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Remedial Bureau C
Division of Environmental Remediation

FUSS & O'NEILL
Disciplines to Deliver

☐146 Hartford Road, Manchester, CT 06040
TEL: (860) 646-2469 FAX: (860) 533-5143

☐78 Interstate Drive, West Springfield, MA 01089
TEL: (413) 452-0445 FAX: (413) 846-0497

☐275 Promenade Street, Suite 350, Providence, RI 02908
TEL: (401) 861-3070 FAX: (401) 861-3076

☐56 Quarry Road, Trumbull, CT 06611
TEL: (203) 374-3748 FAX: (203) 374-4391

☐610 Lynndale Court, Suite E, Greenville, NC 27858
TEL: (252) 355-1370 FAX: (252) 355-8186

☐80 Washington Street, Suite 301, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
TEL: (800) 394-8081 FAX: (845) 452-5186

☐45A Main Street, Lakeville, MA 02347
TEL: (508) 946-4543 FAX: (508) 946-1563

☐1419 Richland Street, Columbia, SC 29201
TEL: (803) 376-6034 FAX: (803) 376-6035

☐24 Madison Avenue Extension, Albany, NY 12203
TEL: (518) 218-0600 FAX: (518) 518-0606

Letter of Transmittal

To:	Bradley Brown	Date:	August 17, 2006
	NYS Department of Environmental Conservation	Project No:	20060267.A2X
	Division of Environmental Remediation, 11th Floor	Re:	Site Management Plan Revised Page
	625 Broadway		Former Poughkeepsie STP Site
	Albany, NY 12233-7014	Telephone No:	

We are sending you: ☐ Attached ☐ Under Separate Cover ☒ via FedEx

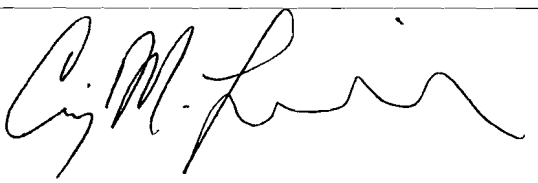
☐ Shop Drawings ☐ Prints ☐ Plans ☐ Specifications
☐ Copy of Letter ☐ Change Order ☒ Reports ☐ Other

Copies	Date	No.	Description
5	July 2006		Revised Page 2 - Site Management Plan

☐ For approval ☐ Returned loaned prints ☐ Furnish as submitted
☐ As requested ☐ Return signed original ☐ Furnish as noted
☒ For your use ☐ For bids due ☐ Rejected
☐ For review & comment ☐ Submit _____ copies for distribution ☐ Resubmit _____ copies for approval

Please replace page 2 of the July Site Management Plan with the enclosed page. Call me at (860) 646-2469 x5258 if you have any questions. Thanks!

C: Kristin Kulow, NYSDOH (1 copy)
Joseph Bonura Jr., PWD (2 copies)
Chris Klemmer, F&O (2 copies)
Jim McIver, F&O (2 copies)

Signed: 

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- **Soil Relocation to the Secondary SCZ** - Approximately 1,500 cubic yards of soil mixed with leaves was discovered in the Southern Landfill area beneath the southwest corner of the proposed building footprint during remedial activities. In October 2005, this material was relocated to the approximately 0.3-acre Secondary SCZ located immediately adjacent to the southern foundation wall and inside a new four-foot segmental concrete block retaining wall. After soil was relocated to this area and compacted, a 6 oz./SY geotextile layer was installed over the impacted material and overlain with one foot of clean topsoil. The topsoil layer was seeded to establish turf.

- **Sub-Slab Venting System** - Prior to the installation of the building's concrete floor slab, a sub-slab venting system was constructed under the building. The system was installed as required by the NYSDOH to mitigate potential vapor intrusion from trace volatile organic compounds that may be present in the Primary SCZ. The sub-slab venting system consists of four rectangular loops of four-inch polyvinyl chloride (PVC) perforated pipe laterals placed in a 12 to 16-inch layer of ¾-inch stone. Six-inch solid PVC pipe headers connect each of the loops and penetrate through the building floor slab on the eastern side of the Primary SCZ. After all subsurface piping was in place, a 6-mil polyethylene vapor barrier was located over the stone and the concrete slab was poured over the vapor barrier. A layout of the piping network is included in the *Engineering Report.*

  The remaining components of the sub-slab venting system were installed as the building was constructed above the foundation. At the location where the four solid PVC pipe headers penetrate the floor slab, the pipes were manifolded together into one 12-inch PVC pipe that leads to the roof. Within this run of pipe, a Fantech Model FR 225 400 cfm inline centrifugal fan was installed and connected to a light to indicate when the fan is energized. PVC piping and the fan are contained within the walls of the facility's dish washing area. Sampling ports were installed on each of the six-inch headers just before the manifold and immediately after the manifold on the 12-inch pipe. In addition, sampling ports off of the outer subsurface loop were installed near the water heater (northeast corner of the Primary SCZ) and the utility room (western side of the Primary SCZ).

  On July 7, 2006, Fuss & O'Neill performed a diagnostic test to evaluate the ability of air to flow through the subsurface piping of the sub-slab venting system while the fan was in operation. A separate test was conducted at each of the two sample ports connected to the largest subsurface loop of the system, which is the loop with the least amount of suction due to head losses caused by the longest pipe runs. One at a time, each port was opened, smoke was released and Fuss & O'Neill personnel observed the smoke moving into the opened sample port. Therefore, suction within the subsurface was verified in the field.

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