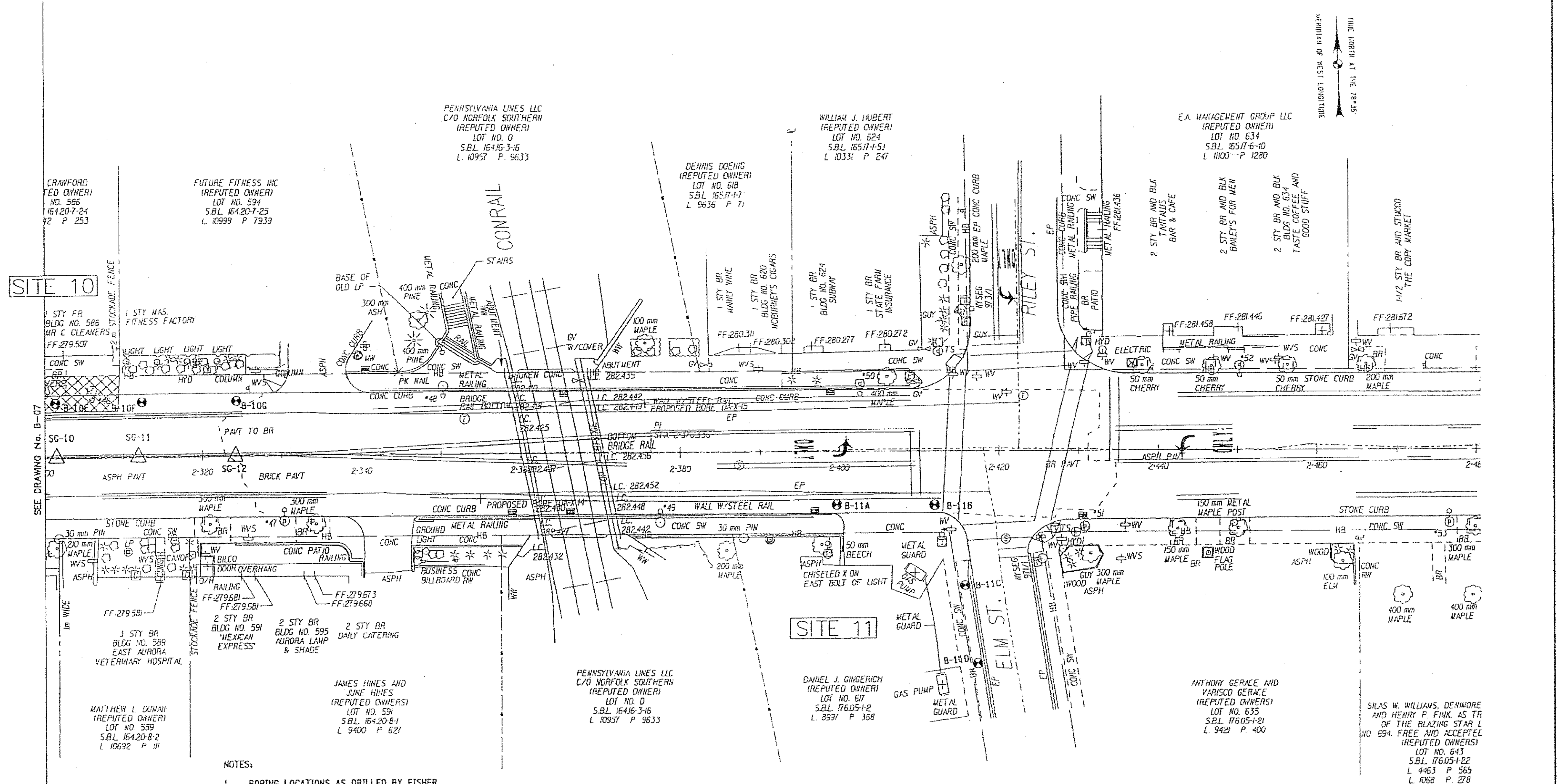
CHECKED BY: JDD
SCALE: 1:500
PROJECT No. 010910
DRAWING No. B-07

FISHER ASSOCIATES

RECONSTRUCTION OF MAIN STREET U.S. RT. 20A/N.Y. RT. 16/78) HAMBURG STREET TO N.Y. RT. 400

LOCATION: TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA ERIE COUNTY NEW YORK

SOIL BORING LOCATIONS



NOTES:

1. BORING LOCATIONS AS DRILLED BY FISHER ASSOCIATES BETWEEN JUNE 19 AND JUNE 30, 2006.
2. BORING LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY FIELD MEASUREMENTS AND AVAILABLE PLANIMETRIC FEATURES.
3. SEE ACCOMPANYING HW/CM REPORT.

LEGEND:

- B-1A — SOIL BORING LOCATION
- SG-12 — SOIL GAS POINT
- AREA OF GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION

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CHECKED BY: JDD
SCALE: 1:500
PROJECT No. 010910
DRAWING No. B-08

FISHERASSOCIATES

RECONSTRUCTION OF MAIN STREET (U.S. RT. 20A/N.Y. RT. 16/78) HAMBURG STREET TO N.Y. RT. 400

LOCATION: TOWN AND VILLAGE OF EAST AURORA, ERIE COUNTY, NEW YORK

SOIL BORING LOCATIONS

The Buffalo News : City & Region

Tuesday, June 16, 2009

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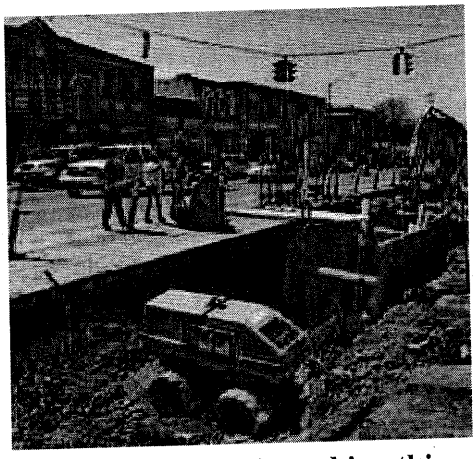

Construction along Main Street in East Aurora is making things difficult for shoppers and merchants alike as state crews tackle a massive project.
Charles Lewis/Buffalo News

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East Aurora's Main Street tied up by construction

By Karen Robinson
NEWS STAFF REPORTER
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Since winter ended, East Aurora — known for its quaint Main Street shopping district — has resembled a war zone riddled with potholes, construction equipment and trenches.

It's all part of a $17 million, two-year street makeover, similar to the ones Orchard Park survived and Hamburg just weathered.

Now, it's East Aurora's turn, and although the state's reconstruction effort began last summer, that work seemed mild compared with what's projected for this construction season.

Already, work along the 1.4-mile stretch of Main is in full swing, with local officials warning that it will be a bear to live through.

But in the end, they say, it will be well worth it when the street's makeover — including new water and sewer infrastructure, utility lines and street lights—is complete by December.

By that time, East Aurora should be sporting a new look, from a re-configured traffic circle that will resemble more of a single-lane roundabout, to a spruced-up look all along Main Street and a rebuilt fieldstone wall bordering the Roycroft Campus.

"We are in the nitty-gritty of construction, and this freight train is moving through," Mayor Clark W. Crook said. "The good news is, let's get it over with. The bad news is that it will have an impact."

Village officials aren't mincing words, and many are worried about the impact on merchants, since East Aurora's Main Street is a draw not only for villagers, but for surrounding communities that use it as their shopping hub.

"Shop local, if possible," Trustee Peter Mercurio said. "If you love your community, do your best to keep your business in town."

The state—through its project contractor, Catco — began work in early March on the main leg of the reconstruction, and the entire stretch has some sort of work going on, with sidewalks partly closed and shoppers being routed to municipal parking areas behind businesses that are difficult to access from Main Street.

In addition to working on water mains and sewer lines, crews also are doing water service connections between Maple Avenue and beneath the railroad viaduct heading toward Vidler's Five and Dime up to Pine Street. The retaining wall beneath the viaduct is being replaced, as are water and gas lines.

The exposed road brick under the viaduct will be reused in snow storage areas along Main Street between the sidewalks and curbs.

"It's a historical piece of the village, and we'll put road brick material between Olean Street and the viaduct to Elm Street," said Paul Gasiewicz, the village's special project coordinator for the reconstruction.

"They're trying to get everything done to expedite the project for a village setting and the businesses," Gasiewicz said. "They're trying to do the work zones in chunks."

Beginning the first week in May, the traffic circle — which will remain open during the construction — will be rebuilt and realigned with Grey Street and Knox Road. It essentially will be rebuilt into a roundabout with pedestrian crossings at the legs of the circle. The area will roughly remain the same size as the old circle.

Beginning in June, Main will be reconstructed from Olean Road/Pine Street to Whaley Street in the first phase, followed in mid-July by the portion of Main running between Whaley and Walnut. From mid- August to the end of September, work will be done from Walnut Street to Willow Street.

New concrete light fixture luminaires, sporting a 1920s/1930s look, will go up as each section of the road is completed.

The goal is to have everything done by late November, though the project's contract runs through June 2010. Village officials are bracing for a tough go of it but say that East Aurora will be better off for it since the contractor is pushing hard to complete the job in two years instead of the originally anticipated three years.

Just last week, Catco extended its work schedule and is working 12-hour days from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. Monday through Friday; 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays. The extended hours are for the entire construction season. Verizon and National Fuel are doing utility work in eight-hour

days, five days a week.

"Things are tough and are going to get tougher," Crook said. "This is a major reconstruction project, and it's going to have an impact. We'll have to all pull together and help the businesses. They're going to really need us."

"From a village perspective, we want the project to stay on track. Certainly, we want to minimize the impact," Crook said. "Already, we have run into problems. Every time we dig another hole in the ground, we hit something. I would ask the community for patience."

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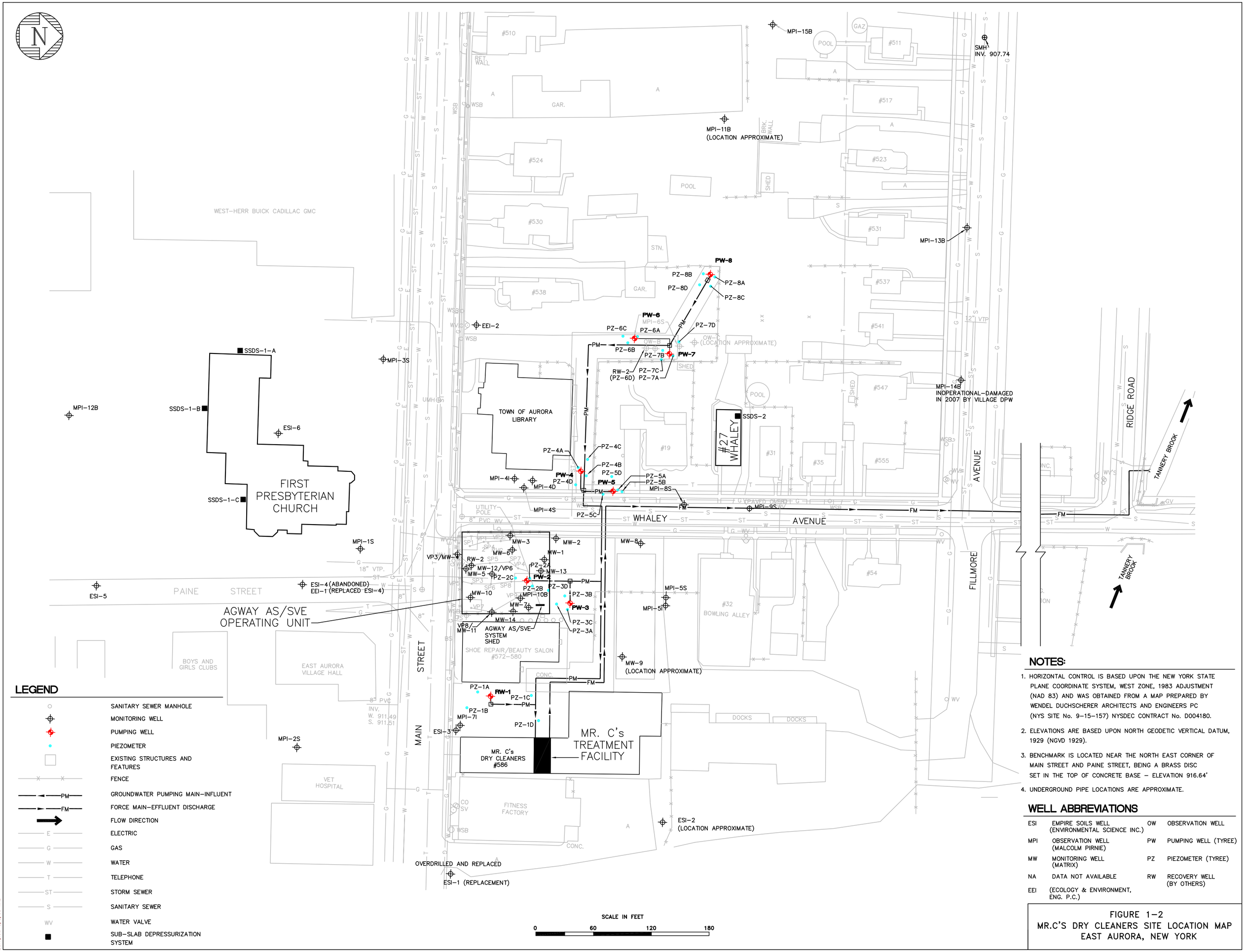

LEGEND

- SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE
- MONITORING WELL
- PUMPING WELL
- PIEZOMETER
- EXISTING STRUCTURES AND FEATURES
- FENCE
- GROUNDWATER PUMPING MAIN-INFLUENT
- FORCE MAIN-EFFLUENT DISCHARGE
- FLOW DIRECTION
- ELECTRIC
- GAS
- WATER
- TELEPHONE
- STORM SEWER
- SANITARY SEWER
- WATER VALVE
- SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM

SCALE IN FEET

0 60 120 180

NOTES:

1. HORIZONTAL CONTROL IS BASED UPON THE NEW YORK STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM, WEST ZONE, 1983 ADJUSTMENT (NAD 83) AND WAS OBTAINED FROM A MAP PREPARED BY WENDEL DUCHSCHERER ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS PC (NYS SITE No. 9-15-157) NYSDEC CONTRACT No. D004180.
2. ELEVATIONS ARE BASED UPON NORTH GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM, 1929 (NGVD 1929).
3. BENCHMARK IS LOCATED NEAR THE NORTH EAST CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND PAINE STREET, BEING A BRASS DISC SET IN THE TOP OF CONCRETE BASE - ELEVATION 916.64'
4. UNDERGROUND PIPE LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE.

WELL ABBREVIATIONS

ESI	EMPIRE SOILS WELL (ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE INC.)	OW	OBSERVATION WELL
MPI	OBSERVATION WELL (MALCOLM PIRNIE)	PW	PUMPING WELL (TYREE)
MW	MONITORING WELL (MATRIX)	PZ	PIEZOMETER (TYREE)
NA	DATA NOT AVAILABLE	RW	RECOVERY WELL (BY OTHERS)
EEI	(ECOLOGY & ENVIRONMENT, ENG. P.C.)		

FIGURE 1-2
MR.C'S DRY CLEANERS SITE LOCATION MAP
EAST AURORA, NEW YORK

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BUFFplot: 3/3/08 WAB