

**SUBSURFACE DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS
BASIS OF DESIGN REPORT**

**109 MARBLEDALE ROAD, TUCKAHOE, NY
BCP SITE NO. C360143**

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Project Number 223060P

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Revised March 2019 to include
updated Restaurant Design Plans

**DuBois
& King inc.**

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1.0 BACKGROUND

The 109 Marbledale Road Site in Tuckahoe, Westchester County, New York is enrolled in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) as BCP Site No. C360143. Volunteer Bilwin Development Affiliates, LLC is remediating the Former Marble Quarry Landfill (Site) and redeveloping the Site into a multi-story hotel and restaurant with associated parking areas. The Site has a long history of commercial and industrial operations including a marble quarry, a municipal landfill, auto repair and car storage, and surface parking.

1.1 Purpose

A July 2016 Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) for the Site was approved by the NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation, and accepted as the approved remedy as indicated in the July 2016 Decision Document for the Site.

Subsurface depressurization systems (SSDSs) are a component of the approved remedy for the Site, for the protection of the proposed hotel and restaurant buildings from intrusion of contaminated soil vapors that are present in the subsurface. The remedial plan also includes:

1. Soil excavation and removal from shallow contaminant source areas;
2. Soil vapor extraction (SVE) systems to remove volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the subsurface;
3. A low permeability capping system in areas of the Site not covered by pavement, concrete, or buildings; and
4. Groundwater monitoring.

This report provides the basis of design for proposed SSDSs for the hotel and restaurant buildings at the Site.

1.2 Site Documents and Data

Site-specific data and documents that were reviewed to develop the basis of the SSDS design included:

- The March 1, 2016 Remedial Investigation Report for the Site;
- The February 21, 2017 Draft Supplemental Environmental Investigation Report for the Site;
- Pre- and Post-Rapid Impact Compaction (RIC) and micropile installation vapor sampling results from May 2017, June 2017, and October 2017; and
- Foundation Plan – S-100, by Michael Macri, P.E. of MSCE, dated February 3, 2017 and last revised on July 31, 2017.

1.3 Contaminants of Concern

VOCs that have been detected in soil vapor samples at the site are summarized in the tables included in **Attachment 1**. Based on the magnitudes of concentrations detected, contaminant toxicity, and the contaminant distribution relative to the proposed building locations, the primary contaminants of concern for potential vapor intrusion into the proposed buildings were determined to be:

- Freons;
- Chlorinated solvents (primarily tetrachloroethylene [PCE], trichloroethylene [TCE], and vinyl chloride); and
- Benzene.

The soil vapor contaminant distribution for these contaminants based on the most recent sampling result from each vapor point is shown on Drawing SV 1 in **Attachment 2**.

Flame ionization detector (FID) readings and 4-gas meter readings from soil vapor monitoring points at the site have also indicated the presence of methane and hydrogen sulfide. Soil vapor monitoring graphs of photoionization detector (PID) and FID results are included in **Attachment 3**. The differential between filtered and unfiltered FID readings is used as an approximation of the methane concentration in soil gas at each location. Based on the 4-gas meter and FID filtered vs. unfiltered differential readings, the methane and hydrogen sulfide concentrations are summarized as follows:

- Hydrogen sulfide readings have only been collected from monitoring points in the vicinity of the hotel (MW-5, OW-2, SVE-1, VW-2, VW-3, VW-4, and VW-6), and ranged from non-detect to 90 parts per million (ppm);
- Hydrogen sulfide readings were highest near the north end of the hotel, where concentrations ranged from 7.3 to 90 ppm in SVE-1, from 1.2 to 8.5 ppm in VW-6, and from 1.5 to 41 ppm in VW-4, while ranging from non-detect to 4.1 ppm in the other four monitoring points;
- Estimated methane concentrations based on FID differential readings were highest in wells on the southern portion of the site (in the vicinity of the proposed hotel), in wells SVE-1, OW-2, MW-1, MW-4, and MW-5, where average high concentrations ranged from 2,000 to 7,000 ppm and peaks during compaction reached up to 22,000 ppm; and
- Estimated methane concentrations in the vicinity of the proposed restaurant were substantially lower, generally ranging from non-detect to 1,000 ppm.

Based on the available data, the hotel SSDSs need to be designed for protection of indoor air quality from potential intrusion of vapors including hydrogen sulfide, methane, freons, benzene, and chlorinated solvents. The restaurant SSDS primarily needs to be designed for protection of indoor air quality from potential intrusion of vapors including chlorinated solvents.

2.0 SYSTEM COMPONENTS

The components of the SSDSs include a vapor barrier, a permeable layer of stone with sub-slab ventilation piping, vapor phase carbon treatment system, a ventilation blower, exhaust piping, and sub-slab monitoring points.

2.1 Vapor Barrier

A vapor barrier will serve as the first layer of protection against vapor intrusion. The proposed vapor barrier is Stego® Wrap Vapor Barrier, 15-Mil. The vapor barrier is designed for use as a below-slab vapor barrier for the control of soil gases. Manufacturer information on the proposed vapor barrier product and installation procedures is included in **Attachment 4**. It has a permeance of less than 0.01 Perms and ASTM E1745 Class A strength. Installation plans, details, and specifications for the proposed vapor barrier are included on the plan sheets in **Attachment 2**. The vapor barrier is designed to overlay the entire crushed stone venting layer (see **Section 2.2**), forming a barrier between the stone and the hotel slab. Penetrations of the vapor barrier will be sealed according to the manufacturer's instructions as shown on the details on the plan sheets in **Attachment 2**.

2.2 Crushed Stone and Sub-Slab Vent Piping

The basis of design calculations for the SSDS piping are included in **Attachment 5**. A minimum of 6 inches of highly permeable coarse aggregate, AASHTO #57 washed crushed stone, will be provided beneath the vapor barrier to facilitate the creation of a depressurized zone underneath the building slab. Ventilation piping will be installed in the sub-slab stone to allow for the active depressurization of the permeable stone layer, removing vapors from beneath the slab. A blower (see **Section 2.4**) will be used to draw air into the sub-slab ventilation piping from the crushed stone layer, creating a depressurized zone in the stone. The system is not designed to actively extract vapor from soils beneath or outside the stone layer.

2.2.1 Hotel

The sub-slab piping layout for the hotel slab provides three separate zones to draw air from: Hotel System #1 is in the southern portion, Hotel System #2 is in the central portion, and Hotel System #3 is in the northern portion. The hotel foundation layout was overlaid with the soil vapor contaminant distribution mapping, and the piping layouts were designed to provide screened vent openings within each sub-slab space created by the building's grade beams.

Because of the north-south oriented grade beams beneath the hallway walls in the northern portions of the hotel, Systems 2 and 3 were laid out with two main venting pipes centered beneath the eastern and western rooms, with laterals into the sub-hallway sections to draw air from the central sections.

With a more open layout beneath the southern portion of the hotel (no central hallway grade beams), the venting system was designed with a main venting pipe along the center, and three laterals to draw air from perimeter locations near the entrance, the elevator, and the pool.

2.2.2 Restaurant

The restaurant sub-slab piping layout is conceptual, and will be updated if needed when the foundation design for the restaurant is available. The current layout assumes no sub-slab obstructions within the foundation interior that would block air flow. Two sub-slab vent pipe laterals are proposed, approximately centered within the footprint of the restaurant, with 4-inch diameter Schedule 40 PVC 0.040-inch continuous wound screen. A single 6-inch Schedule 40 PVC riser from the center of the vent piping is proposed.

2.3 Vapor Phase Carbon Treatment Systems

A vapor phase treatment system is required to remove VOCs from the air extracted from beneath the slab to comply with the discharge limits included in 6 NYCRR Part 212 and the DAR-1 Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Ambient Air Contaminants Under Part 212. The goal of the treatment system is to comply with the applicable Short-term Guideline Concentrations (SGCs) at the location of the system exhaust to the ambient air, and to comply with the applicable Annual Guideline Concentrations (AGCs) at the property lines.

Vapor monitoring wells in the vicinity of the proposed hotel and restaurant have been sampled periodically during the implementation of the Remedial Action Work Plan. The most recent round of soil vapor sampling analytical results was conducted in October 2017, and the results are summarized in the tables in **Attachment 1**.

2.3.1 Hotel

The proposed hotel SSDS vapor treatment systems include two vapor phase carbon drums plumbed in series as shown on the attached plans. As described in **Section 1.3**, field readings have shown the following:

- Hydrogen sulfide readings ranging from non-detect to 90 ppm; and
- Estimated methane concentrations with average high concentrations ranging from 2,000 to 7,000 ppm and peaks during compaction that reached up to 22,000 ppm.

The analytical results from vapor monitoring wells in the vicinity of the hotel (VW-1, VW-2, VW-3, VW-4, VW-5, VW-6, VP-4, and VP-5) show the following average soil gas VOC concentrations:

| Average Concentrations of Results from VW-1, VW-2, VW-3, VW-4, VW-5, VW-6 (2017) VP-4, VP-5 (2015) [Outlier Freon Conc In VW-4 Excluded from Averages] | Hotel SSDS Treatment Design Basis |
|---|--|
| Compound | Average Concentration* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 19 |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 2.4 |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 40,529 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 0.58 |
| 2-Butanone | 1.8 |
| 4-Ethyltoluene | 0.20 |
| 4-Isopropyltoluene | 0.15 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 0.24 |
| Acetone | 54 |
| Benzene | 77 |
| Carbon disulfide | 0.93 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.11 |
| Chloroform | 89 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.0 |
| Cyclohexane | 147 |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 21,400 |
| Ethanol | 11 |
| Ethyl acetate | 43 |
| Ethyl Benzene | 12 |
| Isopropanol | 146 |
| Isopropylbenzene | 0.73 |
| Methylene chloride | 0.48 |
| n-Butylbenzne | 0.15 |
| n-Heptane | 281 |
| n-Hexane | 507 |
| o-Xylene | 39 |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 70 |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 1.6 |
| Propylene | 67 |
| Styrene | 0.53 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 40 |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 0.89 |
| Toluene | 164 |
| Trichloroethylene | 11 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 94 |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane | 0.14 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 13 |
| TOTAL | 63,830 |

**Non-detects averaged as "0" results.*

Some dilution effects are expected to occur as these concentrations in the soil gas volatilize and migrate into the sub-slab stone layer and air is drawn through the SSDS system, so the in-situ soil gas concentrations are considered conservatively high estimates of the concentrations to be treated in the vapor phase carbon drum treatment systems that are used for the hotel SSDS.

Using the above-estimated concentrations and an assumed flow rate of 100 cubic feet per minute (cfm), the estimated mass removal rate of VOCs at these conservatively high concentrations is 0.6 pounds per day (lb/day) of total VOCs. Based on experience, carbon may be expected to adsorb approximately 10 to 15% of its weight in VOCs prior to observing breakthrough of contaminants. Under this assumption, using a conservatively high efficiency rate of 100% removal of the VOCs, carbon changeouts may initially be required every 30 to 47 days.

Vapor phase contaminant removal rates from the SVE Pilot Testing conducted in November 2016 are summarized in the table in **Attachment 6**. During the first three tests, total VOC removal efficiencies ranged from 98.0% to 99.4% using two vapor phase carbon drums plumbed in series. During the fourth and final SVE pilot test, lower influent concentrations were detected and the carbon drums may have been exhibiting breakthrough and/or off-gassing, as the removal efficiency declined to 68.4%. Based on the estimated average contaminant concentrations for the hotel SSDS, the percent reductions required for each contaminant to comply with the SGC and AGC concentrations are calculated on the tables included in **Attachment 7**. The estimated reductions needed to comply with the applicable SGCs and AGCs range from 43.92% to 99.83%.

The proposed hotel SSDS vapor phase carbon treatment systems are shown on the plans included in **Attachment 2**. The preliminary carbon drum selections will be updated if needed based on sampling results collected during the startup of the SSDSs (see **Section 3.0**).

2.3.2 Restaurant

The proposed restaurant SSDS vapor treatment system includes two vapor phase carbon drums plumbed in series as shown on the attached plans. As described in **Section 1.3**, field readings have shown estimated methane concentrations in the vicinity of the proposed restaurant generally ranged from non-detect to 1,000 ppm. No hydrogen sulfide readings have been collected in the vicinity of the restaurant. Since the restaurant will be located further from the bulk landfill waste mass than the hotel, hydrogen sulfide concentrations are likely to be lower than in the area of the hotel.

The analytical results from vapor monitoring wells in the vicinity of the hotel (VW-7, VW-8, VW-12, VW-19, and VP-8) show the following average soil gas VOC concentrations:

| Average Concentrations of Results from VW-7, VW-8, VW-12, VW-19 (2017) and VP-8 (2015) | Restaurant SSDS Treatment System Design Basis |
|--|---|
| Compound | Average Concentration* ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 17 |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 476 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 0.72 |
| 2-Butanone | 14 |
| 2-Hexanone | 9.2 |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 0.32 |
| Acetone | 67 |
| Benzene | 0.77 |
| Chloroform | 11 |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 1,337 |
| Ethanol | 1.1 |
| Isopropanol | 177 |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 1.5 |
| Methylene chloride | 3.4 |
| n-Heptane | 0.41 |
| n-Hexane | 0.26 |
| o-Xylene | 0.23 |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 0.68 |
| Propylene | 2.7 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 1,967 |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 0.33 |
| Toluene | 2.9 |
| Trichloroethylene | 181 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 92 |
| TOTAL | 4,363 |

**Non-detects averaged as "0" results.*

Some dilution effects are expected to occur as these concentrations in the soil gas volatilize and migrate into the sub-slab stone layer and air is drawn through the SSDS system, so the in-situ soil gas concentrations should be considered conservatively high estimates of the concentrations to be treated in the vapor phase carbon drum treatment systems that are used for the restaurant SSDS.

Using the above-estimated concentrations and an assumed flow rate of 100 cfm, the estimated mass removal rate of VOCs at these conservatively high concentrations is 0.039 lb/day of total VOCs. Based on experience, carbon may be expected to adsorb approximately 10 to 15% of its weight in VOCs prior to observing breakthrough of contaminants. Under this assumption, using a conservatively high efficiency rate of 100% removal of the VOCs, carbon changeouts may initially be required every 460 to 690 days.

The proposed restaurant SSDS vapor phase carbon treatment system is shown on the plans included in **Attachment 2**. The preliminary carbon drum selections will be updated if needed based on sampling results collected during the startup of the SSDSs (see **Section 3.0**).

Based on the estimated average contaminant concentrations for the restaurant SSDS, the percent reductions required for each contaminant to comply with the SGC and AGC concentrations are calculated on the tables included in **Attachment 7**. The estimated reductions needed to comply with the applicable SGCs and AGCs range from 65.52% to 99.89%.

2.4 Ventilation Blowers

Final determination of the blower size required for each SSDS system will be determined by the pilot testing described in **Section 3.0**. Preliminary design calculations for the blower sizing are included in **Attachment 5**. Based on the preliminary calculations, blowers meeting the following performance requirements are anticipated to be needed:

- Hotel System #1: 75 cfm of air flow at 4.7 inches of water column ($''\text{H}_2\text{O}$) vacuum.
- Hotel Systems #2 and #3: 106 cfm of air flow at 4.9 $''\text{H}_2\text{O}$.
- Restaurant System: 78 cfm of air flow at 4.5 $''\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

If startup/pilot testing of the SSDS systems indicates that higher or lower flow rates and vacuums are needed to depressurize the sub-slab stone layer, appropriate operating conditions will be determined, and the blower for the SSDS system will be selected based on the proposed operating conditions.

2.5 Exhaust Piping

The exhaust piping from each SSDS will be 6-inch Schedule 40 PVC. The exhaust piping layout will be planned with input from the Construction Manager and building designers. The exhaust piping will vent through the roof, and the discharge shall not be less than 25 feet from the property line, and from any door, window or other opening of the building, including heating, ventilating, and air intake points. The vent will be fitted with a rain cap. Normally closed condensate drain ball valves will be provided at the bottom of vertical riser pipes.

2.6 SSDS Monitoring Points

Proposed sub-slab monitoring point locations are shown on the plans included in **Attachment 2**. The monitoring point locations were planned based on the following criteria:

- Locating points near the perimeter of the building to provide a means to measure whether the SSDS has sufficient vacuum influence beneath the slab;
- Providing sufficient monitoring points to monitor each separate SSDS (3 systems within the hotel and 1 system in the restaurant);
- Locating points within areas where higher concentrations of benzene, freons, and chlorinated solvents have been detected in soil gas samples to measure whether the SSDS has sufficient vacuum influence in these areas; and,
- Locating the points in areas that won't interfere with hotel and restaurant operations.

The points are stainless steel well screens, 304SS 1-inch diameter, screened vertically through the washed crushed stone venting layer beneath the slab. Flush-mounted bolt-down roadboxes will be provided for access to monitor the points for induced vacuum, either in the hotel floor or outside the hotel, as shown on the plans included in **Attachment 2**.

2.7 Remote Monitoring/Alert System

The SSDSs will be provided with telemetry for web-based monitoring. The remote monitoring/alert system will be setup to monitor vacuum gauge readings from each SSDS riser pipe, low vacuum alarms, and power failure notifications.

3.0 PILOT TESTING

Detailed procedures for pilot testing the SSDSs are included on Sheet SD 5 of the plans included in **Attachment 2**. A temporary blower capable of 200 cfm of air flow at 10 "H₂O vacuum, and two Carbtrol G-3S carbon drums plumbed in series will be used to complete the pilot test.

The primary objectives of the pilot testing include:

- Determining the minimum operating vacuum and air flow requirements to achieve a sub-slab vacuum of 6 to 9 Pascals (0.024 to 0.036 "H₂O), as measured in the sub-slab vapor monitoring points; and
- Using field readings and air sampling laboratory analytical results to evaluate the effectiveness of the proposed vapor phase carbon drums at removal of the contaminants of concern, particularly at the minimum vacuum and flow conditions. Summa canisters will be used to collect influent, mid-point, and effluent air samples from the vapor treatment systems and the TO-15 analytical results will be compared to the applicable SGCs and AGCs.

The pilot testing data will be tabulated and evaluated. The final design conditions for the proposed SSDS blowers and vapor phase carbon treatment will be submitted to the NYSDEC for review and approval prior to final installation of the selected components.

4.0 INSTALLATION AND STARTUP PROCEDURES

The systems will be installed as shown on the plans included in **Attachment 2**. Regular review of the construction by the SSDS design engineer's on-site representative (Engineer) is required. All sub-slab components of the systems shall be observed by the Engineer during construction to verify that the components are installed according to the approved design plans. The Engineer shall observe the condition of the sub-slab vapor barrier and all penetrations of the barrier to verify that the vapor barrier appears to be airtight prior to pouring the concrete slab.

Electrical and interior plumbing associated with the systems shall be installed by licensed tradesman as required by any applicable building codes and project permits.

Startup testing of each SSDS will be performed after construction and installation is complete. The blower will be used to extract air from each individual riser at the design flow rate and vacuum. The following data will be measured at startup:

- Prior to startup, readings will be collected from each sub-slab vapor monitoring point, including PID, FID, and 4-Gas Meter;
- After startup, readings will be collected from each sub-slab vapor monitoring point, including PID, FID, and 4-Gas Meter, and Induced Vacuum;
- Induced vacuum readings in the sub-slab monitoring points will be checked to verify that 0.024 to 0.036 "H₂O induced vacuum is being maintained, and the blower flow rate/vacuum will be adjusted if necessary to achieve the design sub-slab vacuum levels; and
- After setting the blower operating conditions, the air flow rate, temperature, and applied vacuum will be recorded, and PID and FID readings shall be collected at the carbon influent, mid, and effluent sampling locations.

A system startup letter report will be prepared, summarizing the above data, and providing photographs of the constructed systems.

5.0 OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND MONITORING

For the first six months following startup, routine operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the SSDSs will initially include the following:

- On a monthly basis, readings will be collected from each sub-slab vapor monitoring point, including PID, FID, and 4-Gas Meter, and Induced Vacuum;
- Monthly adjustments, if needed, to the blower flow rate/vacuum to achieve the design sub-slab vacuum levels;
- On a monthly basis, the air flow rate, temperature, and applied vacuum will be recorded, and PID and FID readings shall be collected at the carbon influent, midpoint, and effluent sampling locations;
- Once every three months, Summa canister air samples will be collected from the carbon influent, midpoint, and effluent sampling locations, and submitted to a laboratory to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds by EPA Method TO-15 including Freons;
- When field readings and/or laboratory analytical results indicate breakthrough of VOCs from the first carbon drum in series is starting to occur, the first carbon drum shall be taken off-line, the second carbon drum shall be rotated to the first position, and a new carbon drum shall be placed in the second position;
- Spent carbon drums shall be labeled, stored, and shipped off-site for proper disposal by a licensed hauler and disposal or regeneration facility according to applicable State and Federal rules; and
- Any maintenance activities recommended by the blower manufacturer at the frequency recommended by the manufacturer.

After the six months of operation, the frequency of site visits may be adjusted if warranted based on the site conditions. The frequency of monitoring and maintenance shall be sufficient to maintain the vapor phase carbon treatment system before breakthrough to the effluent occurs. The revised operation, maintenance, and monitoring plan shall be submitted by the Engineer to NYSDEC for review and approval.

6.0 REFERENCES

Standard Practice for Installing Radon Mitigation Systems in Existing Low-Rise Residential Buildings, ASTM E 2121-03, Appendix X3.3.1

USACE Soil Vapor Extraction and Bioventing EM_1110-1-4001

A Practical Approach to the Design, Operation, and Monitoring of In Situ Soil Venting Systems, P.C. Johnson, et. Al., 1990

Indoor Air Vapor Intrusion Mitigation Approaches, USEPA, Engineering Issue, October 2008

Designing Efficient Sub Slab Venting and Vapor Barrier Systems for Schools and Large Buildings, Thomas E. Hatton, International Radon Symposium, 2010

Vapor Intrusion Mitigation in Construction of New Buildings Fact Sheet, Navy Facilities Engineering Command

ATTACHMENT 1

| Volatile Organic Compounds | Sample Designation and Result | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|---------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|--------|----|------|
| | VP-1 | | | | VP-2 | | | | VP-3 | | | | VP-4 | | | | VP-5 | | | | Blind Dup of VP-5 (QA/QC) | | | | VP-6 | | | | | | |
| | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/27/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | | | |
| | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual |
| Cyclohexane | 385 | 10.0 | | 10.0 | 57.8 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1,320 | 39.9 | | 39.9 | 63.3 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 24.4 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 9.8 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 61.9 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Dibromochloromethane | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 44.5 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 285 | 4.99 | | 4.99 | 13,100 | 400 | | 400 | 178 | 30.0 | | 30.0 | 6,520 | 200 | | 200 | 845 | 9.98 | | 9.98 | 107,000 | 959 | | 959 | | | |
| Ethanol | 7.63 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 18 | 1.00 | S | 1.00 | 24.1 | 1.00 | S | 1.00 | 79.7 | 29.9 | | 29.9 | 9.9 | 1.00 | S | 1.00 | 9.26 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 2,150 | 239 | | 239 | | | |
| Ethyl acetate | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| Ethylbenzene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 1.49 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.61 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 76.4 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.06 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 11.2 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Heptane | 12.3 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 12 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1,100 | 40.0 | | 40.0 | 9.75 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 163 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| Hexane | 511 | 10.0 | | 10.0 | 59.2 | 1.00 | S | 1.00 | 5,210 | 40.2 | S | 40.2 | 29.4 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 162 | 10.0 | S | 10.0 | 65.9 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 293 | 10.0 | | 10.0 | | | |
| Isopropylalcohol | 1,370 | 10.0 | E | 10.0 | 553 | 15.0 | S | 15.0 | 1,020 | 40.0 | S | 40.0 | 68 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1,090 | 10.0 | SE | 10.0 | 1,060 | 1.00 | E | 1.00 | 784 | 10.0 | | 10.0 | | | |
| Isopropylbenzene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 5.8 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| m,p-Xylene | 3.51 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 4.64 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 4.47 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 390 | 30.0 | | 30.0 | 3.67 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 3.52 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 7.42 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Methyl Ethyl Ketone | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 7.96 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 101 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 18.9 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether(MTBE) | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| Methylene Chloride | 3.51 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 7.5 | 1.00 | S | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 3.82 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 24.4 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| n-Butylbenzene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 1.16 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| o-Xylene | 1.38 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 2.46 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 2.18 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 238 | 30.0 | | 30.0 | 1.24 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.26 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 3.1 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Propylene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 40.1 | 40.1 | U | 40.1 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| sec-Butylbenzene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| Styrene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 4.26 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| Tetrachloroethene | 0.51 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 0.98 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 2.3 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 1.44 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 1.44 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 1.47 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 8.47 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | | | |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 1.03 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 2.82 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 7.13 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 14.8 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Toluene | 13.4 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 20 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 18.7 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 24.8 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 6.03 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 4.93 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1,190 | 10.0 | | 10.0 | | | |
| Trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 11.6 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropene | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | | | |
| Trichloroethene | 0.51 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 1.03 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 4.73 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 0.54 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 1.13 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 1.04 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 6.71 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | | | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 1.3 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 1.63 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.57 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 6,180 | 240 | | 240 | | | |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 1.38 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 1.09 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 7.11 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | | | |
| Vinyl Chloride | 0.33 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 1.4 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 93.8 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | < 0.25 | 0.25 | U | 0.25 | 20.8 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 7.82 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | 14 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | | | |

Legend:

ppbv = Parts per billion volume/volume concentration

RL = Laboratory Reporting Limit

0.549 = Compound detected and concentration (ppbv)

MDL = Method Detection Limit. The minimum reportable concentration that can be measured with 99% confidence, as defined in 40CFR part 136 (Appendix B).

Qual = Laboratory and/or Data Validation Qualifier:

U = Compound was not detected at or above the MDL.

E = The reported value is estimated because the concentration exceeded the calibration range.

S = This compound is a solvent that is used in the laboratory. Laboratory contamination is suspected if concentration is less than five times the reporting level.

Notes:

1. The samples were collected from subsurface soil vapor probes installed by HydroEnvironmental Solutions, Inc. to a total depth of 6-feet below grade.

2. The samples were collected in 6-liter summa canisters with an installed flow regulator. The collected samples were analyzed by Phoenix Environmental Laboratories of Manchester, Connecticut.

3. Data validation performed by Premier Environmental Services of Merrick, New York.

| Volatile Organic Compounds | Sample Designation and Result | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|
| | VP-7 | | | | VP-8 | | | | VP-9 | | | | VP-10 | | | | VP-11 | | | | VP-12 | | | |
| | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | | 5/18/2015 | | | |
| | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL | Result | RL | Qual | MDL |
| Trichlorofluoromethane | 2,270 | 210 | | 210 | 101 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 63.4 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 34.9 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 141 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 37.7 | 1.00 | | 1.00 |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane | 1.4 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | < 1.00 | 1.00 | U | 1.00 | 1.95 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 13.6 | 1.00 | | 1.00 | 1.35 | 1.00 | | 1.00 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 84.6 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | < 0.25 | 0.25 | U | 0.25 | 0.8 | 0.25 | | 0.25 | < 0.25 | 0.25 | U | 0.25 | < 0.25 | 0.25 | U | 0.25 | < 0.25 | 0.25 | U | 0.25 |

Legend:

ppbv = Parts per billion volume/volume concentration

RL = Laboratory Reporting Limit

0.549 = Compound detected and concentration (ppbv)

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S = This compound is a solvent that is used in the laboratory. Laboratory contamination is suspected if concentration is less than five times the reporting level.

Notes:

1. The samples were collected from subsurface soil vapor probes installed by HydroEnvironmental Solutions, Inc. to a total depth of 6-feet below grade.
2. The samples were collected in 6-liter summa canisters with an installed flow regulator. The collected samples were analyzed by Phoenix Environmental Laboratories of Manchester, Connecticut.
3. Data validation performed by Premier Environmental Services of Merrick, New York.

MAY 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID York ID Sampling Date Client Matrix | VW-1 17E0579-01 5/12/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-2 17E0579-02 5/12/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-3 17E0579-03 5/12/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-4 17E0579-04 5/12/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-5 17E0579-05 5/12/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-6 17E0579-06 5/12/2017 Soil Vapor | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|
| | Compound | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q |
| Volatiles Organics, EPA TO15 Full List | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dilution Factor | 17.75 | | 17.03 | | 16.97 | | 1358 | | 18 | | 191 | | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 13 | U | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 9.700 | U | 9.300 | U | 9.300 | U | 9.300 | U | 9.800 | U | 10 | U | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 13 | U | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 14 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 670 | D | 14 | U | 15 | U | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 9.700 | U | 9.300 | U | 9.300 | U | 9.300 | U | 9.800 | U | 10 | U | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 7.200 | U | 6.900 | U | 6.900 | U | 6.900 | U | 7.300 | U | 7.700 | U | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 7 | U | 6.800 | U | 6.700 | U | 6.700 | U | 7.100 | U | 7.600 | U | |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 14 | U | |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 8.700 | U | 8.400 | U | 18 | D | 98 | D | 8.800 | U | 320 | D | |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 14 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 14 | U | 15 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 11 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 7.200 | U | 6.900 | U | 6.900 | U | 6.900 | U | 7.300 | U | 7.700 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 8.200 | U | 7.900 | U | 7.800 | U | 7.800 | U | 8.300 | U | 8.800 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 260 | D | 56 | D | 4,100 | D | 230,000 | D | 2,500 | D | 35,000 | D | |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 8.700 | U | 8.400 | U | 11 | D | 62 | D | 8.800 | U | 260 | D | |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 12 | U | 31 | D | 140 | D | 11 | U | 12 | U | 85 | D | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 11 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 8.200 | U | 7.900 | U | 7.800 | U | 7.800 | U | 8.300 | U | 8.800 | U | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 11 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 13 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 13 | U | 14 | U | |
| 2-Butanone | 42 | D | 54 | D | 29 | D | 31 | D | 9 | D | 170 | D | |
| 2-Hexanone | 15 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | 15 | U | 16 | U | |
| 3-Chloropropene | 28 | U | 27 | U | 27 | U | 27 | U | 28 | U | 30 | U | |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 7.300 | U | 7 | U | 7 | U | 7 | U | 7.400 | U | 7.800 | U | |
| Acetone | 120 | D | 120 | D | 94 | D | 110 | D | 33 | D | 430 | D | |
| Acrylonitrile | 3.900 | U | 3.700 | U | 3.700 | U | 3.700 | U | 3.900 | U | 4.100 | U | |
| Benzene | 10 | D | 140 | D | 360 | D | 2,100 | D | 5.800 | U | 310 | D | |
| Benzyl chloride | 9.200 | U | 8.800 | U | 8.800 | U | 8.800 | U | 9.300 | U | 9.900 | U | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 12 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | 12 | U | 13 | U | |
| Bromoform | 18 | U | 18 | U | 18 | U | 18 | U | 19 | U | 20 | U | |
| Bromomethane | 6.900 | U | 6.600 | U | 6.600 | U | 6.600 | U | 7 | U | 7.400 | U | |
| Carbon disulfide | 17 | D | 29 | D | 97 | D | 55 | D | 5.600 | U | 26 | D | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 2.800 | U | 2.700 | U | 2.700 | U | 2.700 | U | 2.800 | U | 3 | U | |
| Chlorobenzene | 8.200 | U | 7.800 | U | 7.800 | U | 7.800 | U | 8.300 | U | 8.800 | U | |
| Chloroethane | 4.700 | U | 4.500 | U | 4.500 | U | 4.500 | U | 4.700 | U | 5 | U | |
| Chloroform | 8.700 | U | 12 | D | 8.300 | U | 63 | D | 30 | D | 9.300 | U | |
| Chloromethane | 3.700 | U | 4.900 | D | 6.300 | D | 3.500 | U | 3.700 | U | 30 | D | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 7 | U | 6.800 | U | 6.700 | U | 51 | D | 7.100 | U | 23 | D | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 8.100 | U | 7.700 | U | 7.700 | U | 7.700 | U | 8.200 | U | 8.700 | U | |
| Cyclohexane | 23 | D | 5.900 | U | 500 | D | 880 | D | 6.200 | U | 320 | D | |
| Dibromochloromethane | 15 | U | 15 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | 15 | U | 16 | U | |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 400 | D | 230 | D | 4,000 | D | 320,000 | D | 3,400 | D | 30,000 | D | |
| Ethyl acetate | 13 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 13 | U | 14 | U | |
| Ethyl Benzene | 7.700 | U | 7.400 | D | 9.600 | D | 120 | D | 7.800 | U | 170 | D | |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 19 | U | 18 | U | 18 | U | 18 | U | 19 | U | 20 | U | |
| Isopropanol | 8.700 | U | 9.200 | D | 20 | D | 43 | D | 8.800 | U | 34 | D | |
| Methyl Methacrylate | 7.300 | U | 7 | U | 6.900 | U | 6.900 | U | 7.400 | U | 7.800 | U | |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 6.400 | U | 6.100 | U | 6.100 | U | 6.100 | U | 6.500 | U | 6.900 | U | |
| Methylene chloride | 12 | U | 13 | D | 16 | D | 47 | D | 13 | U | 13 | U | |
| n-Heptane | 160 | D | 190 | D | 460 | D | 1,000 | D | 7.400 | U | 690 | D | |
| n-Hexane | 460 | D | 400 | D | 2,900 | D | 1,200 | D | 7.600 | D | 720 | D | |
| o-Xylene | 7.700 | U | 7.400 | U | 19 | D | 120 | D | 7.800 | U | 190 | D | |
| p- & m-Xylenes | 15 | U | 15 | U | 32 | D | 250 | D | 16 | U | 480 | D | |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 8.700 | U | 8.400 | U | 10 | D | 75 | D | 8.800 | U | 230 | D | |
| Propylene | 390 | D | 630 | D | 930 | DE | 290 | D | 9.600 | D | 320 | D | |
| Styrene | 7.600 | U | 7.300 | U | 7.200 | U | 7.200 | U | 7.700 | U | 8.100 | U | |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 13 | D | 28 | D | 15 | D | 83 | D | 67 | D | 63 | D | |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 10 | U | 81 | D | 10 | U | 10 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | |
| Toluene | 8.700 | D | 33 | D | 67 | D | 1,000 | D | 10 | D | 220 | D | |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 7 | U | 6.800 | U | 6.700 | U | 18 | D | 7.100 | U | 7.600 | U | |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 8.100 | U | 7.700 | U | 7.700 | U | 7.700 | U | 8.200 | U | 8.700 | U | |
| Trichloroethylene | 2.900 | D | 2.300 | U | 2.300 | U | 45 | D | 14 | D | 52 | D | |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 790 | D | 9.600 | D | 58 | D | 110,000 | D | 130 | D | 60 | D | |
| Vinyl acetate | 6.200 | U | 6 | U | 6 | U | 6 | U | 6.300 | U | 6.700 | U | |
| Vinyl bromide | 7.800 | U | 7.400 | U | 7.400 | U | 7.400 | U | 7.900 | U | 8.400 | U | |
| Vinyl Chloride | 4.500 | U | 4.400 | U | 15 | D | 80 | D | 4.600 | U | 7.800 | D | |

MAY 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

NOTES:

Any Regulatory Exceedences are color coded by Regulation

Q is the Qualifier Column with definitions as follows:

D=result is from an analysis that required a dilution

J=analyte detected at or above the MDL (method detection limit) but below the RL (Reporting Limit) - data is estimated

U=analyte not detected at or above the level indicated

B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

~this indicates that no regulatory limit has been established for this analyte

MAY 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID York ID Sampling Date Client Matrix | VW-7 17E0429-01 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-8 17E0429-02 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-9 17E0429-03 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-10 17E0429-04 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-11 17E0429-05 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|
| | Compound | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q | Result ug/m3 | Q |
| Volatiles Organics, EPA TO15 Full List | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dilution Factor | 16.8 | | 67.2 | | 67.2 | | 16.8 | | 16.8 | | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 170 | D | 9,200 | U | 9,200 | U | 9,200 | U | 9,200 | U | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 9,200 | U | 9,200 | U | 9,200 | U | 9,200 | U | 9,200 | U | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 6,700 | U | 6,700 | U | 6,700 | U | 6,700 | U | 6,700 | U | |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 73 | D | 17 | D | 8,300 | U | 8,300 | U | 8,300 | U | |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | 13 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | 6,800 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 3,800 | D | 8,500 | D | 820 | D | 43 | D | 12 | U | |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 31 | D | 12 | D | 8,300 | U | 8,300 | U | 8,300 | U | |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 5,000 | DE | 45 | D | 12 | D | 11 | U | 25 | D | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | 7,800 | U | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | 10 | U | |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | |
| 2-Butanone | 1,000 | D | 78 | D | 39 | D | 12 | D | 80 | D | |
| 2-Hexanone | 14 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | |
| 3-Chloropropene | 26 | U | 26 | U | 26 | U | 26 | U | 26 | U | |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 6,900 | U | 6,900 | U | 6,900 | U | 6,900 | U | 14 | D | |
| Acetone | 3,400 | DE | 240 | D | 110 | D | 23 | D | 210 | D | |
| Acrylonitrile | 3,600 | U | 3,600 | U | 3,600 | U | 3,600 | U | 3,600 | U | |
| Benzene | 7,100 | DE | 310 | D | 78 | D | 6,400 | D | 110 | D | |
| Benzyl chloride | 8,700 | U | 8,700 | U | 8,700 | U | 8,700 | U | 8,700 | U | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 11 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | 11 | U | |
| Bromoform | 17 | U | 17 | U | 17 | U | 17 | U | 17 | U | |
| Bromomethane | 6,500 | U | 6,500 | U | 6,500 | U | 6,500 | U | 6,500 | U | |
| Carbon disulfide | 480 | D | 74 | D | 21 | D | 17 | D | 36 | D | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 2,600 | U | 2,600 | U | 2,600 | U | 4,200 | D | 2,600 | U | |
| Chlorobenzene | 7,700 | U | 7,700 | U | 7,700 | U | 7,700 | U | 7,700 | U | |
| Chloroethane | 4,400 | U | 4,400 | U | 4,400 | U | 4,400 | U | 4,400 | U | |
| Chloroform | 210 | D | 15 | D | 37 | D | 64 | D | 1,000 | D | |
| Chloromethane | 88 | D | 3,500 | U | 3,500 | U | 3,500 | U | 4,200 | D | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6,700 | U | 15 | D | 6,700 | U | 6,700 | U | 6,700 | U | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7,600 | U | 7,600 | U | 7,600 | U | 7,600 | U | 7,600 | U | |
| Cyclohexane | 560 | D | 69 | D | 5,800 | U | 5,800 | U | 5,800 | D | |
| Dibromochloromethane | 14 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | 14 | U | |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 3,200 | D | 3,800 | D | 12,000 | D | 160 | D | 1,100 | D | |
| Ethyl acetate | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | |
| Ethyl Benzene | 430 | D | 17 | D | 7,300 | U | 7,300 | U | 7,300 | U | |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 18 | U | 18 | U | 18 | U | 18 | U | 18 | U | |
| Isopropanol | 41 | D | 15 | D | 8,300 | U | 8,300 | U | 9,900 | D | |
| Methyl Methacrylate | 6,900 | U | 6,900 | U | 6,900 | U | 6,900 | U | 6,900 | U | |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 6,100 | U | 6,100 | U | 6,100 | U | 6,100 | U | 6,100 | U | |
| Methylene chloride | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 12 | U | 23 | D | |
| n-Heptane | 1,000 | D | 160 | D | 9 | D | 6,900 | U | 23 | D | |
| n-Hexane | 2,500 | D | 88 | D | 15 | D | 5,900 | U | 34 | D | |
| o-Xylene | 230 | D | 26 | D | 7,300 | U | 7,300 | U | 7,300 | U | |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 670 | D | 45 | D | 16 | D | 15 | U | 19 | D | |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 110 | D | 16 | D | 8,300 | U | 8,300 | U | 8,300 | U | |
| Propylene | 12,000 | DE | 620 | D | 130 | D | 60 | D | 180 | D | |

MAY 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID York ID Sampling Date Client Matrix | VW-7 17E0429-01 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-8 17E0429-02 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-9 17E0429-03 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-10 17E0429-04 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-11 17E0429-05 5/10/2017 Soil Vapor | |
|--|---|--------|---|--------|---|--------|--|--------|--|--------|
| | Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result |
| Styrene | 140 | D | 7.200 | U | 7.200 | U | 7.200 | U | 7.200 | U |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 430 | D | 22 | D | 50 | D | 680 | D | 41 | D |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 9.900 | U | 9.900 | U | 17 | D | 9.900 | U | 15 | D |
| Toluene | 3,200 | DE | 120 | D | 53 | D | 11 | D | 55 | D |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.700 | U | 6.700 | U | 6.700 | U | 6.700 | U | 6.700 | U |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7.600 | U | 7.600 | U | 7.600 | U | 7.600 | U | 7.600 | U |
| Trichloroethylene | 100 | D | 15 | D | 7.200 | D | 280 | D | 60 | D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 2,800 | D | 45 | D | 1,100 | D | 9.400 | U | 29 | D |
| Vinyl acetate | 5.900 | U | 5.900 | U | 5.900 | U | 5.900 | U | 5.900 | U |
| Vinyl bromide | 7.300 | U | 7.300 | U | 7.300 | U | 7.300 | U | 7.300 | U |
| Vinyl Chloride | 4.300 | D | 35 | D | 4.300 | U | 4.300 | U | 4.300 | U |

NOTES:

Any Regulatory Exceedences are color coded by Regulation

Q is the Qualifier Column with definitions as follows:

D=result is from an analysis that required a dilution

J=analyte detected at or above the MDL (method detection limit) but below the RL (Reporting Limit) - data is estimated

U=analyte not detected at or above the level indicated

B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

~this indicates that no regulatory limit has been established for this analyte

MAY 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-12 | |
|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17E0630-01 | |
| Sampling Date | 5/15/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q |
| Volatile Organics, EPA TO15 Full List | ug/m3 | |
| Dilution Factor | 17.03 | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 9.300 | U |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 13 | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 9.300 | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 6.900 | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 6.800 | U |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 13 | U |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 26 | D |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 13 | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 6.900 | U |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 7.900 | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 46 | D |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 8.400 | U |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 11 | U |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 7.900 | U |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 12 | U |
| 2-Butanone | 5 | U |
| 2-Hexanone | 14 | U |
| 3-Chloropropene | 27 | U |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 7 | U |
| Acetone | 8.100 | U |

MAY 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-12 | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|
| York ID | 17E0630-01 | |
| Sampling Date | 5/15/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q |
| Acrylonitrile | 3.700 | U |
| Benzene | 7.600 | D |
| Benzyl chloride | 8.800 | U |
| Bromodichloromethane | 11 | U |
| Bromoform | 18 | U |
| Bromomethane | 6.600 | U |
| Carbon disulfide | 5.300 | U |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 2.700 | U |
| Chlorobenzene | 7.800 | U |
| Chloroethane | 4.500 | U |
| Chloroform | 42 | D |
| Chloromethane | 3.500 | U |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.800 | U |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7.700 | U |
| Cyclohexane | 5.900 | U |
| Dibromochloromethane | 15 | U |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 140 | D |
| Ethyl acetate | 12 | U |
| Ethyl Benzene | 16 | D |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 18 | U |
| Isopropanol | 8.400 | U |
| Methyl Methacrylate | 7 | U |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 6.100 | U |
| Methylene chloride | 12 | U |
| n-Heptane | 7 | U |
| n-Hexane | 6 | U |
| o-Xylene | 23 | D |

MAY 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| Sample ID | VW-12 | |
| York ID | 17E0630-01 | |
| Sampling Date | 5/15/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 60 | D |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 23 | D |
| Propylene | 22 | D |
| Styrene | 7.300 | U |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 1,600 | D |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 10 | U |
| Toluene | 38 | D |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.800 | U |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7.700 | U |
| Trichloroethylene | 100 | D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 31 | D |
| Vinyl acetate | 6 | U |
| Vinyl bromide | 7.400 | U |
| Vinyl Chloride | 4.400 | U |

NOTES:

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U=analyte not detected at or above the level indicated

B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

~=this indicates that no regulatory limit has been established for this analyte

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-1 | | VW-2 | | VW-3 | | VW-4 | | VW-5 | | VW-6 | |
|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F1126-01 | | 17F1126-02 | | 17F1126-03 | | 17F1126-04 | | 17F1126-05 | | 17F1126-06 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Volatiles Organics, EPA TO15 Full List | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | |
| Dilution Factor | 15.23 | | 15.180 | | 15 | | 14.78 | | 14.52 | | 1377 | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Fr | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 170 | D | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ND | U | ND | U | 36 | D | 78 | D | ND | U | 210 | D |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | ND | U | ND | D | 3,300 | D | 760,000 | D | 2,200 | D | 110,000 | D |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ND | U | ND | U | 27 | D | 43 | D | ND | U | 150 | D |
| 1,3-Butadiene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,4-Dioxane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 2-Butanone | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 2-Hexanone | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 3-Chloropropene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Acetone | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Acrylonitrile | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Benzene | ND | U | ND | U | 450 | D | 160 | D | ND | U | 260 | D |
| Benzyl chloride | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Bromoform | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Bromomethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-1 | | VW-2 | | VW-3 | | VW-4 | | VW-5 | | VW-6 | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F1126-01 | | 17F1126-02 | | 17F1126-03 | | 17F1126-04 | | 17F1126-05 | | 17F1126-06 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Carbon disulfide | ND | U | 7.100 | D | ND | U | 20 | D | ND | U | ND | U |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Chloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Chloroform | ND | U | 16 | D | ND | U | 43 | D | 170 | D | ND | U |
| Chloromethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 27 | D | ND | U | 36 | D |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Cyclohexane | ND | U | ND | U | 530 | D | 220 | D | ND | U | 290 | D |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 21 | D | 250 | D | 4,500 | D | 1,100,000 | D | 2,100 | D | 160,000 | D |
| Ethyl acetate | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Ethyl Benzene | ND | U | ND | U | 13 | D | 89 | D | ND | U | 63 | D |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Isopropanol | ND | U | ND | U | 34 | D | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Methyl Methacrylate | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Methylene chloride | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 16 | D | ND | U | ND | U |
| n-Heptane | ND | U | ND | U | 550 | D | 180 | D | ND | U | 1,100 | D |
| n-Hexane | 19 | D | ND | U | 3,500 | D | 490 | D | ND | U | 1,000 | D |
| o-Xylene | ND | U | ND | U | 30 | D | 92 | D | ND | U | 75 | D |
| p- & m- Xylenes | ND | U | ND | U | 43 | D | 130 | D | ND | U | 180 | D |
| p-Ethyltoluene | ND | U | ND | U | 16 | D | 65 | D | ND | U | 130 | D |
| Propylene | 19 | D | ND | U | 180 | D | ND | U | ND | U | 100 | D |
| Styrene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 17 | D | 41 | D | 10 | D | 110 | D | 110 | D | 70 | D |
| Tetrahydrofuran | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Toluene | ND | U | ND | U | 52 | D | 410 | D | ND | U | 42 | D |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 9.800 | D |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-1 | | VW-2 | | VW-3 | | VW-4 | | VW-5 | | VW-6 | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F1126-01 | | 17F1126-02 | | 17F1126-03 | | 17F1126-04 | | 17F1126-05 | | 17F1126-06 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Trichloroethylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 33 | D | 17 | D | 30 | D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 4,500 | D | 9,400 | D | 77 | D | 230,000 | D | 130 | D | 60 | D |
| Vinyl acetate | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Vinyl bromide | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Vinyl Chloride | ND | U | ND | U | 19 | D | ND | U | ND | U | 42 | D |

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U=analyte not detected at or above the level indicated

B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-7 | | VW-9 | | VW-12 | | VW-8 | | VP-19 | |
|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F1126-07 | | 17F1126-08 | | 17F1126-09 | | 17F1252-01 | | 17F1252-02 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/29/2017 | | 6/29/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Volatile Organics, EPA TO15 Full I | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | |
| Dilution Factor | 14.61 | | 5027 | | 14.41 | | 15.11 | | 15.23 | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | 11 | D | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 21 | D | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 560 | D | 470,000 | D | 1,700 | D | 4,200 | D | 540 | D |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 19 | D | ND | U |
| 1,3-Butadiene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 1,4-Dioxane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 2-Butanone | 8.600 | D | ND | U | ND | U | 6.200 | D | ND | U |
| 2-Hexanone | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 3-Chloropropene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Acetone | 32 | D | ND | U | ND | U | 16 | D | ND | U |
| Acrylonitrile | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Benzene | 9.300 | D | 19 | D | ND | U | 33 | D | ND | U |
| Benzyl chloride | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Bromodichloromethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Bromoform | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Bromomethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-7 | | VW-9 | | VW-12 | | VW-8 | | VP-19 | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F1126-07 | | 17F1126-08 | | 17F1126-09 | | 17F1252-01 | | 17F1252-02 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/29/2017 | | 6/29/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Carbon disulfide | ND | U | 6.800 | D | ND | U | 54 | D | ND | U |
| Carbon tetrachloride | ND | U | ND | U | 2.700 | D | ND | U | ND | U |
| Chlorobenzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Chloroethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Chloroform | 7.100 | D | ND | U | 55 | D | ND | U | 32 | D |
| Chloromethane | 3.300 | D | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 12 | D | ND | U |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Cyclohexane | 7 | D | 9.700 | D | ND | U | 49 | D | ND | U |
| Dibromochloromethane | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 870 | D | 440,000 | D | 2,300 | D | 2,200 | D | 900 | D |
| Ethyl acetate | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Ethyl Benzene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 9.200 | D | ND | U |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Isopropanol | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Methyl Methacrylate | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Methylene chloride | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| n-Heptane | 14 | D | 21 | D | ND | U | 120 | D | ND | U |
| n-Hexane | 34 | D | 65 | D | ND | U | 37 | D | ND | U |
| o-Xylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 26 | D | ND | U |
| p- & m- Xylenes | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 39 | D | ND | U |
| p-Ethyltoluene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 18 | D | ND | U |
| Propylene | 22 | D | 410 | D | ND | U | 240 | D | 3.700 | D |
| Styrene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 38 | D | 48 | D | 2,700 | D | 7.200 | D | 500 | D |
| Tetrahydrofuran | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Toluene | ND | U | 6.500 | D | ND | U | 18 | D | ND | U |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-7 | | VW-9 | | VW-12 | | VW-8 | | VP-19 | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F1126-07 | | 17F1126-08 | | 17F1126-09 | | 17F1252-01 | | 17F1252-02 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/28/2017 | | 6/29/2017 | | 6/29/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Trichloroethylene | 3.900 | D | 2.500 | D | 350 | D | 13 | D | 550 | D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 320 | D | 170,000 | D | 370 | D | 12 | D | 130 | D |
| Vinyl acetate | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Vinyl bromide | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U |
| Vinyl Chloride | ND | U | ND | U | ND | U | 32 | D | ND | U |

NOTES:

Any Regulatory Exceedences are color coded by Regulation

Q is the Qualifier Column with definitions as follows:

D=result is from an analysis that required a dilution

J=analyte detected at or above the MDL (method detection limit) but below the RL (Reporting Limit) - data is estimated

U=analyte not detected at or above the level indicated

B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | SVE-2, VM-2 | | SVE-3 | |
|---|-------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F0150-01 | | 17F0150-02 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/2/2017 | | 6/2/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Volatile Organics, EPA TO15 Full List | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | |
| Dilution Factor | 672 | | 685.6 | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U | 12 | U |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 9.200 | U | 9.400 | U |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 12 | U | 12 | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 14 | D | 370 | D |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 9.200 | U | 9.400 | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 6.800 | U | 6.900 | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 6.700 | U | 6.800 | U |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 12 | U | 13 | U |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 48 | D | 8.400 | U |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 13 | U | 13 | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U | 10 | U |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 6.800 | U | 6.900 | U |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 7.800 | U | 7.900 | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 130,000 | D | 170,000 | D |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 34 | D | 8.400 | U |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 11 | U | 11 | U |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U | 10 | U |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 7.800 | U | 7.900 | U |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 10 | U | 10 | U |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 12 | U | 12 | U |
| 2-Butanone | 8.400 | D | 6.600 | D |
| 2-Hexanone | 14 | U | 14 | U |
| 3-Chloropropene | 26 | U | 27 | U |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 6.900 | U | 7 | U |

JUNE 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | SVE-2, VM-2 | | SVE-3 | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F0150-01 | | 17F0150-02 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/2/2017 | | 6/2/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Acetone | 180 | D | 45 | D |
| Acrylonitrile | 3.600 | U | 3.700 | U |
| Benzene | 110 | D | 5.500 | U |
| Benzyl chloride | 8.700 | U | 8.900 | U |
| Bromodichloromethane | 11 | U | 11 | U |
| Bromoform | 17 | U | 18 | U |
| Bromomethane | 6.500 | U | 6.700 | U |
| Carbon disulfide | 13 | D | 5.300 | U |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 2.600 | U | 2.700 | U |
| Chlorobenzene | 7.700 | U | 7.900 | U |
| Chloroethane | 4.400 | U | 4.500 | U |
| Chloroform | 8.200 | U | 8.400 | U |
| Chloromethane | 3.500 | U | 3.500 | U |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 19 | D | 6.800 | U |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7.600 | U | 7.800 | U |
| Cyclohexane | 300 | D | 77 | D |
| Dibromochloromethane | 14 | U | 15 | U |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 97,000 | D | 170,000 | D |
| Ethyl acetate | 12 | U | 12 | U |
| Ethyl Benzene | 8.800 | D | 7.400 | U |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 18 | U | 18 | U |
| Isopropanol | 12 | D | 8.400 | U |
| Methyl Methacrylate | 6.900 | U | 7 | U |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 6.100 | U | 6.200 | U |

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VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | SVE-2, VM-2 | | SVE-3 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F0150-01 | | 17F0150-02 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/2/2017 | | 6/2/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Methylene chloride | 12 | U | 12 | U |
| n-Heptane | 510 | D | 7 | U |
| n-Hexane | 830 | D | 170 | D |
| o-Xylene | 20 | D | 7.400 | U |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 31 | D | 15 | U |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 30 | D | 8.400 | U |
| Propylene | 250 | D | 92 | D |
| Styrene | 7.200 | U | 7.300 | U |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 24 | D | 5.800 | D |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 9.900 | U | 30 | D |
| Toluene | 8.900 | D | 6.500 | U |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.700 | U | 6.800 | U |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7.600 | U | 7.800 | U |
| Trichloroethylene | 11 | D | 2.800 | D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 100 | D | 890 | D |

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VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | SVE-2, VM-2 | | SVE-3 | |
|----------------|-------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17F0150-01 | | 17F0150-02 | |
| Sampling Date | 6/2/2017 | | 6/2/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Vinyl acetate | 5.900 | U | 6 | U |
| Vinyl bromide | 7.300 | U | 7.500 | U |
| Vinyl Chloride | 86 | D | 4.400 | D |

NOTES:

Any detections are highlighted.

Q is the Qualifier Column with definitions as follows:

D=result is from an analysis that required a dilution

J=analyte detected at or above the MDL (method detection limit) but below the RL (Reporting Limit) - data is estimated

U=analyte not detected at or above the level indicated

B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

~=this indicates that no regulatory limit has been established for this analyte

OCTOBER 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID York ID Sampling Date Client Matrix | VW-1 17J0914-11 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-2 17J0914-06 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-3 17J0914-08 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-4 17J0914-09 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-5 17J0914-07 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-6 17J0914-10 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | |
|--|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|---|
| | Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Volatiles Organics, EPA TO15 Full List | ug/m3 | | | ug/m3 | | | ug/m3 | | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | |
| Dilution Factor | 14.52 | | | 66.76 | | | 549 | | | 70750 | | 14.89 | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 10 | U | 46 | U | 76 | U | 78 | U | 10 | U | 75 | U | |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 7.900 | U | 36 | U | 60 | U | 62 | U | 8.100 | U | 59 | U | |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 10 | U | 46 | U | 76 | U | 78 | U | 10 | U | 75 | U | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 11 | U | 51 | U | 84 | U | 150 | D | 11 | U | 84 | U | |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 7.900 | U | 36 | U | 60 | U | 62 | U | 8.100 | U | 59 | U | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 5.900 | U | 27 | U | 45 | U | 46 | U | 6 | U | 44 | U | |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 5.800 | U | 26 | U | 44 | U | 45 | U | 5.900 | U | 43 | U | |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 11 | U | 50 | U | 82 | U | 84 | U | 11 | U | 81 | U | |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 7.100 | D | 33 | U | 54 | U | 56 | U | 7.300 | U | 54 | U | |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 11 | U | 51 | U | 85 | U | 87 | U | 11 | U | 84 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 8.700 | U | 40 | U | 66 | U | 68 | U | 9 | U | 66 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 5.900 | U | 27 | U | 45 | U | 46 | U | 6 | U | 44 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 6.700 | U | 31 | U | 51 | U | 52 | U | 6.900 | U | 50 | U | |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 920 | D | 3,100 | D | 110,000 | D | 10,000,000 | D | 820 | D | 160,000 | D | |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 7.100 | U | 33 | U | 54 | U | 56 | U | 7.300 | U | 54 | U | |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 9.600 | U | 44 | U | 73 | U | 75 | U | 9.900 | U | 72 | U | |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 8.700 | U | 40 | U | 66 | U | 68 | U | 9 | U | 66 | U | |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 6.700 | U | 31 | U | 51 | U | 52 | U | 6.900 | U | 50 | U | |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 8.700 | U | 40 | U | 66 | U | 68 | U | 9 | U | 66 | U | |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 10 | U | 48 | U | 79 | U | 81 | U | 11 | U | 79 | U | |
| 2-Butanone | 14 | D | 20 | U | 32 | U | 33 | U | 4.400 | U | 32 | U | |
| 2-Hexanone | 12 | U | 55 | U | 90 | U | 93 | U | 12 | U | 89 | U | |
| 3-Chloropropene | 23 | U | 100 | U | 170 | U | 180 | U | 23 | U | 170 | U | |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 5.900 | U | 27 | U | 45 | U | 46 | U | 6.100 | U | 45 | U | |
| Acetone | 390 | D | 35 | D | 52 | U | 54 | U | 9.600 | D | 52 | U | |
| Acrylonitrile | 3.200 | U | 14 | U | 24 | U | 25 | U | 3.200 | U | 24 | U | |
| Benzene | 4.600 | U | 34 | D | 53 | D | 160 | D | 4.800 | U | 360 | D | |
| Benzyl chloride | 7.500 | U | 35 | U | 57 | U | 59 | U | 7.700 | U | 56 | U | |
| Bromodichloromethane | 9.700 | U | 45 | U | 74 | U | 76 | U | 10 | U | 73 | U | |
| Bromoform | 15 | U | 69 | U | 110 | U | 120 | U | 15 | U | 110 | U | |
| Bromomethane | 5.600 | U | 26 | U | 43 | U | 44 | U | 5.800 | U | 42 | U | |
| Carbon disulfide | 4.500 | U | 21 | U | 34 | U | 35 | U | 4.600 | U | 34 | U | |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 2.300 | U | 11 | U | 17 | U | 18 | U | 2.300 | U | 17 | U | |
| Chlorobenzene | 6.700 | U | 31 | U | 51 | U | 52 | U | 6.900 | U | 50 | U | |
| Chloroethane | 3.800 | U | 18 | U | 29 | U | 30 | U | 3.900 | U | 29 | U | |
| Chloroform | 7.100 | U | 33 | U | 54 | U | 55 | U | 710 | D | 53 | U | |
| Chloromethane | 3 | U | 14 | U | 23 | U | 23 | U | 3.100 | U | 23 | U | |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 5.800 | U | 26 | U | 44 | U | 45 | U | 5.900 | U | 48 | D | |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 6.600 | U | 30 | U | 50 | U | 51 | U | 6.800 | U | 49 | U | |
| Cyclohexane | 5 | U | 23 | U | 120 | D | 190 | D | 5.100 | U | 780 | D | |
| Dibromochloromethane | 12 | U | 57 | U | 94 | U | 96 | U | 13 | U | 93 | U | |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 700 | D | 4,200 | D | 25,000 | D | 6,700,000 | D | 3,200 | D | 110,000 | D | |
| Ethyl acetate | 15 | D | 48 | U | 79 | U | 81 | U | 11 | U | 330 | D | |
| Ethyl Benzene | 18 | D | 29 | U | 48 | U | 49 | U | 6.500 | U | 47 | U | |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 15 | U | 71 | U | 120 | U | 120 | U | 16 | U | 120 | U | |
| Isopropanol | 12 | D | 33 | U | 54 | U | 56 | U | 7.300 | U | 54 | U | |
| Methyl Methacrylate | 5.900 | U | 27 | U | 45 | U | 46 | U | 6.100 | U | 45 | U | |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 5.200 | U | 24 | U | 40 | U | 41 | U | 5.400 | U | 39 | U | |

OCTOBER 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID York ID Sampling Date Client Matrix | VW-1 17J0914-11 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-2 17J0914-06 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-3 17J0914-08 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-4 17J0914-09 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-5 17J0914-07 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | | VW-6 17J0914-10 10/20/2017 Soil Vapor | |
|--|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|--|--------|
| | Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result |
| Methylene chloride | 10 | U | 46 | U | 76 | U | 79 | U | 10 | U | 76 | U |
| n-Heptane | 6 | U | 27 | U | 160 | D | 180 | D | 6,100 | U | 1,900 | D |
| n-Hexane | 8.200 | D | 24 | U | 790 | D | 870 | D | 5.200 | U | 2,200 | D |
| o-Xylene | 19 | D | 29 | U | 48 | U | 49 | U | 6.500 | U | 52 | D |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 67 | D | 58 | U | 96 | U | 98 | U | 13 | U | 99 | D |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 9.300 | D | 33 | U | 54 | U | 56 | U | 7.300 | U | 54 | U |
| Propylene | 9.700 | D | 130 | D | 400 | D | 19 | U | 2.600 | U | 19 | U |
| Styrene | 6.200 | U | 28 | U | 47 | U | 48 | U | 6.300 | U | 46 | U |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 3.900 | D | 11 | U | 19 | U | 170 | D | 120 | D | 22 | D |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 8.600 | U | 39 | U | 65 | U | 67 | U | 8.800 | U | 64 | U |
| Toluene | 11 | D | 25 | U | 41 | U | 980 | D | 5.600 | U | 290 | D |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 5.800 | U | 26 | U | 44 | U | 45 | U | 5.900 | U | 43 | U |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 6.600 | U | 30 | U | 50 | U | 51 | U | 6.800 | U | 49 | U |
| Trichloroethylene | 2 | U | 9 | U | 15 | U | 18 | D | 21 | D | 47 | D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 15 | D | 38 | U | 62 | U | 50,000 | D | 540 | D | 98 | D |
| Vinyl acetate | 5.100 | U | 24 | U | 39 | U | 40 | U | 5.200 | U | 38 | U |
| Vinyl bromide | 6.400 | U | 29 | U | 48 | U | 49 | U | 6.500 | U | 48 | U |
| Vinyl Chloride | 3.700 | U | 17 | U | 28 | U | 29 | U | 3.800 | U | 100 | D |

NOTES:

Any Regulatory Exceedences are color coded by Regulation

Q is the Qualifier Column with definitions as follows:

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B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

~=this indicates that no regulatory limit has been established for this analyte

OCTOBER 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-7 17J0914-03 | | VW-8 17J0914-02 | | VW-9 17J0914-01 | | VW-12 17J0914-04 | | VW-19 17J0914-05 | |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| York ID | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | |
| Sampling Date | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Volatile Organics, EPA TO15 Full List | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | | ug/m3 | |
| Dilution Factor | 15.53 | | 14.89 | | 3434 | | 57.64 | | 14.15 | |
| 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane | 11 | U | 10 | U | 94 | U | 40 | U | 9.700 | U |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 8.500 | U | 8.100 | U | 75 | U | 31 | U | 7.700 | U |
| 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane | 11 | U | 10 | U | 94 | U | 40 | U | 9.700 | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 12 | U | 11 | U | 100 | U | 44 | U | 11 | U |
| 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 8.500 | U | 8.100 | U | 75 | U | 31 | U | 7.700 | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethane | 6.300 | U | 6 | U | 55 | U | 23 | U | 5.700 | U |
| 1,1-Dichloroethylene | 6.200 | U | 5.900 | U | 54 | U | 23 | U | 5.600 | U |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 12 | U | 87 | D | 100 | U | 43 | U | 11 | U |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 7.600 | U | 7.300 | U | 67 | U | 28 | U | 7 | U |
| 1,2-Dibromoethane | 12 | U | 11 | U | 110 | U | 44 | U | 11 | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorobenzene | 9.300 | U | 9 | U | 82 | U | 35 | U | 8.500 | U |
| 1,2-Dichloroethane | 6.300 | U | 6 | U | 55 | U | 23 | U | 5.700 | U |
| 1,2-Dichloropropane | 7.200 | U | 6.900 | U | 63 | U | 27 | U | 6.500 | U |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 560 | D | 86 | D | 90,000 | D | 1,100 | D | 110 | D |
| 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene | 7.600 | U | 7.300 | U | 67 | U | 28 | U | 7 | U |
| 1,3-Butadiene | 10 | U | 9.900 | U | 91 | U | 38 | U | 9.400 | U |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 9.300 | U | 9 | U | 82 | U | 35 | U | 8.500 | U |
| 1,3-Dichloropropane | 7.200 | U | 6.900 | U | 63 | U | 27 | U | 6.500 | U |
| 1,4-Dichlorobenzene | 9.300 | U | 9 | U | 82 | U | 35 | U | 8.500 | U |
| 1,4-Dioxane | 11 | U | 11 | U | 99 | U | 42 | U | 10 | U |
| 2-Butanone | 4.600 | D | 4.400 | U | 40 | U | 17 | U | 64 | D |
| 2-Hexanone | 13 | U | 12 | U | 110 | U | 47 | U | 46 | D |
| 3-Chloropropene | 24 | U | 23 | U | 210 | U | 90 | U | 22 | U |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone | 6.400 | U | 6.100 | U | 56 | U | 24 | U | 5.800 | U |
| Acetone | 16 | D | 31 | D | 68 | D | 36 | D | 150 | D |
| Acrylonitrile | 3.400 | U | 3.200 | U | 30 | U | 13 | U | 3.100 | U |
| Benzene | 5 | U | 4.800 | U | 66 | D | 18 | U | 4.500 | U |
| Benzyl chloride | 8 | U | 7.700 | U | 71 | U | 30 | U | 7.300 | U |
| Bromodichloromethane | 10 | U | 10 | U | 92 | U | 39 | U | 9.500 | U |
| Bromoform | 16 | U | 15 | U | 140 | U | 60 | U | 15 | U |
| Bromomethane | 6 | U | 5.800 | U | 53 | U | 22 | U | 5.500 | U |
| Carbon disulfide | 4.800 | U | 4.600 | U | 43 | U | 18 | U | 4.400 | U |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 2.400 | U | 2.300 | U | 22 | U | 9.100 | U | 2.200 | U |
| Chlorobenzene | 7.100 | U | 6.900 | U | 63 | U | 27 | U | 6.500 | U |
| Chloroethane | 4.100 | U | 3.900 | U | 36 | U | 15 | U | 3.700 | U |
| Chloroform | 7.600 | U | 7.300 | U | 67 | U | 45 | D | 9.700 | D |
| Chloromethane | 3.200 | U | 3.100 | U | 28 | U | 12 | U | 2.900 | U |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.200 | U | 5.900 | U | 54 | U | 23 | U | 5.600 | U |
| cis-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7 | U | 6.800 | U | 62 | U | 26 | U | 6.400 | U |

OCTOBER 2017
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND ANALYSIS OF SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES
109-125 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK
BROWNFIELD CLEANUP PROGRAM SITE #C360143

| Sample ID | VW-7 | | VW-8 | | VW-9 | | VW-12 | | VW-19 | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|------------|---|
| York ID | 17J0914-03 | | 17J0914-02 | | 17J0914-01 | | 17J0914-04 | | 17J0914-05 | |
| Sampling Date | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | | 10/20/2017 | |
| Client Matrix | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | | Soil Vapor | |
| Compound | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q | Result | Q |
| Cyclohexane | 5.300 | U | 5.100 | U | 52 | D | 20 | U | 4.900 | U |
| Dibromochloromethane | 13 | U | 13 | U | 120 | U | 49 | U | 12 | U |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane | 1,500 | D | 84 | D | 180,000 | D | 3,300 | D | 290 | D |
| Ethyl acetate | 11 | U | 11 | U | 99 | U | 42 | U | 10 | U |
| Ethyl Benzene | 6.700 | U | 6.500 | U | 59 | U | 25 | U | 6.100 | U |
| Hexachlorobutadiene | 17 | U | 16 | U | 150 | U | 61 | U | 15 | U |
| Isopropanol | 7.600 | U | 26 | D | 67 | U | 28 | U | 9 | D |
| Methyl Methacrylate | 6.400 | U | 6.100 | U | 56 | U | 24 | U | 5.800 | U |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 5.600 | U | 5.400 | U | 49 | U | 21 | U | 5.100 | U |
| Methylene chloride | 17 | D | 10 | U | 95 | U | 40 | U | 9.800 | U |
| n-Heptane | 6.400 | U | 6.100 | U | 100 | D | 24 | U | 5.800 | U |
| n-Hexane | 5.500 | U | 5.200 | U | 110 | D | 20 | U | 5 | U |
| o-Xylene | 6.700 | U | 6.500 | U | 59 | U | 25 | U | 6.100 | U |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 13 | U | 13 | U | 120 | U | 50 | U | 12 | U |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 7.600 | U | 7.300 | U | 67 | U | 28 | U | 7 | U |
| Propylene | 2.700 | U | 3.600 | D | 900 | D | 9.900 | U | 10 | D |
| Styrene | 6.600 | U | 6.300 | U | 58 | U | 25 | U | 6 | U |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 360 | D | 2.500 | U | 46 | D | 9,100 | D | 370 | D |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 9.200 | U | 8.800 | U | 81 | U | 34 | U | 8.300 | U |
| Toluene | 5.900 | U | 5.600 | U | 52 | U | 22 | U | 5.300 | U |
| trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.200 | U | 5.900 | U | 54 | U | 23 | U | 5.600 | U |
| trans-1,3-Dichloropropylene | 7 | U | 6.800 | U | 62 | U | 26 | U | 6.400 | U |
| Trichloroethylene | 35 | D | 2 | U | 29 | D | 250 | D | 620 | D |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 160 | D | 8.400 | U | 11,000 | D | 180 | D | 18 | D |
| Vinyl acetate | 5.500 | U | 5.200 | U | 48 | U | 20 | U | 5 | U |
| Vinyl bromide | 6.800 | U | 6.500 | U | 60 | U | 25 | U | 6.200 | U |
| Vinyl Chloride | 4 | U | 3.800 | U | 35 | U | 15 | U | 3.600 | U |

NOTES:

Any Regulatory Exceedences are color coded by Regulation

Q is the Qualifier Column with definitions as follows:

D=result is from an analysis that required a dilution

J=analyte detected at or above the MDL (method detection limit) but below the RL (Reporting Limit) - data is estimated

U=analyte not detected at or above the level indicated

B=analyte found in the analysis batch blank

E=result is estimated and cannot be accurately reported due to levels encountered or interferences

P=this flag is used for pesticide and PCB (Aroclor) target compounds when there is a % difference for detected concentrations that exceed method dictated limits between the two GC columns used for analysis

NT=this indicates the analyte was not a target for this sample

~=this indicates that no regulatory limit has been established for this analyte

ATTACHMENT 2

MARBLEDALE ROAD TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK

SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM

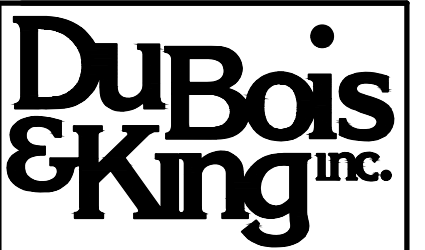
NOVEMBER 2018



PROJECT LOCATION

PROJECT LOCATION PLAN
SCALE: 1" = 250 FEET ±

| INDEX OF DRAWINGS | |
|---|-----------|
| DRAWING TITLE | SHEET NO. |
| TITLE SHEET | G 1 |
| SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM OVERALL PLAN | SD 1 |
| SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM RESTAURANT LAYOUT PLAN | SD 2 |
| SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM HOTEL FOUNDATION LAYOUT PLAN | SD 3 |
| HOTEL SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM PLAN WITH VAPOR PHASE CONTAMINANT DISTRIBUTION | SD 3A |
| SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM HOTEL FLOOR PLAN SITE PLAN | SD 4 |
| RESTAURANT SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM DETAILS | SD 5 |
| HOTEL SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS DETAILS | SD 6 |
| SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM DETAILS AND NOTES | SD 7 |



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LACONIA, NH

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PROFESSIONAL SEAL



| NO. | DATE | ADDED NOTES DESCRIPTION | BY | CK'D |
|-----|---------|-------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 | 8-29-17 | | AJS | JBA |

HYDRO-ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
SOMERS, NY 10589

109 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NY

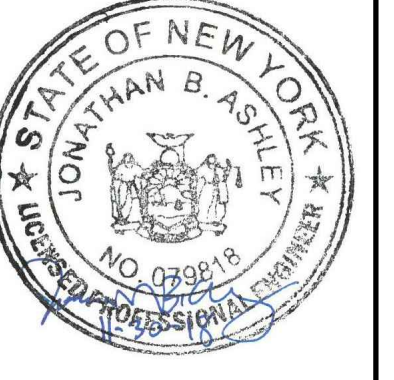
SHEET TITLE
TITLE SHEET

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| DRAWN BY TJD | DATE NOV. 2018 |
| CHECKED BY WAC(HES) | D&K PROJECT # 223060 |
| PROJ. ENG. JBA | D&K ARCHIVE # |

SHEET NUMBER
G 1

I:\2\223060_hes_109_marbledale_road\DWG\SSDS_Design_11-17-2017.dwg 3/7/2019 12:03 PM

NOTES:
PROPOSED SSDS DESIGN IS BASED ON THE APPROVED RAWP, NYSDEC DECISION DOCUMENT, AND THE VILLAGE PLANNING BOARD RESOLUTION. THE SSDS SHALL BE OPERATED, MONITORED, AND MAINTAINED AS PER THE FUTURE SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN (SMP).



| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY | CHK'D |
|-----|---------|---------------|-----|-------|
| 2 | 8-29-17 | ADDED NOTE | AUS | JBA |
| 1 | 8-22-17 | REVISED NOTES | JBA | CK'D |

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ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
SOMERS, NY 10589

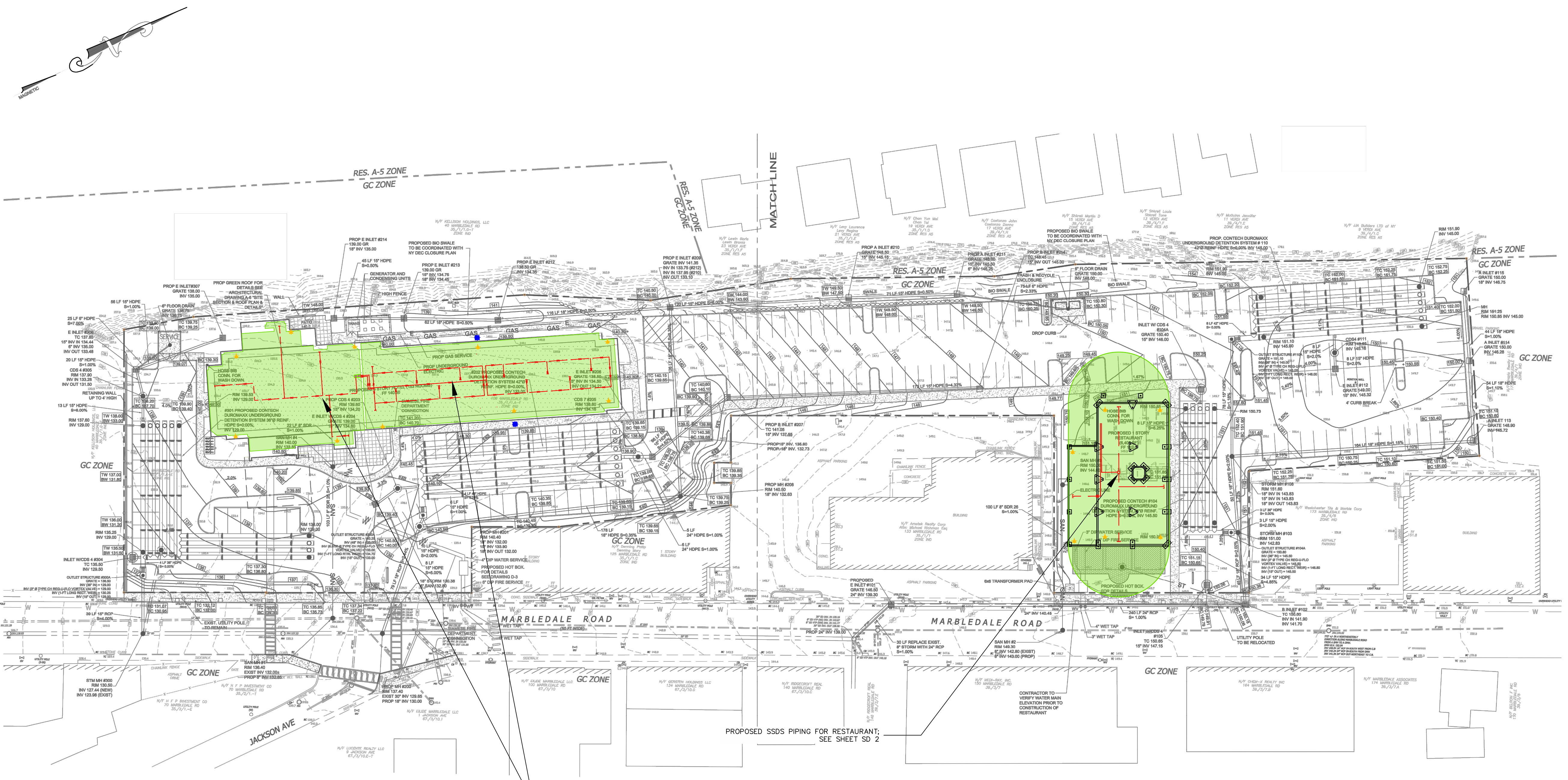
109 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NY

SHEET TITLE
SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM OVERALL PLAN

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
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| CHECKED BY WAC(HES) | D&K PROJECT # 223600 |
| PROJ. ENG. JBA | D&K ARCHIVE # |

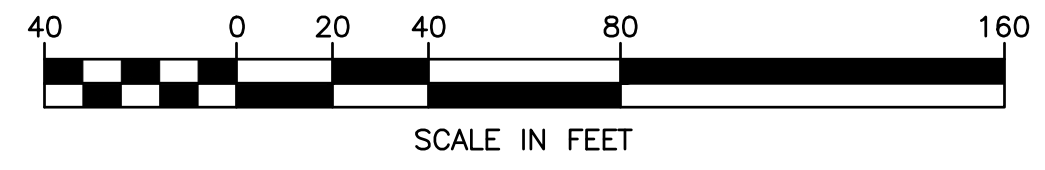
SHEET NUMBER

SD 1



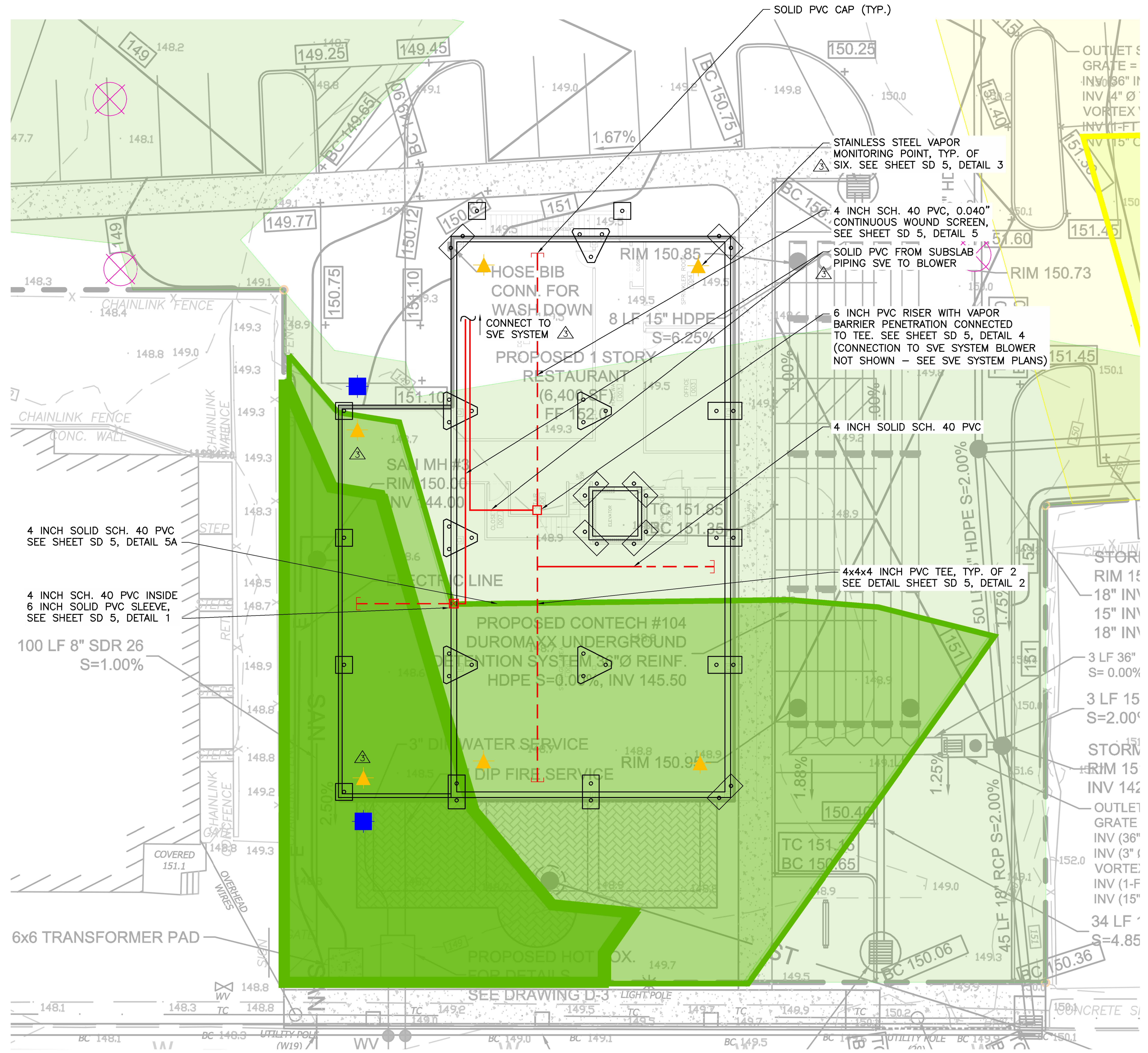
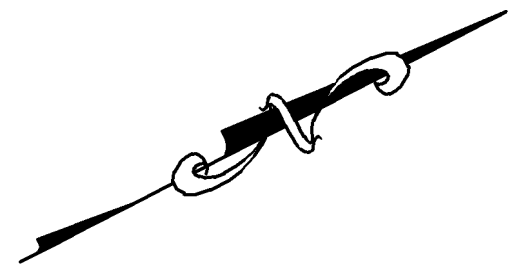
LEGEND

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| — PROPOSED CURB | W — PROPOSED WATER SERVICE |
| - - - EXISTING EDGE OF PAVEMENT | W — EXISTING WATER MAIN |
| - - - PROPERTY LINE | GAS — PROPOSED GAS SERVICE |
| - - - EXISTING CONTOUR | ■ PROPOSED E INLET |
| 132.00 PROPOSED CONTOUR | ● PROPOSED MANHOLE |
| + 127.29 EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION | ○ EXISTING MANHOLE |
| + 133.00 PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION | ■ PROPOSED CONC. FLATWORK |
| — EXISTING STORM LINE | — INDICATED DROP CURB |
| ST — PROPOSED STORM LINE | ▲ SSDS MONITORING POINT |
| — EXISTING SANITARY LINE | ■ SSDS MONITORING OUTSIDE ACCESS POINT |
| SAN — PROPOSED SANITARY LINE | — CONVEYANCE PIPE |
| - - - PROPOSED DECORATIVE FENCE | ■ DESIGN AREA OF INFLUENCE FOR SSDS |



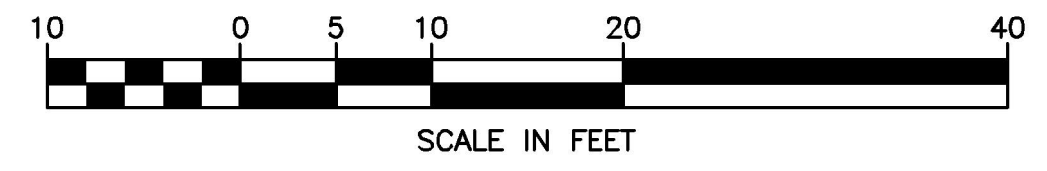
NOTES:
TOPOGRAPHIC AND SITE LAYOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PLAN ARE FROM "OVERALL GRADING & UTILITY PLAN - G1" BY ANTHONY CASTILLO, P.E. OF SESI CONSULTING ENGINEERS, PC ON 11/21/2014, LAST REVISED ON 4/15/2016

I:\23\23060\res\109_marbledale\res\DWG\SSDS\Design\11-17-2017.dwg 3/7/2019 12:04 PM



- BENZENE >100 µg/m³
- FREON >2,000,000 µg/m³
- FREON >1,000,000 µg/m³
- FREON >500,000 µg/m³
- FREON >100,000 µg/m³
- PCE, TCE, VC >1,000 µg/m³
- PCE, TCE, VC >500 µg/m³
- PCE, TCE, VC >100 µg/m³

NOTES:
 FOUNDATION PLAN DEVELOPED FROM DRAWING SET TITLED "PROPOSED RESTAURANT SHELL - 151 MARBLEDALE ROAD - TUCKAHOE, NEW YORK 10707" BY studio T3, ENGINEERING, PLLC DATED 07-17-18, SHEETS S-1.0 AND S-3.1.



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 LACONIA, NH

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| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY | CHKD |
|-----|--------|--|-----|------|
| 3 | 3-7-19 | ADDED PIPING & VAPOR MONITORING POINTS | TJD | JBA |

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 ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
 SOMERS, NY 10589

109 MARBLEDALE ROAD
 TUCKAHOE, NY

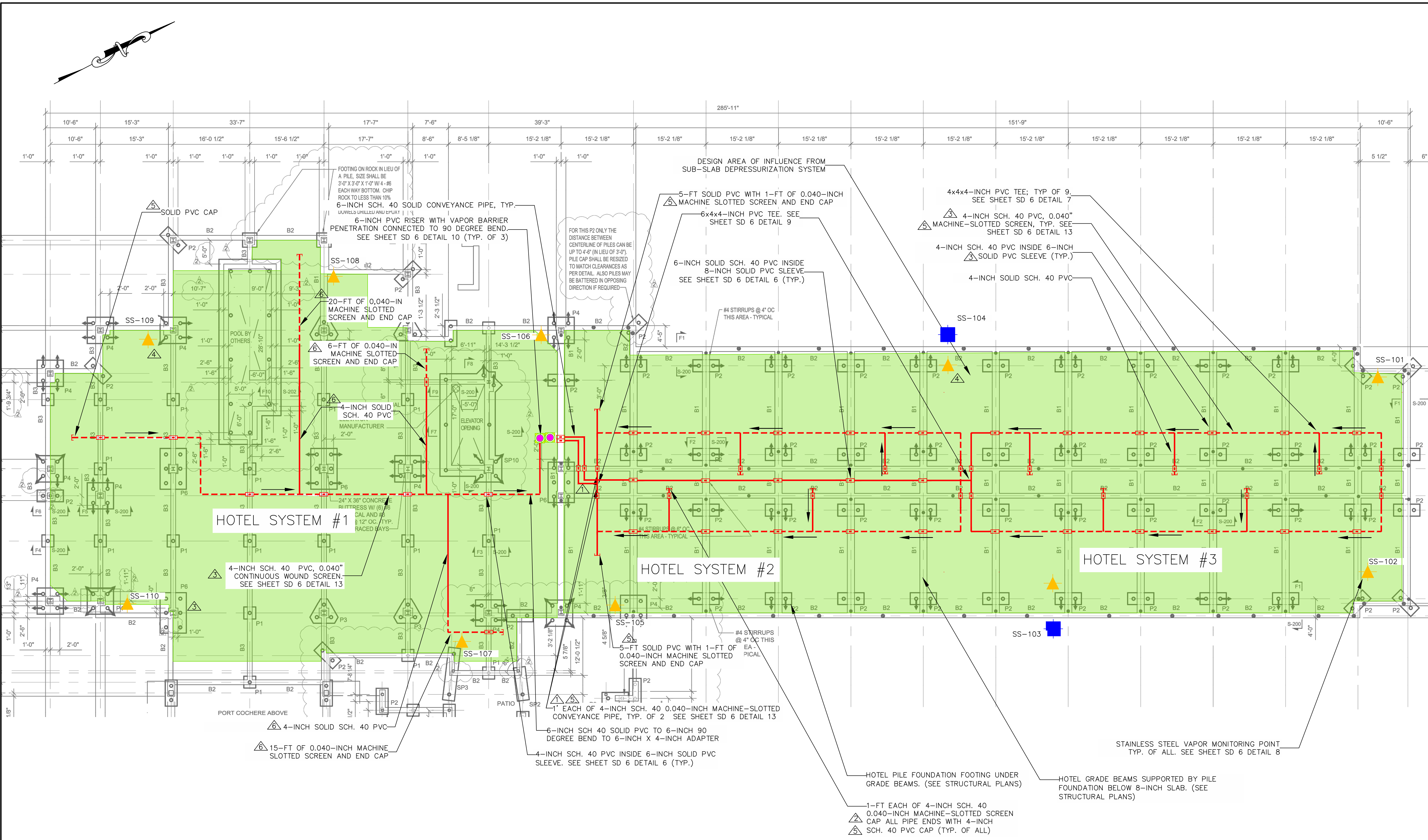
SHEET TITLE
 SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM RESTAURANT LAYOUT PLAN

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| DRAWN BY | DATE |
| TJD | NOV. 2018 |
| CHECKED BY | DBK PROJECT # |
| WAC(HES) | 223060 |
| PROJ. ENG. | DBK ARCHIVE # |
| JBA | |

SHEET NUMBER

SD 2

I:\A\223060 HES 109 Marbledale Road\DWG\SSDS Design 11-17-2017.dwg 3/8/2019 10:04 AM



| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY | CHKD |
|-----|------------|--|-----|------|
| 6 | 12-14-2017 | ADD LEGS TO HOTEL SYSTEM #1 | JBA | |
| 5 | 12-4-2017 | REVISE SYSTEM-MACHINE-SLOTTED SCREEN | CWJ | |
| 4 | 9-6-2017 | ADDED TWO VAPOR MONITORING POINTS | CWJ | |
| 3 | 8-29-17 | REVISED NOTES | JBA | |
| 2 | 8-22-17 | ADDED CAPS AT ALL PIPE ENDS | JBA | |
| 1 | 8-19-17 | ADDED SLOTTED PIPING TO HOTEL SYST. #2 | CWJ | |

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SOMERS, NY 10589

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TUCKAHOE, NY

SHEET TITLE
SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM HOTEL FOUNDATION LAYOUT PLAN

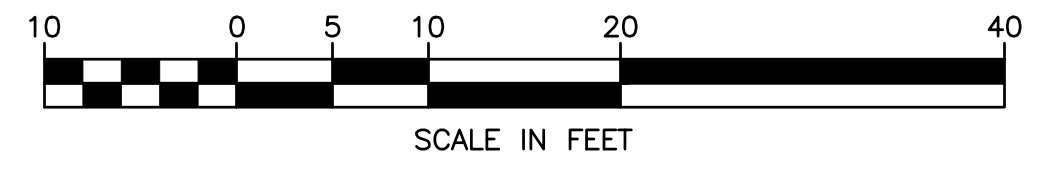
| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| DRAWN BY TJD | DATE NOV. 2018 |
| CHECKED BY WAC(HES) | D&K PROJECT # 223060 |
| PROJ. ENG. JBA | D&K ARCHIVE # |

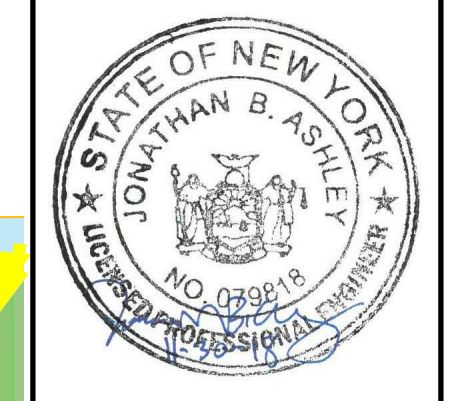
SHEET NUMBER

SD 3

I:\2\223060.hrs\109_marbledale_recess\DWG\SSDS Design_11-17-2017.dwg 3/17/2019 12:05 PM

NOTES:
SITE LAYOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PLAN ARE FROM "FOUNDATION PLAN - S-100"
BY MICHAEL MACRI, P.E. OF MCSE, PC ON 02/03/2017, LAST REVISED ON 07/31/2017





| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY | CK'D |
|-----|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 | 9-6-2017 | ADDED TWO VAPOR MONITORING POINTS | CWJ | JBA |

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 ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
 SOMERS, NY 10589

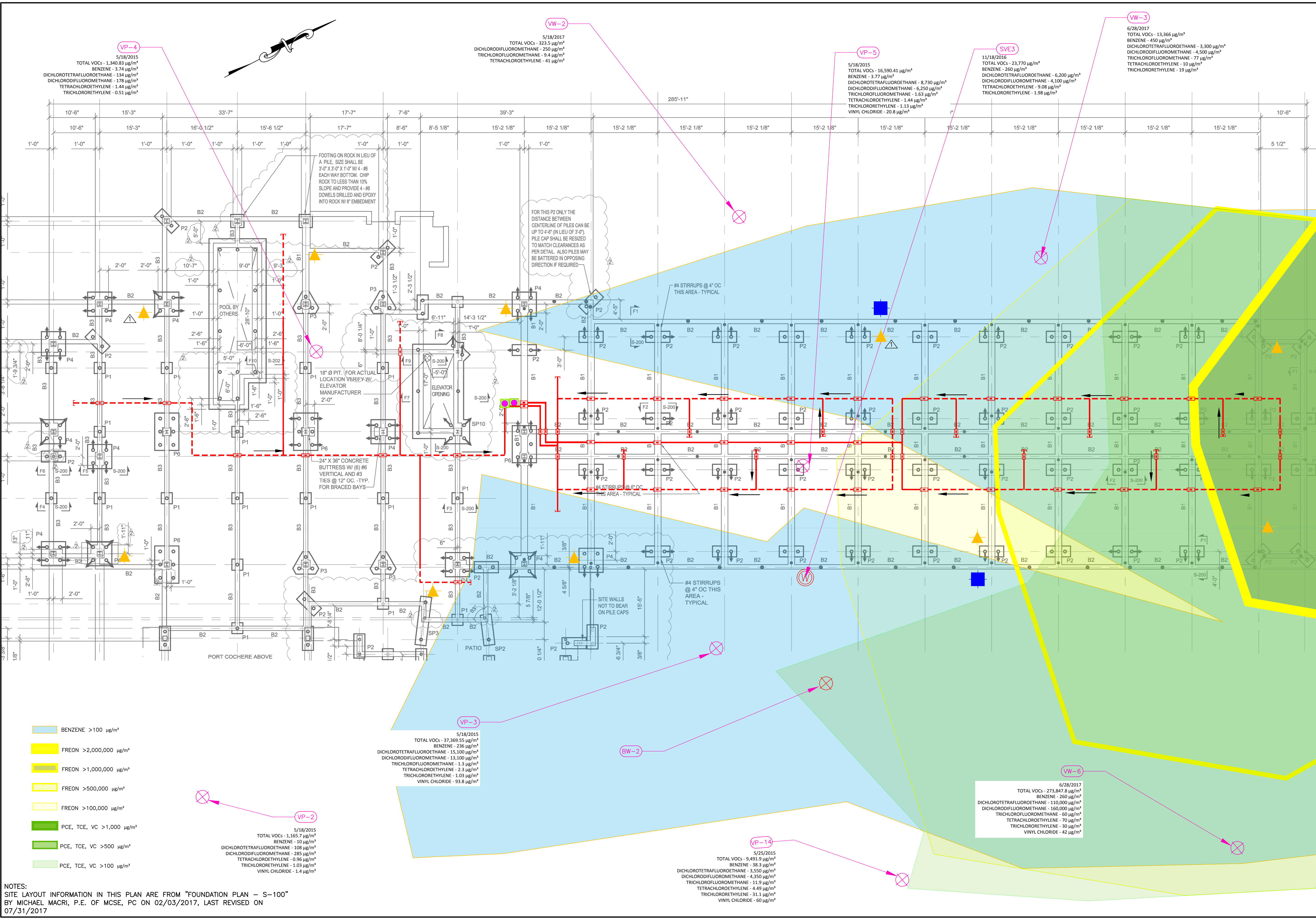
109 MARBLEDALE ROAD
 TUCKAHOE, NY

SHEET TITLE
 HOTEL SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM PLAN WITH VAPOR PHASE CONTAMINANT DISTRIBUTION

| | | | |
|------------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| DRAWN BY | TJD | DATE | NOV. 2018 |
| CHECKED BY | WAC(HES) | D&K PROJECT # | 223600 |
| PROJ. ENG. | JBA | D&K ARCHIVE # | |

SHEET NUMBER

SD 3A



- BENZENE >100 µg/m³
- FREON >2,000,000 µg/m³
- FREON >1,000,000 µg/m³
- FREON >500,000 µg/m³
- FREON >100,000 µg/m³
- PCE, TCE, VC >1,000 µg/m³
- PCE, TCE, VC >500 µg/m³
- PCE, TCE, VC >100 µg/m³

NOTES:
 SITE LAYOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PLAN ARE FROM "FOUNDATION PLAN - S-100"
 BY MICHAEL MACRI, P.E. OF MCSE, PC ON 02/03/2017, LAST REVISED ON
 07/31/2017

I:\2\223660.dwg 109 marbledale road\DWG\SSDS Design 11-17-2017.dwg 3/7/2019 12:05 PM



| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY | CHK'D |
|-----|----------|-----------------------------------|-----|-------|
| 2 | 9-6-2017 | ADDED TWO VAPOR MONITORING POINTS | CWJ | JBA |
| 1 | 8-29-17 | REVISED CARBON SPEC. | AJS | JBA |

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ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
SOMERS, NY 10589

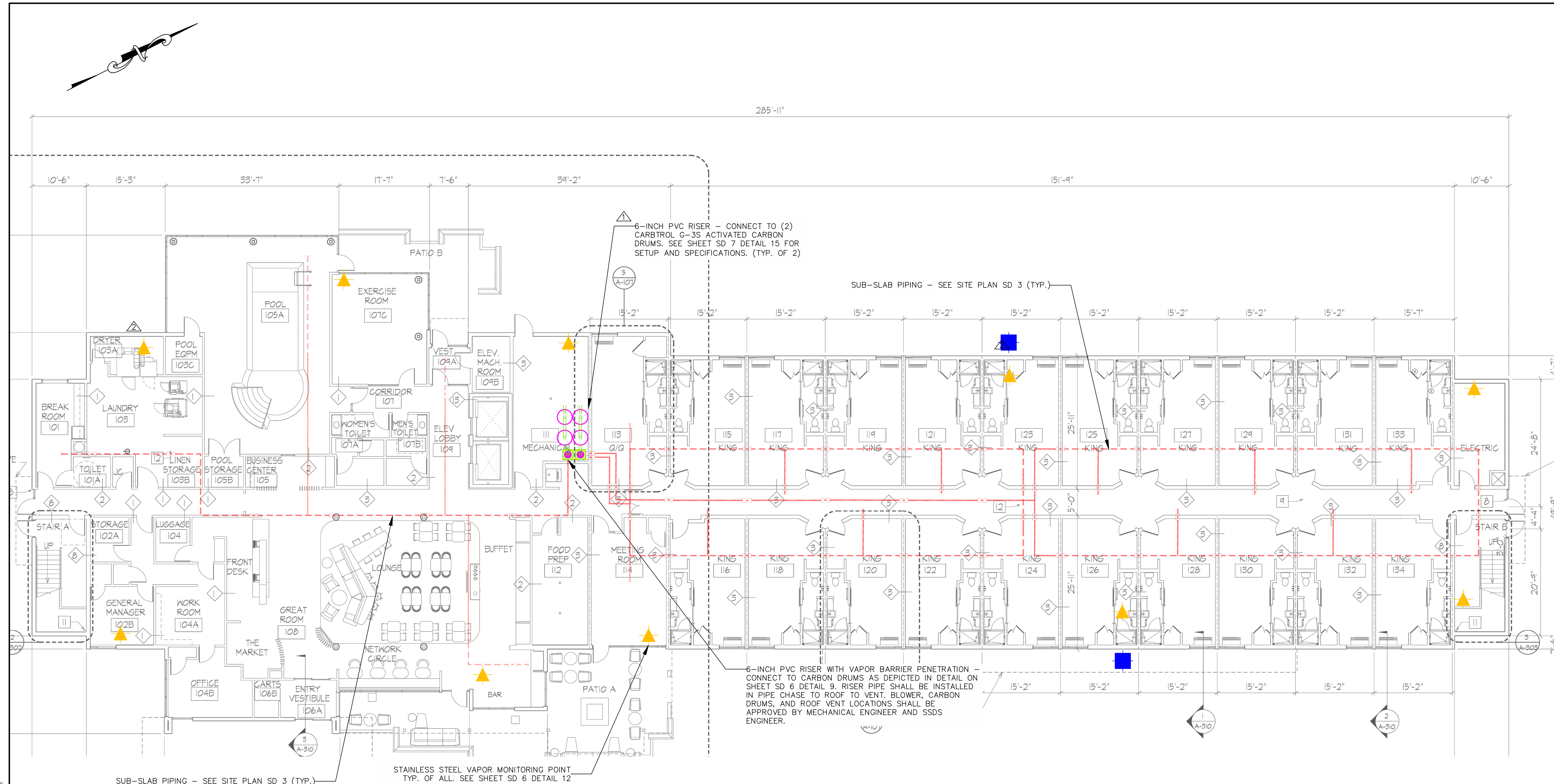
109 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NY

SHEET TITLE
SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM HOTEL FLOOR PLAN SITE PLAN

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| DRAWN BY TJD | DATE NOV. 2018 |
| CHECKED BY WAC(HES) | D&K PROJECT # 223060 |
| PROJ. ENG. JBA | D&K ARCHIVE # |

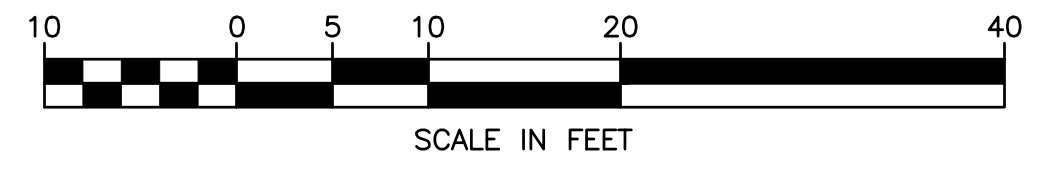
SHEET NUMBER

SD 4



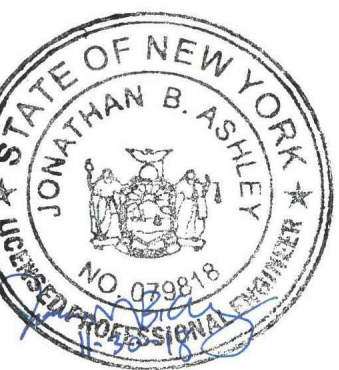
LEGEND

- SSDS MONITORING POINT
- SLOTTED CONVEYANCE PIPE
- SOLID CONVEYANCE PIPE
- RISER PENETRATION
- CARBON DRUM
- SSDS MONITORING ACCESS POINT



I:\2\223060_hes_109_marbledale_rccsd\DWG\SSDS_Design_11-17-2017.dwg 3/17/2019 12:06 PM

NOTES:
SITE LAYOUT INFORMATION IN THIS PLAN ARE FROM "FIRST FLOOR PLAN - A-101" BY WARSHAUER MELLUSI WARSHAUER ARCHITECTS, PC ON 04/26/2013



| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY | CHKD |
|-----|--------|----------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 | 3-7-19 | UPDATED DETAILS & ADDED DETAIL 6 | TJD | JBA |
| 3 | | | | |

HYDRO-ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.

ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
SOMERS, NY 10589

109 MARBLEDALE ROAD

TUCKAHOE, NY

SHEET TITLE

RESTAURANT
SUB-SLAB
DEPRESSURIZATION
SYSTEM DETAILS

DRAWN BY DATE

TJD NOV. 2018

CHECKED BY D&K PROJECT #

WAC(HES) 223060

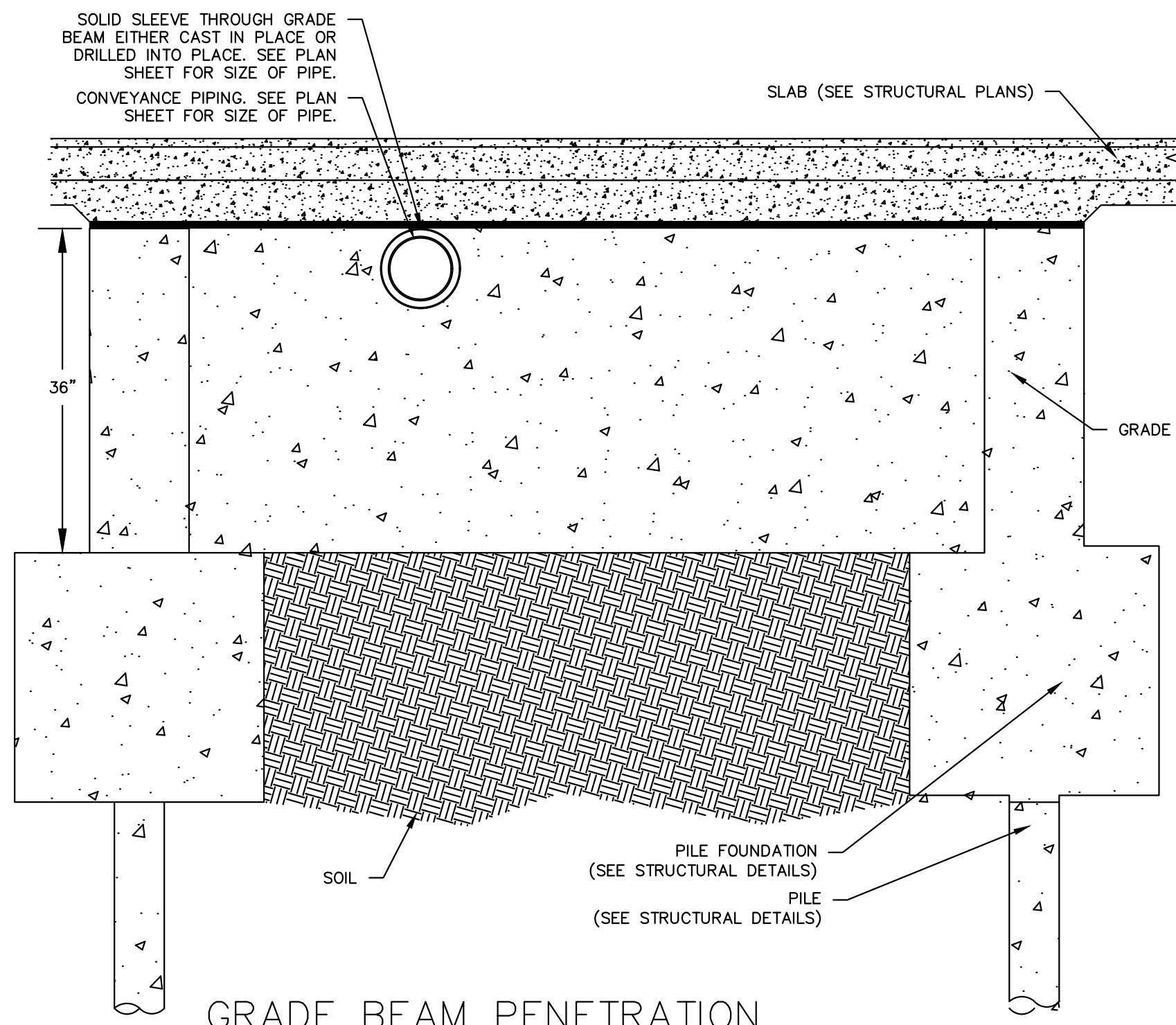
PROJ. ENG. D&K ARCHIVE #

JBA

SHEET NUMBER

SD 5

SHEET 7 OF 9



1 GRADE BEAM PENETRATION CROSS SECTION (IF NECESSARY)
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
SLEEVES FOR CONVEYANCE PIPE SHALL BE EITHER POURED INTO OR DRILLED INTO GRADE BEAM.

SSDS PILOT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

CONTRACTOR, IN COORDINATION WITH THE SSDS ENGINEER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER, SHALL CONDUCT PILOT TESTING OF THE SSDS AFTER THE SUB-SLAB SYSTEM AND VAPOR MONITORING POINTS ARE CONSTRUCTED AND THE NEW CONCRETE SLAB IS POURED, AND THE SLAB HAS PASSED ALL REQUIRED PERFORMANCE TESTING. A TEMPORARY BLOWER OR SUE BLOWER CAPABLE OF PROVIDING 200 CFM OF AIR FLOW AT A VACUUM OF 10 INCHES W.C. SHALL BE USED TO EXTRACT AIR FROM THE RISER. THE TESTING BLOWER SHALL BE FITTED WITH:

1. A DILUTION AIR INLET VALVE.
2. A SAMPLING PORT OR PIVOT TUBE FOR A FLOWMETER TO MEASURE AIR FLOW FROM THE SUB-SLAB RISER.
3. A VACUUM GAUGE ON THE SUB-SLAB RISER.
4. AN AIR SAMPLING PORT ON THE SUB-SLAB RISER.

PRIOR TO INITIATING PILOT TEST, THE ENGINEER SHALL COLLECT A BASELINE SET OF READINGS FROM ALL SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS INCLUDING: PID, FID, 4-GAS METER, AND MICROMANOMETER.

THE EXTRACTION RATE (IN CFM) FROM THE RISER SHALL BE MONITORED TO INCREASE THE EXTRACTED AIR FLOW FROM THE SUB-SLAB IN 50 TO 100 CFM INCREMENTAL STEPS. INDUCED VACUUM IN THE SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS SHALL BE MONITORED DURING THE INCREMENTAL STEP TESTS USING A MICRO-MANOMETER. EACH INCREMENTAL STEP TEST SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES UNTIL INDUCED VACUUM READINGS HAVE STABILIZED. THE TESTS WILL BE USED TO SELECT A DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM THAT PRODUCES AN INDUCED VACUUM OF 6 TO 9 PASCALS (0.024 TO 0.036 INCHES W.C.) IN THE SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL RISER BEING TESTED.

THE DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM WILL BE USED TO SELECT PROPOSED OPERATING CONDITIONS, WITH THE FINAL PLUMBING DESIGN FRICTION LOSSES ALSO ACCOUNTED FOR.

AIR TREATMENT DURING THE SSDS PILOT TESTING SHALL INCLUDE:

1. TWO CARBTRON 6-3S OR APPROVED EQUAL CARBON DRUMS PLUMBED IN SERIES, LOCATED ON THE VACUUM SIDE OF THE BLOWER.
2. AIR SAMPLING PORTS AT THE CARBON INFLUENT (UNTREATED), MID (BETWEEN THE DRUMS), AND EFFLUENT (POST-CARBON, BUT PRIOR TO DILUTION AIR).

THE AIR TREATMENT SYSTEM SHALL BE MONITORED AND SAMPLED AS FOLLOWS DURING THE SSDS PILOT TEST:

1. PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR (PID), FLAME IONIZATION DETECTOR (FID), AND 4-GAS METER (METHANE, H₂S) READINGS SHALL BE COLLECTED AT THE CARBON INFLUENT, MID, AND EFFLUENT SAMPLING LOCATIONS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 15 MINUTES, INCLUDING AT THE TIME OF SUMMA CANISTER SAMPLING (SEE BELOW).
2. AFTER THE DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM HAS BEEN DETERMINED, SUMMA CANISTER GRAB SAMPLES SHALL BE COLLECTED FROM THE CARBON INFLUENT, MID, AND EFFLUENT AFTER CONTINUOUS OPERATION AT THE DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM FOR AT LEAST 30 MINUTES.
3. SUMMA CANISTER AIR SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE PILOT TEST SHALL BE ANALYZED FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS BY EPA METHOD TO-15 INCLUDING FREONS.
4. A "DURING PILOT TEST" SET OF READINGS SHALL BE COLLECTED FROM ALL SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS INCLUDING PID, FID, 4-GAS METER, AND INDUCED VACUUM.

THE AIR TREATMENT PID AND FID MONITORING RESULTS AND LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS WILL BE REVIEWED WITH VAPOR PHASE CARBON TREATMENT VENDORS FOR THE SELECTION OF A PROPOSED LONG-TERM VAPOR PHASE TREATMENT SYSTEM.

FINAL DESIGN INFORMATION FROM THE PILOT TEST WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE NYSDEC FOR FINAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION INCLUDING:

1. PROPOSED NORMAL OPERATING CONDITIONS.
2. PROPOSED ALARM SELECTION AND DETAILS/NOTES.
3. AIR TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS.

UNDER-SLAB VAPOR BARRIER

PART 1 - GENERAL

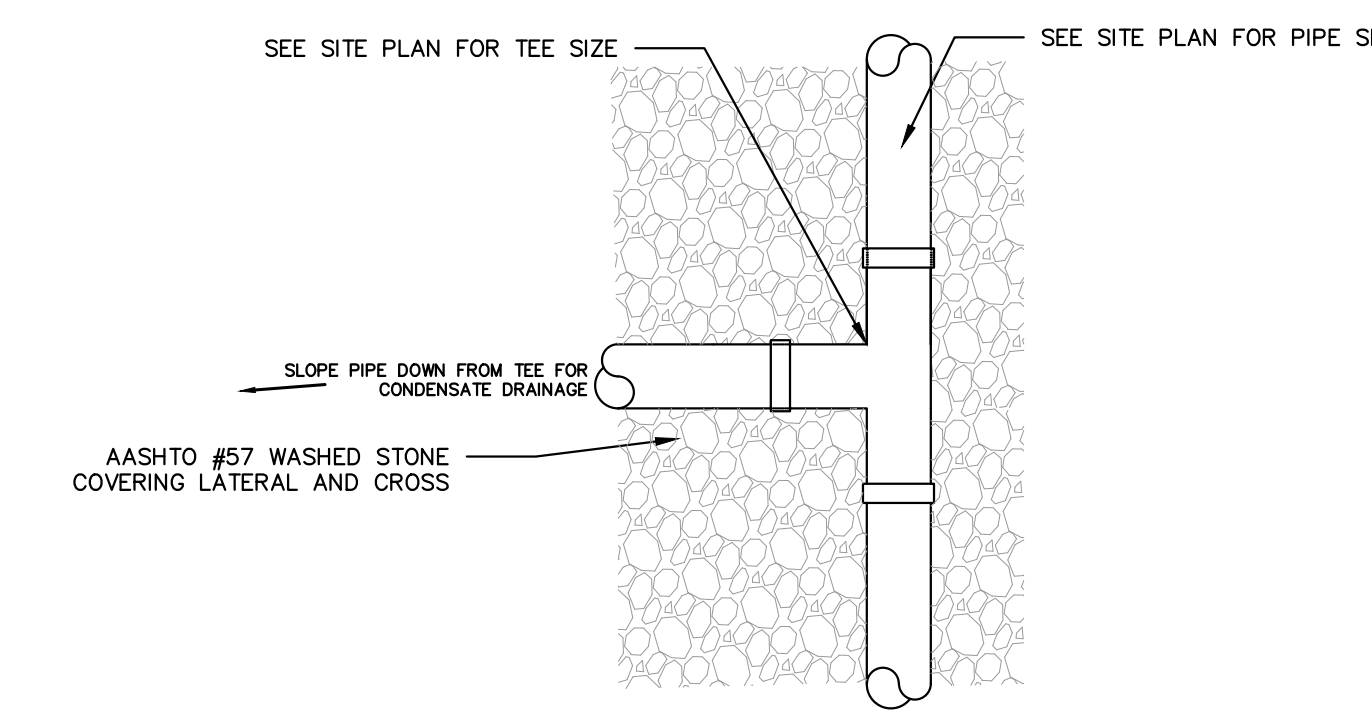
- 1.1 SUMMARY
 - A. PRODUCTS SUPPLIED UNDER THIS SECTION:
 1. VAPOR BARRIER AND INSTALLATION ACCESSORIES FOR INSTALLATION UNDER CONCRETE SLABS.
 - B. RELATED SECTIONS:
 1. SECTION 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE
 2. SECTION 07 26 00 VAPOR RETARDERS
- 1.2 REFERENCES
 - A. AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM):
 1. ASTM E1745-11 STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PLASTIC WATER VAPOR RETARDERS USED IN CONTACT WITH SOIL OR GRANULAR FILL UNDER CONCRETE SLABS.
 2. ASTM E1643-11 SELECTION, DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND INSPECTION OF WATER VAPOR RETARDERS USED IN CONTACT WITH EARTH OR GRANULAR FILL UNDER CONCRETE SLABS.
 - B. TECHNICAL REFERENCE - AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI):
 1. ACI 302.2R-06 GUIDE FOR CONCRETE SLABS THAT RECEIVE MOISTURE-SENSITIVE FLOORING MATERIALS.
 2. ACI 302.1R-15 GUIDE TO CONCRETE FLOOR AND SLAB CONSTRUCTION.
- 1.3 SUBMITTALS
 - A. QUALITY CONTROL/ASSURANCE:
 1. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS PER PARAGRAPH 9.3 OF ASTM E1745.
 2. MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES AND LITERATURE.
 3. MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLACEMENT, SEAMING, PENETRATION PREVENTION AND REPAIR, AND PERIMETER SEAL PER ASTM E1643.
 4. ALL MANDATORY ASTM E1745 TESTING MUST BE PERFORMED ON A SINGLE PRODUCTION ROLL PER ASTM E1745 SECTION 8.1.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

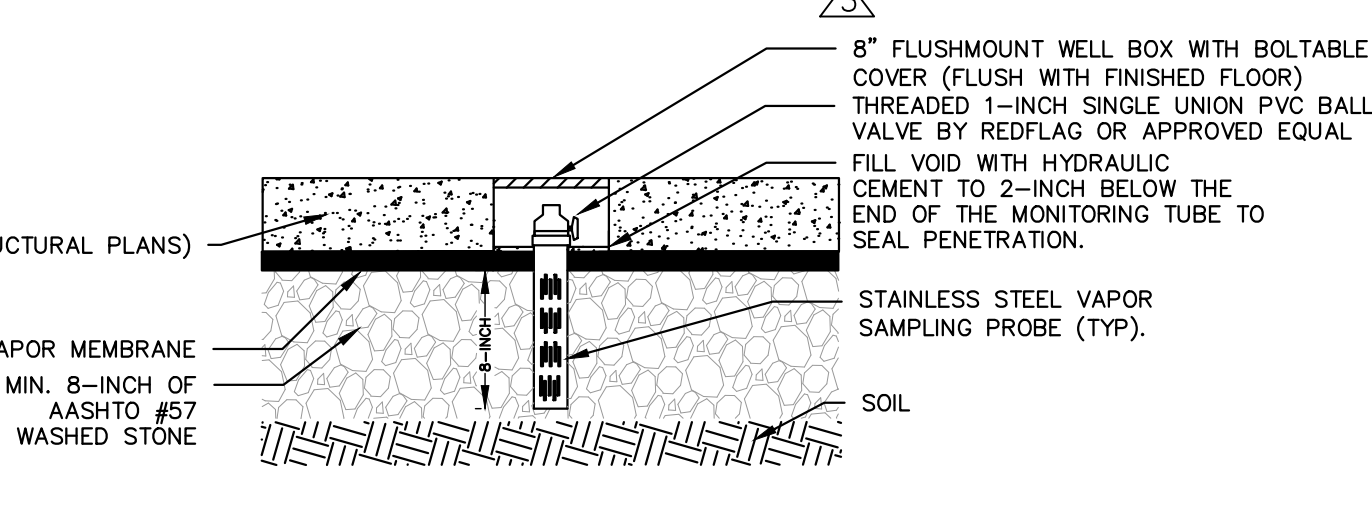
- 2.1 MATERIALS
 - A. VAPOR BARRIER SHALL HAVE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:
 1. MAINTAIN PERMEANCE OF LESS THAN 0.01 PERMS [GRAINS/(FT² · HR · INHG)] AS TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANDATORY CONDITIONING TESTS PER ASTM E1745 SECTION 7.1 (7.1.1-7.1.5).
 2. OTHER PERFORMANCE CRITERIA:
 - a. STRENGTH: ASTM E1745 CLASS A.
 - b. THICKNESS: 15 MILS MINIMUM
 3. PROVIDE THIRD PARTY DOCUMENTATION THAT ALL TESTING WAS PERFORMED ON A SINGLE PRODUCTION ROLL PER ASTM E1745
 - B. VAPOR BARRIER PRODUCTS:
 1. BASIS OF DESIGN: STEGO WRAP VAPOR BARRIER (15-MIL) BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 2. NO SUBSTITUTIONS.
- 2.2 ACCESSORIES
 - A. SEAMS:
 1. STEGO TAPE BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 - B. SEALING PENETRATIONS OF VAPOR BARRIER:
 1. STEGO MASTIC BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 2. STEGO TAPE BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 - C. PERIMETER/EDGE SEAL:
 1. STEGO CRETE CLAW BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 2. STEGO TERM BAR BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 3. STEGOTACK TAPE (DOUBLE-SIDED SEALANT TAPE) BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 - D. PENETRATION PREVENTION:
 1. BEAST FOOT BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 - E. VAPOR BARRIER-SAFE SCREED SYSTEM
 1. BEAST SCREED BY STEGO INDUSTRIES, LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.

STEGO WRAP PIPE PENETRATION SEALING REQUIREMENTS

1. Install Stego Wrap around pipe penetrations by slitting/cutting material as needed. Try to minimize the void space created.
2. If Stego Wrap is close to pipe and void space is minimized then seal pipe penetration with Stego Tape and/or Stego Mastic (see manufacturer instructions).
3. If detail patch is needed to minimize the void space around the penetration, then cut a detail patch to a size and shape that creates six inch overlap on all edges around the void space at the base of the pipe. Stego Pre-Cut Pipe Boots are also available to speed up the installation.
4. Cut on "X" the size of the pipe diameter in the center of the pipe boot and slide tightly over the pipe.
5. Tape down all the sides of the pipe boot with Stego Tape.
6. Seal around the base of the pipe using Stego Tape.
7. Seal around the base of the pipe using Stego Tape and/or Stego Mastic (see manufacturer instructions).

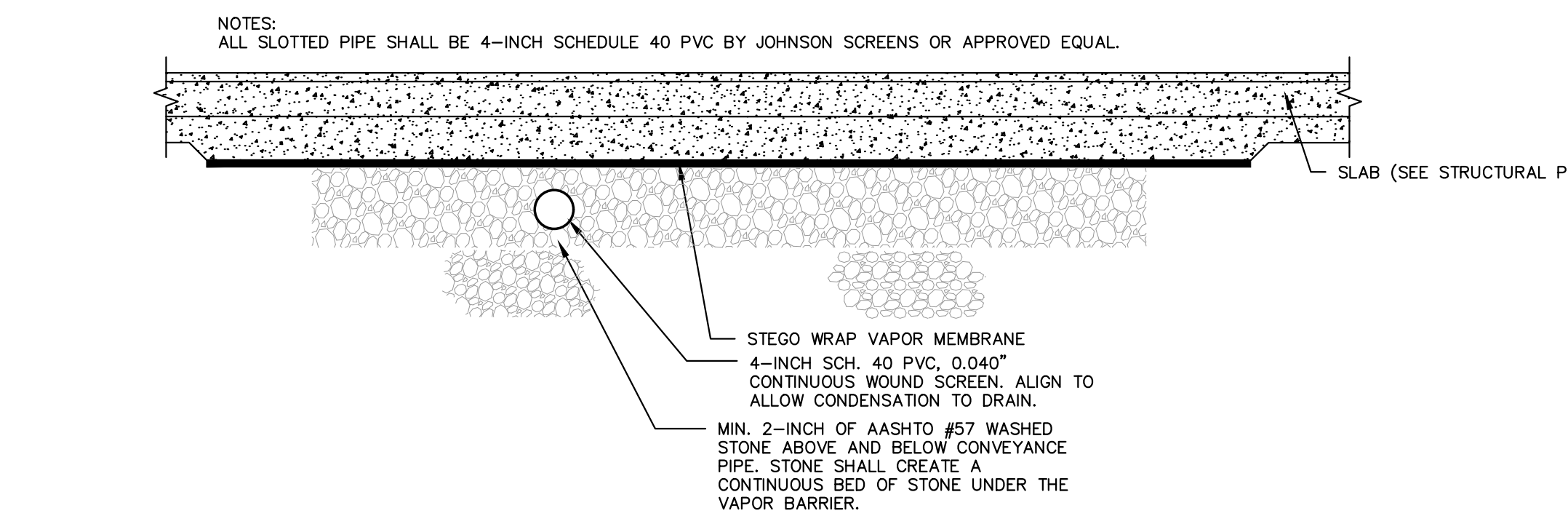


2 TEE CONNECTION IN CONVEYANCE PIPE
NOT TO SCALE

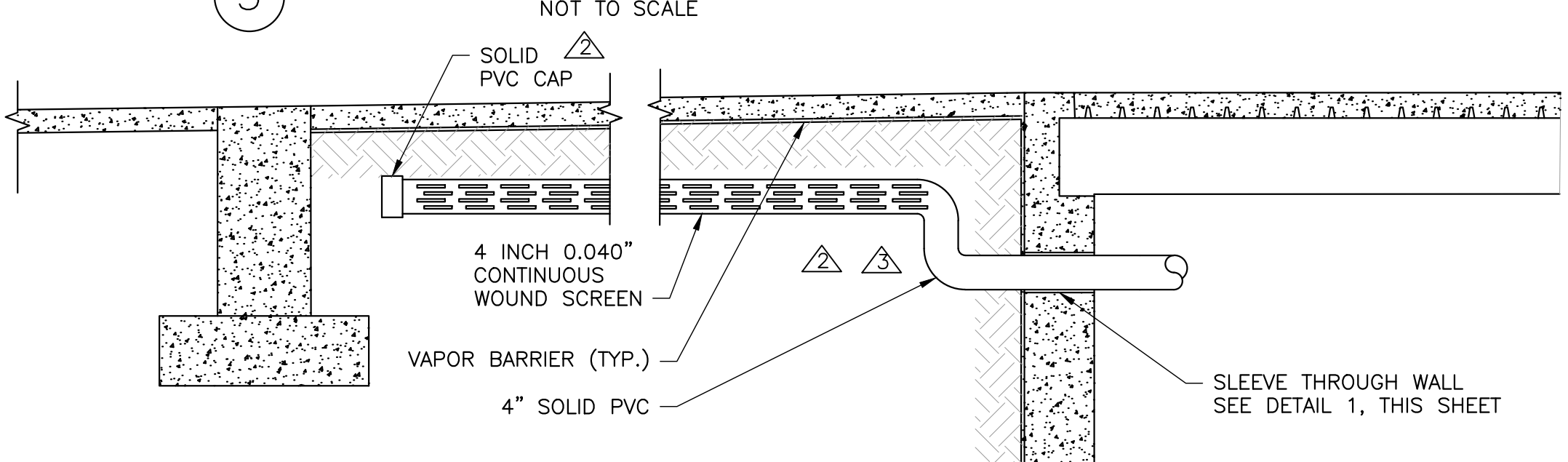


3 SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINT
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. VAPOR MONITORING POINTS THAT ARE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SLAB AND INTO THE CRUSHED STONE AS SHOWN. THE STAINLESS STEEL VAPOR SAMPLING CASING SHALL BE 304SS SMALL DIAMETER ENVIRONMENTAL SCREEN W60 1-IN DIAMETER BY ATLANTIC SCREEN OR APPROVED EQUAL.
2. MONITOR FOR INDUCED VACUUM USING A MICROMANOMETER CAPABLE OF MEASURING TO A SENSITIVITY OF -.001 IN. W.C.



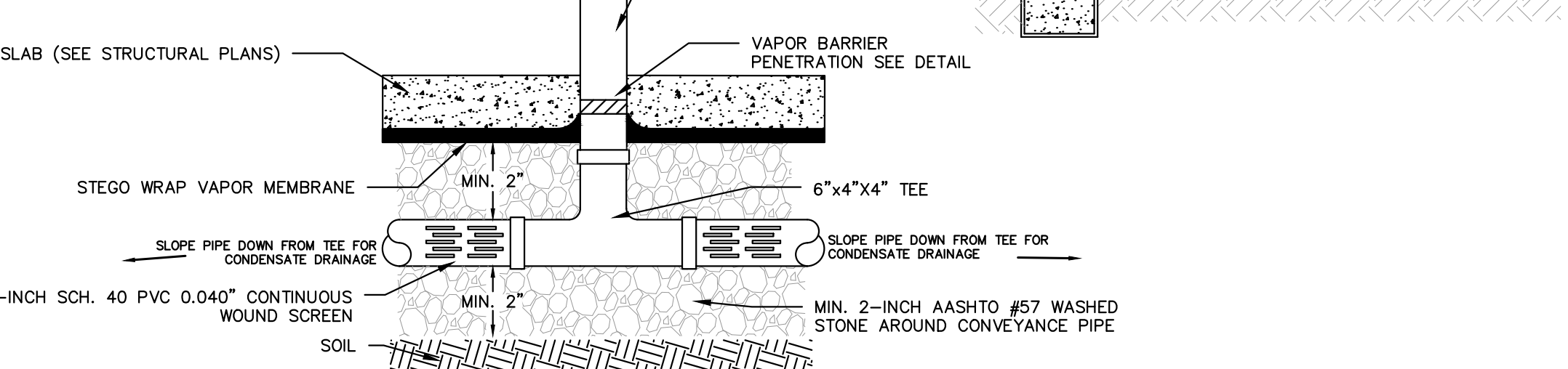
5 SLOTTED LATERAL PIPE CROSS SECTION
NOT TO SCALE



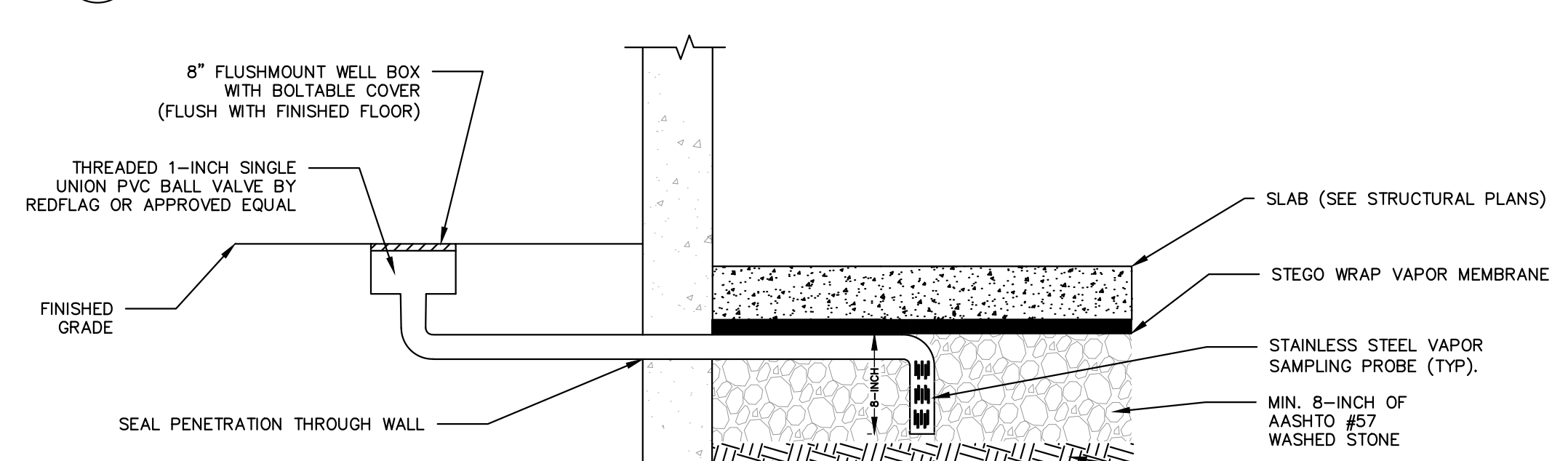
5A SLOTTED LATERAL PIPE CROSS SECTION (SOUTH SLAB)
NOT TO SCALE



4 TEE RISER CONNECTION
NOT TO SCALE

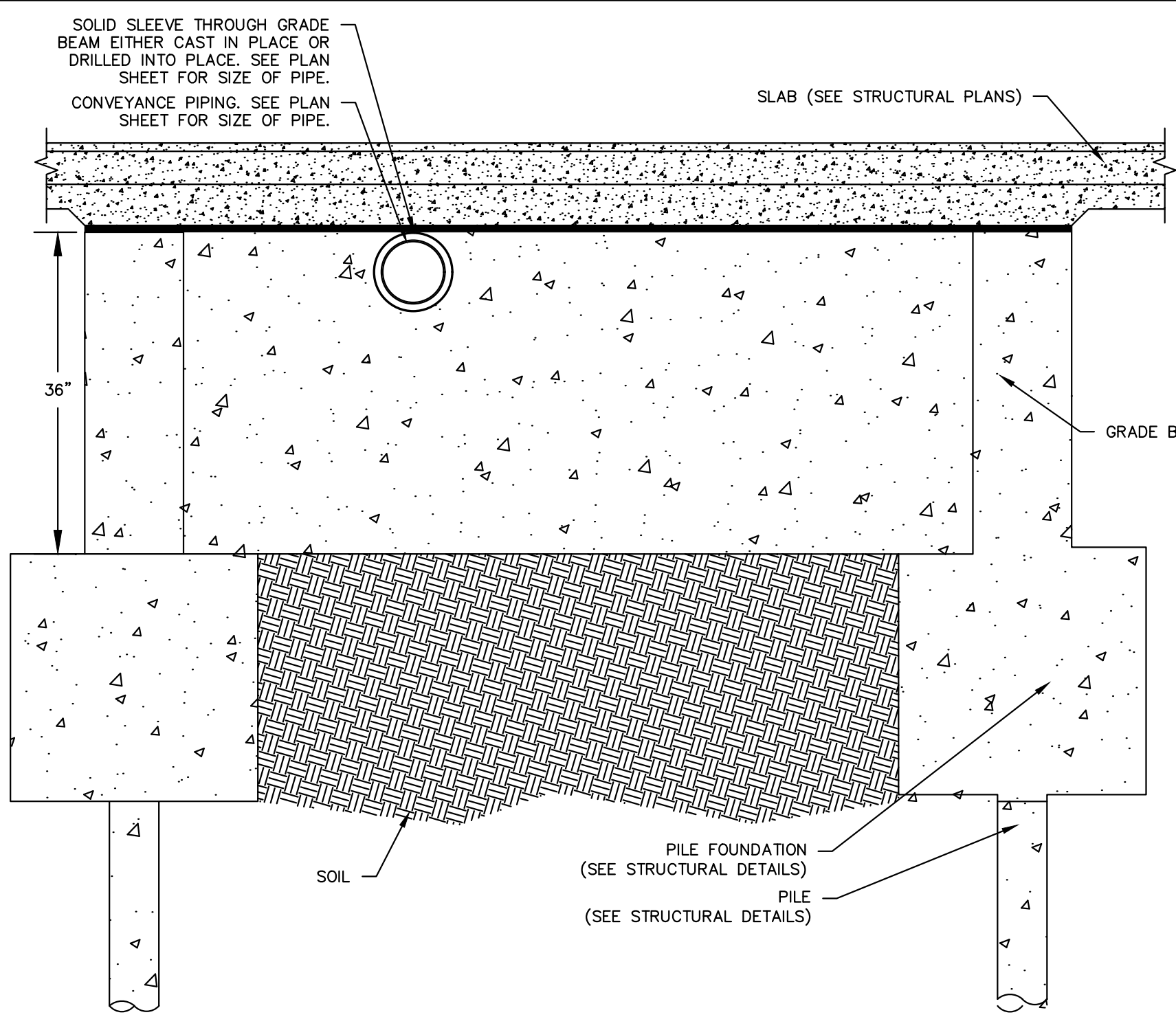


6 SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINT
NOT TO SCALE



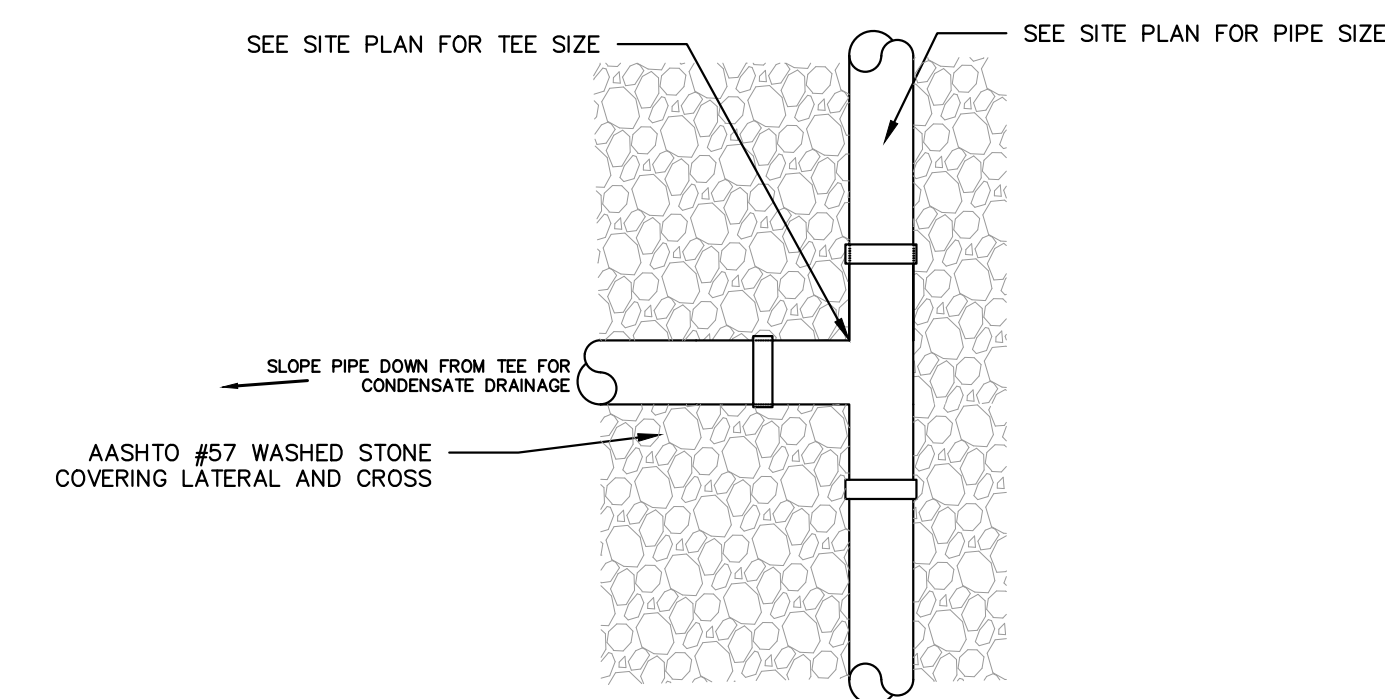
6 SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINT
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. VAPOR MONITORING POINTS THAT ARE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SLAB AND INTO THE CRUSHED STONE AS SHOWN. THE STAINLESS STEEL VAPOR SAMPLING CASING SHALL BE 304SS SMALL DIAMETER ENVIRONMENTAL SCREEN W60 1-IN DIAMETER BY ATLANTIC SCREEN OR APPROVED EQUAL.
2. MONITOR FOR INDUCED VACUUM USING A MICROMANOMETER CAPABLE OF MEASURING TO A SENSITIVITY OF -.001 IN. W.C.

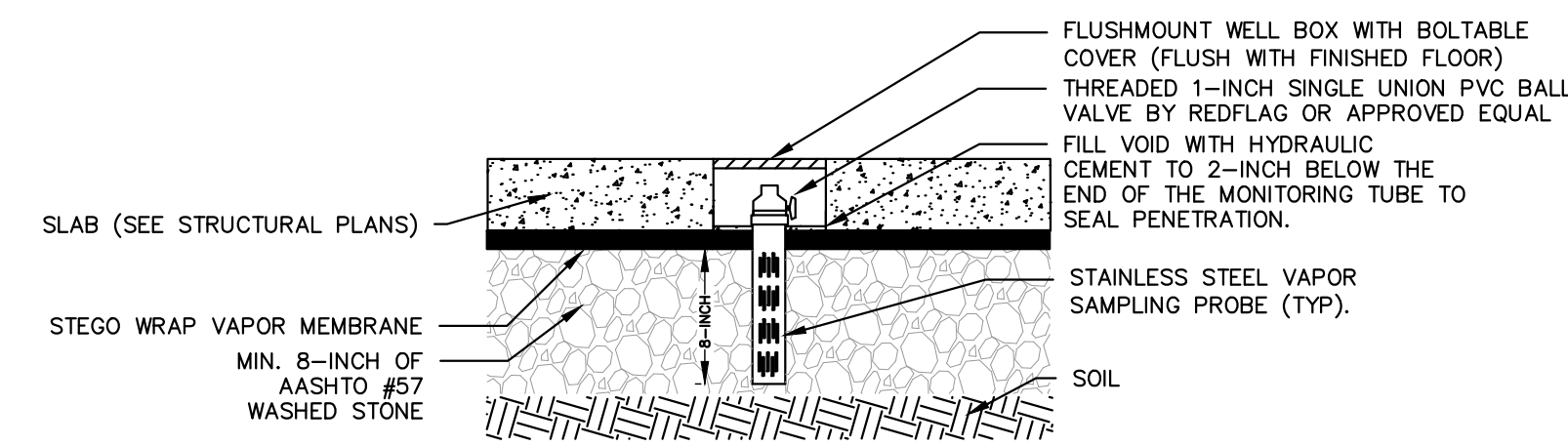


6 GRADE BEAM PENETRATION CROSS SECTION
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
SLEEVES FOR CONVEYANCE PIPE SHALL BE EITHER POURED INTO OR DRILLED INTO GRADE BEAM.

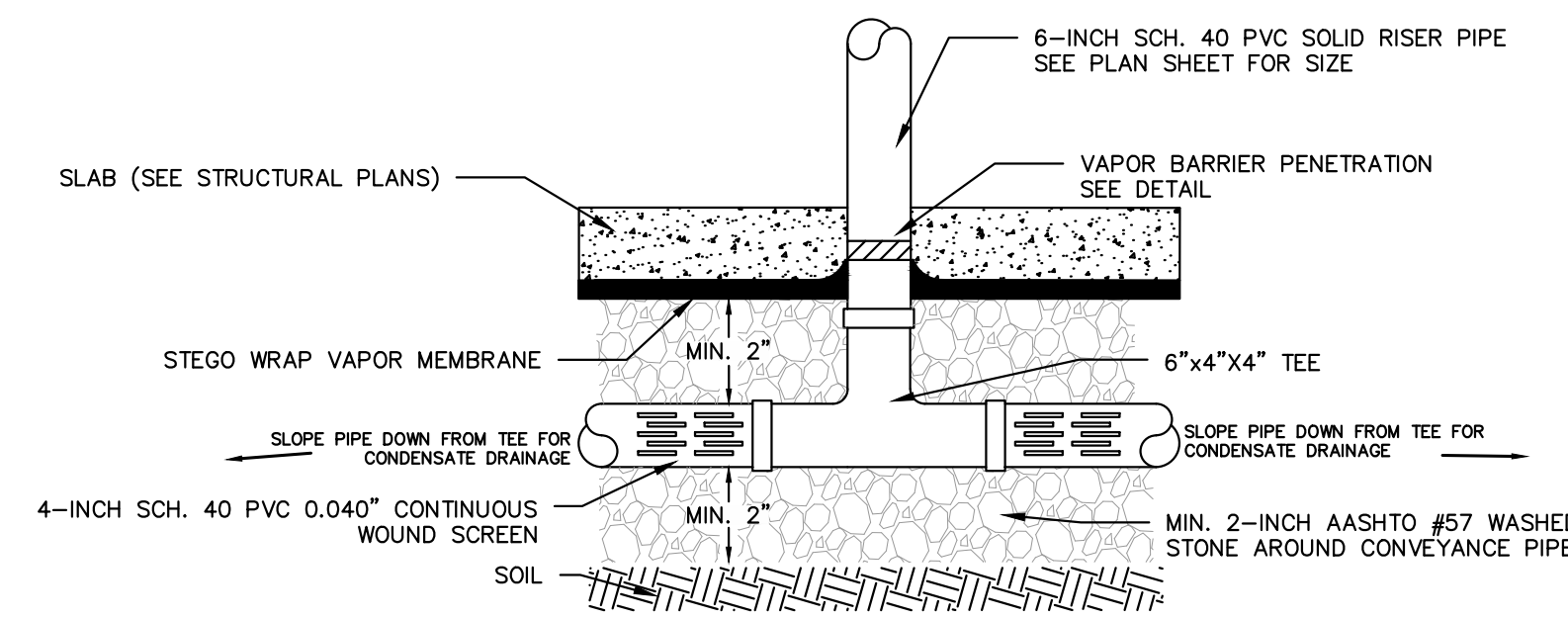


7 TEE CONNECTION IN CONVEYANCE PIPE
NOT TO SCALE



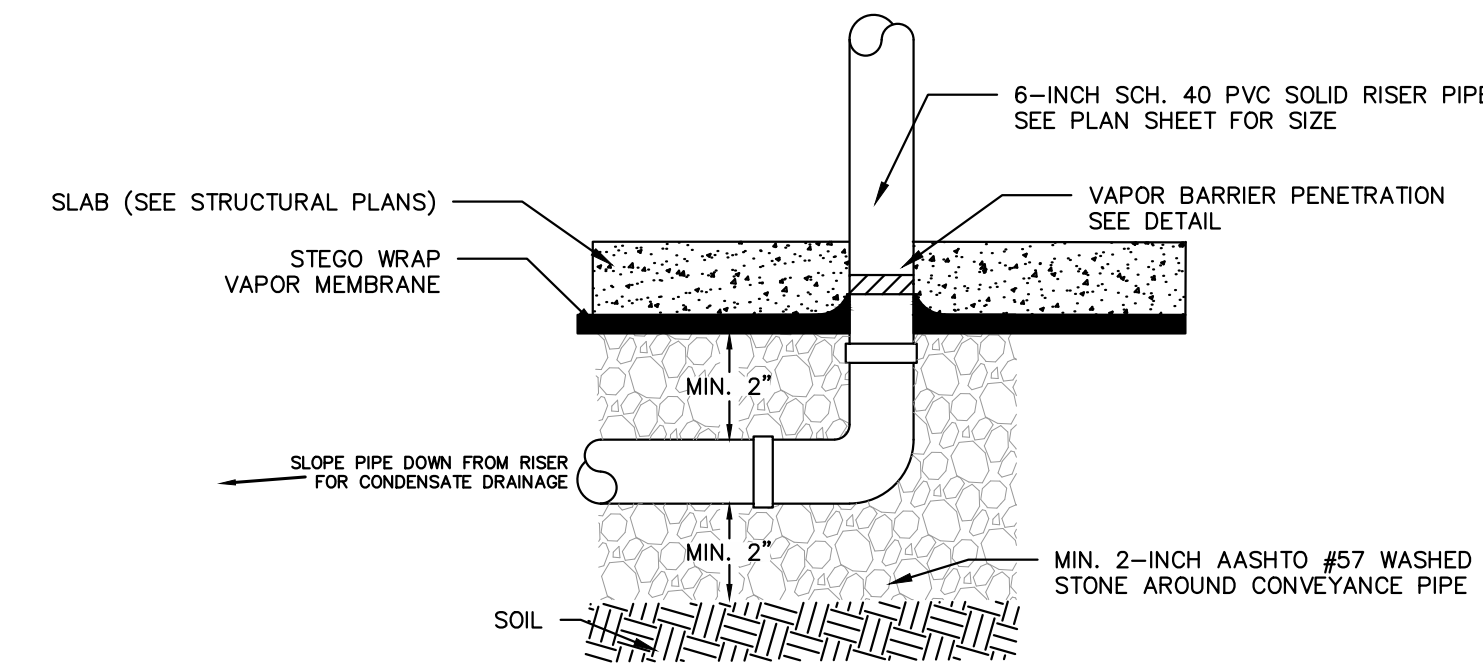
8 SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINT
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. VAPOR MONITORING POINTS THAT ARE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SLAB AND INTO THE CRUSHED STONE AS SHOWN. THE STAINLESS STEEL VAPOR SAMPLING CASING SHALL BE 304SS SMALL DIAMETER ENVIRONMENTAL SCREEN W60 1-IN DIAMETER BY ATLANTIC SCREEN OR APPROVED EQUAL.
2. MONITOR FOR INDUCED VACUUM USING A MICROMANOMETER CAPABLE OF MEASURING TO A SENSITIVITY OF -.001 IN. W.C.

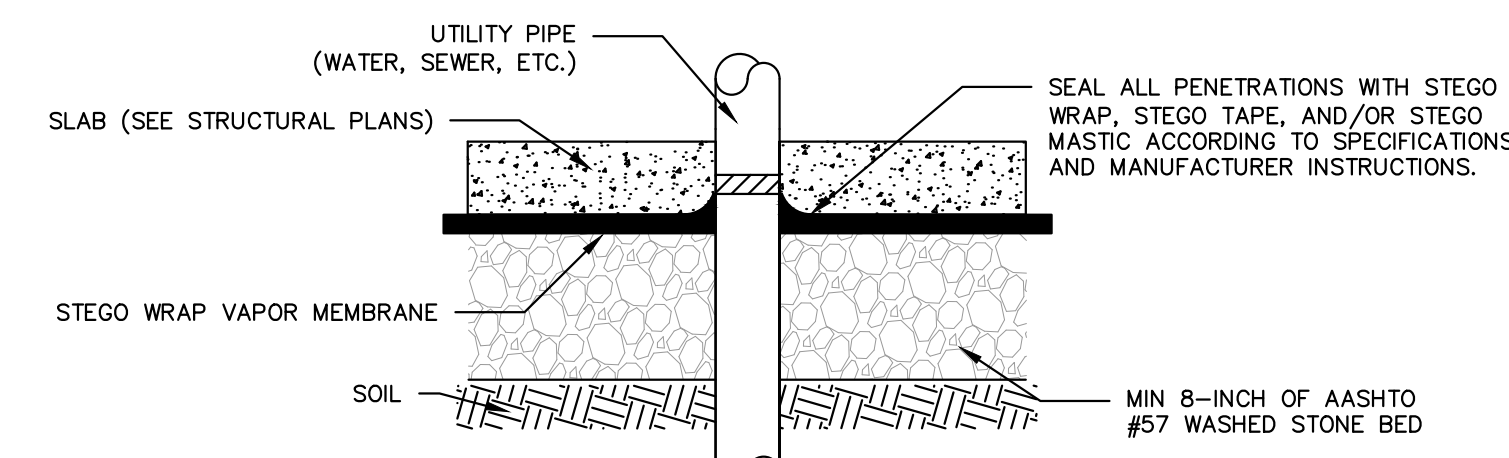


9 TEE RISER CONNECTION
NOT TO SCALE

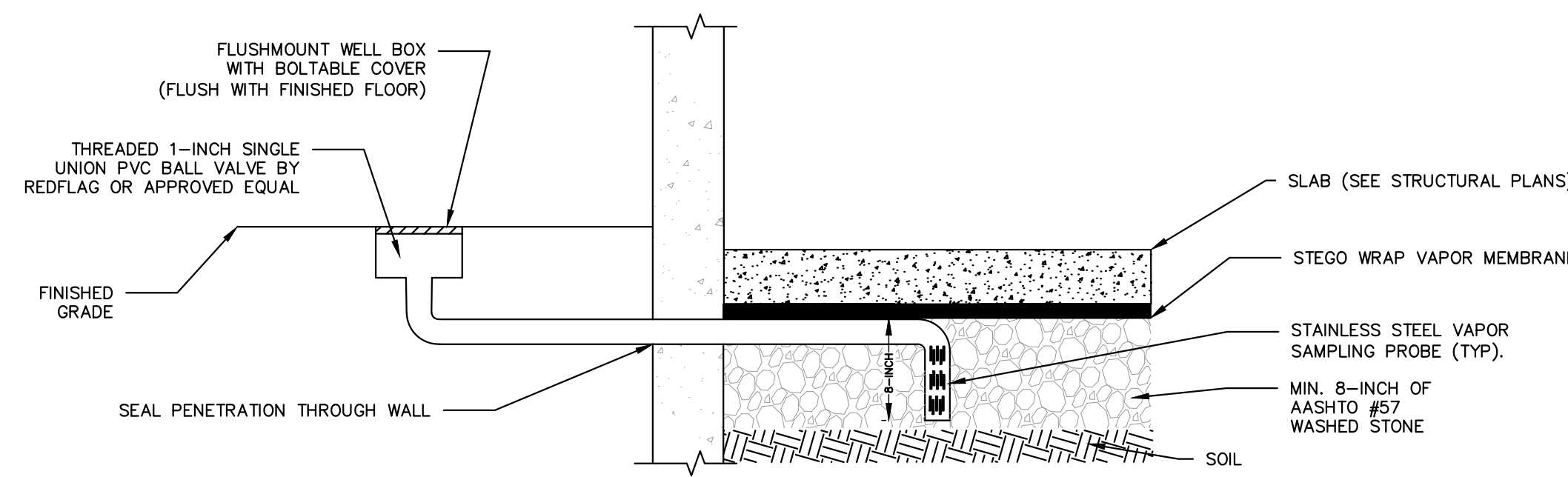
DRAFT - SUBJECT TO CHANGE PENDING STRUCTURAL PLANS FOR RESTAURANT.



10 HOTEL RISER 90° BEND CONNECTION
NOT TO SCALE

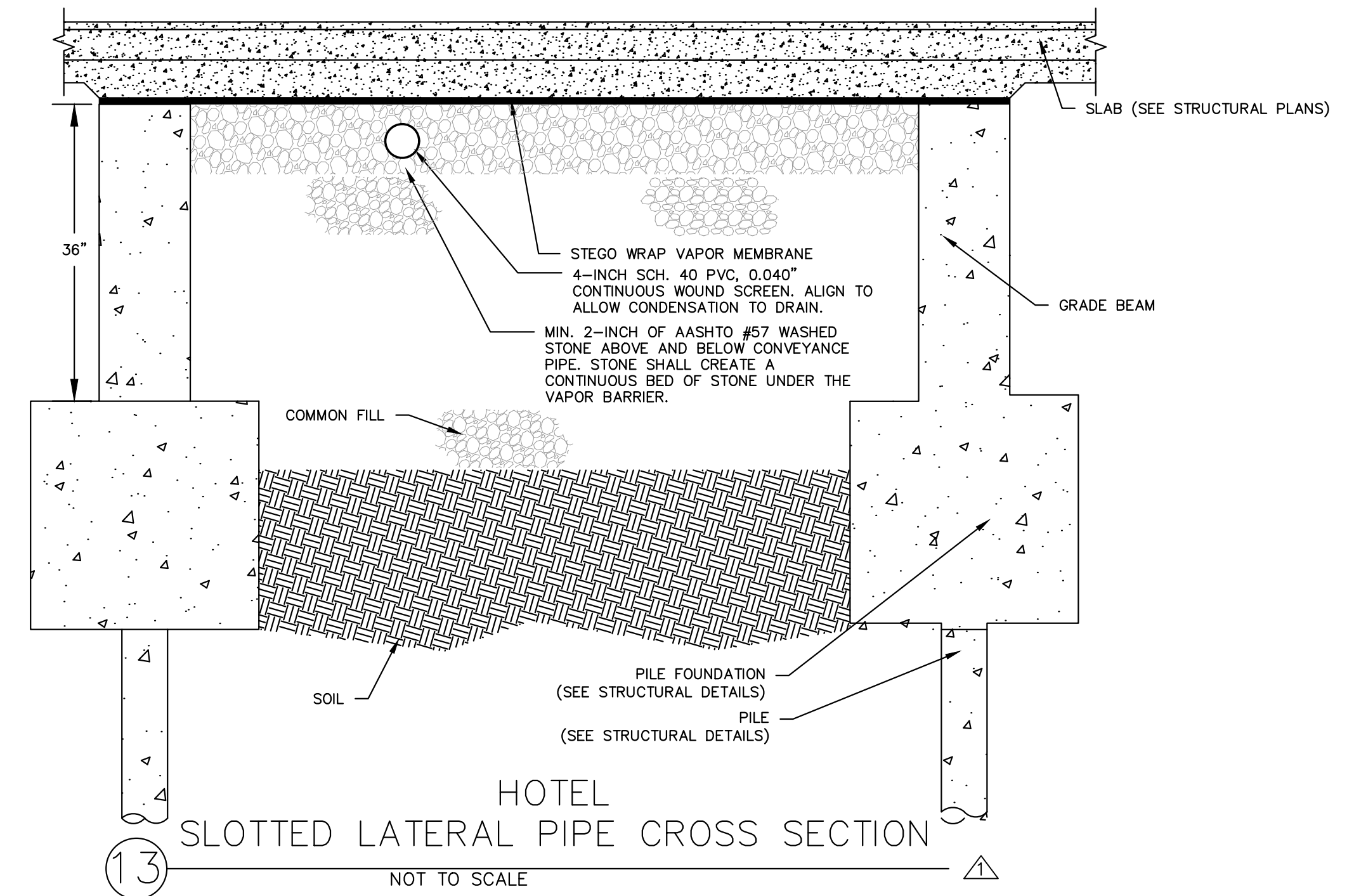


11 VAPOR BARRIER PENETRATION
NOT TO SCALE

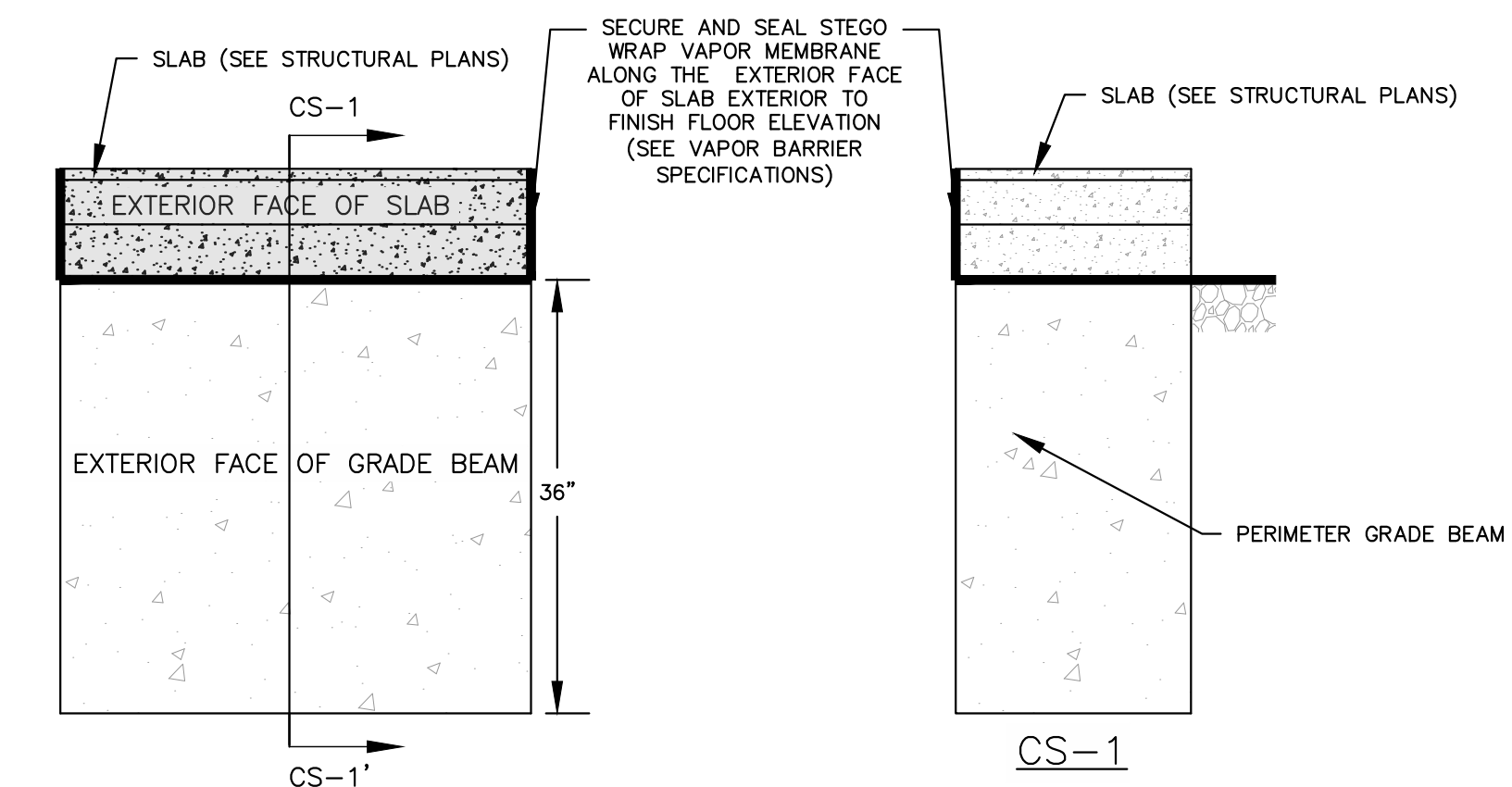


12 SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINT WITH OUTSIDE ACCESS
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. VAPOR MONITORING POINTS THAT ARE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SLAB AND INTO THE CRUSHED STONE AS SHOWN. THE STAINLESS STEEL VAPOR SAMPLING CASING SHALL BE 304SS SMALL DIAMETER ENVIRONMENTAL SCREEN W60 1-IN DIAMETER BY ATLANTIC SCREEN OR APPROVED EQUAL.
2. MONITOR FOR INDUCED VACUUM USING A MICROMANOMETER CAPABLE OF MEASURING TO A SENSITIVITY OF -.001 IN. W.C.



NOTES:
ALL SLOTTED PIPE SHALL BE 4-INCH SCHEDULE 40 PVC BY JOHNSON SCREENS OR APPROVED EQUAL.



14 STEGO WRAP SEALED TO GRADE BEAMS



| NO. | DATE | DESCRIPTION | BY | CHK'D |
|-----|---------|----------------|-----|-------|
| 3 | 3-7-19 | UPDATED DETAIL | TJD | JBA |
| 1 | 8-29-17 | REVISED NOTES | AJS | JBA |

HYDRO-ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
SOMERS, NY 10589

109 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NY

SHEET TITLE

HOTEL SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEMS DETAILS

| | |
|------------|---------------|
| DRAWN BY | DATE |
| TJD | NOV. 2018 |
| CHECKED BY | D&K PROJECT # |
| WAC(HES) | 223060 |
| PROJ. ENG. | D&K ARCHIVE # |
| JBA | |

SHEET NUMBER

SD 6

SSDS PILOT TESTING REQUIREMENTS

CONTRACTOR, IN COORDINATION WITH THE SSDS ENGINEER AND MECHANICAL ENGINEER, SHALL CONDUCT PILOT TESTING OF THE SSDS AFTER THE SUB-SLAB SYSTEM AND VAPOR MONITORING POINTS ARE CONSTRUCTED AND THE NEW CONCRETE SLAB IS POURED. AND THE SLAB HAS PASSED ALL REQUIRED PERFORMANCE TESTING. A TEMPORARY BLOWER CAPABLE OF PROVIDING 200 CFM OF AIR FLOW AT A VACUUM OF 10 INCHES W.C. SHALL BE USED TO EXTRACT AIR FROM EACH INDIVIDUAL RISER, ONE AT A TIME. THE TESTING BLOWER SHALL BE FITTED WITH:

1. A DILUTION AIR INLET VALVE.
2. A SAMPLING PORT OR PITOT TUBE FOR A FLOWMETER TO MEASURE AIR FLOW FROM THE SUB-SLAB RISER.
3. A VACUUM GAUGE ON THE SUB-SLAB RISER.
4. AN AIR SAMPLING PORT ON THE SUB-SLAB RISER.

PRIOR TO INITIATING PILOT TEST, THE ENGINEER SHALL COLLECT A BASELINE SET OF READINGS FROM ALL SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS INCLUDING: PID, FID, 4-GAS METER, AND MICROMANOMETER.

THE EXTRACTION RATE (IN CFM) FROM THE RISER SHALL BE MONITORED DURING EACH TEST TO INCREASE THE EXTRACTED AIR FLOW FROM THE SUB-SLAB IN 50 TO 100 CFM INCREMENTAL STEPS. INDUCED VACUUM IN THE SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS SHALL BE MONITORED DURING THE INCREMENTAL STEP TESTS USING A MICRO-MANOMETER. EACH INCREMENTAL STEP TEST SHALL BE CONDUCTED FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES UNTIL INDUCED VACUUM READINGS HAVE STABILIZED. THE TESTS WILL BE USED TO SELECT A DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM FOR EACH RISER THAT PRODUCES AN INDUCED VACUUM OF 6 TO 9 PASCALS (0.024 TO 0.036 INCHES W.C.) IN THE SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL RISER BEING TESTED.

THE DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM FOR EACH RISER WILL BE USED TO SELECT A PROPOSED BLOWER FOR EACH RISER THAT IS CAPABLE OF MEETING THE AIR FLOW AND VACUUM PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS. WITH THE FINAL PLUMBING DESIGN FRICTION LOSSES ALSO ACCOUNTED FOR IN THE BLOWER SELECTION. SELECTION OF THE PROPOSED BLOWER FOR EACH RISER WILL INCLUDE CALCULATION OF ANTICIPATED ENERGY USAGE TO EVALUATE THE MOST ENERGY EFFICIENT BLOWER OPTION TO ACHIEVE THE PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCING THE DESIGN INDUCED VACUUM BENEATH THE SLAB.

AIR TREATMENT DURING THE SSDS PILOT TESTING SHALL INCLUDE:

1. TWO CARBTRON G-3S OR APPROVED EQUAL CARBON DRUMS PLUMBED IN SERIES, LOCATED ON THE VACUUM SIDE OF THE BLOWER.
2. AIR SAMPLING PORTS AT THE CARBON INFLUENT (UNTREATED), MID (BETWEEN THE DRUMS), AND EFFLUENT (POST-CARBON, BUT PRIOR TO DILUTION AIR).

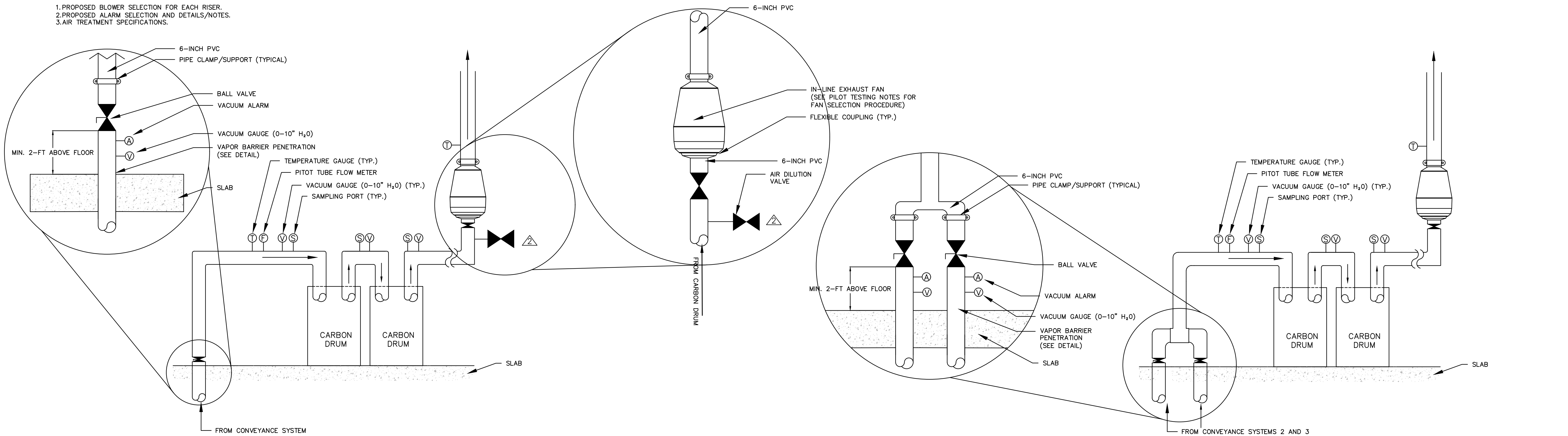
THE AIR TREATMENT SYSTEM SHALL BE MONITORED AND SAMPLED AS FOLLOWS DURING EACH SSDS RISER PILOT TEST:

1. PHOTOIONIZATION DETECTOR (PID), FLAME IONIZATION DETECTOR (FID), AND 4-GAS METER (METHANE, H₂S) READINGS SHALL BE COLLECTED AT THE CARBON INFLUENT, MID, AND EFFLUENT SAMPLING LOCATIONS AT LEAST ONCE EVERY 15 MINUTES, INCLUDING AT THE TIME OF SUMMA CANISTER SAMPLING (SEE BELOW).
2. AFTER THE DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM HAS BEEN DETERMINED FOR A GIVEN RISER, SUMMA CANISTER GRAB SAMPLES SHALL BE COLLECTED FROM THE CARBON INFLUENT, MID, AND EFFLUENT AFTER CONTINUOUS OPERATION AT THE DESIGN FLOW RATE AND VACUUM FOR AT LEAST 30 MINUTES.
3. SUMMA CANISTER AIR SAMPLES COLLECTED DURING THE PILOT TEST SHALL BE ANALYZED FOR VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS BY EPA METHOD TO-15 INCLUDING FREONS.
4. A "DURING PILOT TEST" SET OF READINGS SHALL BE COLLECTED FROM ALL SUB-SLAB VAPOR MONITORING POINTS INCLUDING PID, FID, 4-GAS METER, AND INDUCED VACUUM.

THE AIR TREATMENT PID AND FID MONITORING RESULTS AND LABORATORY ANALYTICAL RESULTS WILL BE REVIEWED WITH VAPOR PHASE CARBON TREATMENT VENDORS FOR THE SELECTION OF A PROPOSED LONG-TERM VAPOR PHASE TREATMENT SYSTEM FOR EACH SSDS RISER.

FINAL DESIGN INFORMATION FROM THE PILOT TEST WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE NYSDEC FOR FINAL REVIEW AND APPROVAL PRIOR TO INSTALLATION INCLUDING:

1. PROPOSED BLOWER SELECTION FOR EACH RISER.
2. PROPOSED ALARM SELECTION AND DETAILS/NOTES.
3. AIR TREATMENT SPECIFICATIONS.



15 SSDS TREATMENT SYSTEM 1
NOT TO SCALE
(TYP. OF HOTEL SYSTEM 1)

NOTES:

1. FINAL LOCATION OF FAN TO BE APPROVED BY ARCHITECT/MECHANICAL AND SSDS ENGINEER.
2. FINAL LOCATION OF ROOF STACK TO BE APPROVED BY ARCHITECT/ENGINEER.
3. DISCHARGE SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 25'-FT FROM THE PROPERTY LINE, ANY WINDOW, DOOR, OR OTHER OPENING OF THE BUILDING, INCLUDING HEATING, VENTILATING AND AIR CONDITIONING INTAKE POINTS.
4. PROVIDE ADEQUATE PIPE SUPPORTS AS NEEDED.
5. PROVIDE RAIN CAP FOR DISCHARGE PIPE.
6. PROVIDE CONDENSATE DRAINS (WITH N/C BALL VALVE) AT THE BOTTOM OF VERTICAL RISER PIPES (NOT DEPICTED).
7. CARBON DRUMS SHALL BE CARBTRON G-3P OR APPROVED EQUAL FOR PURPOSES OF SSDS PILOT TESTING (SEE REQUIREMENTS, THIS PAGE).
8. ELECTRICAL BY OTHERS.
9. PROVIDE WEB-BASED REMOTE MONITORING/ALERT SYSTEM FOR RISER VACUUM GAUGE READINGS, LOW VACUUM ALARM NOTIFICATIONS, AND POWER FAILURE NOTIFICATION.

UNDER-SLAB VAPOR BARRIER

PART 1 - GENERAL

1.1 SUMMARY

- A. PRODUCTS SUPPLIED UNDER THIS SECTION:
1. VAPOR BARRIER AND INSTALLATION ACCESSORIES FOR INSTALLATION UNDER CONCRETE SLABS.
- B. RELATED SECTIONS:
1. SECTION 03 30 00 CAST-IN-PLACE CONCRETE
 2. SECTION 07 28 00 VAPOR RETARDERS

1.2 REFERENCES

- A. AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS (ASTM):
1. ASTM E1745-11 STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR PLASTIC WATER VAPOR RETARDERS USED IN CONTACT WITH SOIL OR GRANULAR FILL UNDER CONCRETE SLABS.
 2. ASTM E1643-11 SELECTION, DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND INSPECTION OF WATER VAPOR RETARDERS USED IN CONTACT WITH EARTH OR GRANULAR FILL UNDER CONCRETE SLABS.
- B. TECHNICAL REFERENCE - AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI):
1. ACI 302.2R-06 GUIDE FOR CONCRETE SLABS THAT RECEIVE MOISTURE-SENSITIVE FLOORING MATERIALS.
 2. ACI 302.1R-15 GUIDE TO CONCRETE FLOOR AND SLAB CONSTRUCTION.

1.3 SUBMITTALS

- A. QUALITY CONTROL/ASSURANCE:
1. SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS PER PARAGRAPH 9.3 OF ASTM E1745.
 2. MANUFACTURER'S SAMPLES AND LITERATURE.
 3. MANUFACTURER'S INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS FOR PLACEMENT, SEAMING, PENETRATION PREVENTION AND REPAIR, AND PERIMETER SEAL PER ASTM E1643.
 4. ALL MANDATORY ASTM E1745 TESTING MUST BE PERFORMED ON A SINGLE PRODUCTION ROLL PER ASTM E1745 SECTION 8.1.

PART 2 - PRODUCTS

2.1 MATERIALS

- A. VAPOR BARRIER SHALL HAVE ALL OF THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:
1. MAINTAIN PERMEANCE OF LESS THAN 0.01 PERMS [GRAINS/(FT² · HR · INHG)] AS TESTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANDATORY CONDITIONING TESTS PER ASTM E1745 SECTION 7.1 (7.1.1-7.1.5).
 2. OTHER PERFORMANCE CRITERIA:
 - a. STRENGTH: ASTM E1745 CLASS A.
 - b. THICKNESS: 15 MILS MINIMUM
 3. PROVIDE THIRD PARTY DOCUMENTATION THAT ALL TESTING WAS PERFORMED ON A SINGLE PRODUCTION ROLL PER ASTM E1745 SECTION 8.1
- B. VAPOR BARRIER PRODUCTS:
1. BASIS OF DESIGN: STEGO WRAP VAPOR BARRIER (15-MIL) BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC., (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 2. NO SUBSTITUTIONS.

2.2 ACCESSORIES

- A. SEAMS:
1. STEGO TAPE BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
- B. SEALING PENETRATIONS OF VAPOR BARRIER:
1. STEGO MASTIC BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 2. STEGO TAPE BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
- C. PERIMETER/EDGE SEAL:
1. STEGO CRETE CLAW BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 2. STEGO TERM BAR BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
 3. STEGOTACK TAPE (DOUBLE-SIDED SEALANT TAPE) BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
- D. PENETRATION PREVENTION:
1. BEAST FOOT BY STEGO INDUSTRIES LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.
- E. VAPOR BARRIER-SAFE SCREED SYSTEM
1. BEAST SCREED BY STEGO INDUSTRIES, LLC, (877) 464-7834 WWW.STEGOINDUSTRIES.COM.

PART 3 - EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

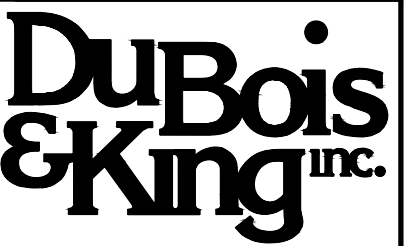
- A. ENSURE THAT SUBSOIL IS APPROVED BY ARCHITECT OR GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.
1. LEVEL AND COMPACT BASE MATERIAL.

3.2 INSTALLATION

- A. INSTALL VAPOR BARRIER IN ACCORDANCE ASTM E1643.
1. UNROLL VAPOR BARRIER WITH THE LONGEST DIMENSION PARALLEL WITH THE DIRECTION OF THE CONCRETE PLACEMENT AND FACE LAPS AWAY FROM THE EXPECTED DIRECTION OF THE PLACEMENT WHENEVER POSSIBLE.
 2. EXTEND VAPOR BARRIER TO THE PERIMETER OF THE SLAB. IF PRACTICABLE, TERMINATE IT AT THE TOP OF THE SLAB, OTHERWISE (A) AT A POINT ACCEPTABLE TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OR (B) WHERE OBSTRUCTED BY IMPEDIMENTS, SUCH AS DOWELS, WATERSTOPS, OR ANY OTHER SITE CONDITION REQUIRING EARLY TERMINATION OF THE VAPOR BARRIER. AT THE POINT OF TERMINATION, SEAL VAPOR BARRIER TO THE FOUNDATION WALL, GRADE BEAM OR SLAB ITSELF.
 - a. SEAL VAPOR BARRIER TO THE ENTIRE SLAB PERIMETER USING STEGO CRETE CLAW, PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
 - OR
 - b. SEAL VAPOR BARRIER TO THE ENTIRE PERIMETER WALL OR FOOTING/GRADE BEAM WITH DOUBLE SIDED STEGOTACK TAPE, OR BOTH STEGO TERM BAR AND STEGOTACK TAPE, PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. ENSURE THE CONCRETE IS CLEAN AND DRY PRIOR TO ADHERING TAPE.
 3. OVERLAP JOINTS 6 INCHES AND SEAL WITH MANUFACTURER'S SEAM TAPE.
 4. APPLY SEAM TAPE/CRETE CLAW TO A CLEAN AND DRY VAPOR BARRIER.
 5. SEAL ALL PENETRATIONS (INCLUDING PIPES) PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS.
 6. FOR INTERIOR FORMING APPLICATIONS, AVOID THE USE OF NON-PERMANENT STAKES DRIVEN THROUGH VAPOR BARRIER. USE BLUNT-END AND/OR THREADED NAIL STAKES (SCREED PAD POSTS) AND INSERT THEM INTO BEAST FOOT. ENSURE BEAST FOOT'S PEEL-AND-STICK ADHESIVE BASE IS FULLY ADHERED TO THE VAPOR BARRIER.
 7. IF NON-PERMANENT STAKES MUST BE DRIVEN THROUGH VAPOR RETARDER, REPAIR AS RECOMMENDED BY VAPOR RETARDER MANUFACTURER.
 8. USE REINFORCING BAR SUPPORTS WITH BASE SECTIONS THAT ELIMINATE OR MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR PUNCTURE OF THE VAPOR BARRIER.
 9. REPAIR DAMAGED AREAS WITH VAPOR BARRIER MATERIAL OF SIMILAR (OR BETTER) PERMEANCE, PUNCTURE AND TENSILE.
 10. FOR VAPOR BARRIER-SAFE CONCRETE SCREEDING APPLICATIONS, INSTALL BEAST SCREED (VAPOR BARRIER-SAFE SCREED SYSTEM) PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS PRIOR TO PLACING CONCRETE.

STEGO WRAP PIPE PENETRATION SEALING REQUIREMENTS

1. INSTALL STEGO WRAP AROUND PIPE PENETRATIONS BY SLITTING/CUTTING MATERIAL AS NEEDED. TRY TO MINIMIZE THE VOID SPACE CREATED.
2. IF STEGO WRAP IS CLOSE TO PIPE AND VOID SPACE IS MINIMIZED THEN SEAL PIPE PENETRATION WITH STEGO TAPE AND/OR STEGO MASTIC (SEE MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS).
3. IF DETAIL PATCH IS NEEDED TO MINIMIZE THE VOID SPACE AROUND THE PENETRATION, THEN CUT A DETAIL PATCH TO A SIZE AND SHAPE THAT CREATES SIX INCH OVERLAP ON ALL EDGES AROUND THE VOID SPACE AT THE BASE OF THE PIPE. STEGO PRE-CUT PIPE BOOTS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE TO SPEED UP THE INSTALLATION.
4. CUT AN "X" THE SIZE OF THE PIPE DIAMETER IN THE CENTER OF THE PIPE BOOT AND SLIDE TIGHTLY OVER THE PIPE.
5. TAPE DOWN ALL THE SIDES OF THE PIPE BOOT WITH STEGO TAPE.
6. SEAL AROUND THE BASE OF THE PIPE USING STEGO TAPE.
7. SEAL AROUND THE BASE OF THE PIPE USING STEGO TAPE AND/OR STEGO MASTIC (SEE MANUFACTURER INSTRUCTIONS).



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PROFESSIONAL SEAL



| NO. | DATE | BY | DESCRIPTION |
|-----|---------|-----|--|
| 2 | 1-19-18 | AUS | REV. TELEMETRY & PILOT TEST BLOWER CFM |
| 1 | 8-29-17 | AUS | REVISED NOTES |

HYDRO-ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
ONE DEANS BRIDGE ROAD
SOMERS, NY 10589

109 MARBLEDALE ROAD
TUCKAHOE, NY

SHEET TITLE
SUB-SLAB DEPRESSURIZATION SYSTEM DETAILS AND NOTES

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| DRAWN BY TJD | DATE NOV. 2018 |
| CHECKED BY WAC(HES) | D&K PROJECT # 223060 |
| PROJ. ENG. JBA | D&K ARCHIVE # |

SHEET NUMBER

SD 7

ATTACHMENT 3

**Soil Vapor Monitoring Data
May – October 2017**

**109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York**

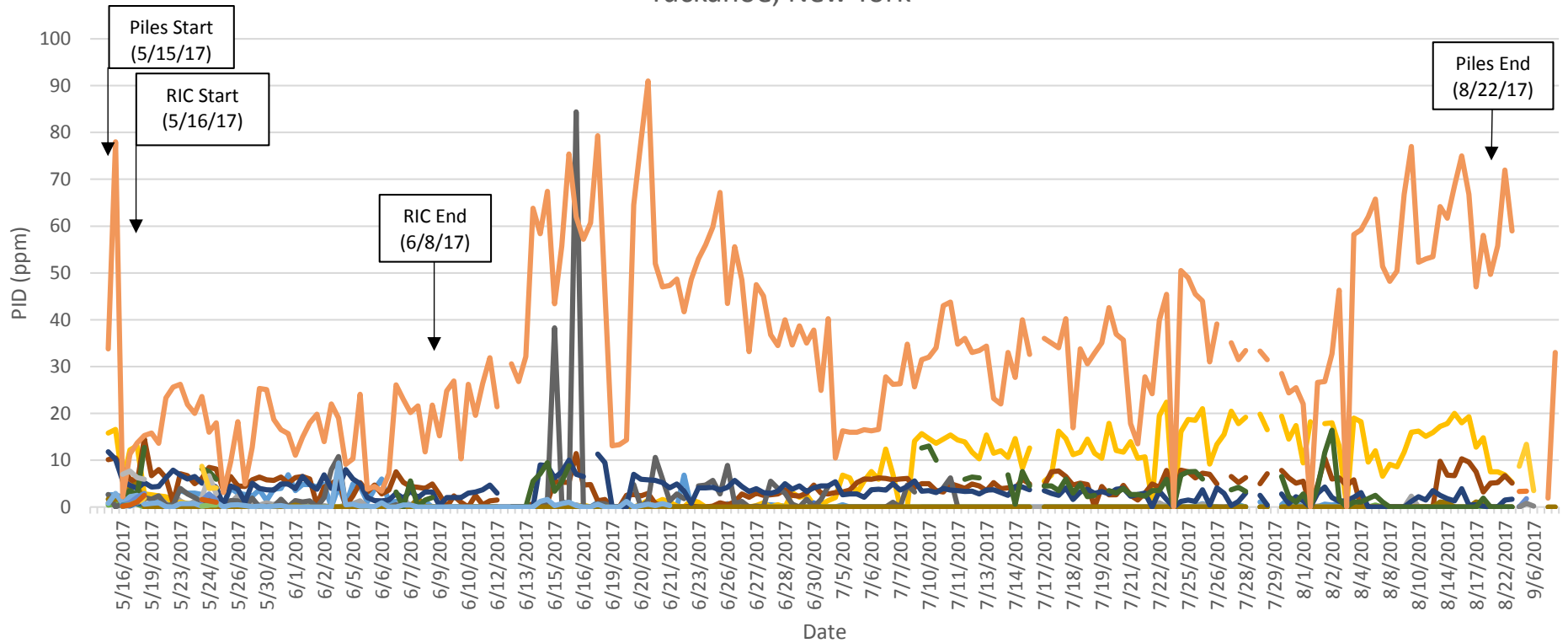
Brownfield Cleanup Program No. C360143

Compiled on December 7, 2017

HydroEnvironmental Solutions, Inc.

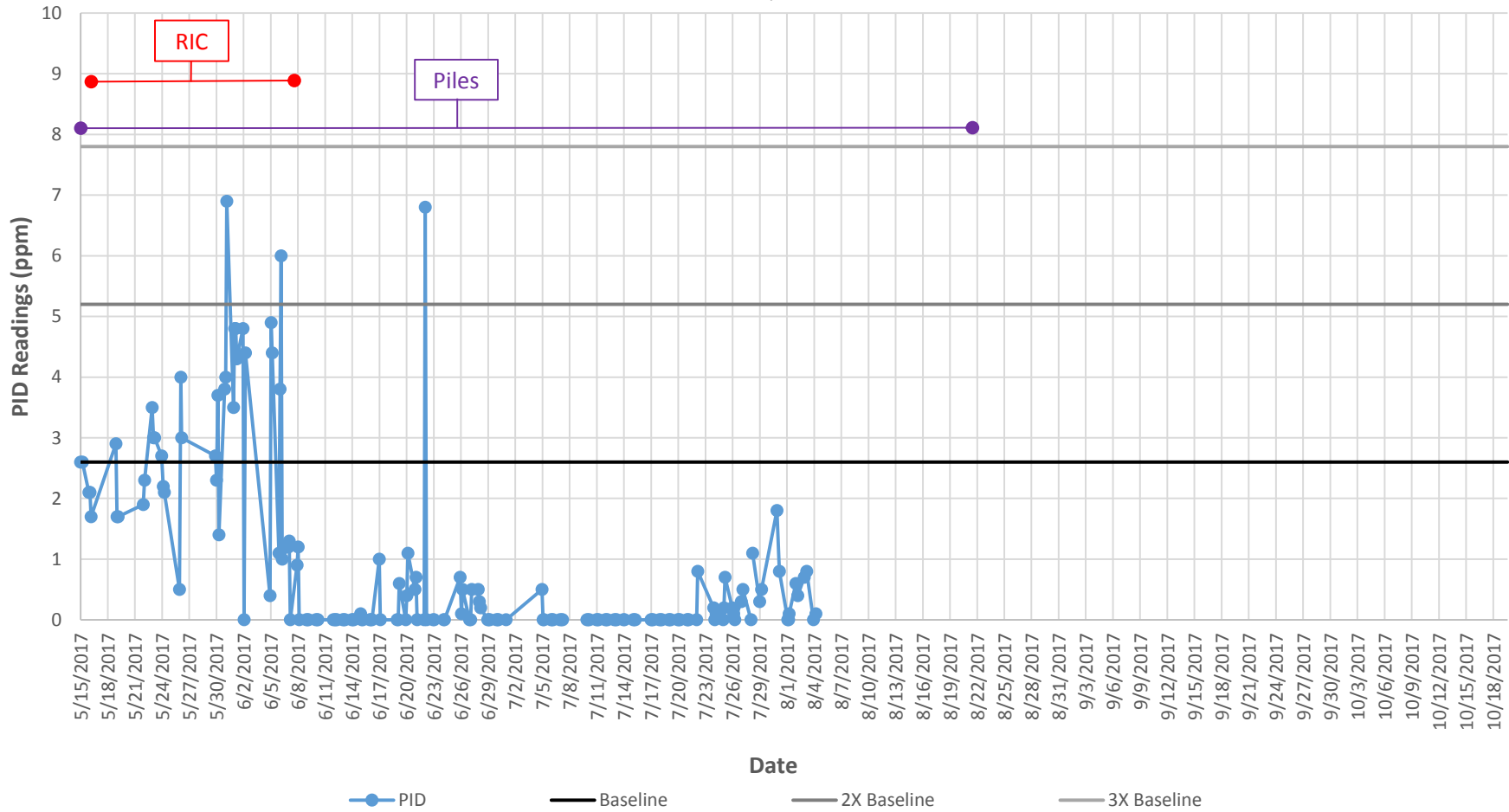
PID Monitoring Data

All PID Vapor Monitoring Data from May - October 2017
 109 Marbledale Road
 Tuckahoe, New York

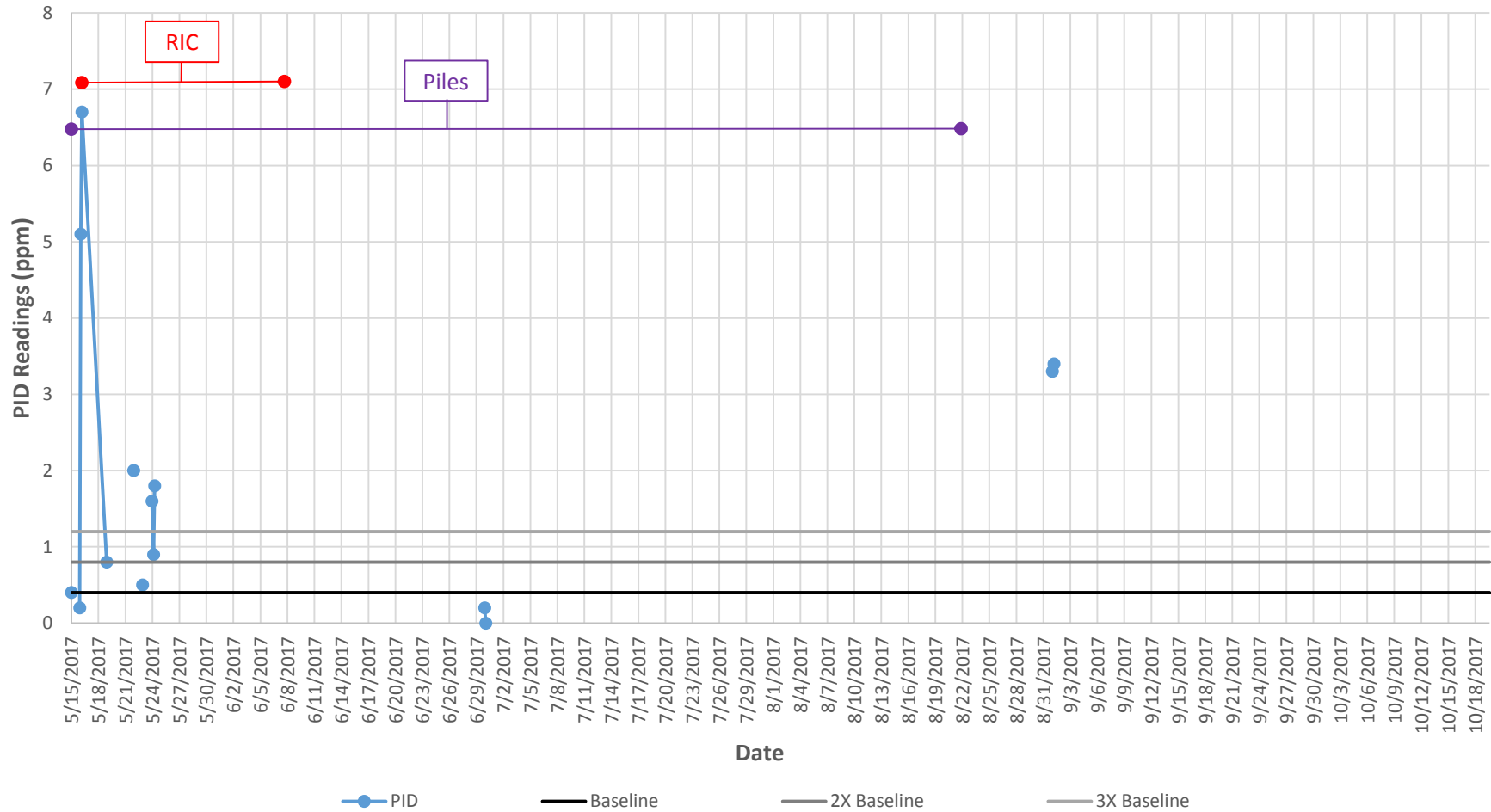


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|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| MW-1 PID | MW-3 PID | MW-4 PID | MW-5 PID | MW-7 PID | OW-2 PID |
| MW-9 PID | SVE-1 PID | VW-1 PID | VW-2 PID | VW-3 PID | VW-4 PID |
| VW-5 PID | VW-6 PID | VW-7 PID | VW-8 PID | VW-9 | VW-10/VP-19/VW-13 |
| VW-11 PID | VW-12 PID | SVE-4 PID | | | |

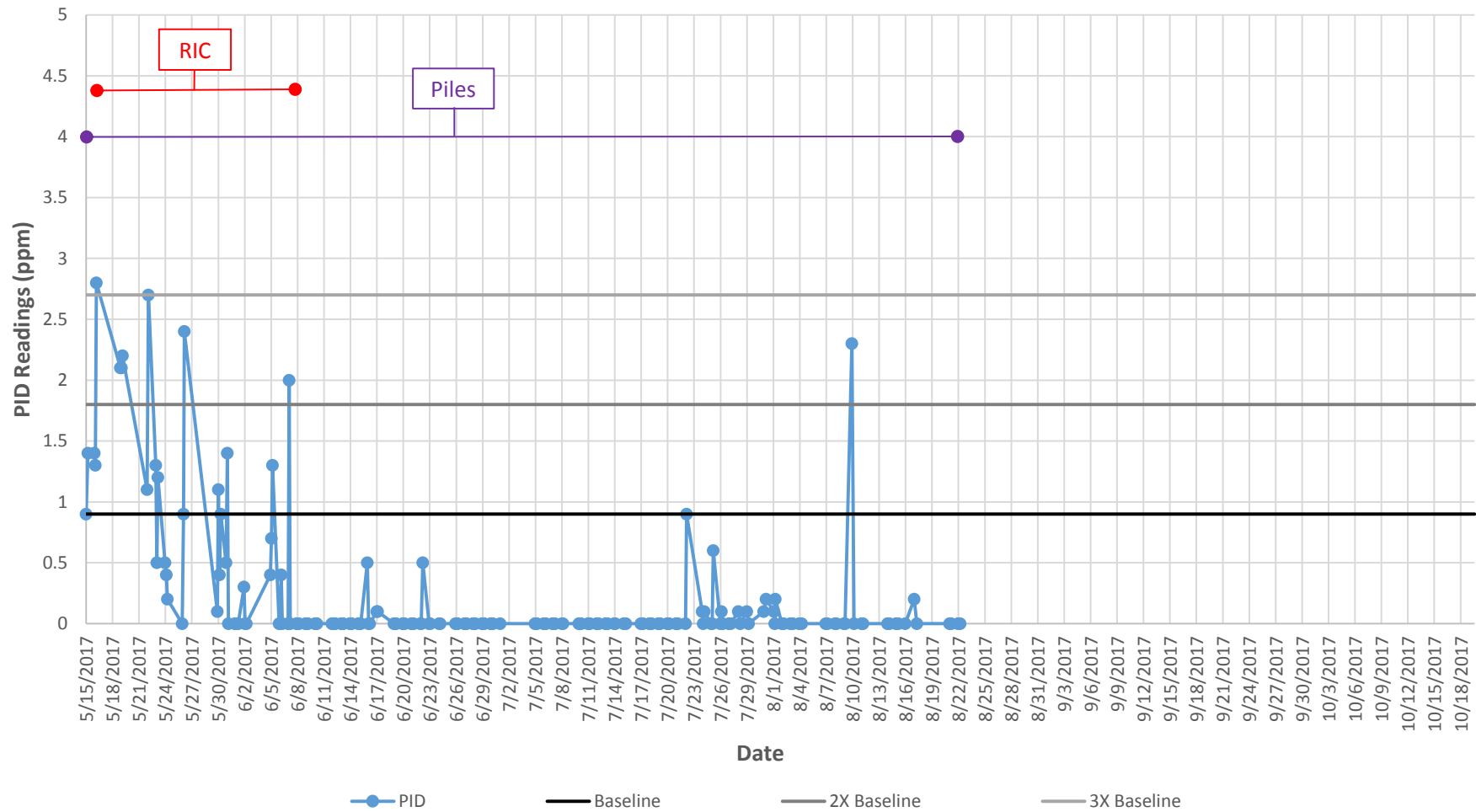
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



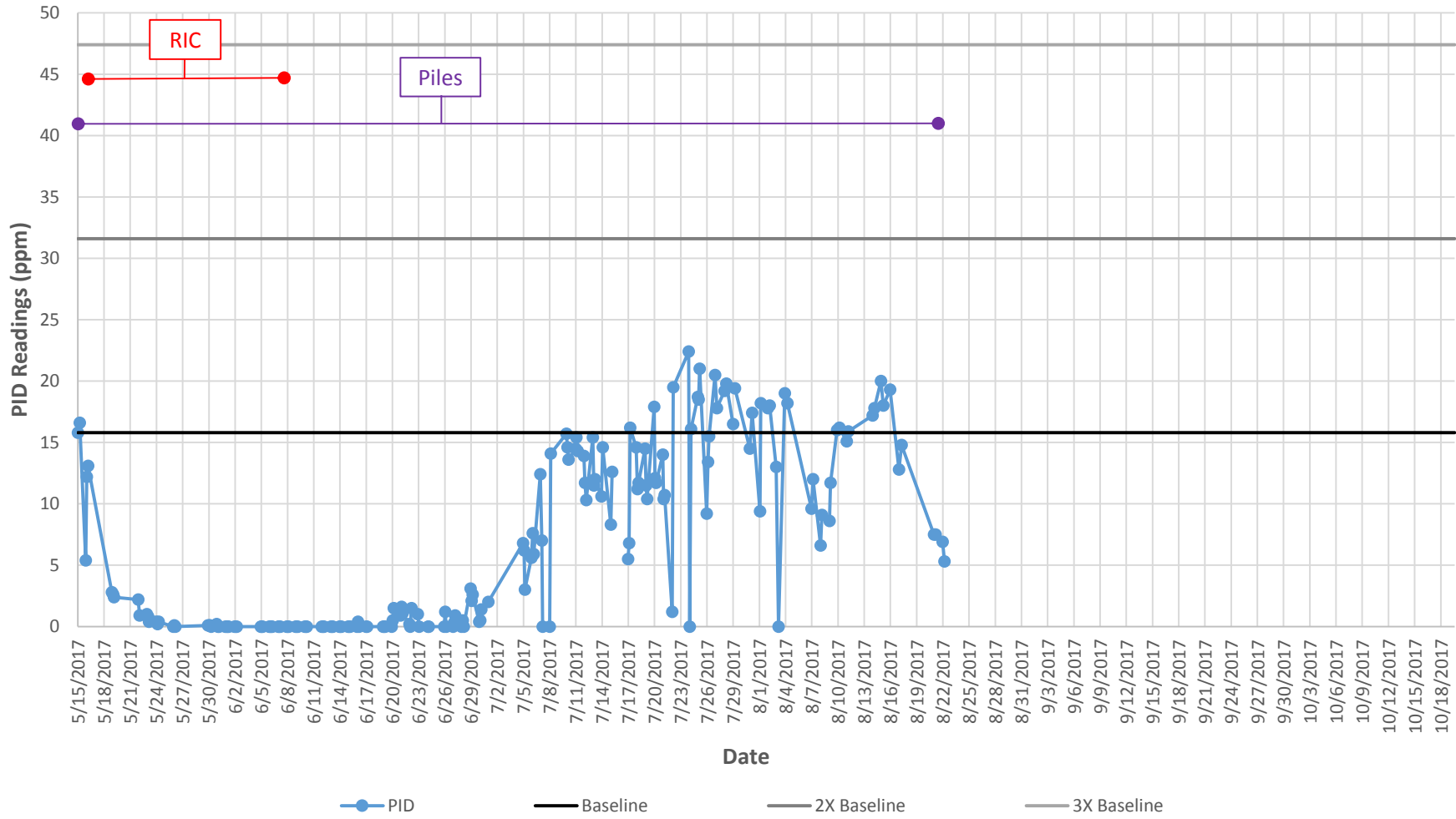
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Tuckahoe, New York



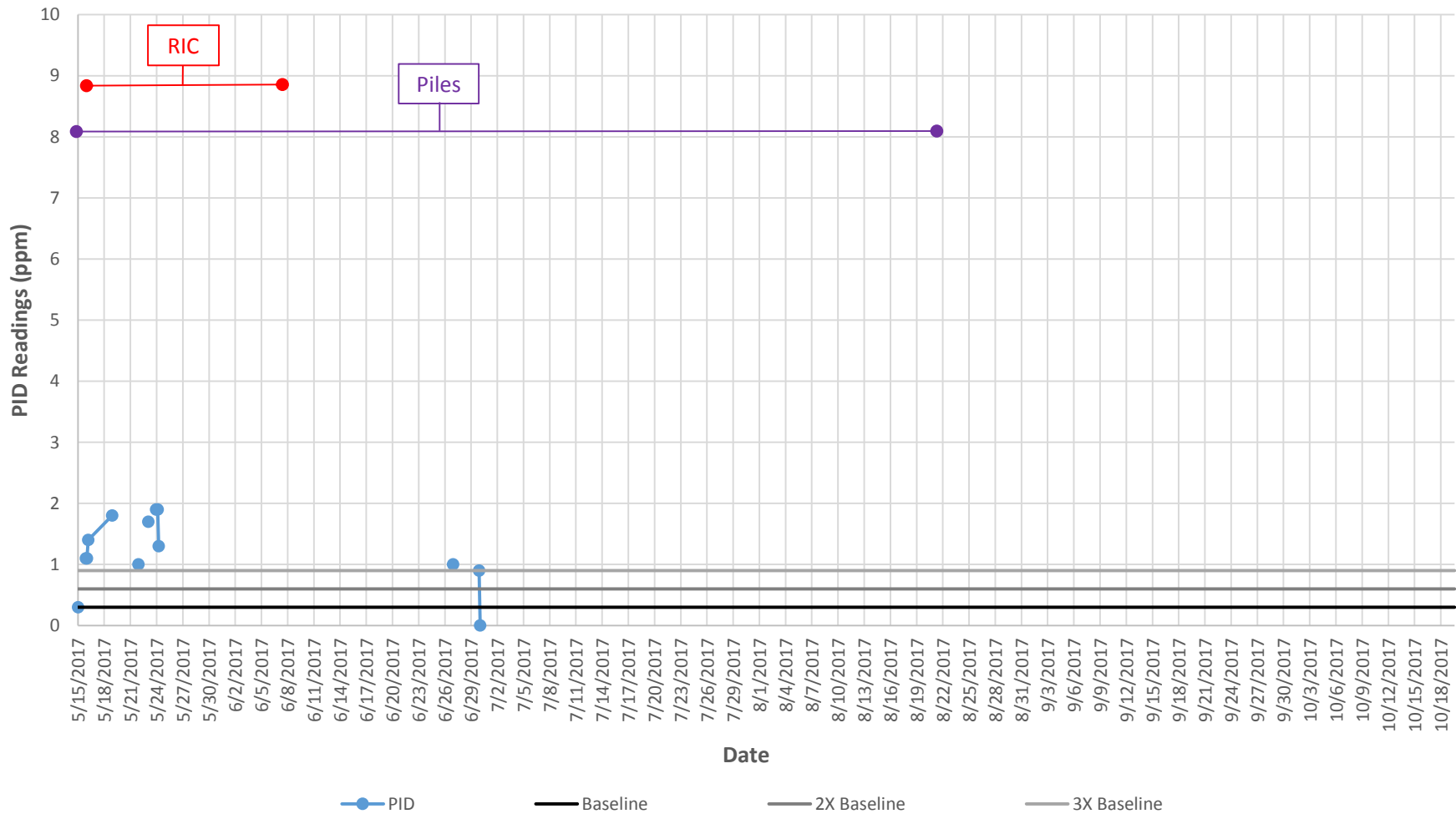
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109 Marbledale Road
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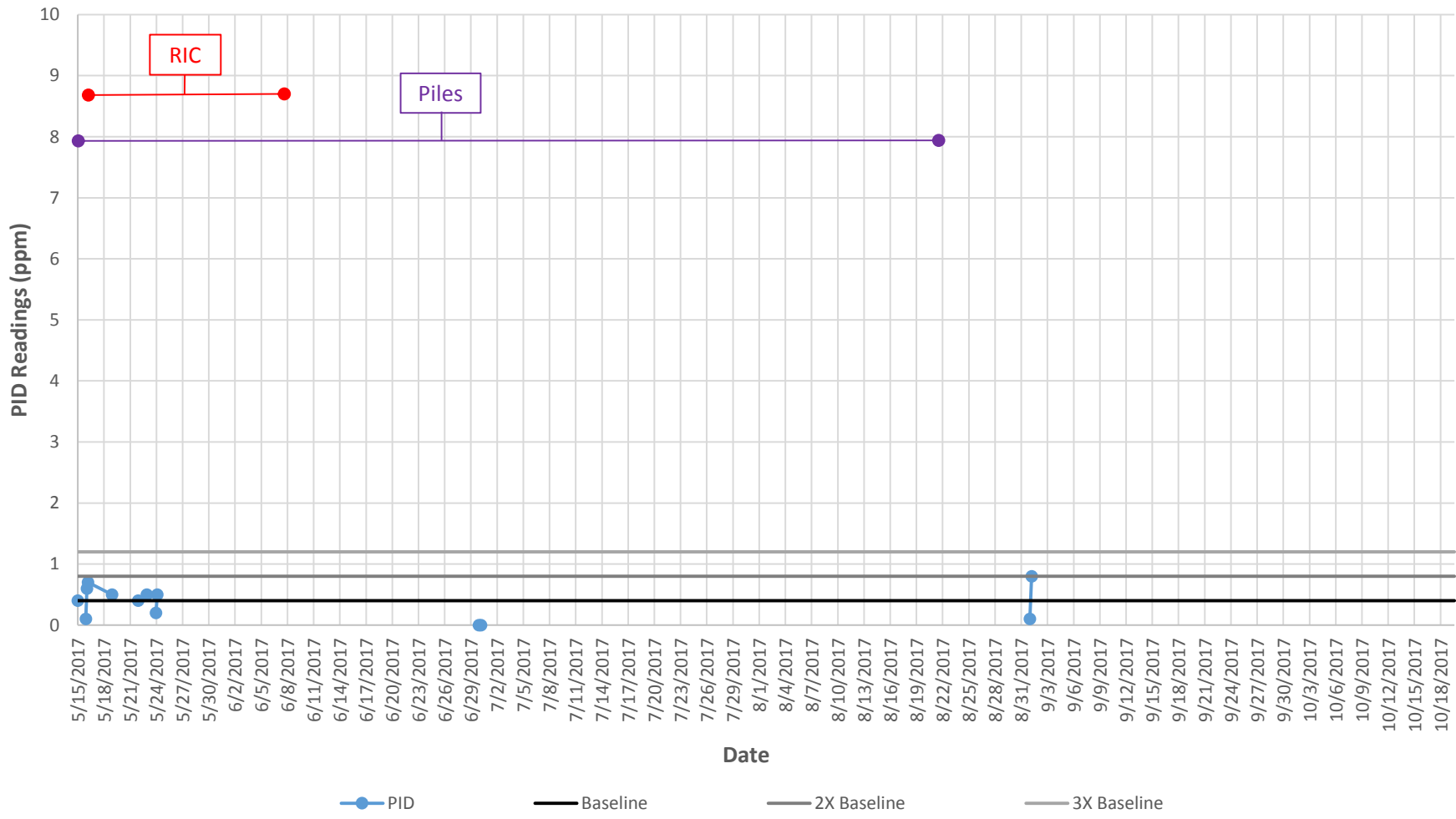
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



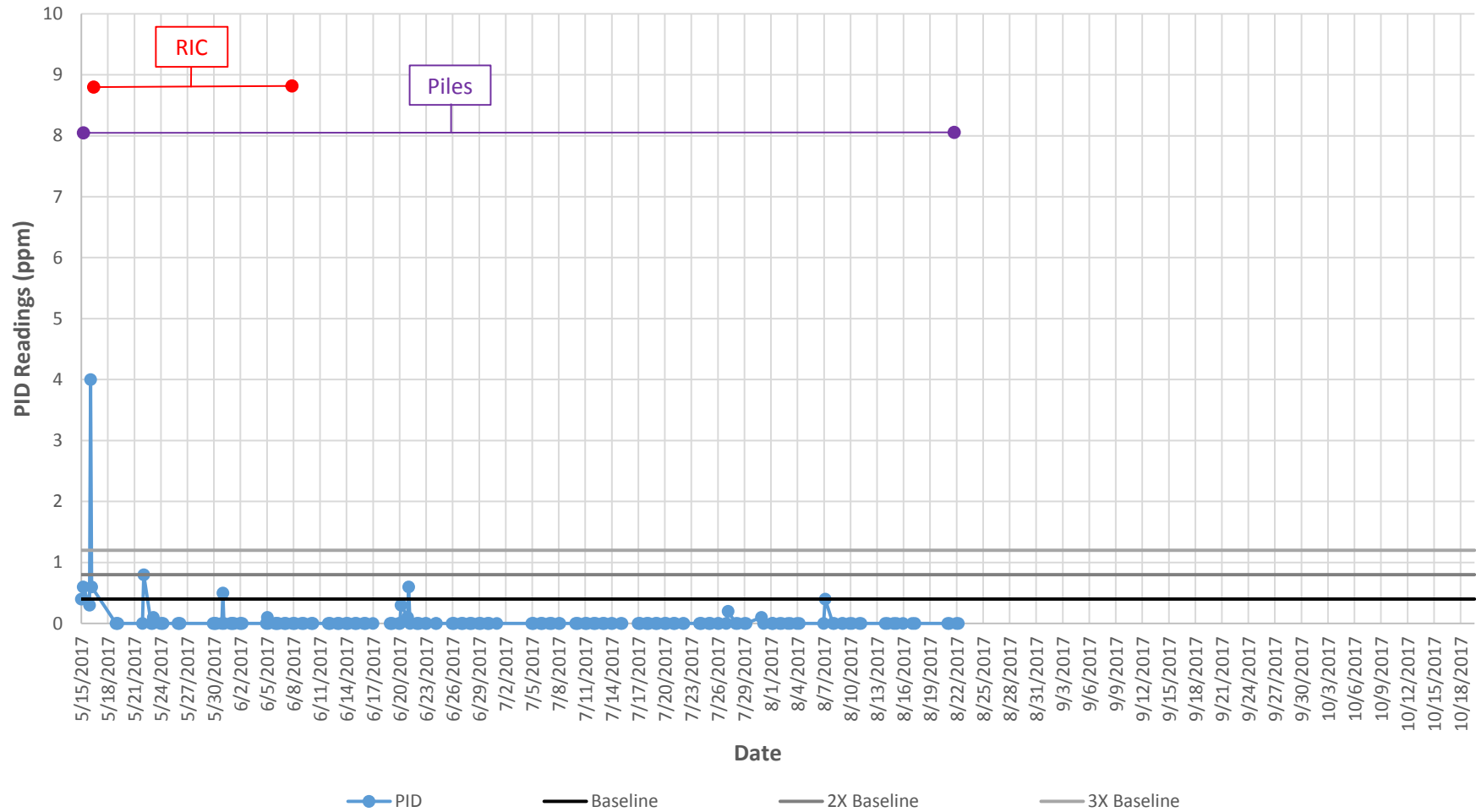
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Tuckahoe, New York



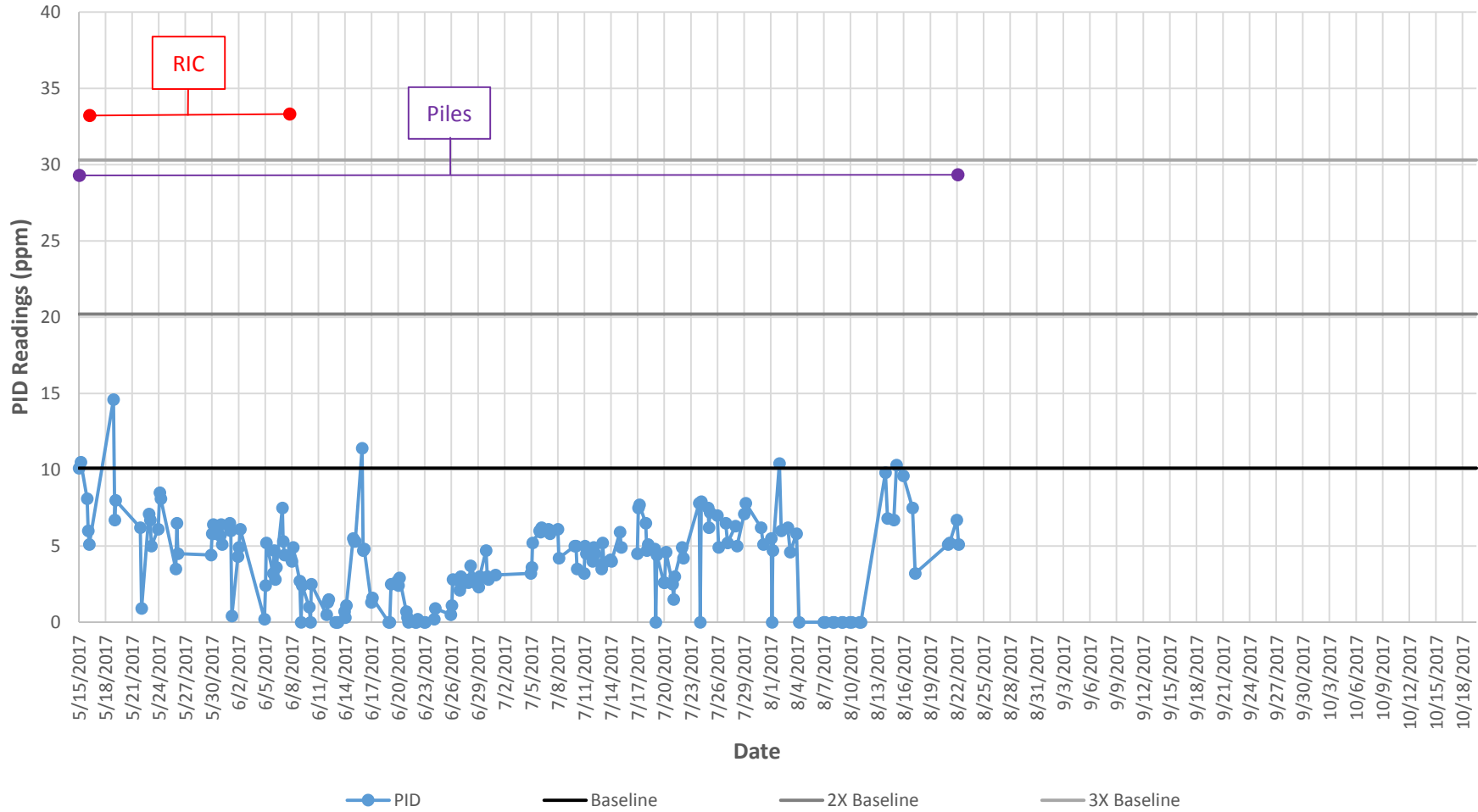
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



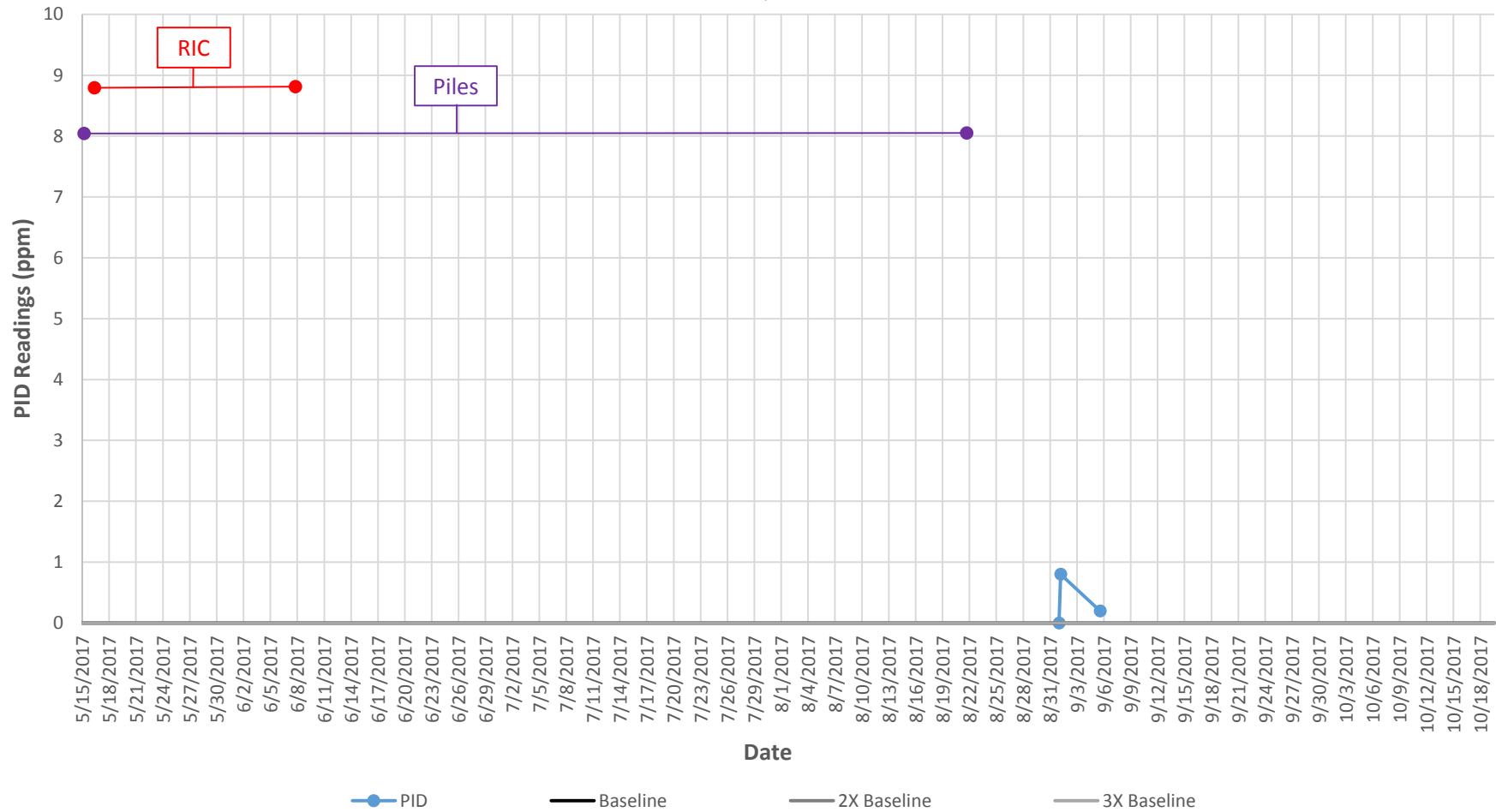
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



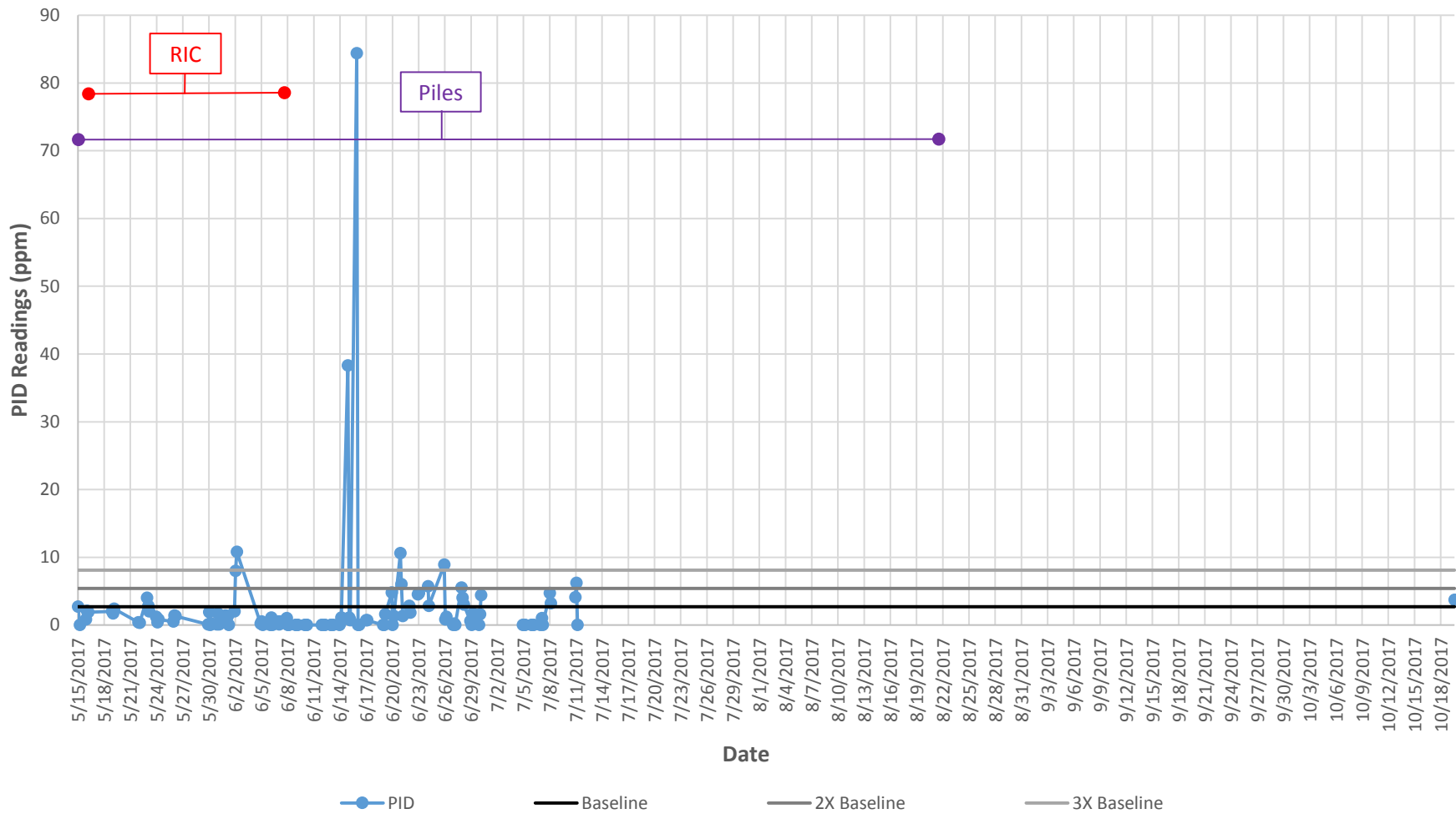
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Tuckahoe, New York



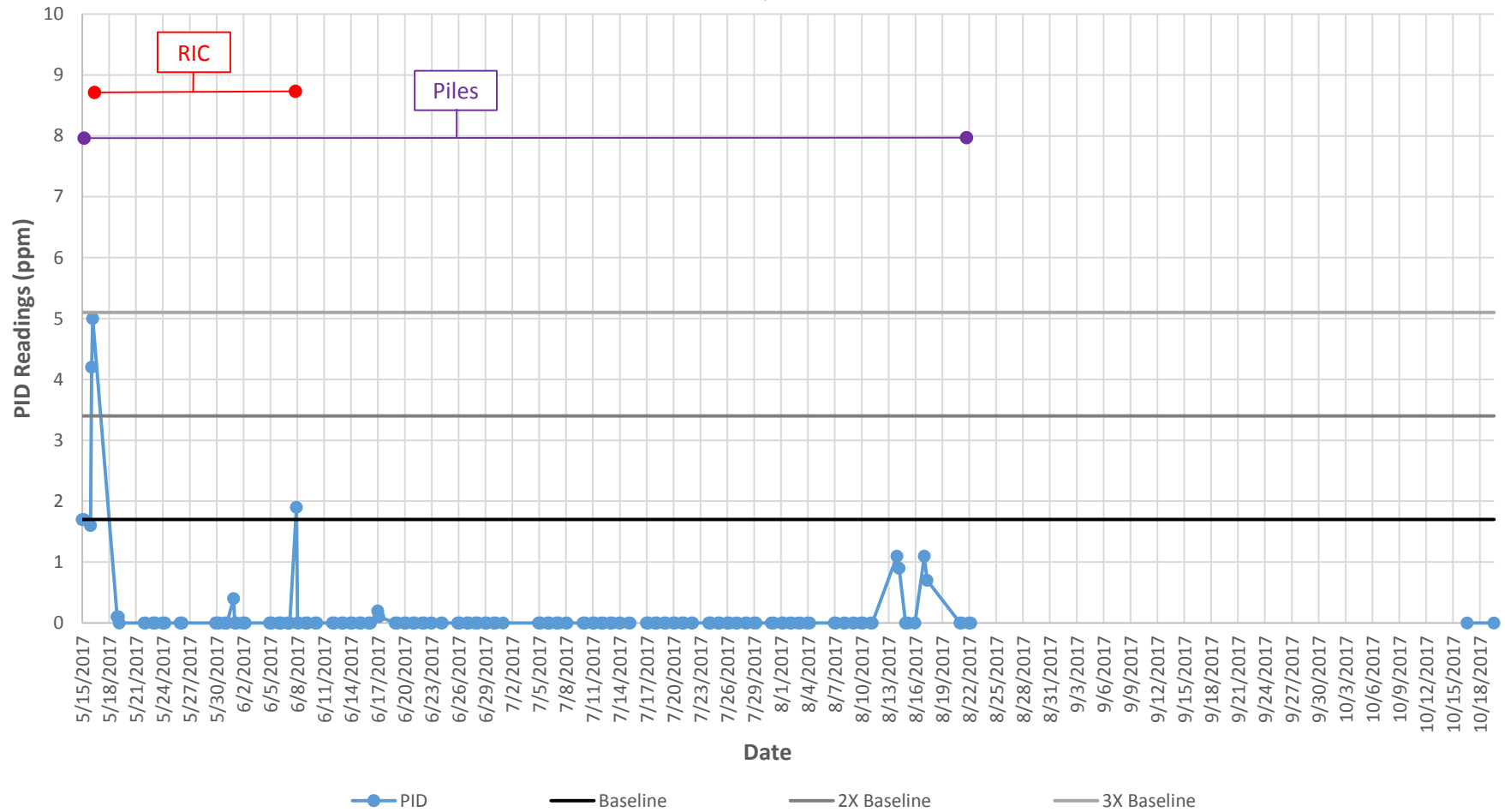
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109 Marbledale Road
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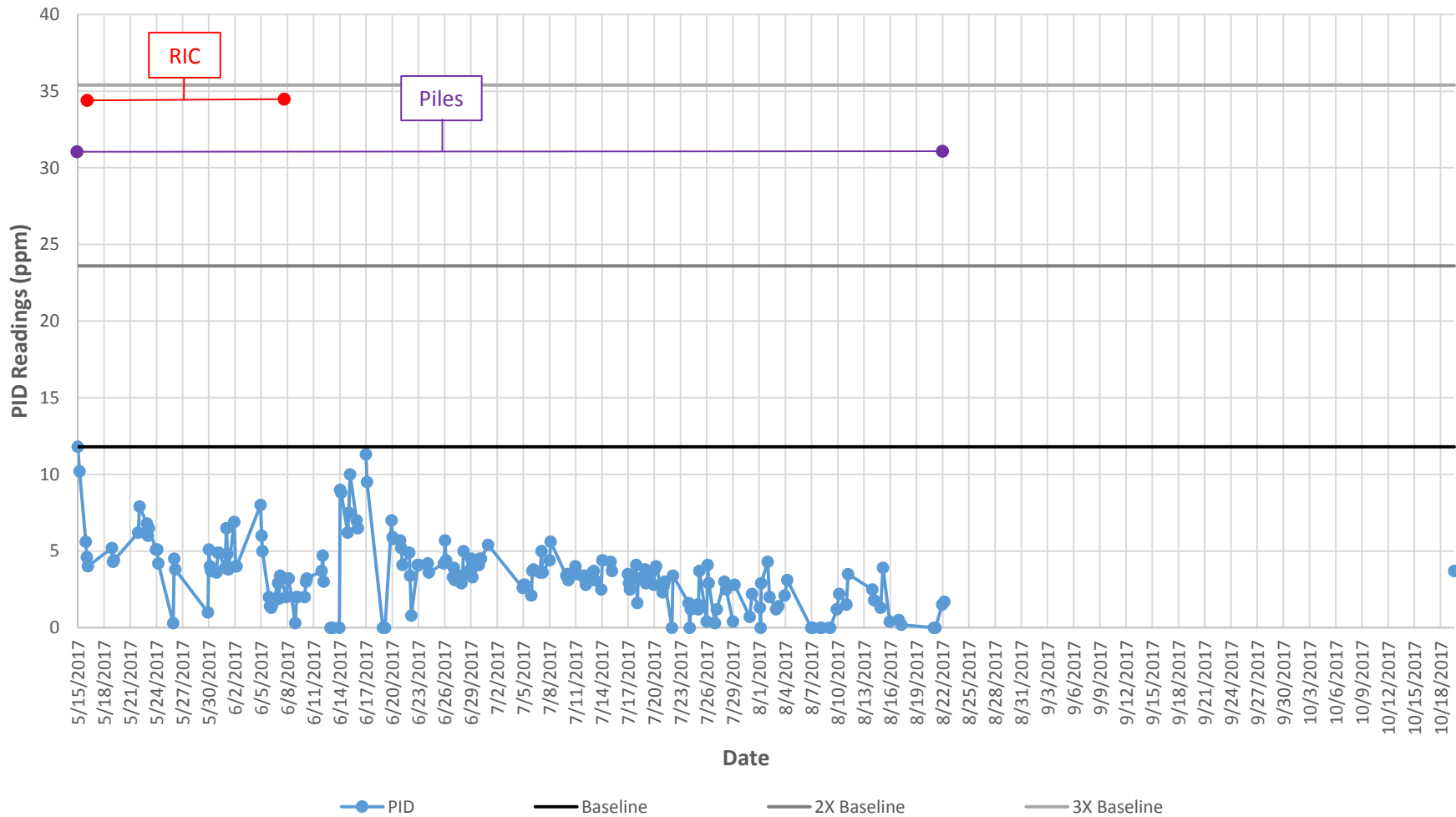
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109 Marbledale Road
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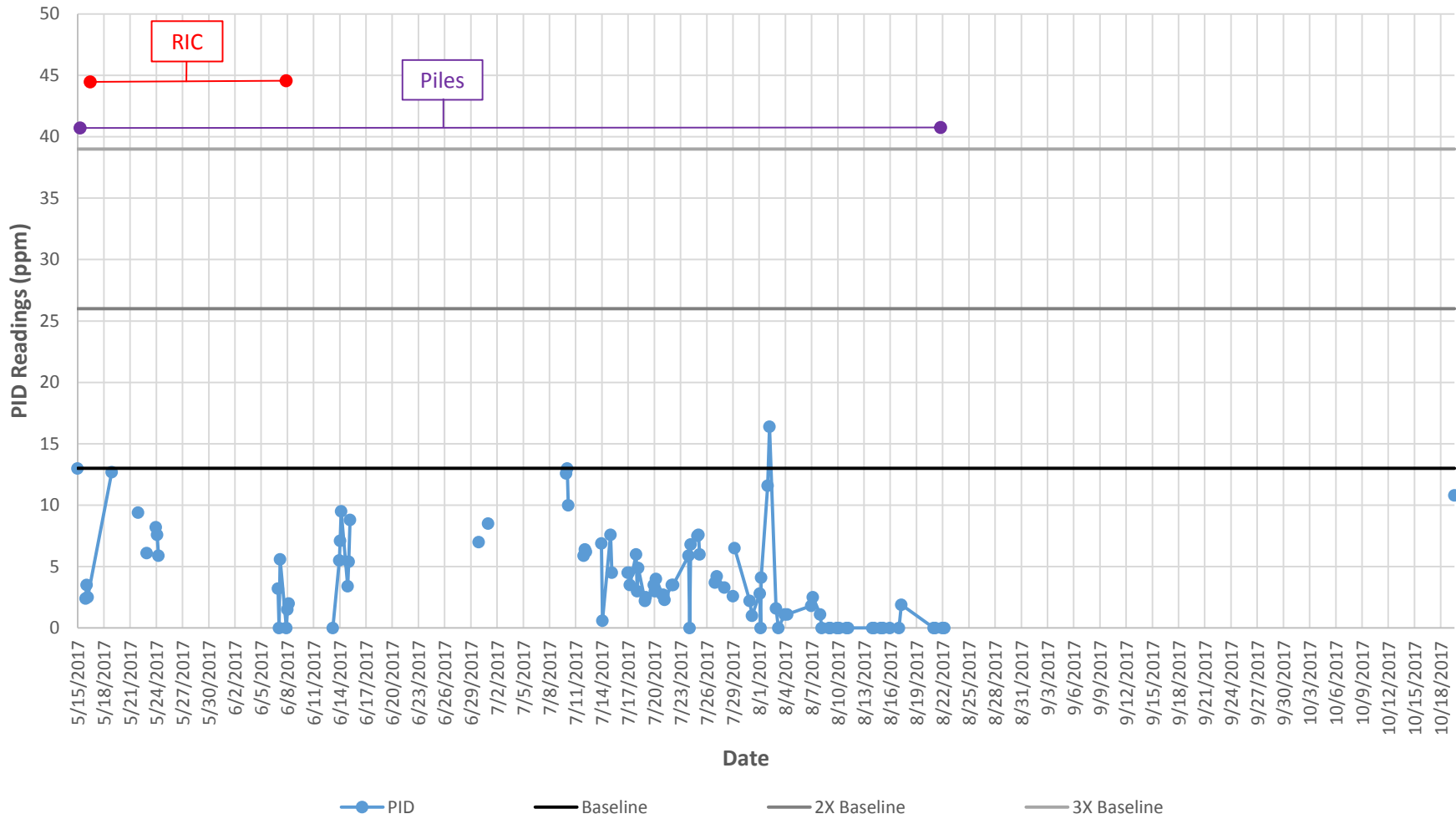
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Tuckahoe, New York



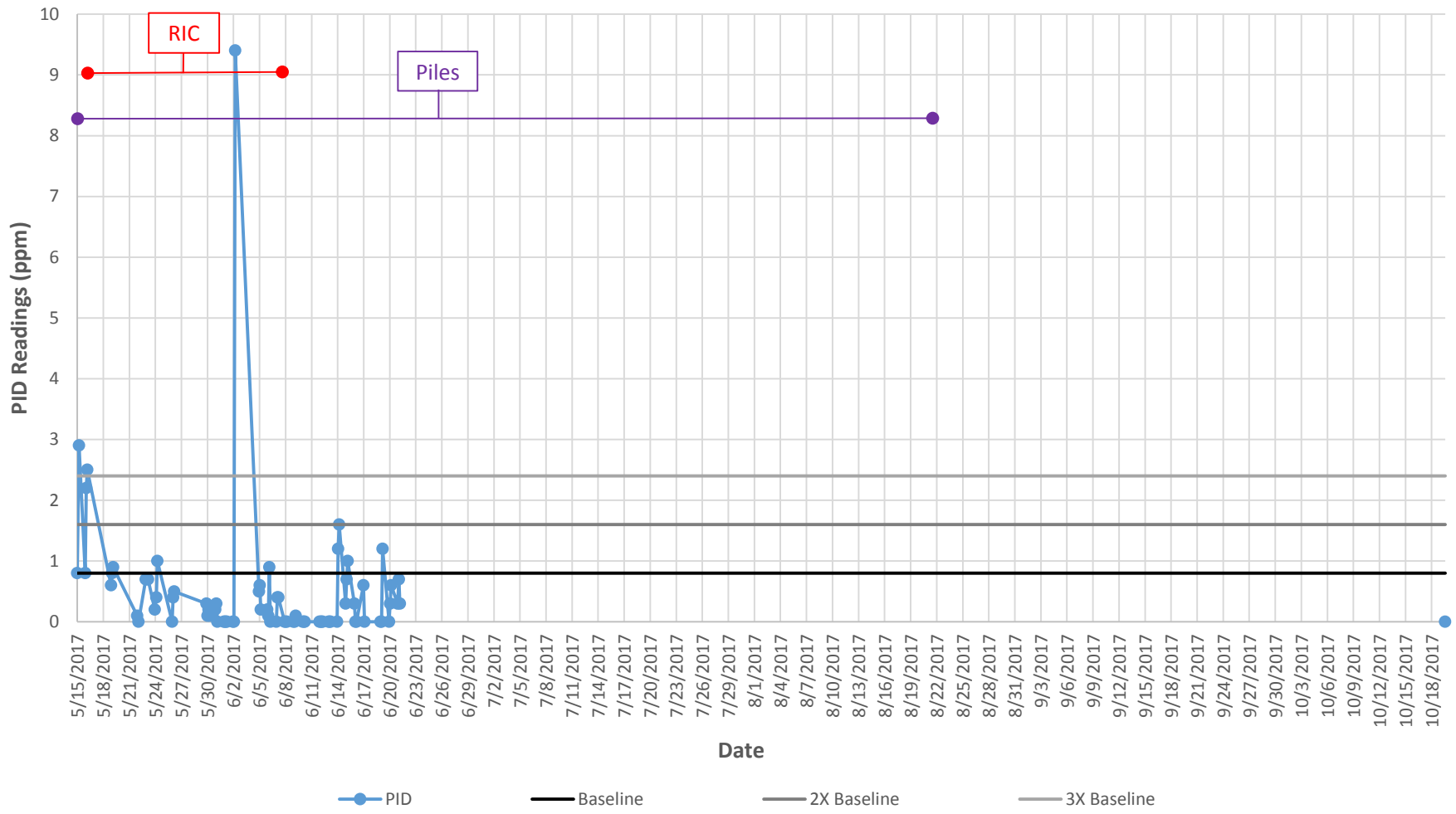
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



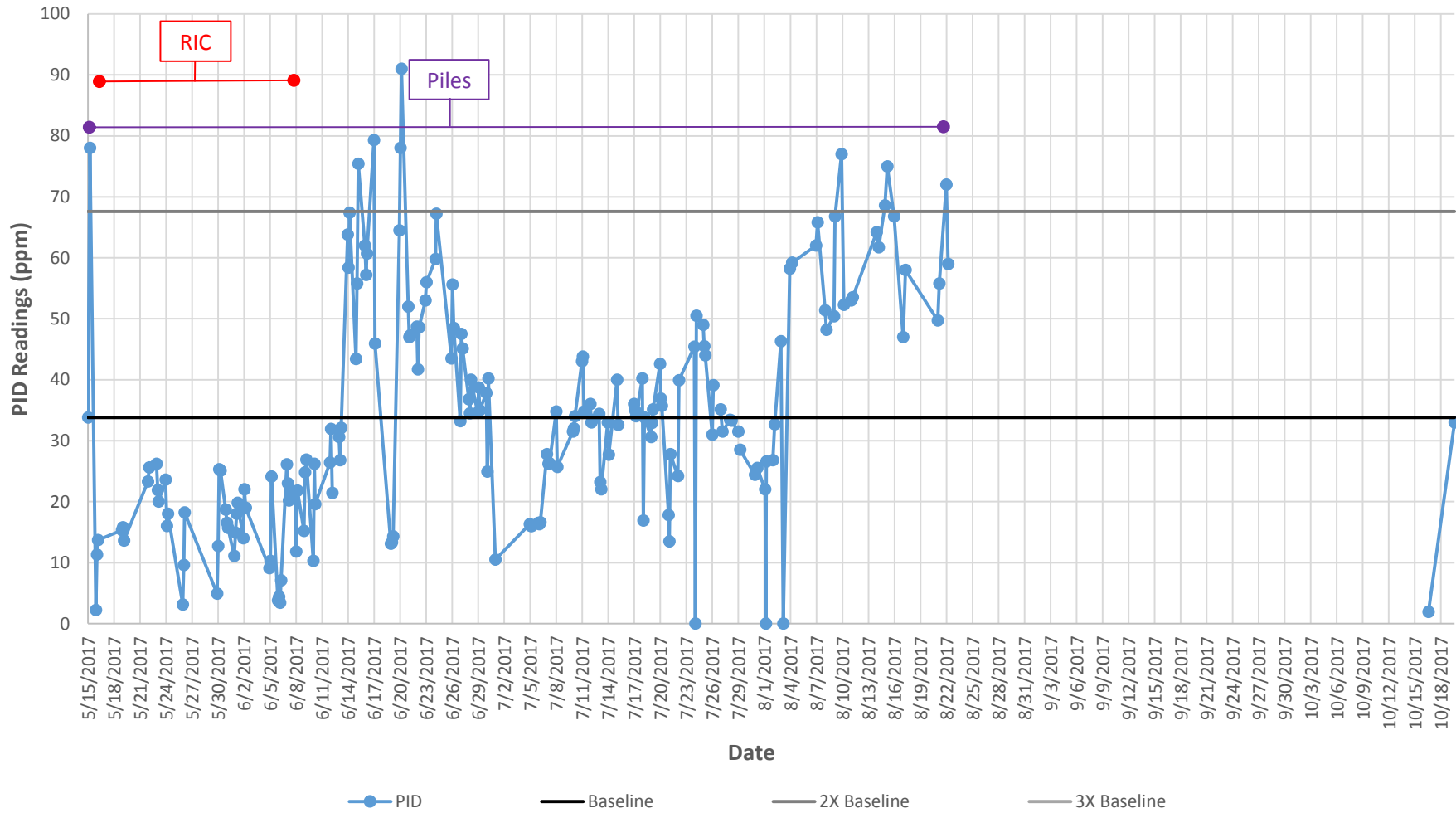
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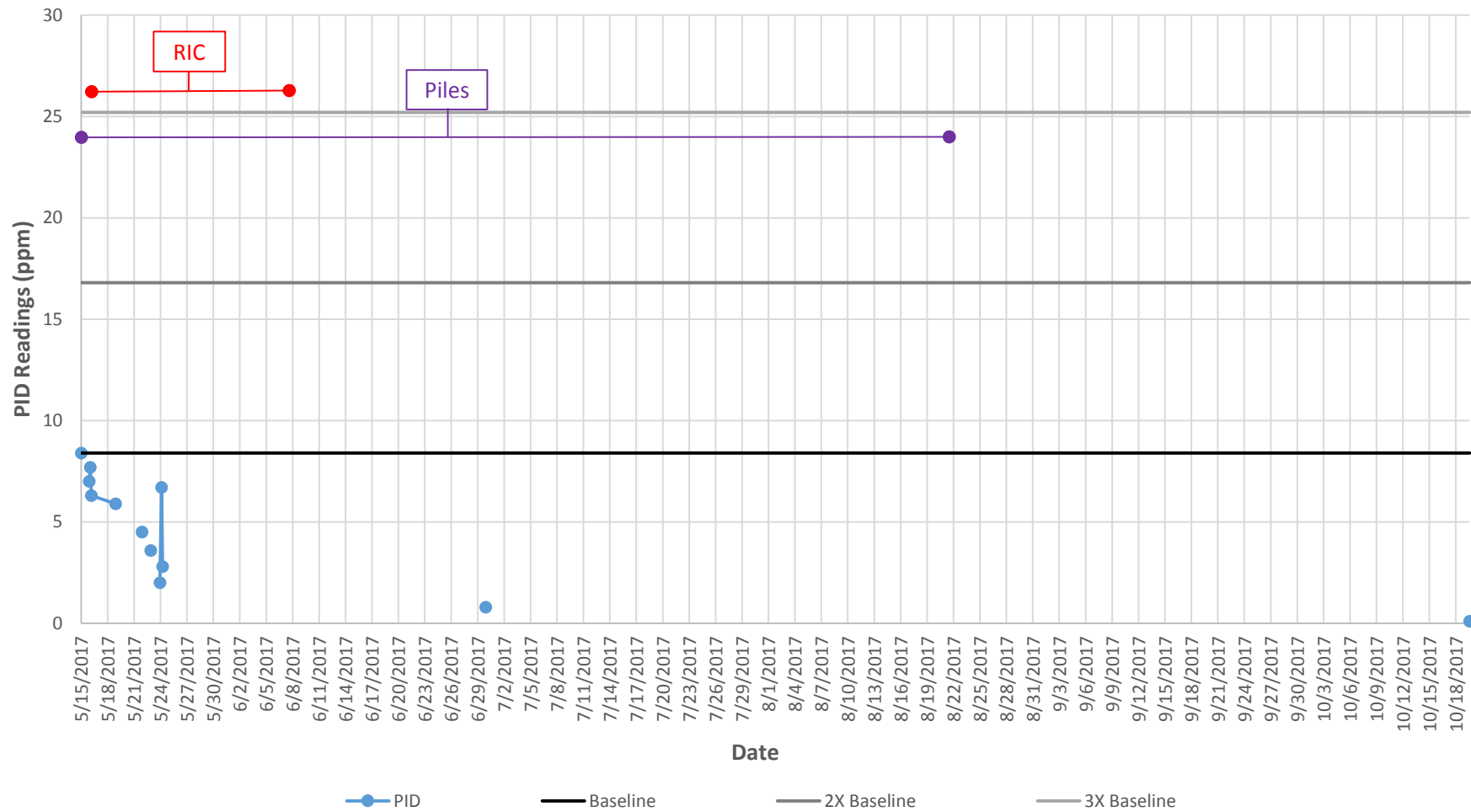
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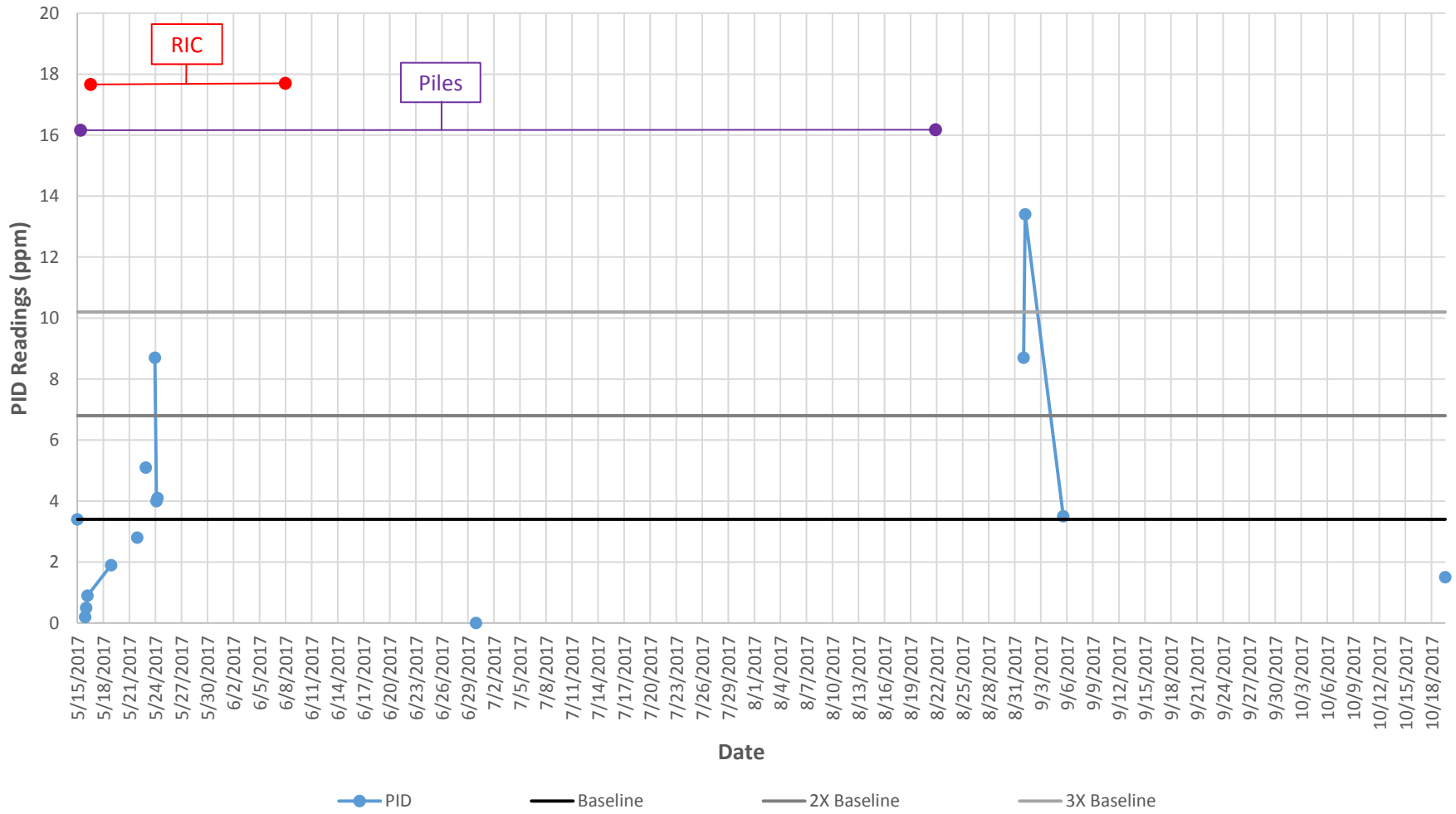
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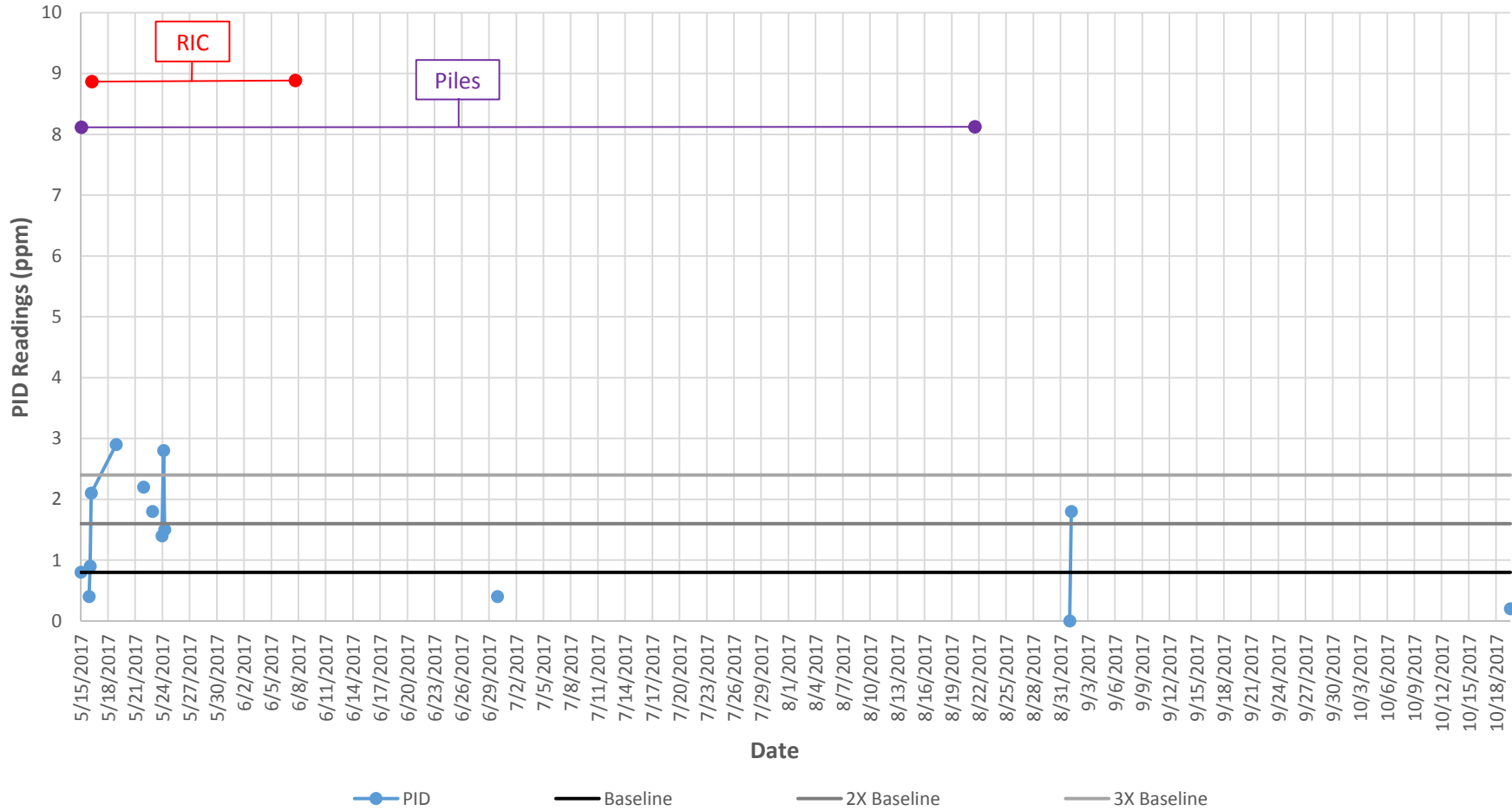
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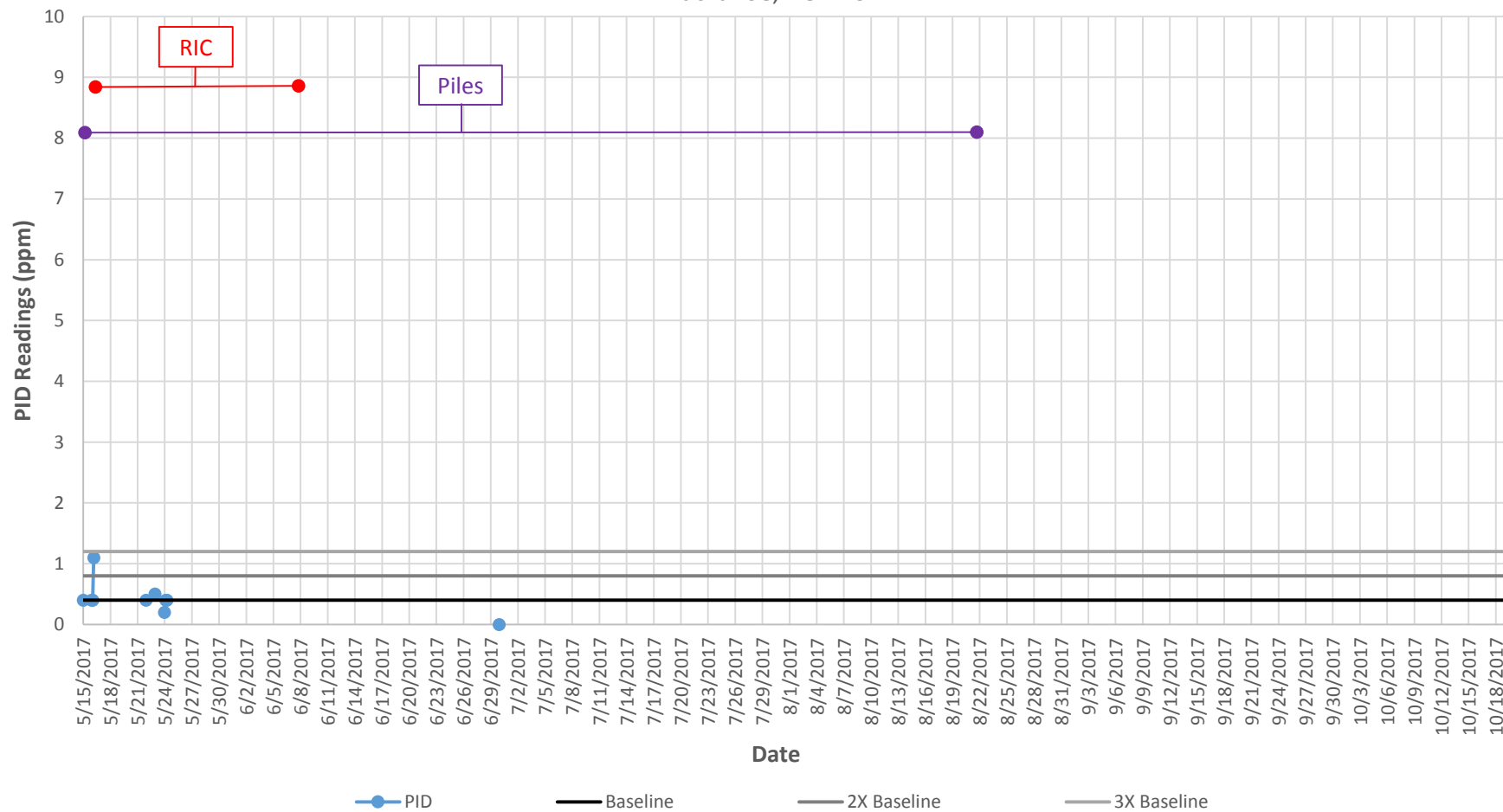
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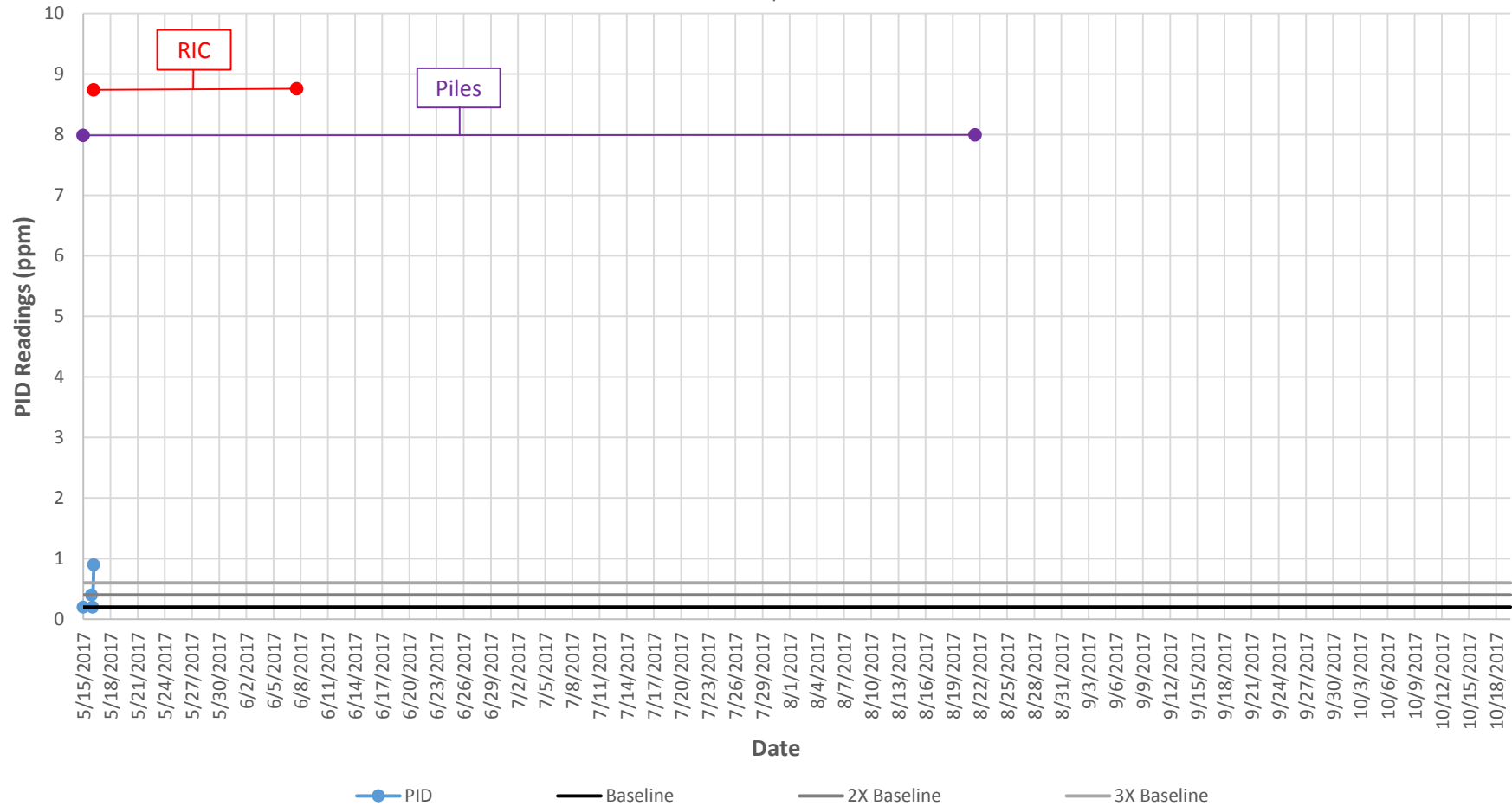
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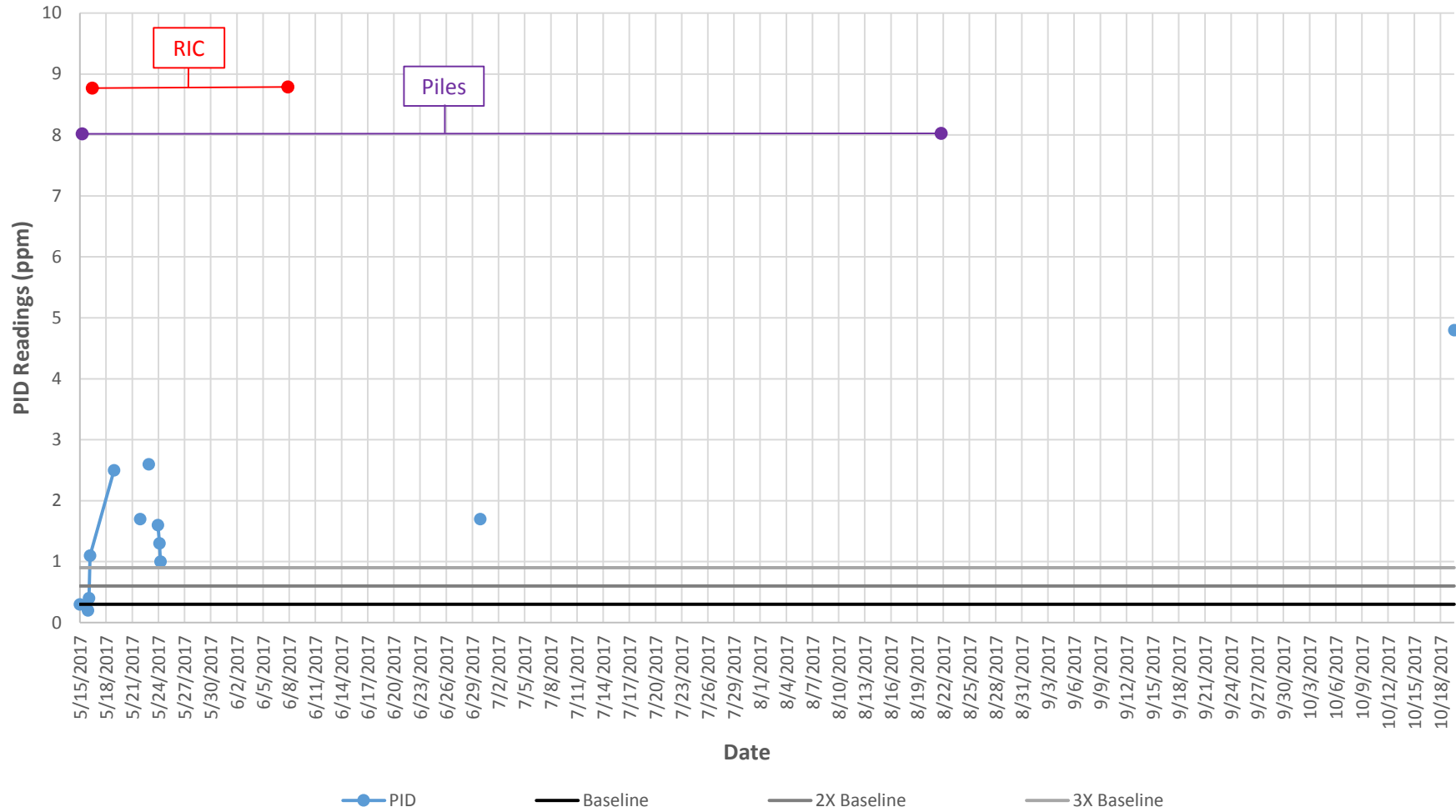
VW-10/VP-19/VW-13 PID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
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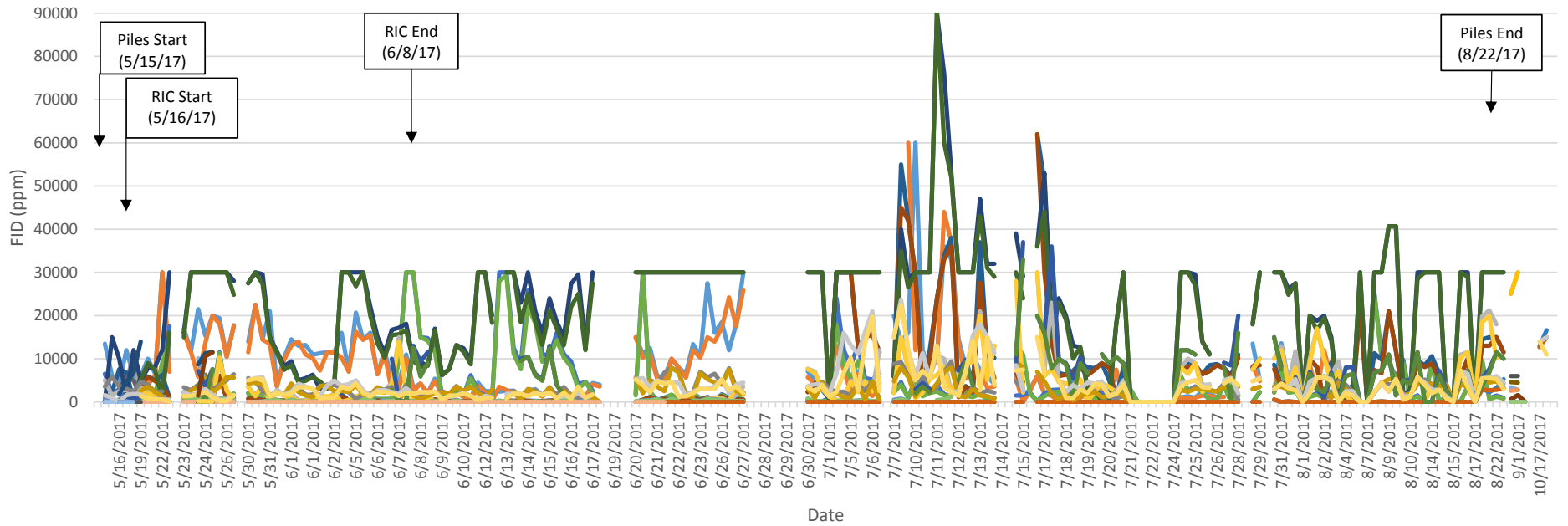


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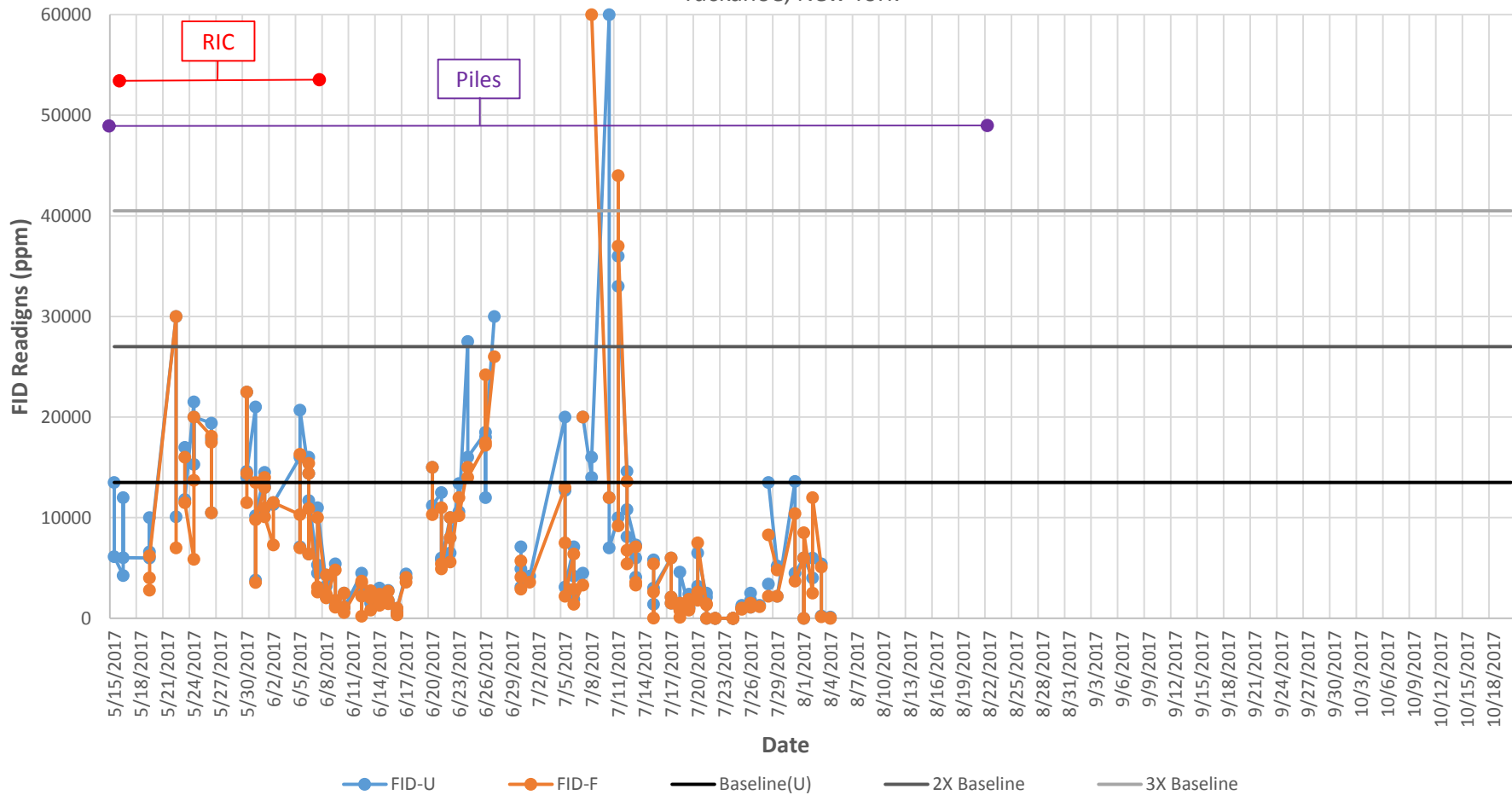
FID Monitoring Data

All FID Vapor Monitoring Data from May - October 2017
 109 Marbledale Road
 Tuckahoe, New York

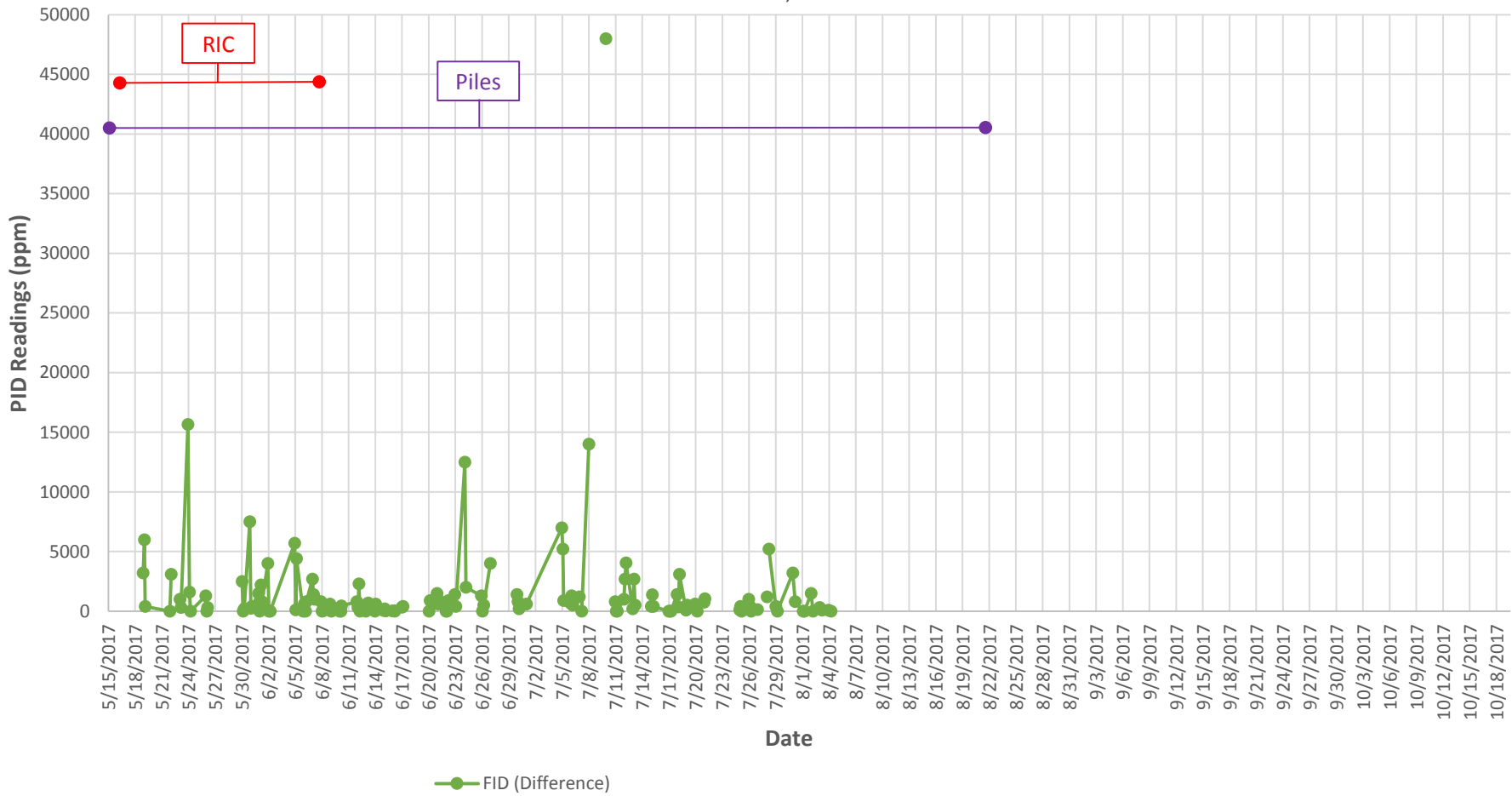


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| MW-4 FID-F | MW-5 FID-U | MW-5 FID-F | MW-7FID-U | MW-7FID-F |
| OW-2 FID-U | OW-2 FID-F | MW-9 FID-U | MW-9 FID-F | SVE-1 FID-U |
| SVE-1 FID-F | VW-1 FID-U | VW-1 FID-F | VW-2 FID-U | VW-2 FID-F |
| VW-3 FID-U | VW-3 FID-F | VW-4 FID-U | VW-4 FID-F | VW-5 FID-U |
| VW-5 FID-F | VW-6 FID-U | VW-6 FID-F | VW-7 FID-U | VW-7 FID-F |
| VW-8 FID-U | VW-8 FID-F | VW-9 FID-U | VW-9 FID-F | VW-10/VP-19/VW-13 FID-U |
| VW-10/VP-19/VW-13 FID-F | VW-11 FID-U | VW-11 FID-F | VW-12 FID-U | VW-12 FID-F |
| SVE-4 FID-U | SVE-4 FID-F | | | |

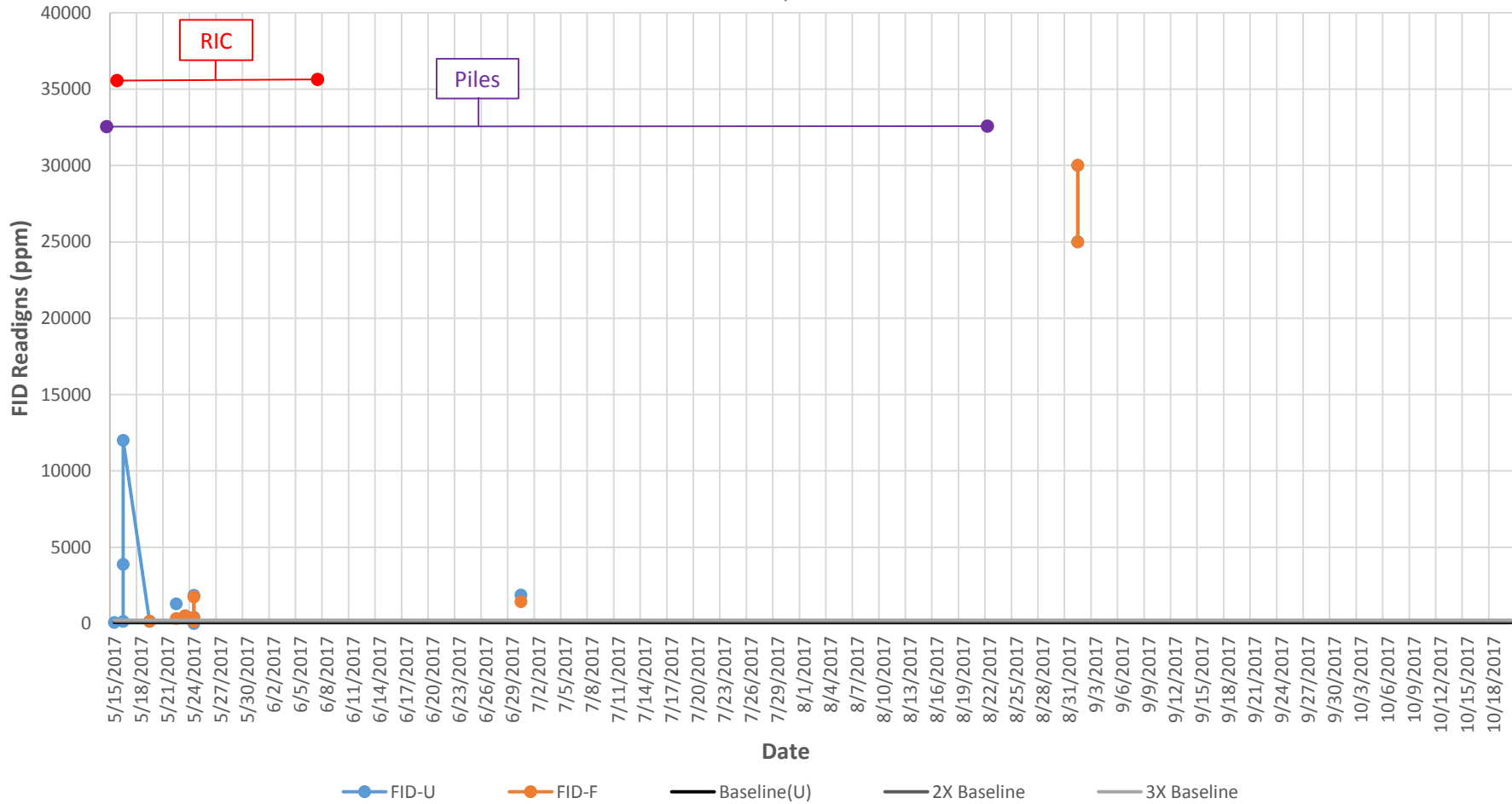
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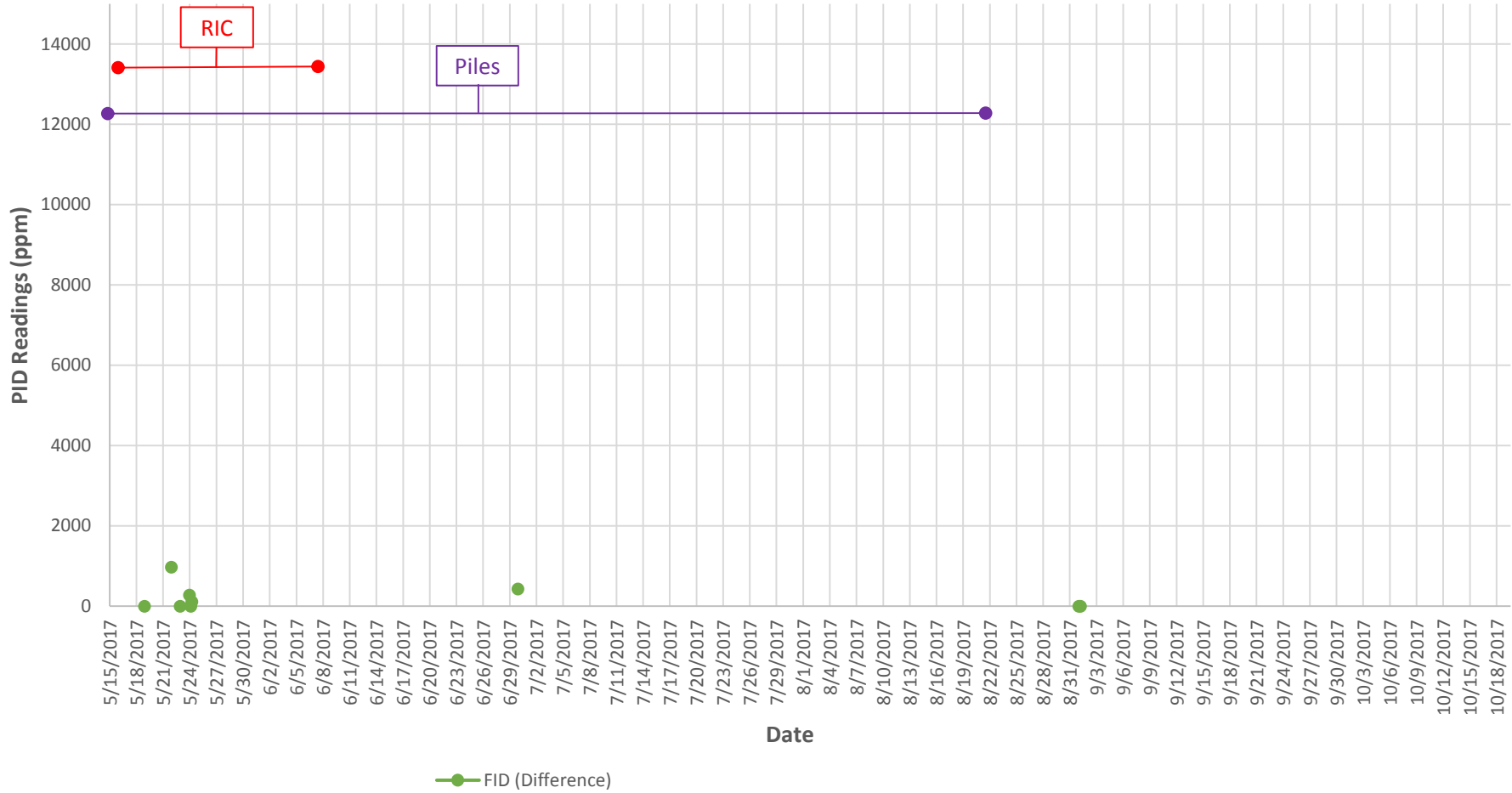
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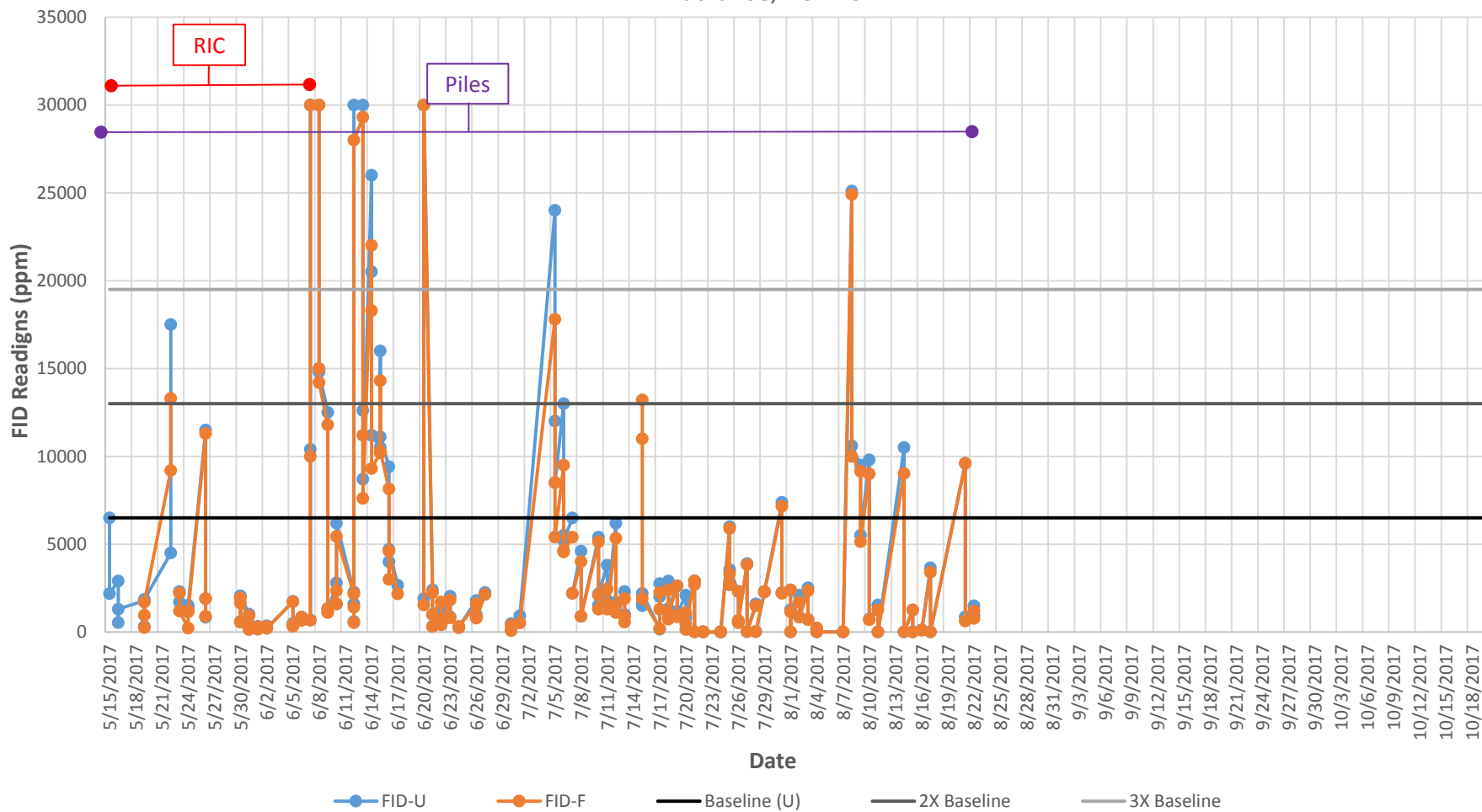
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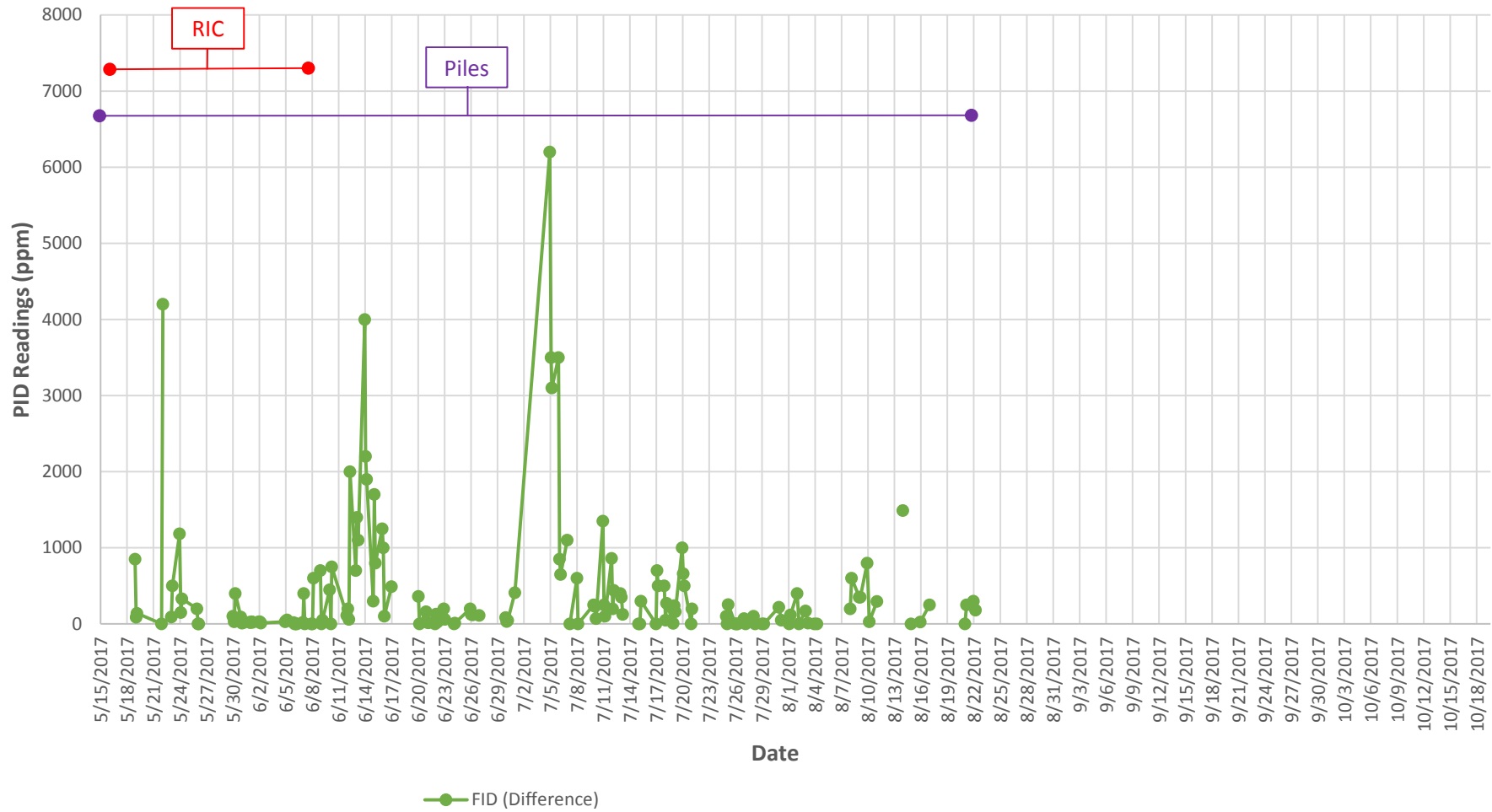
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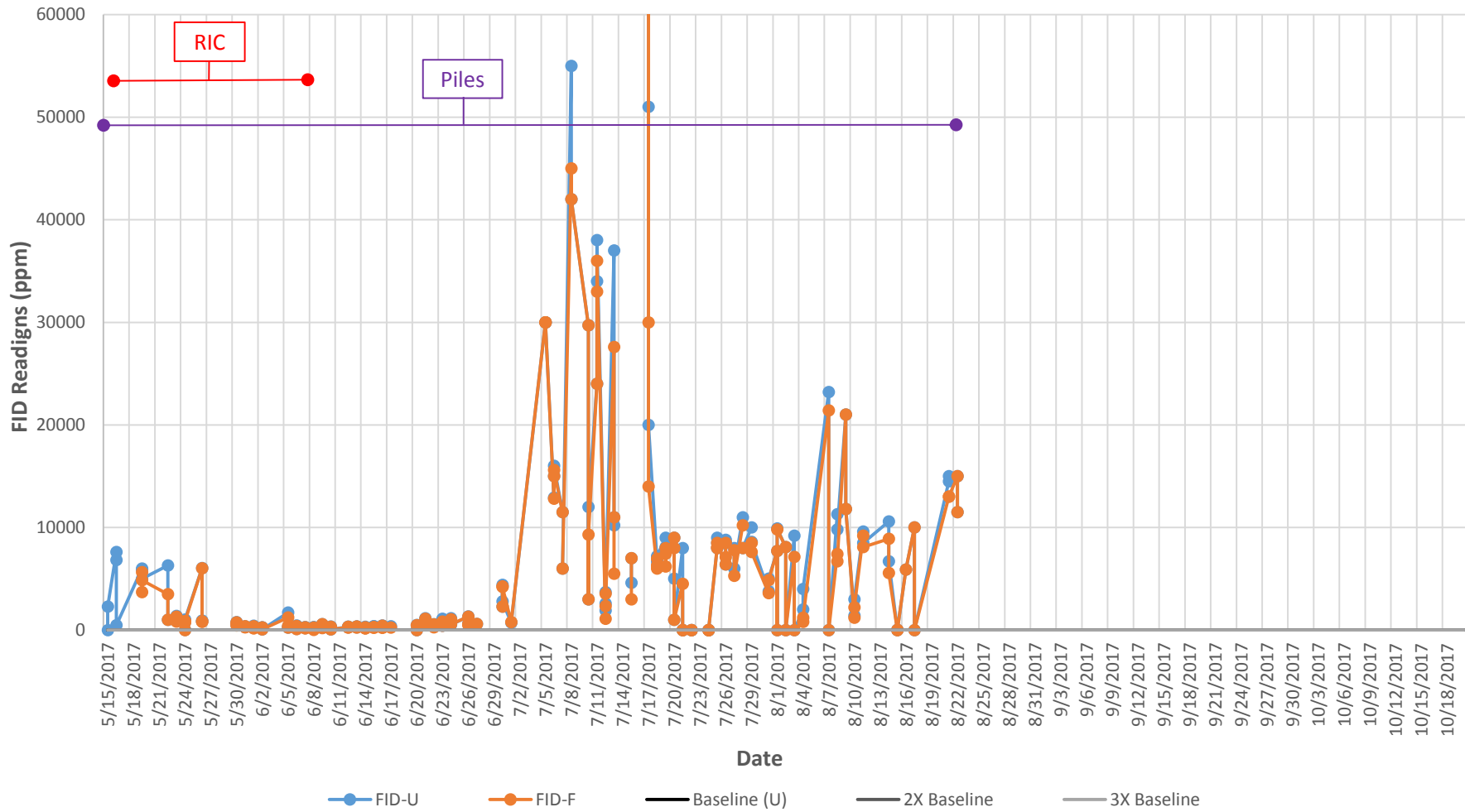
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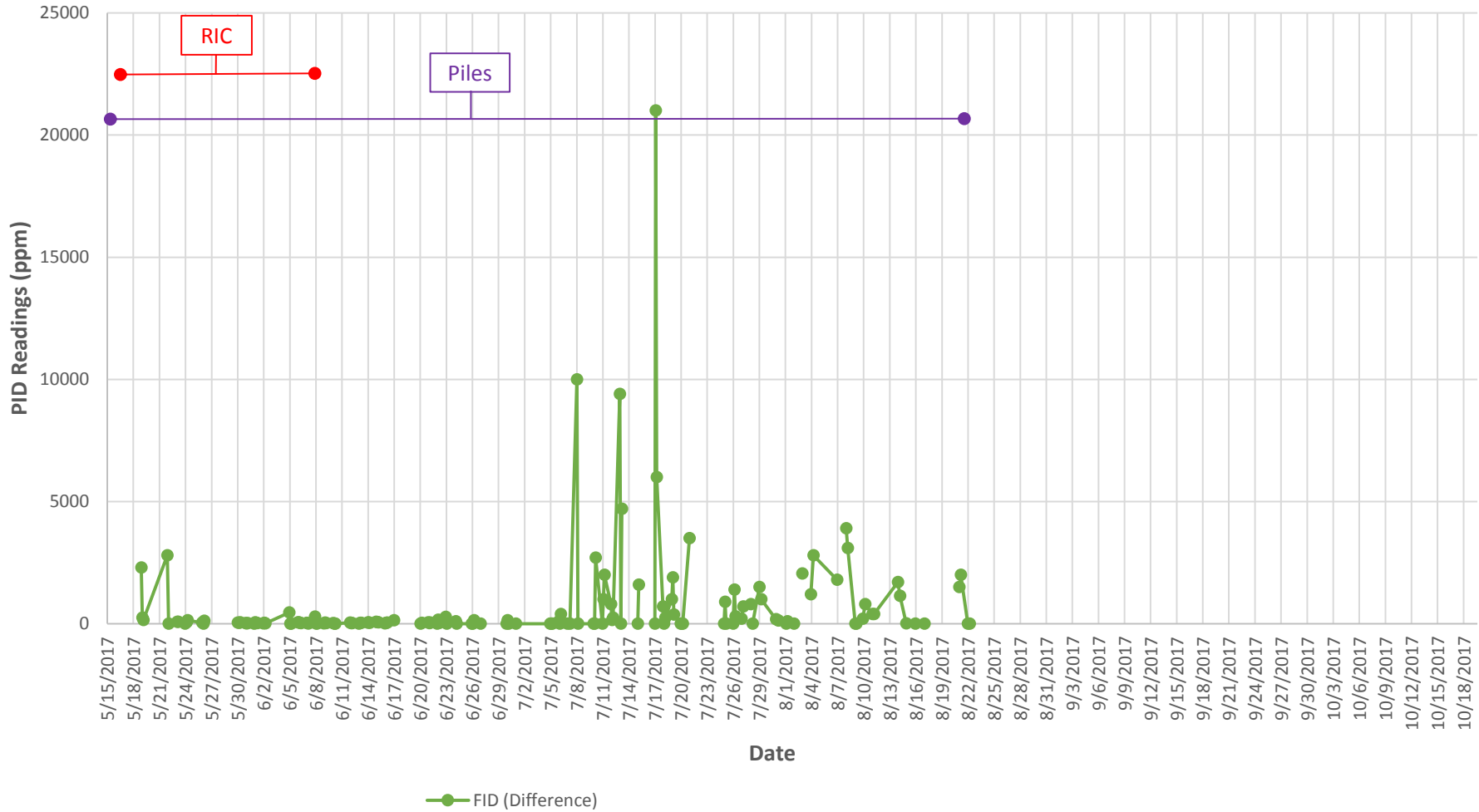
MW-4 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
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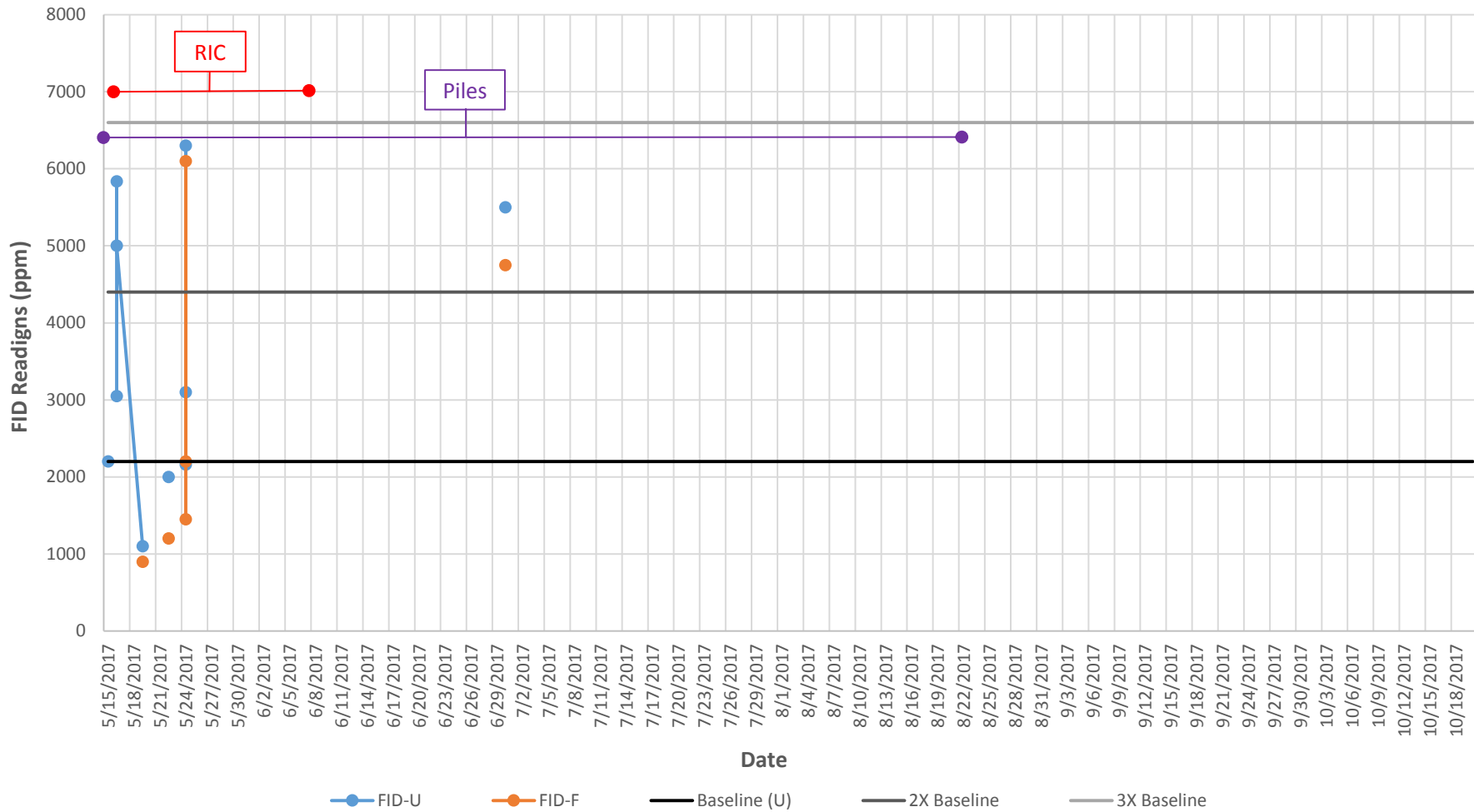
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



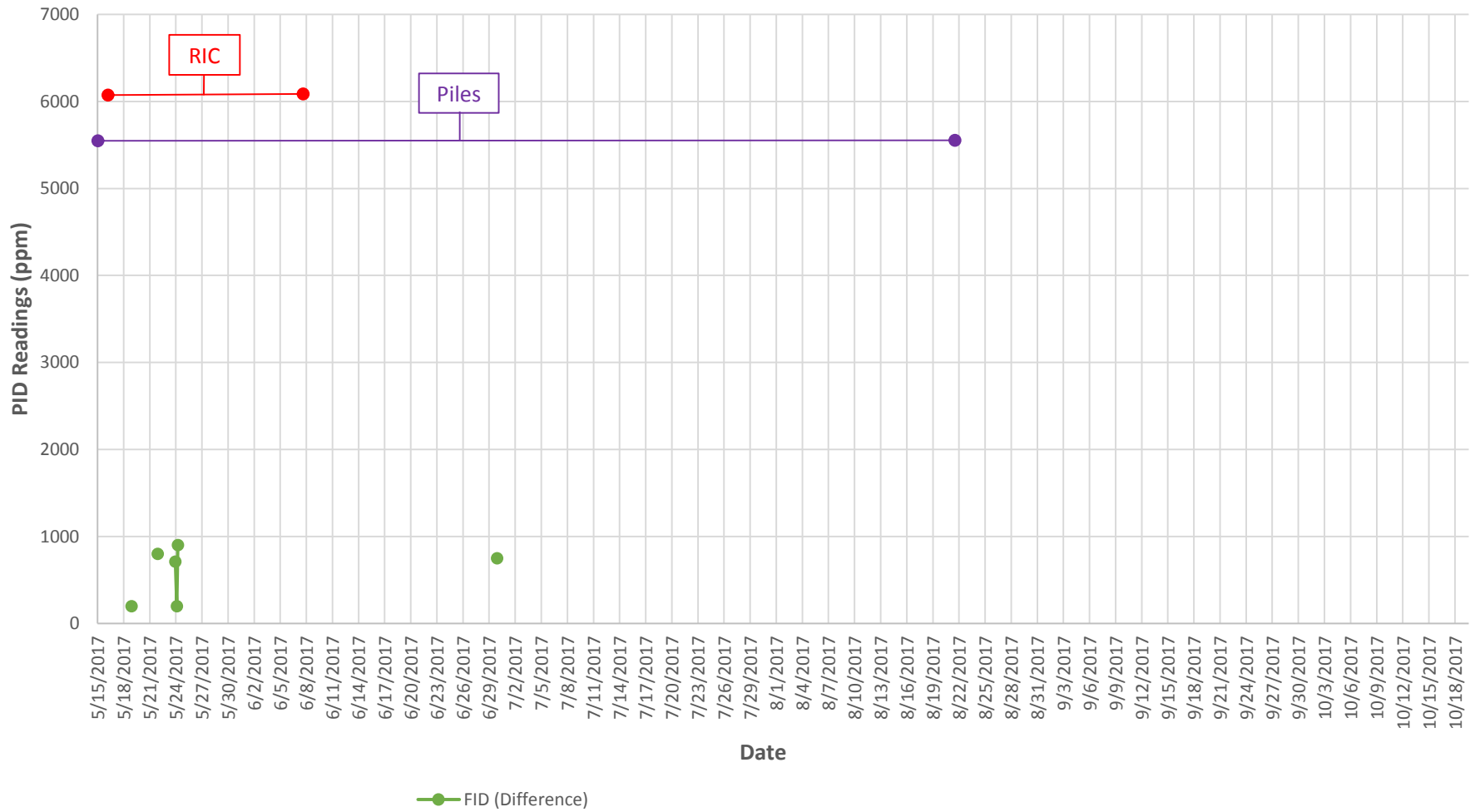
MW-5 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
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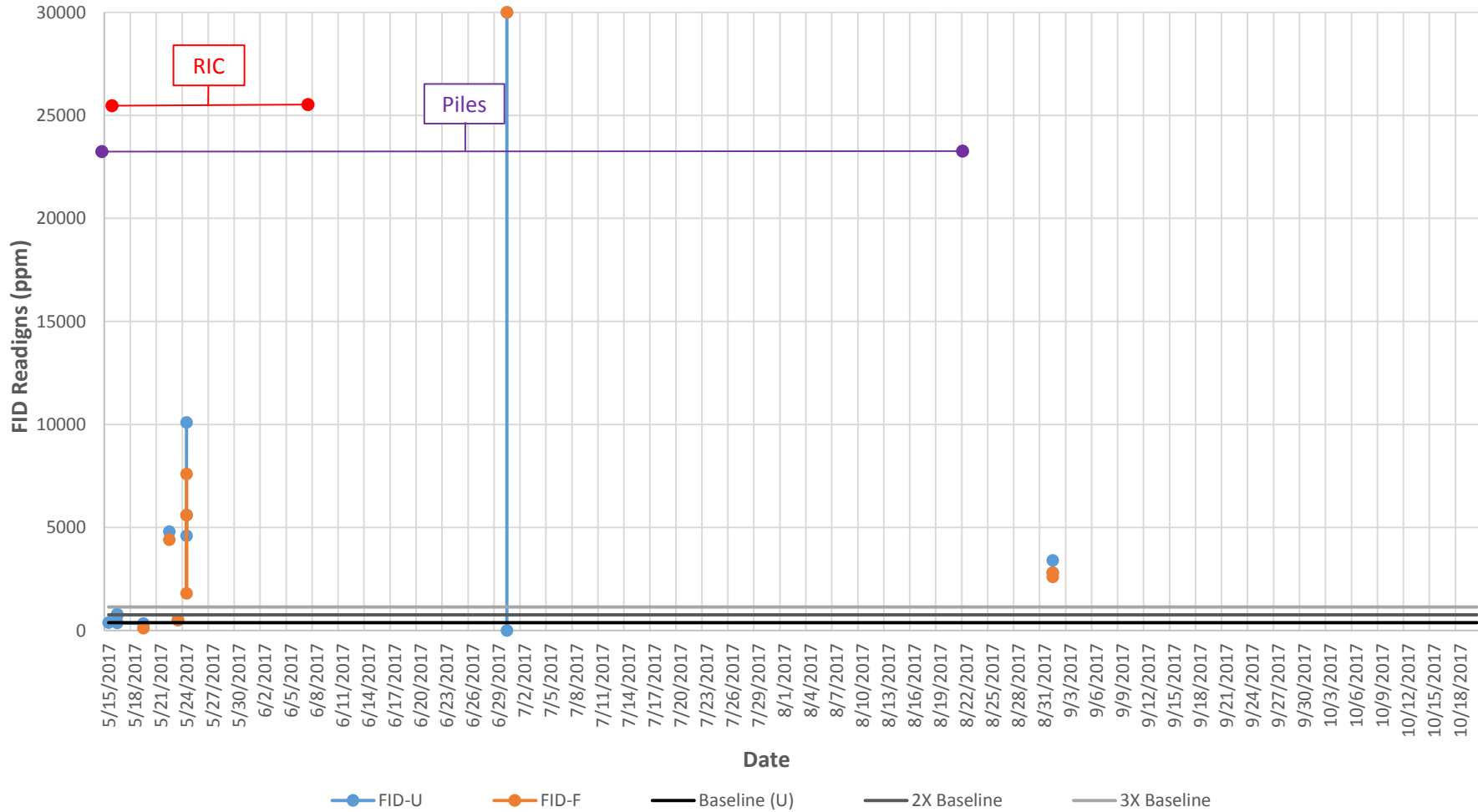
MW-7 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



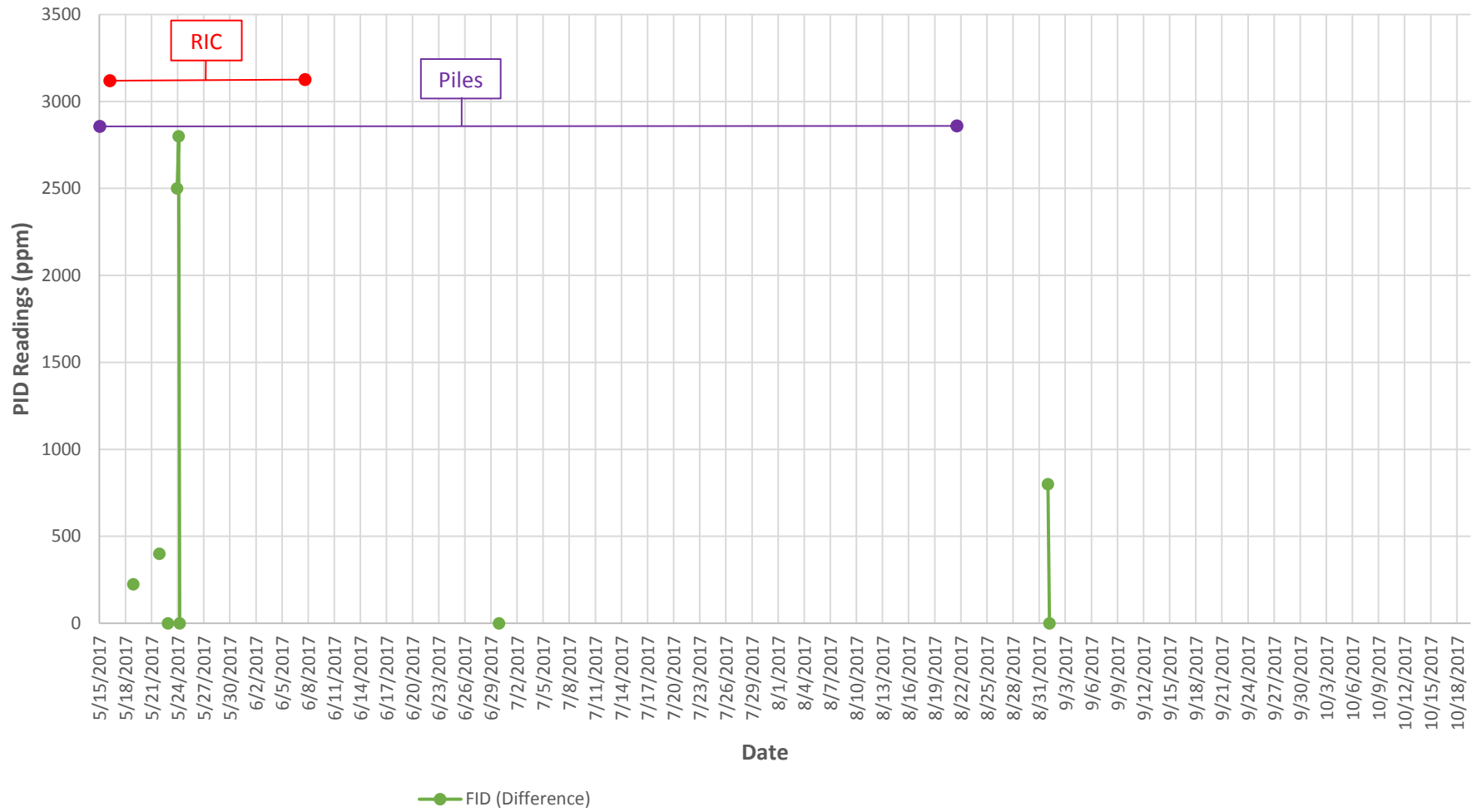
MW-7 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



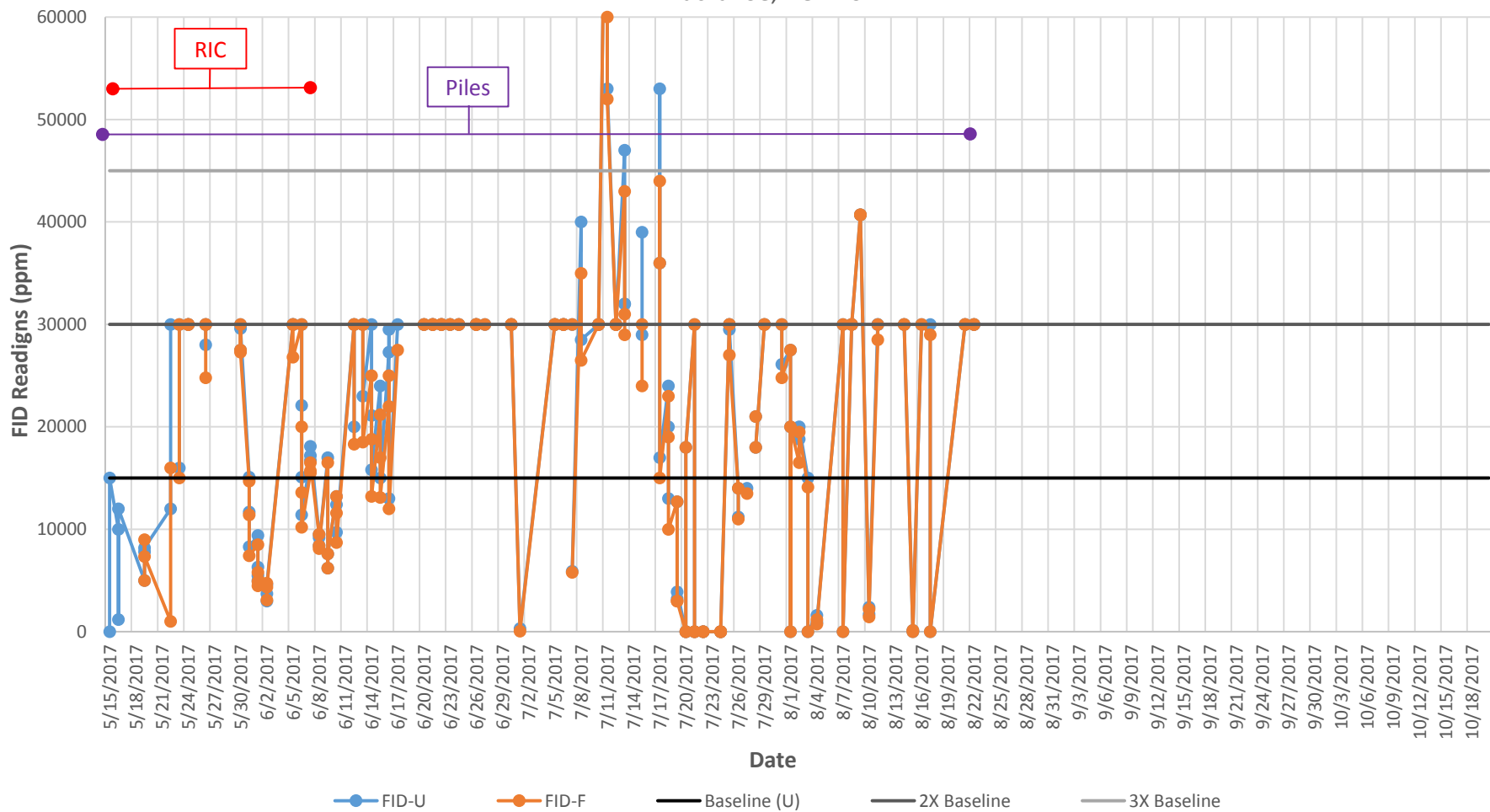
MW-9 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
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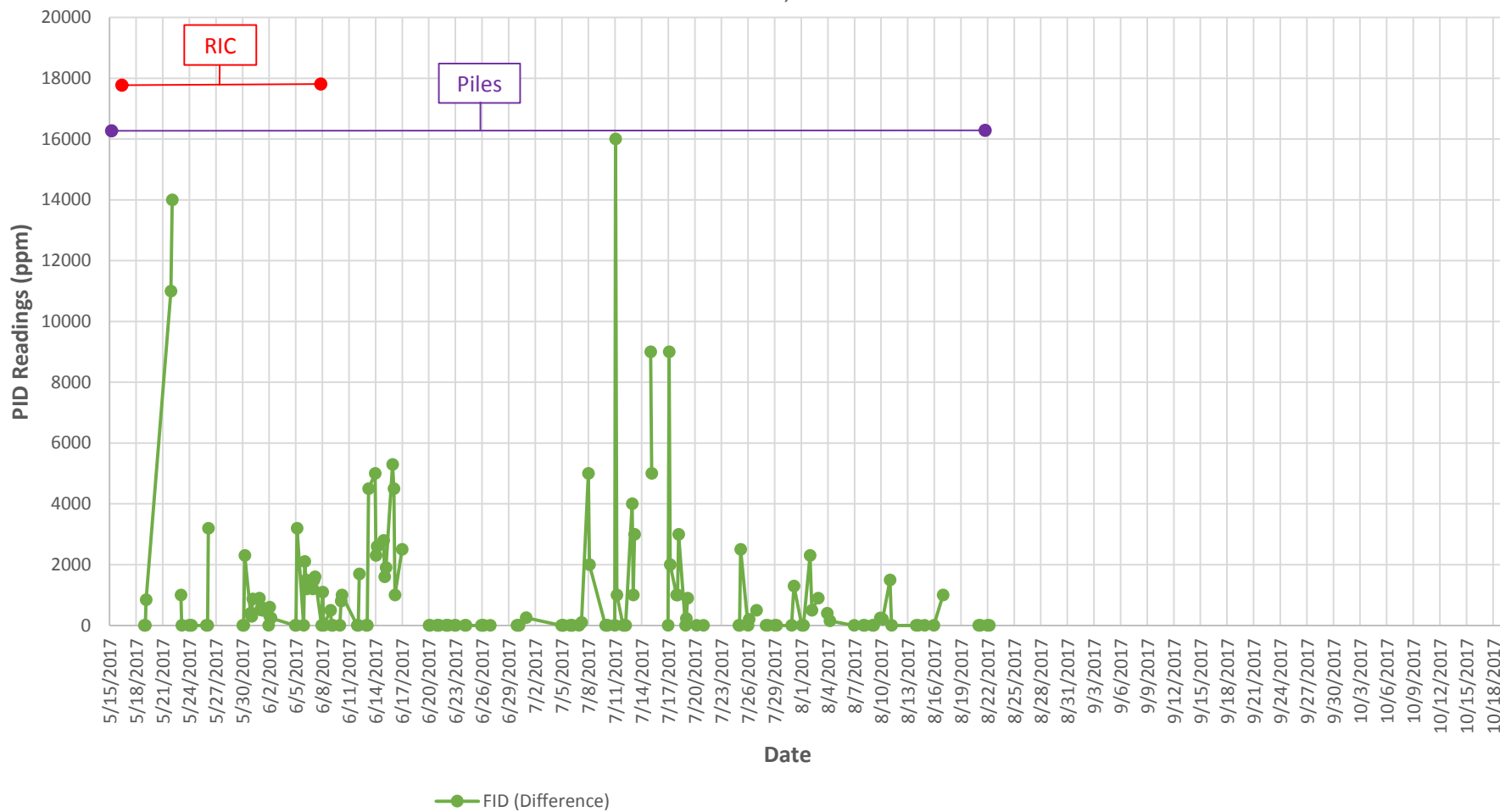
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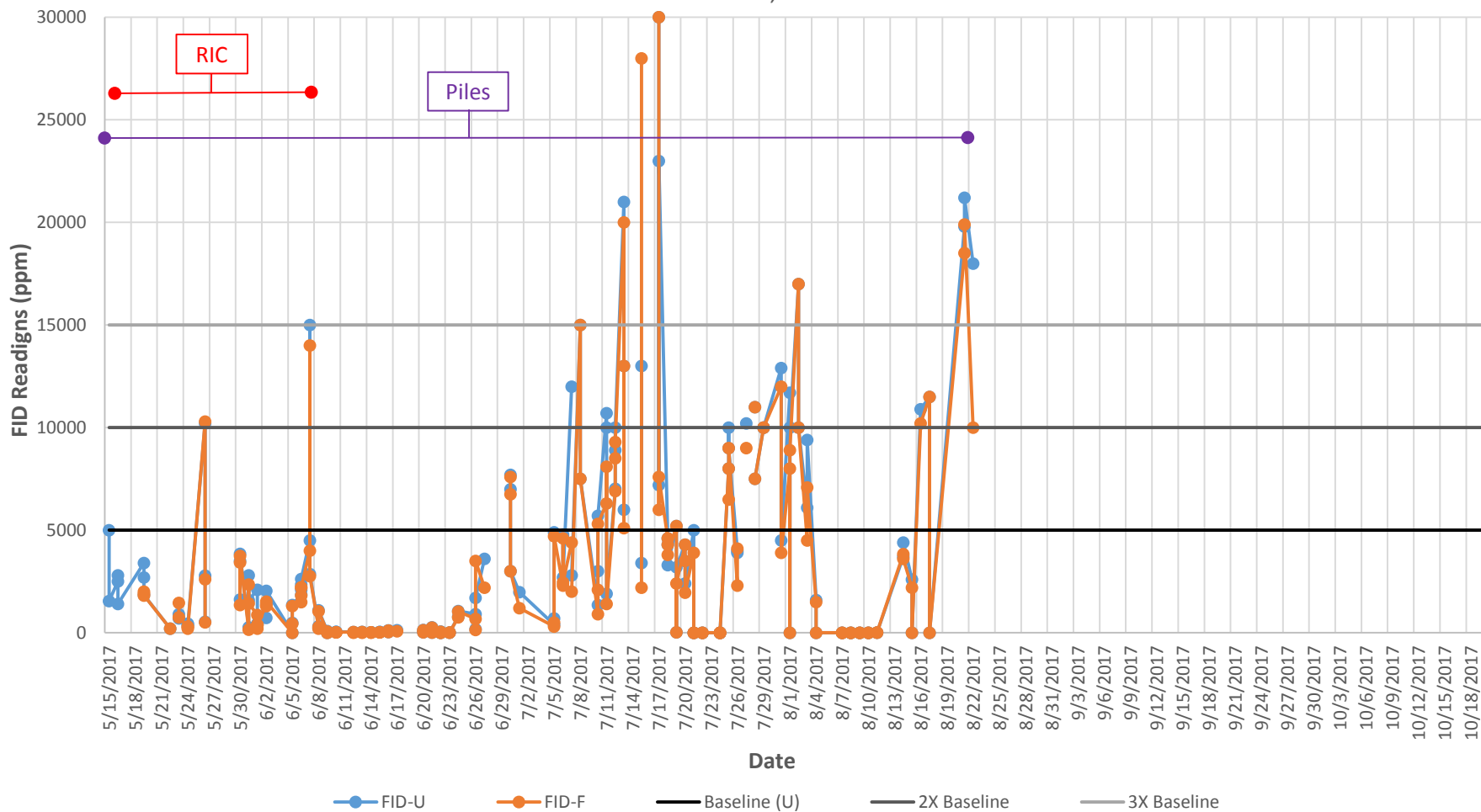
OW-2 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
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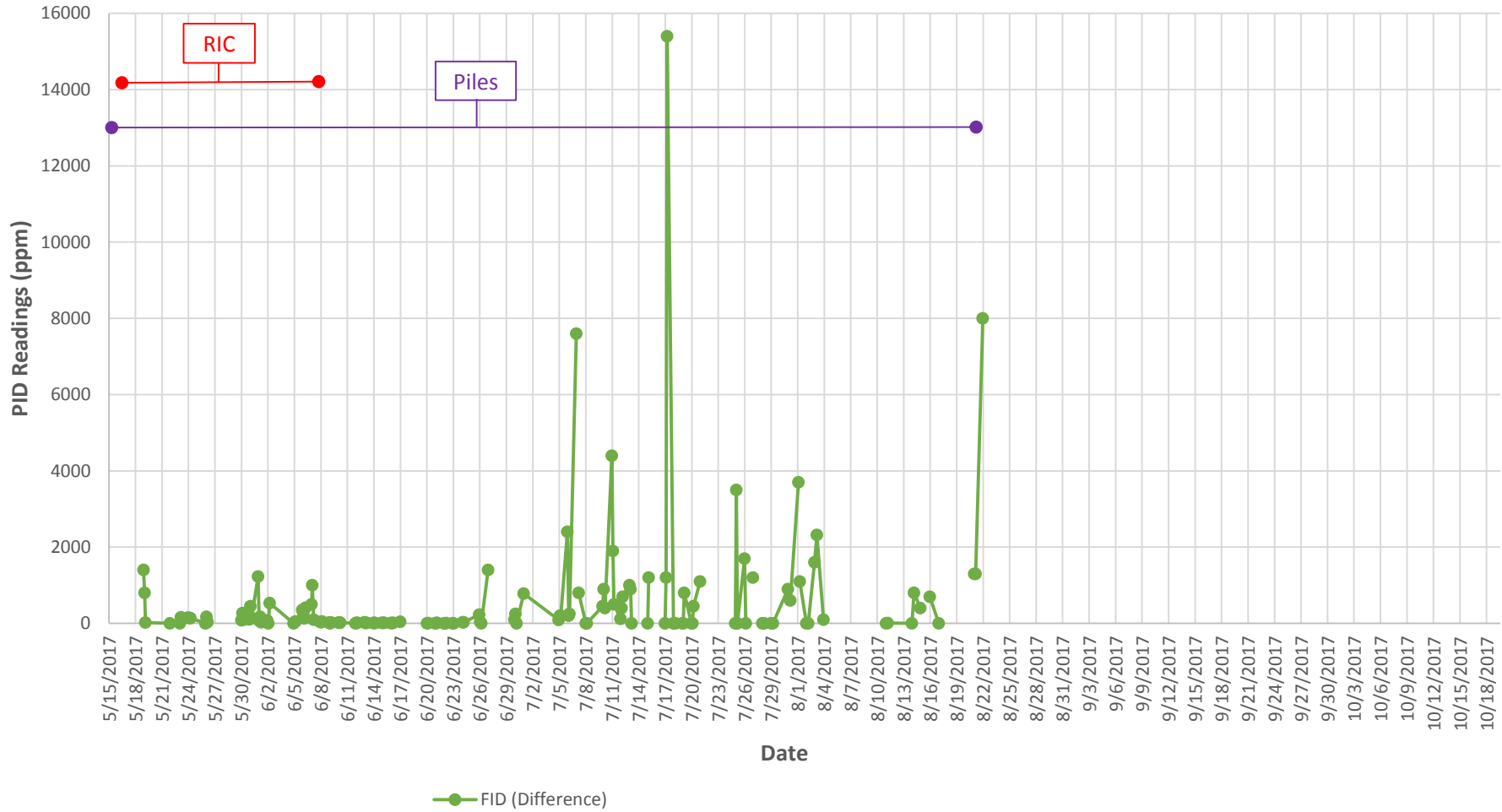
OW-2 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
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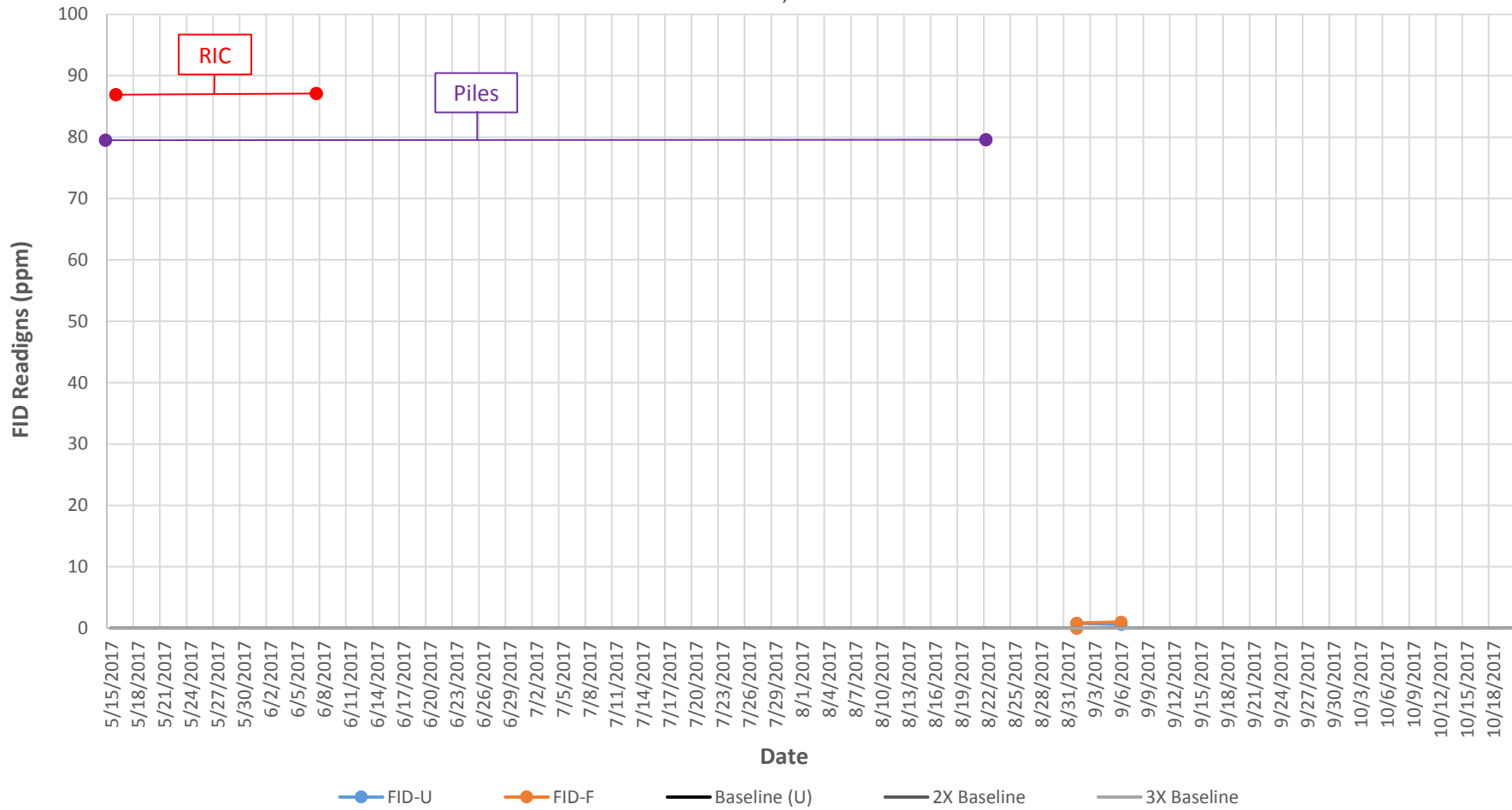
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109 Marbledale Road
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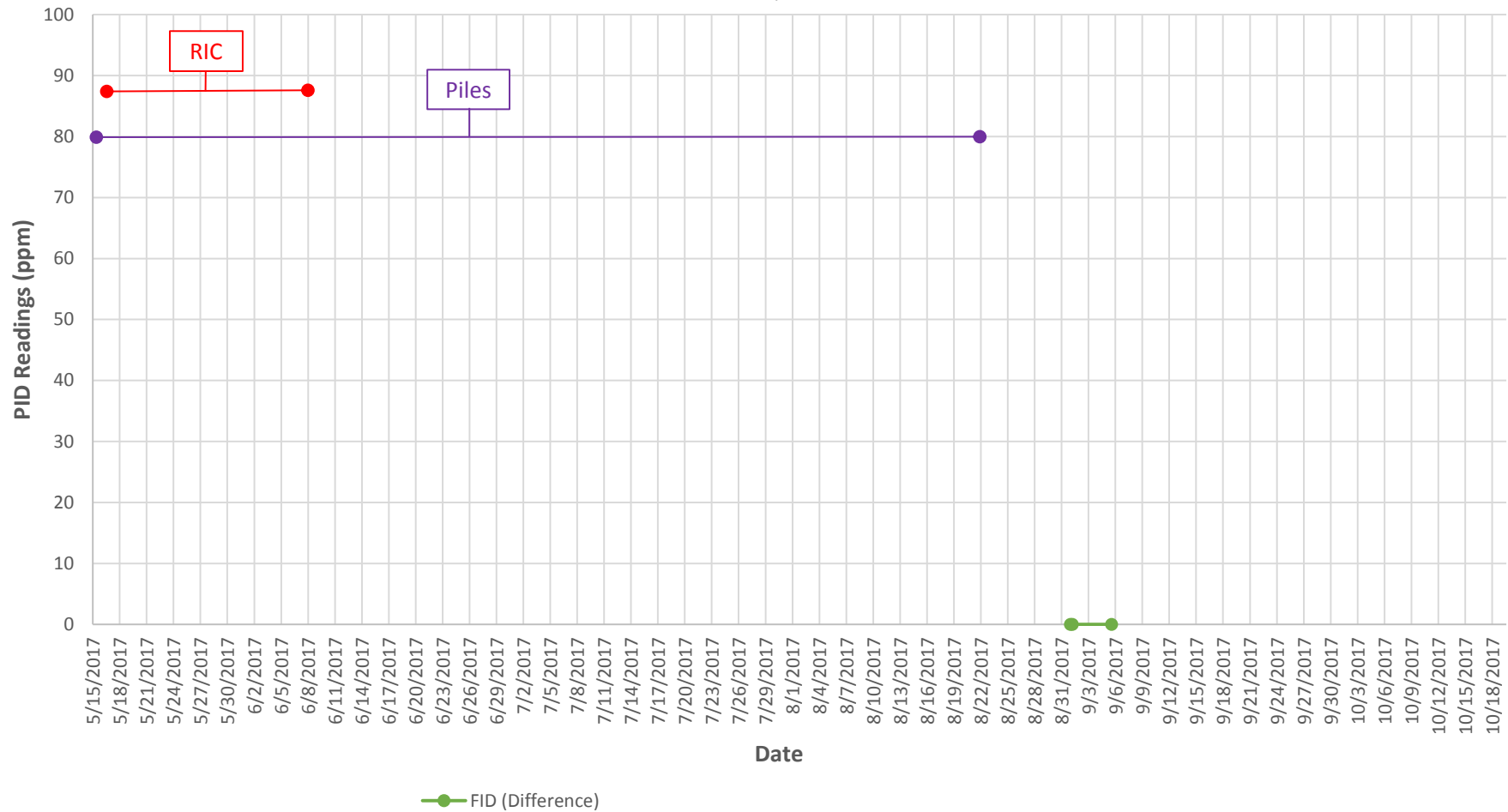
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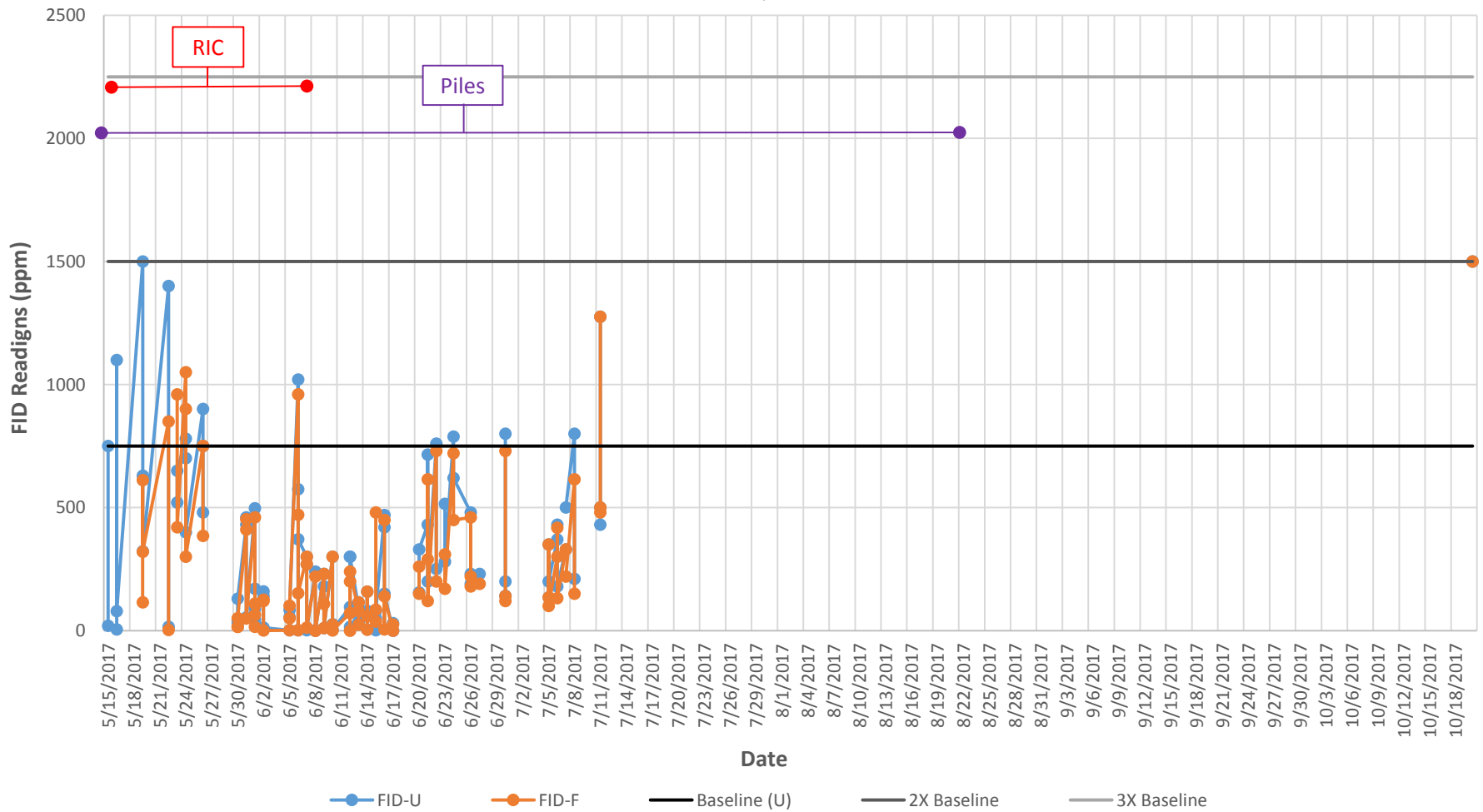
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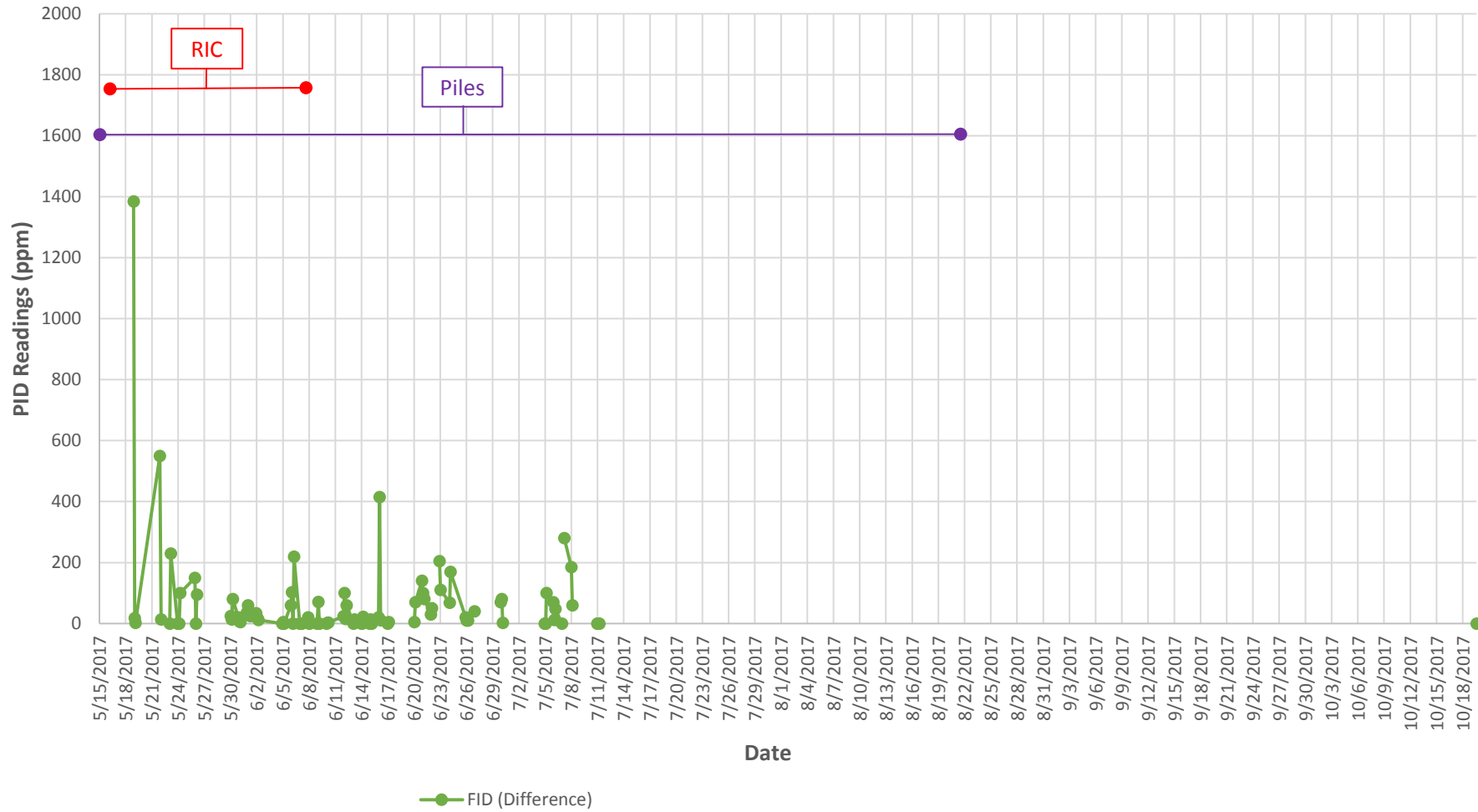
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109 Marbledale Road
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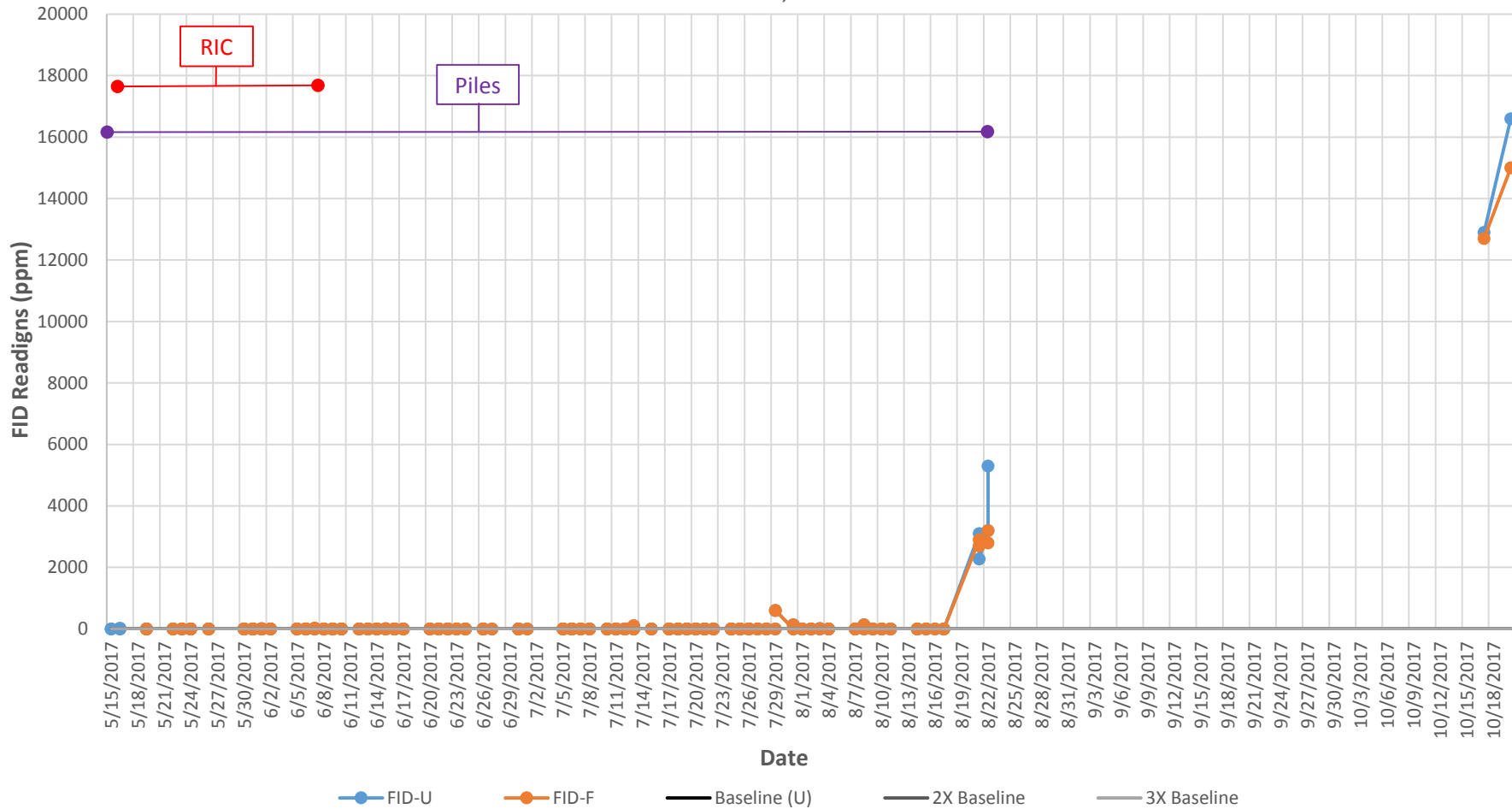
VW-1 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



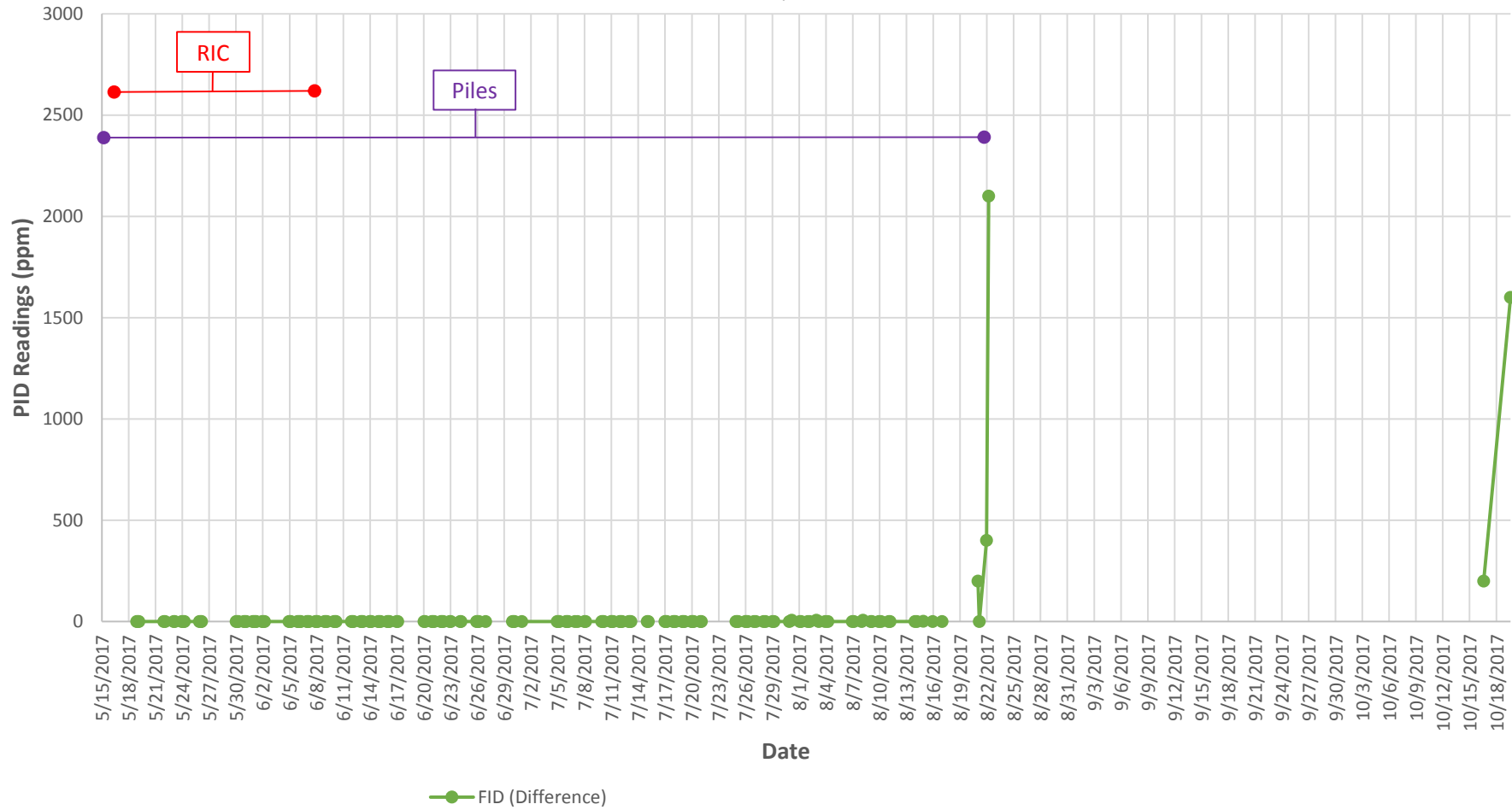
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



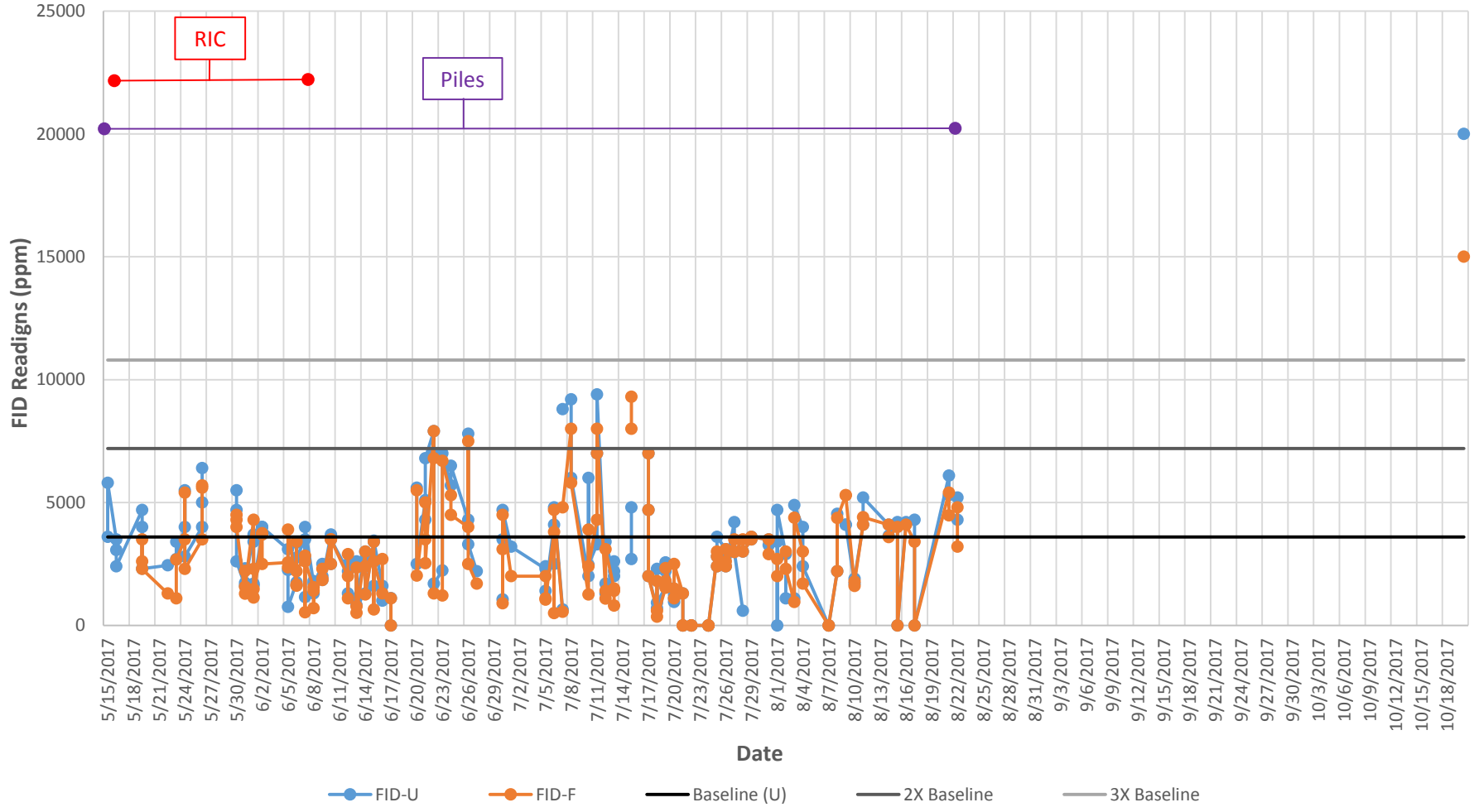
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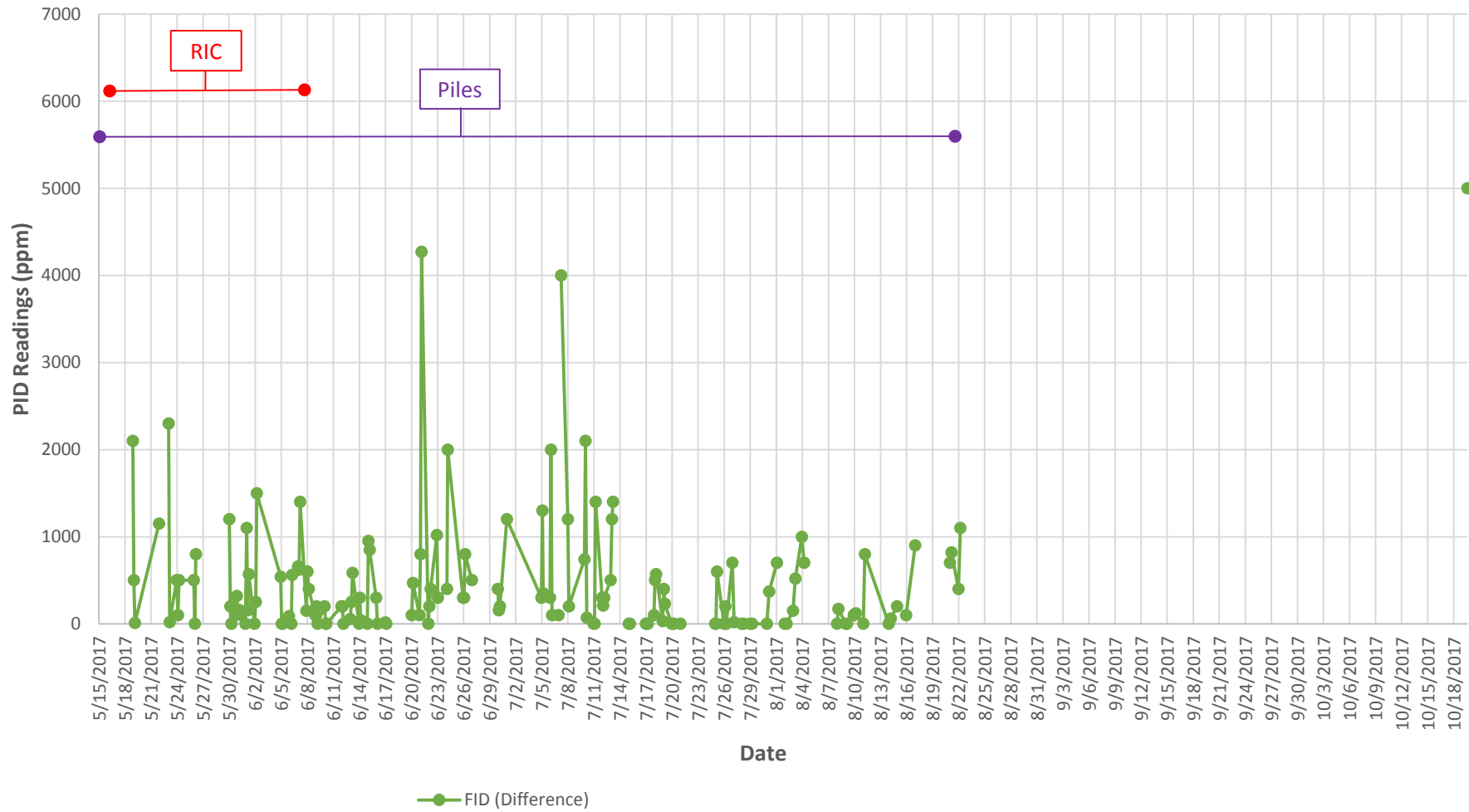
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Tuckahoe, New York



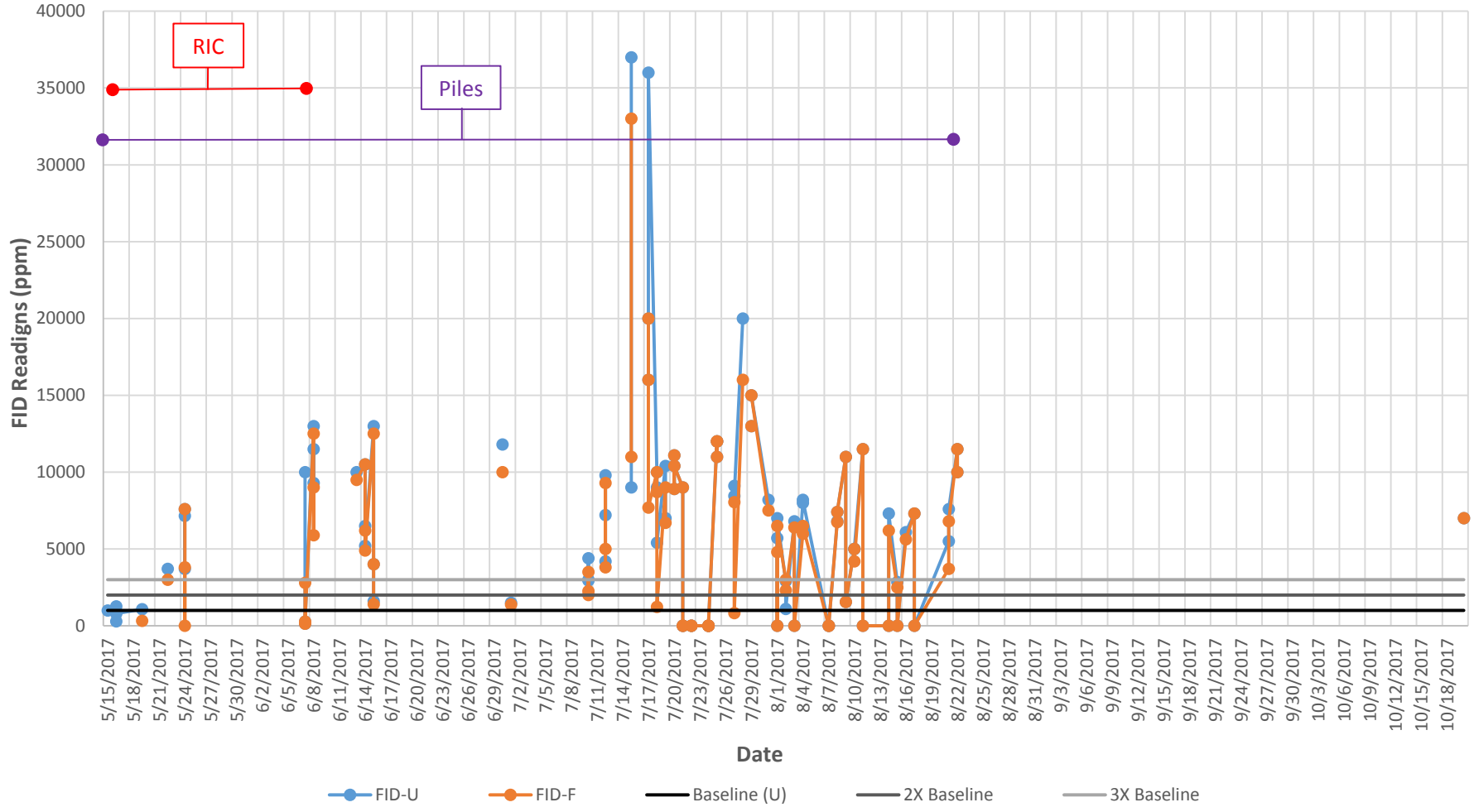
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



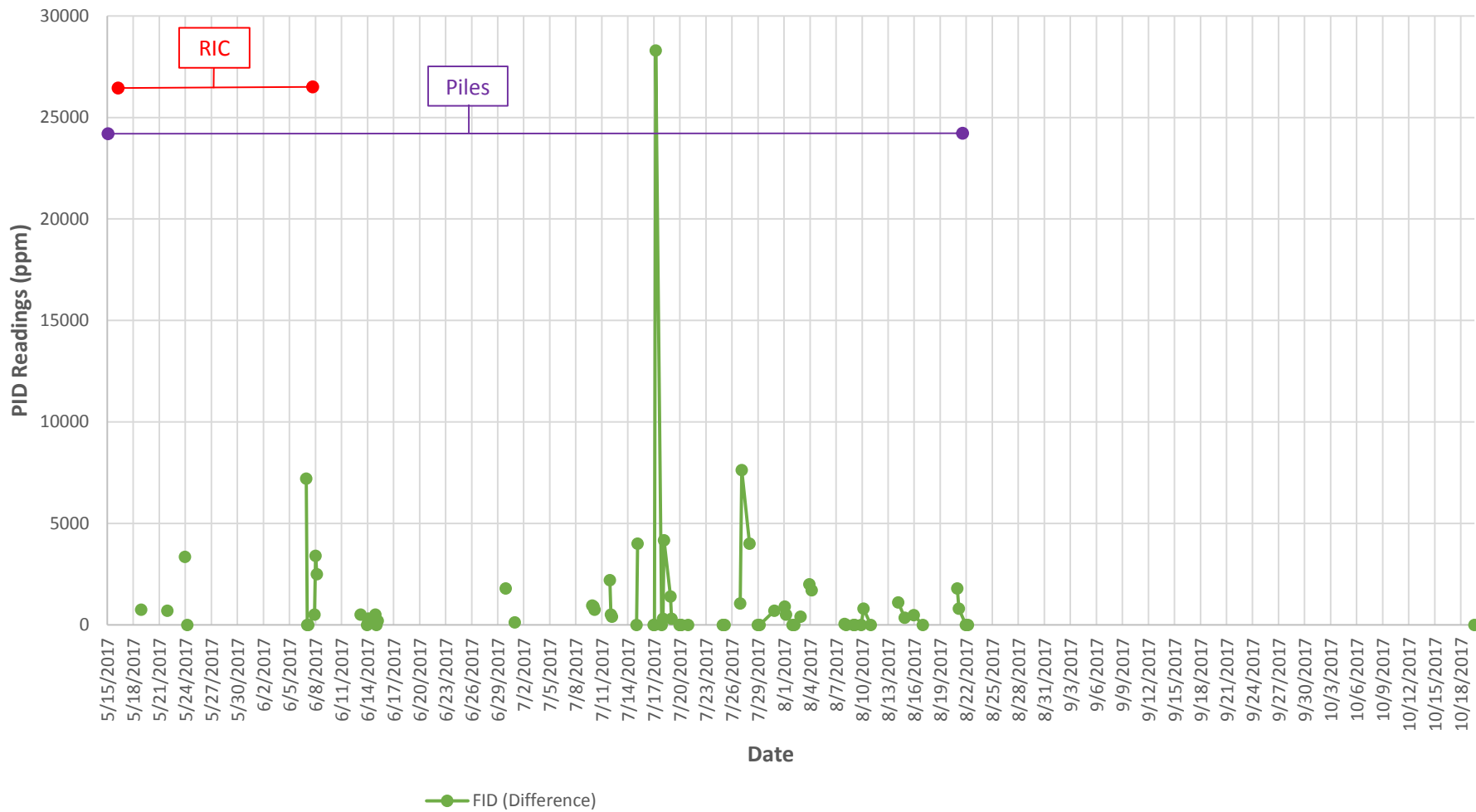
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



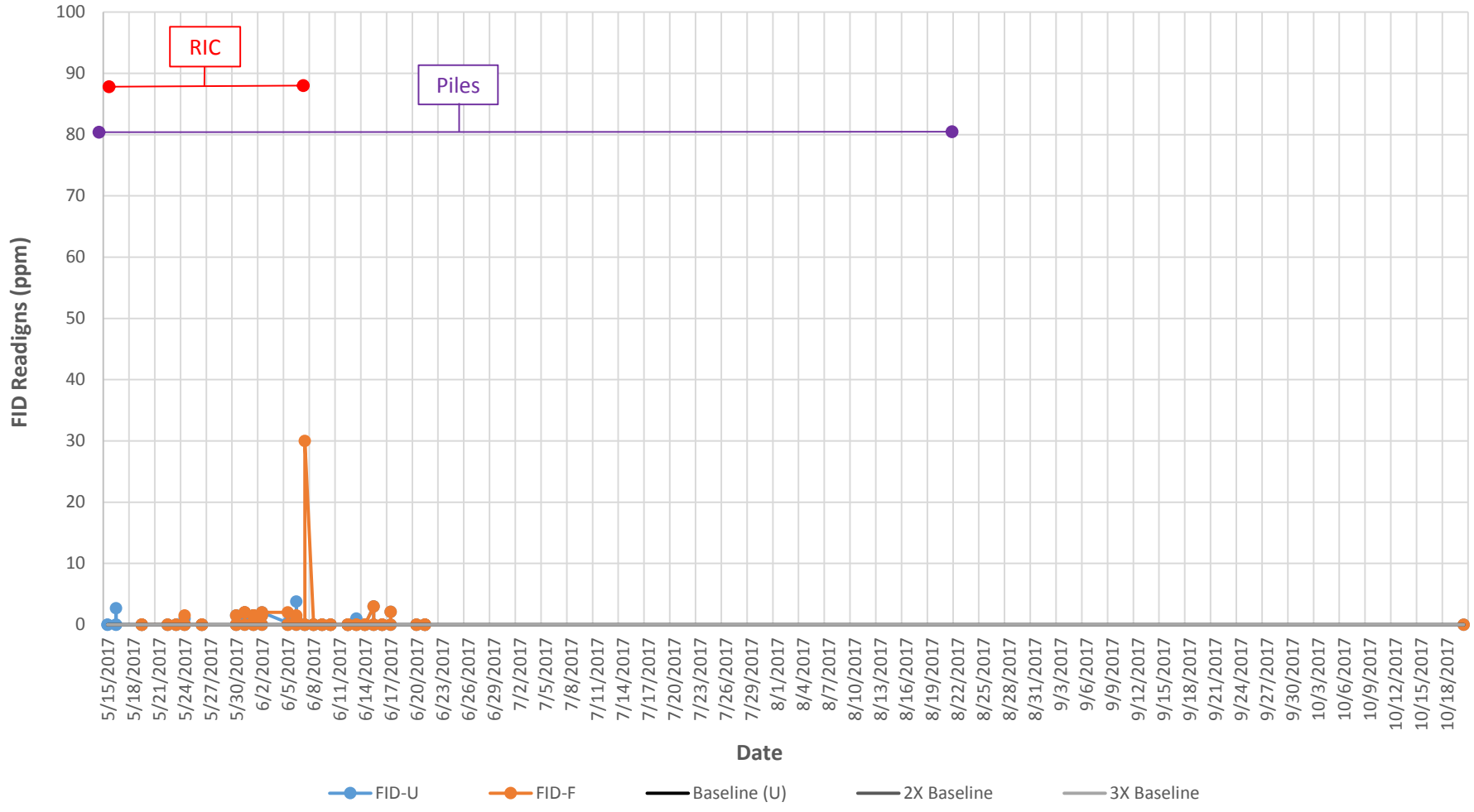
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



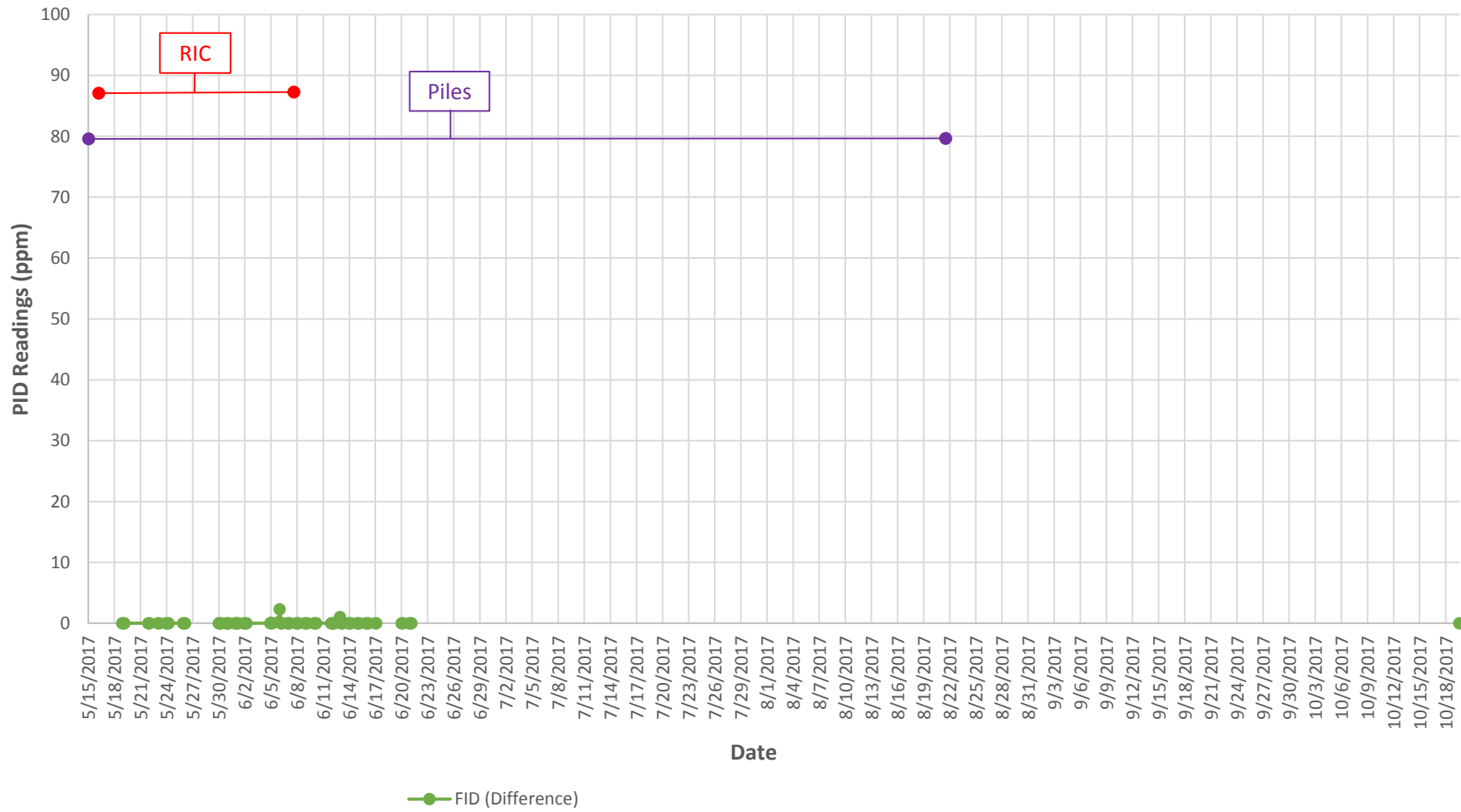
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



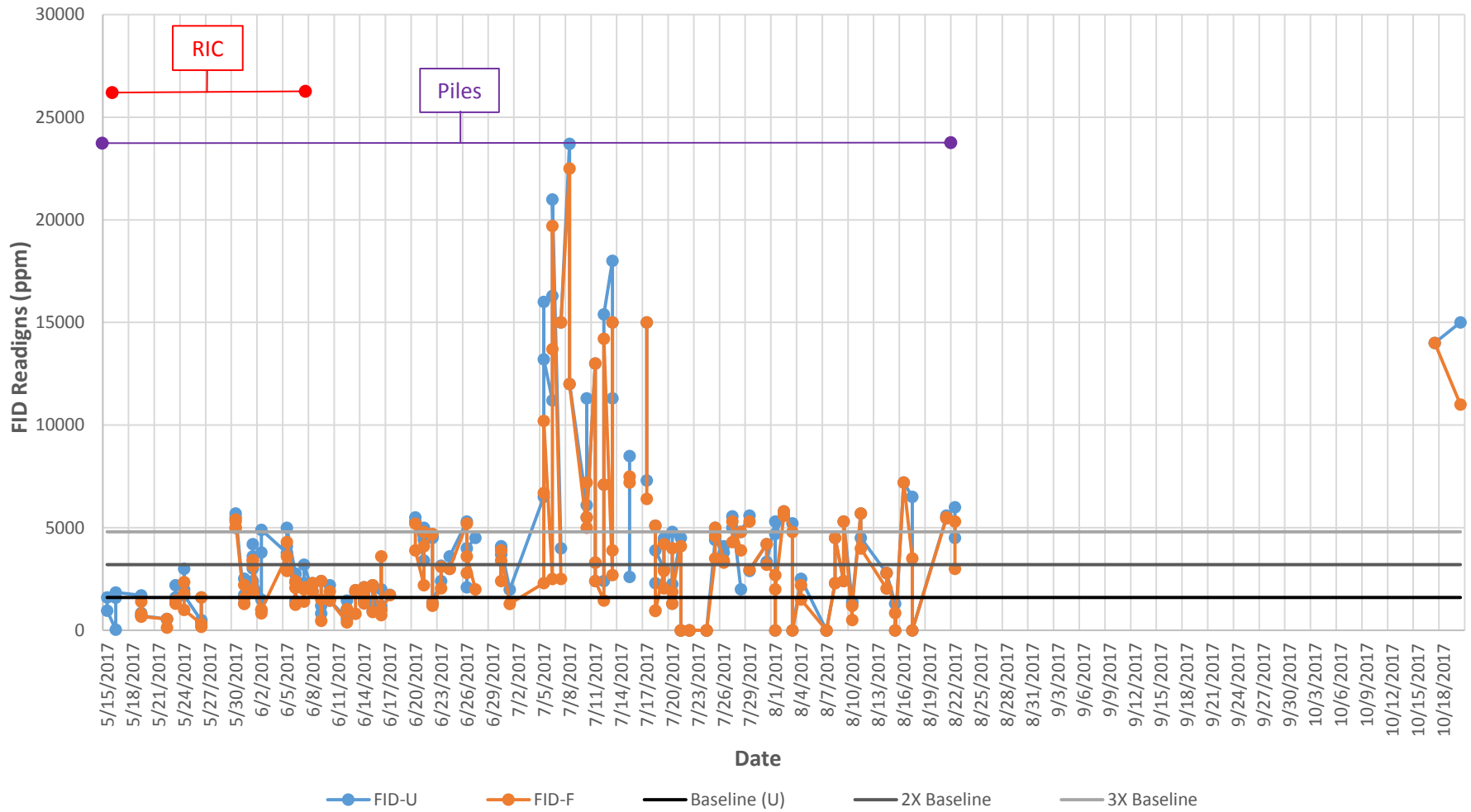
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109 Marbledale Road
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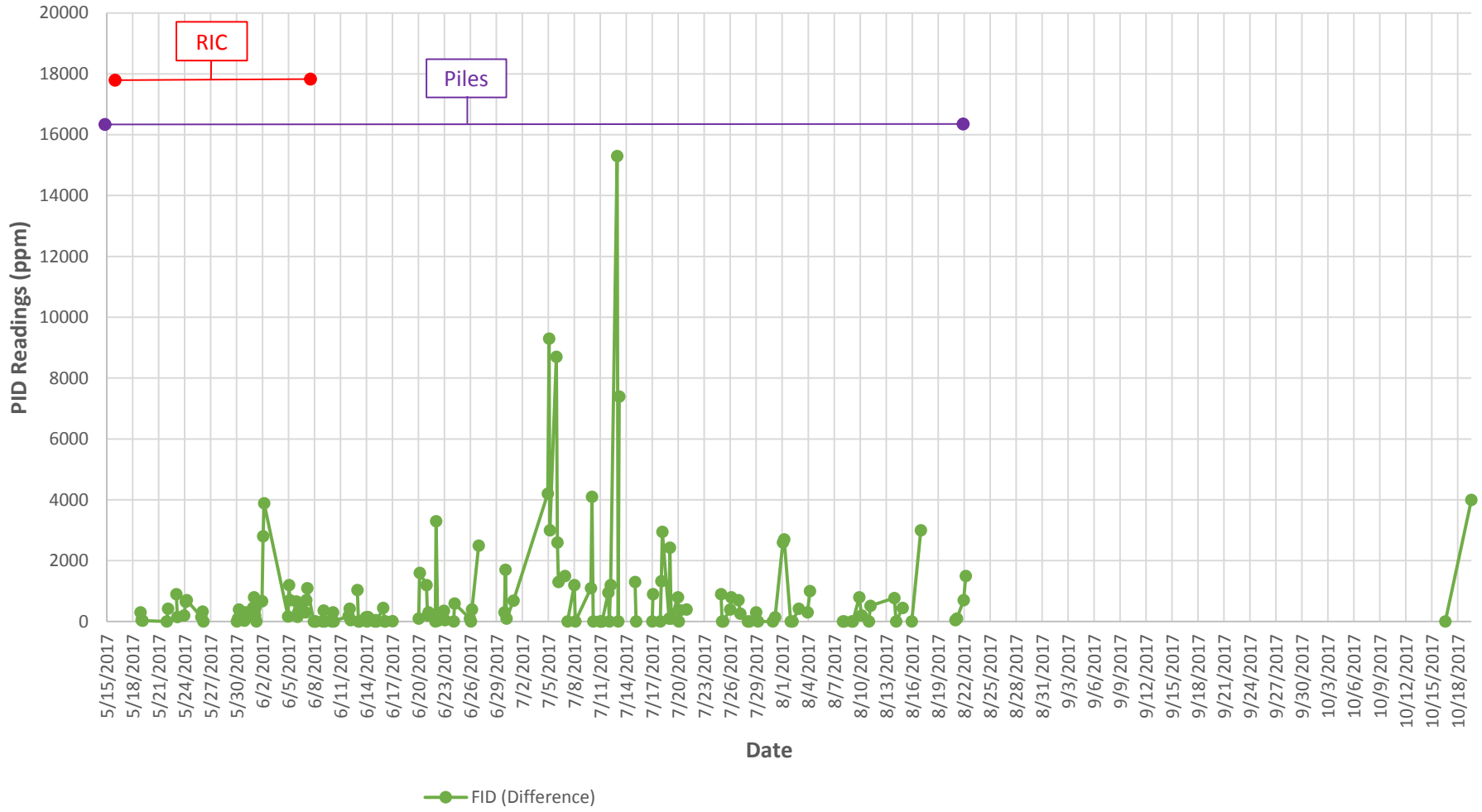
VW-5 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
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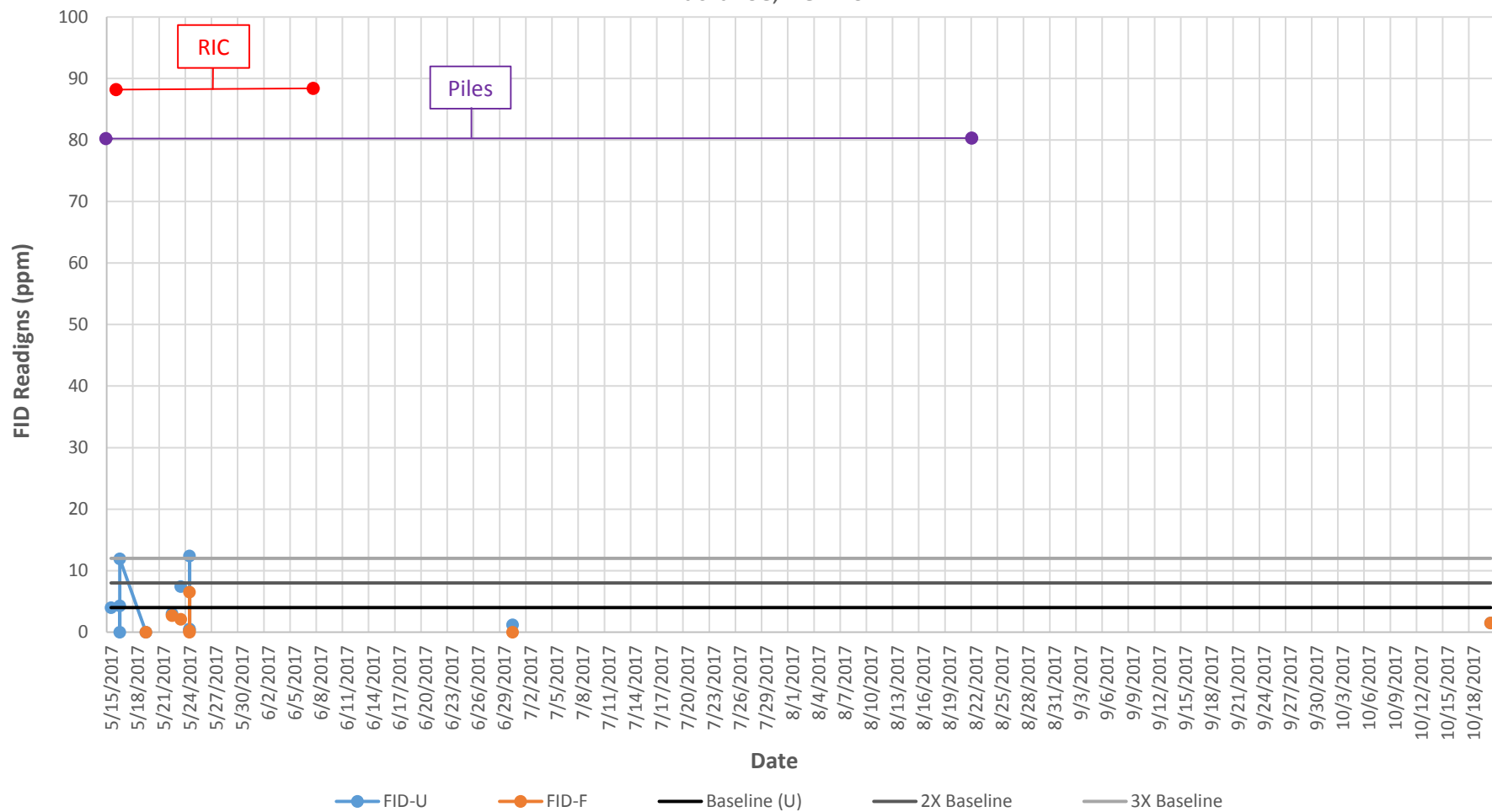
VW-6 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



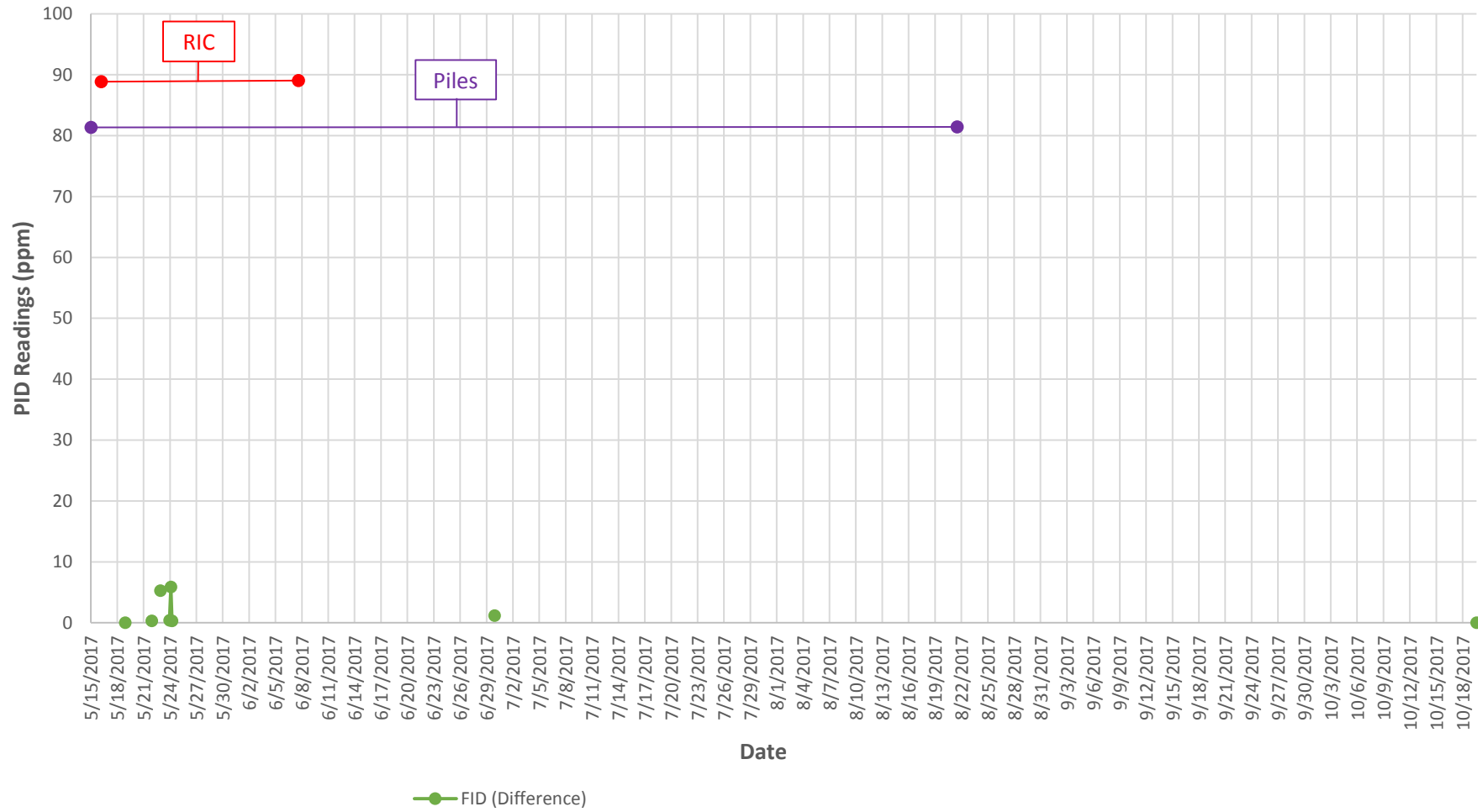
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



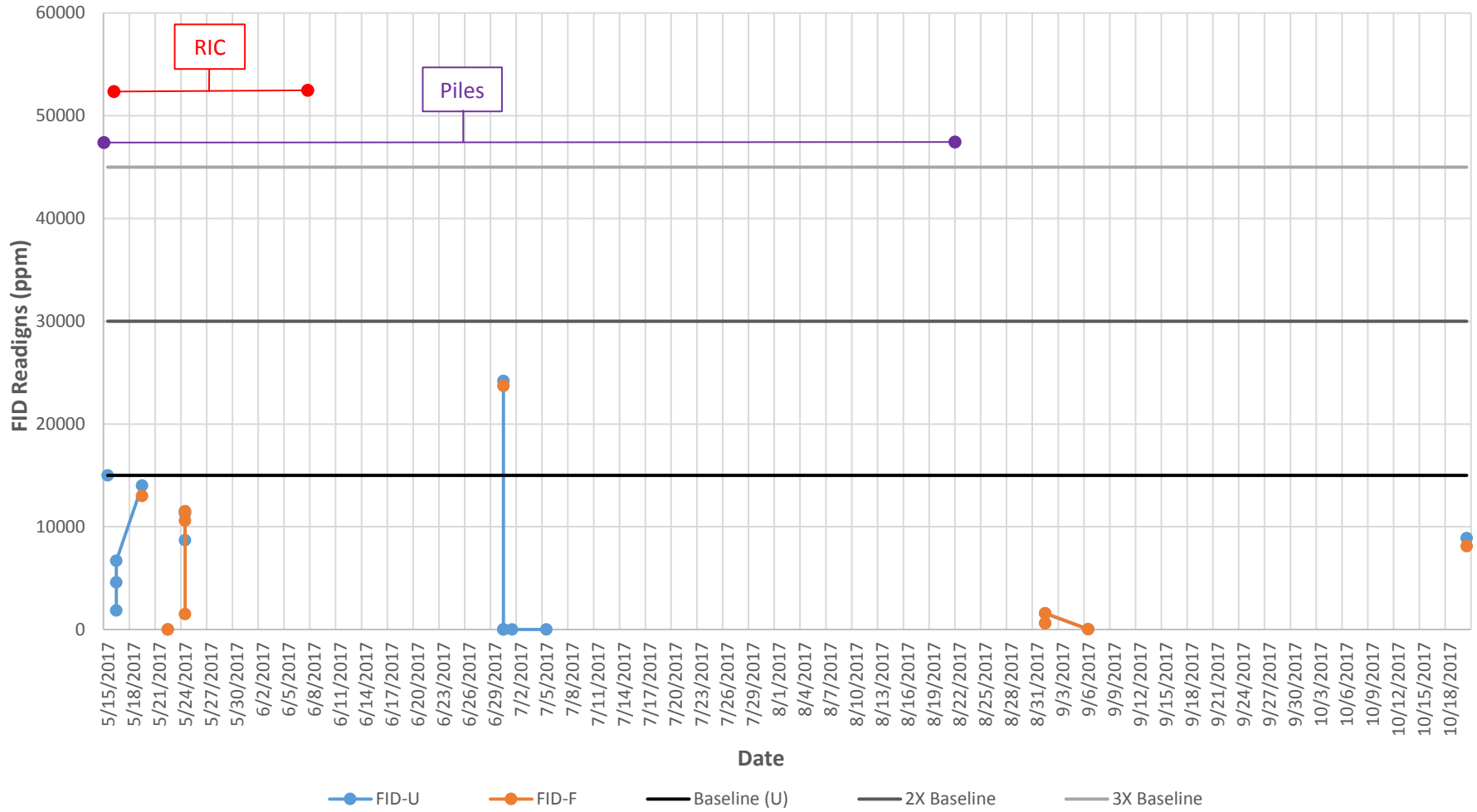
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



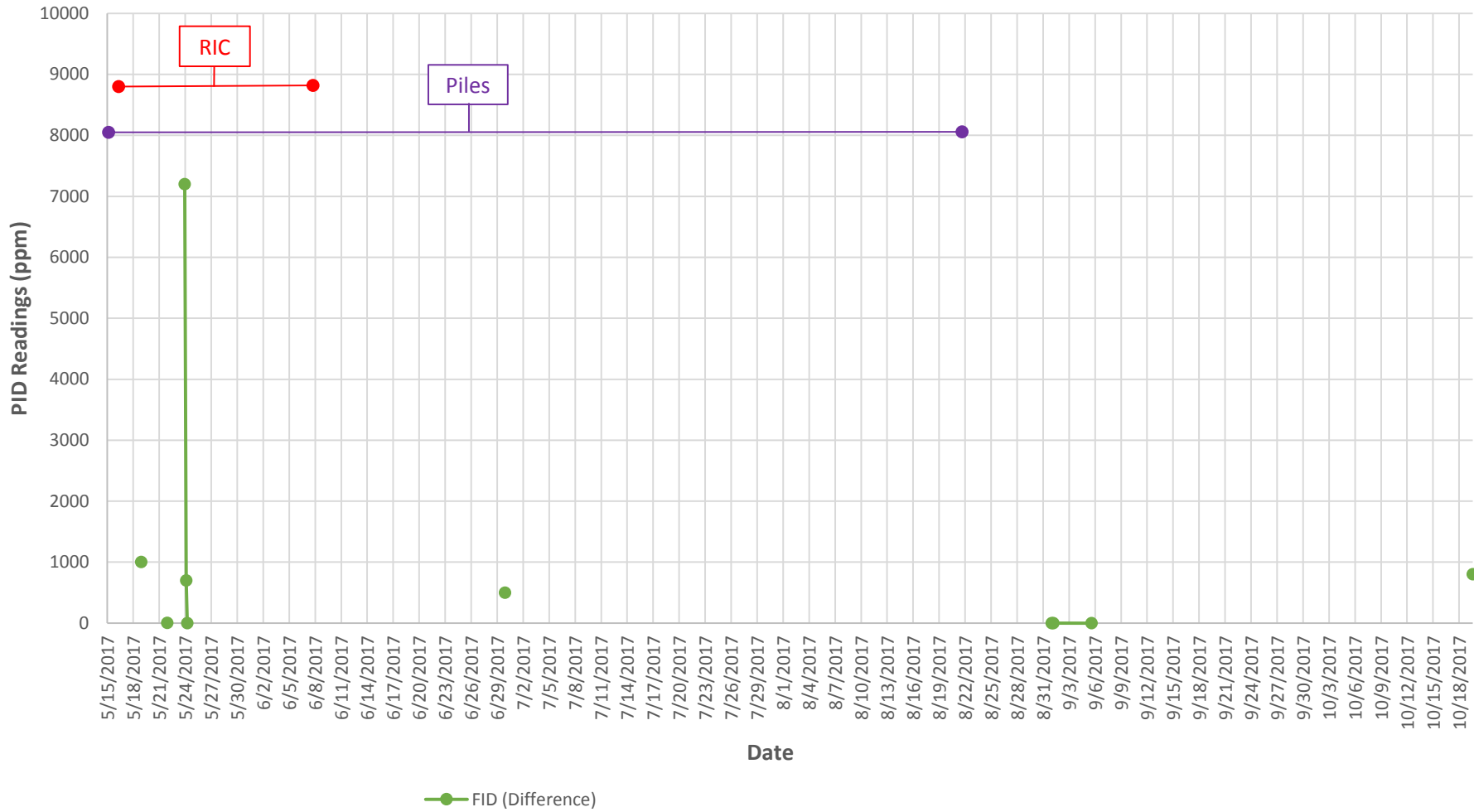
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



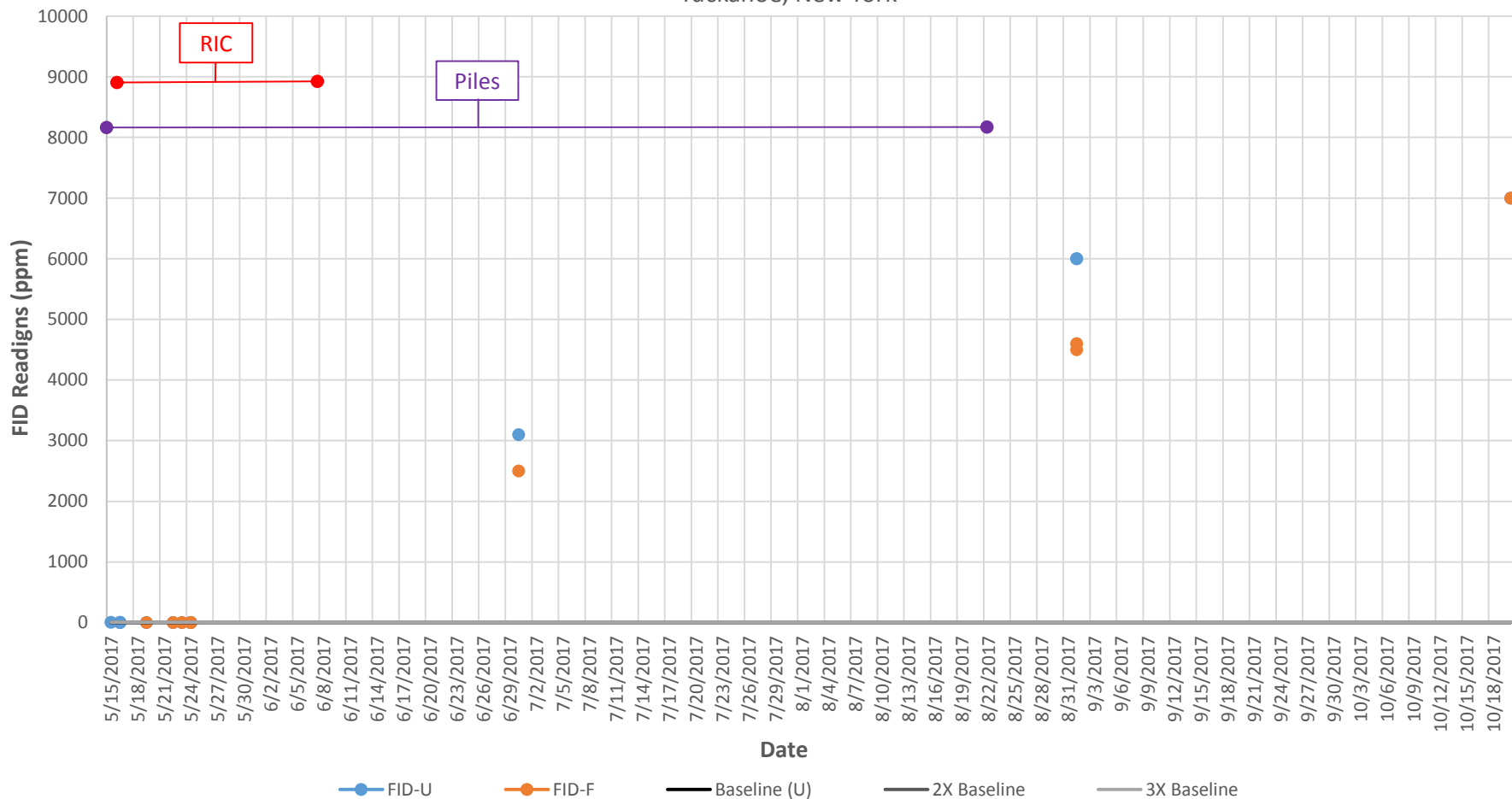
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



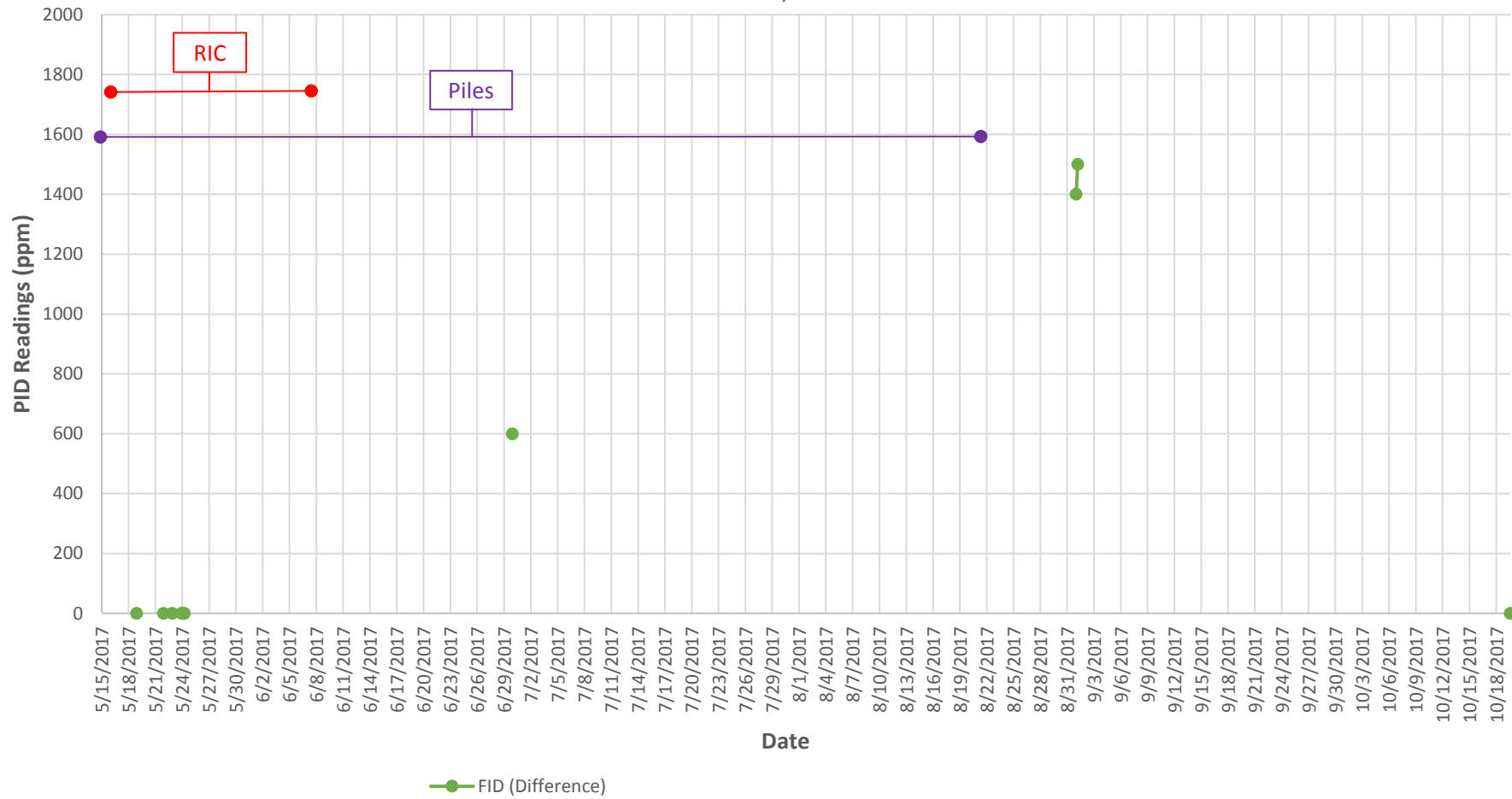
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



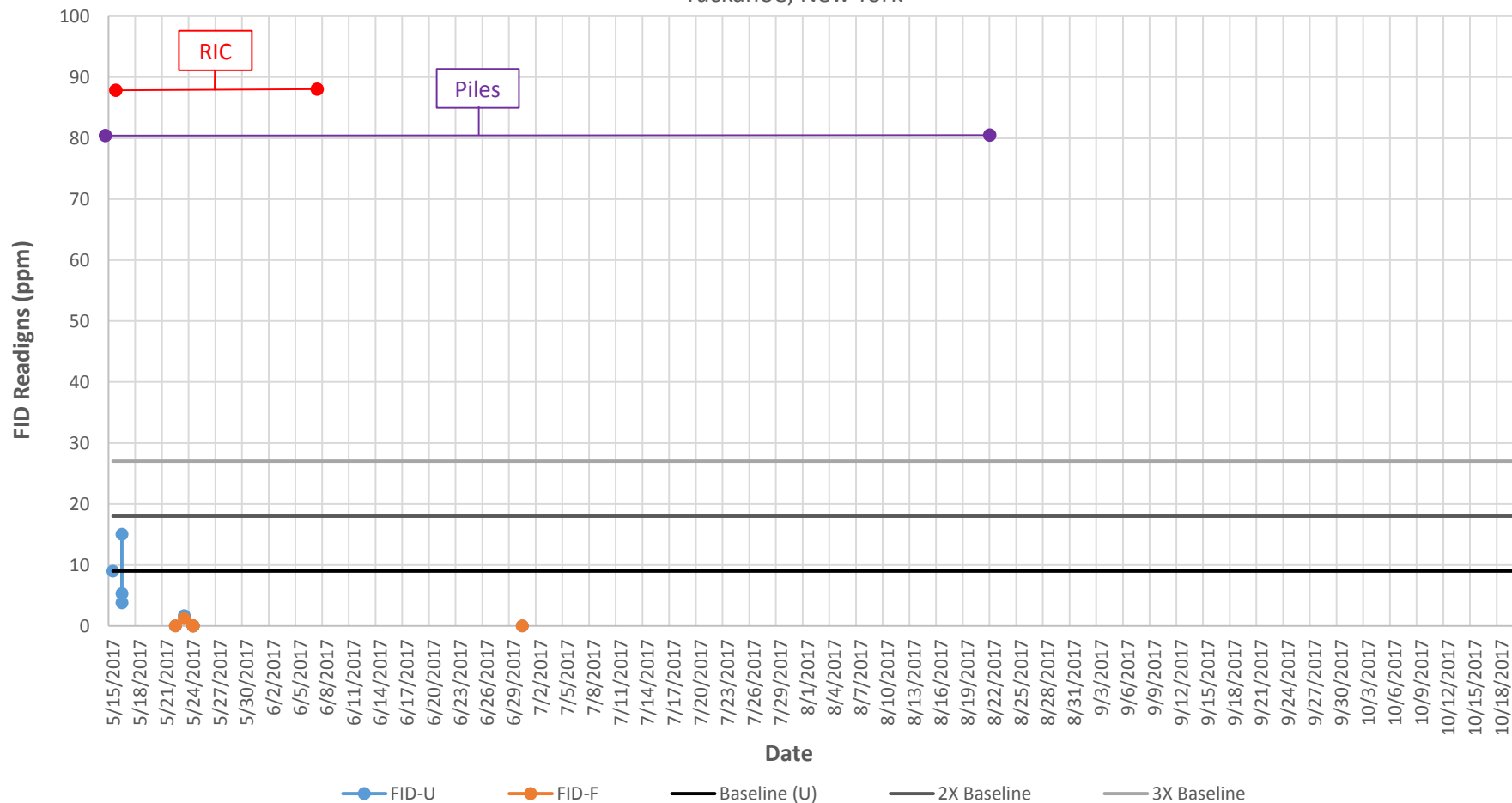
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109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



VW-9 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



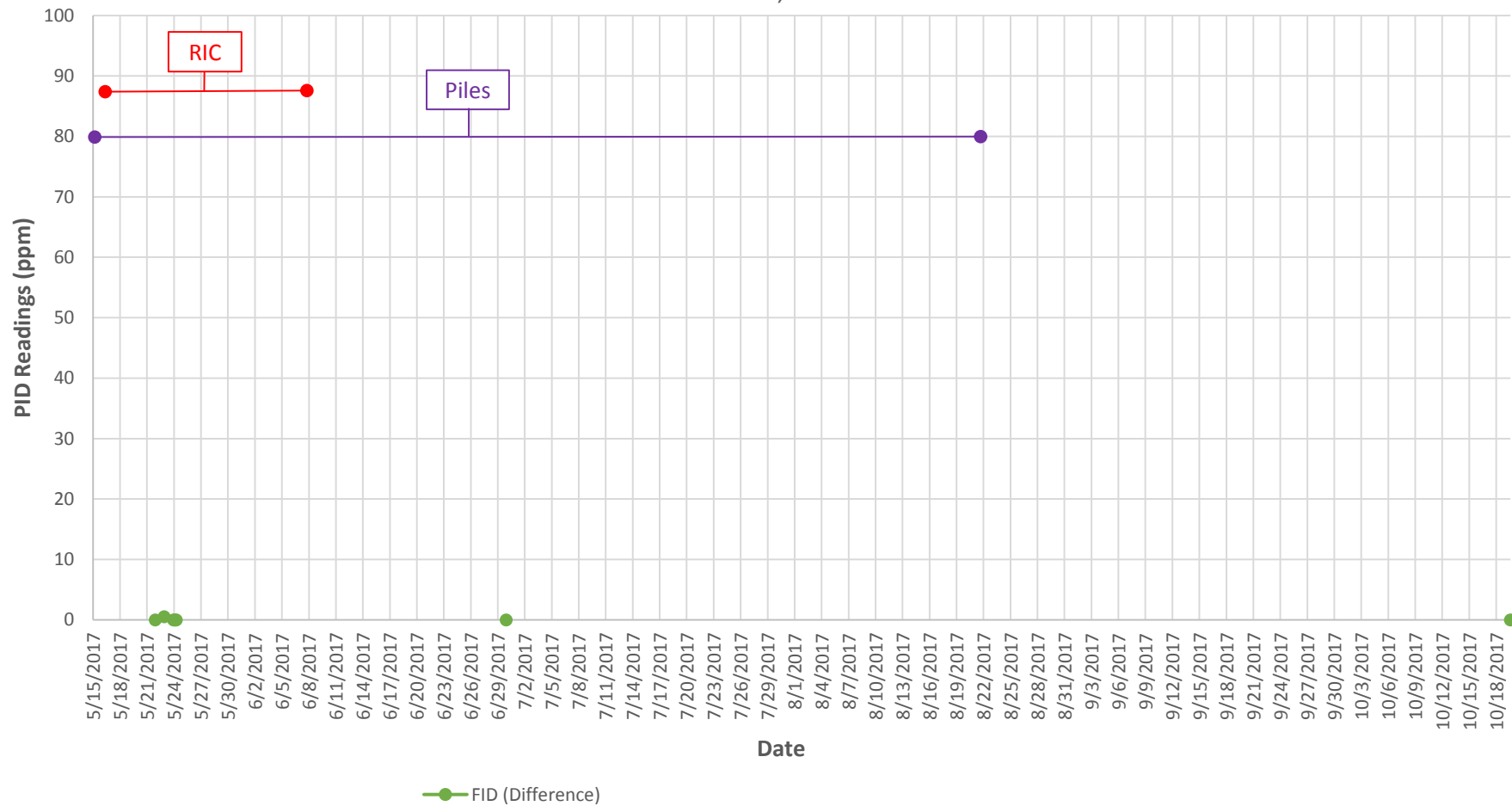
VW-10/VP-19/VW-13 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



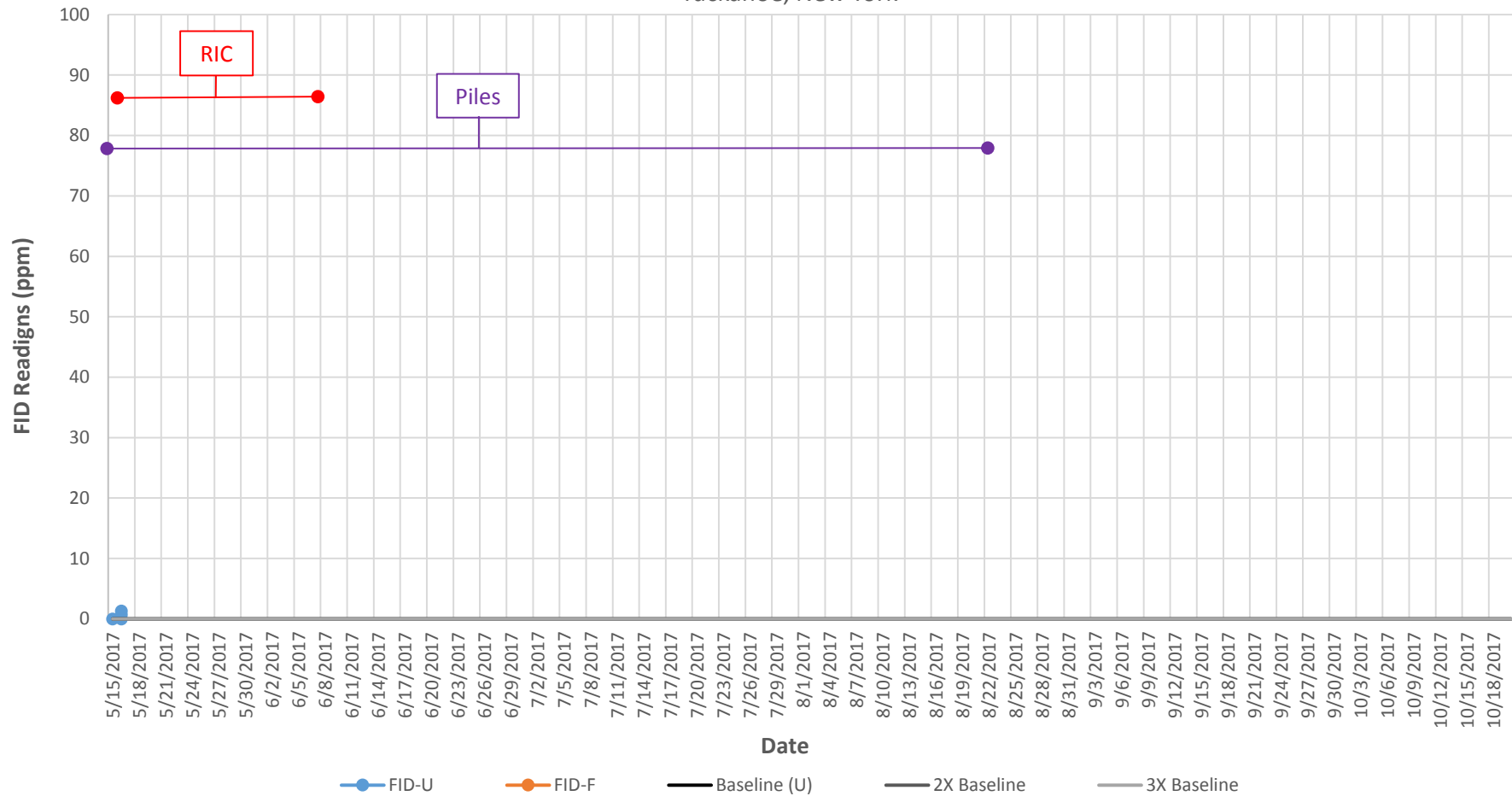
VW-10/VP-19/VW-13 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017

109 Marbledale Road

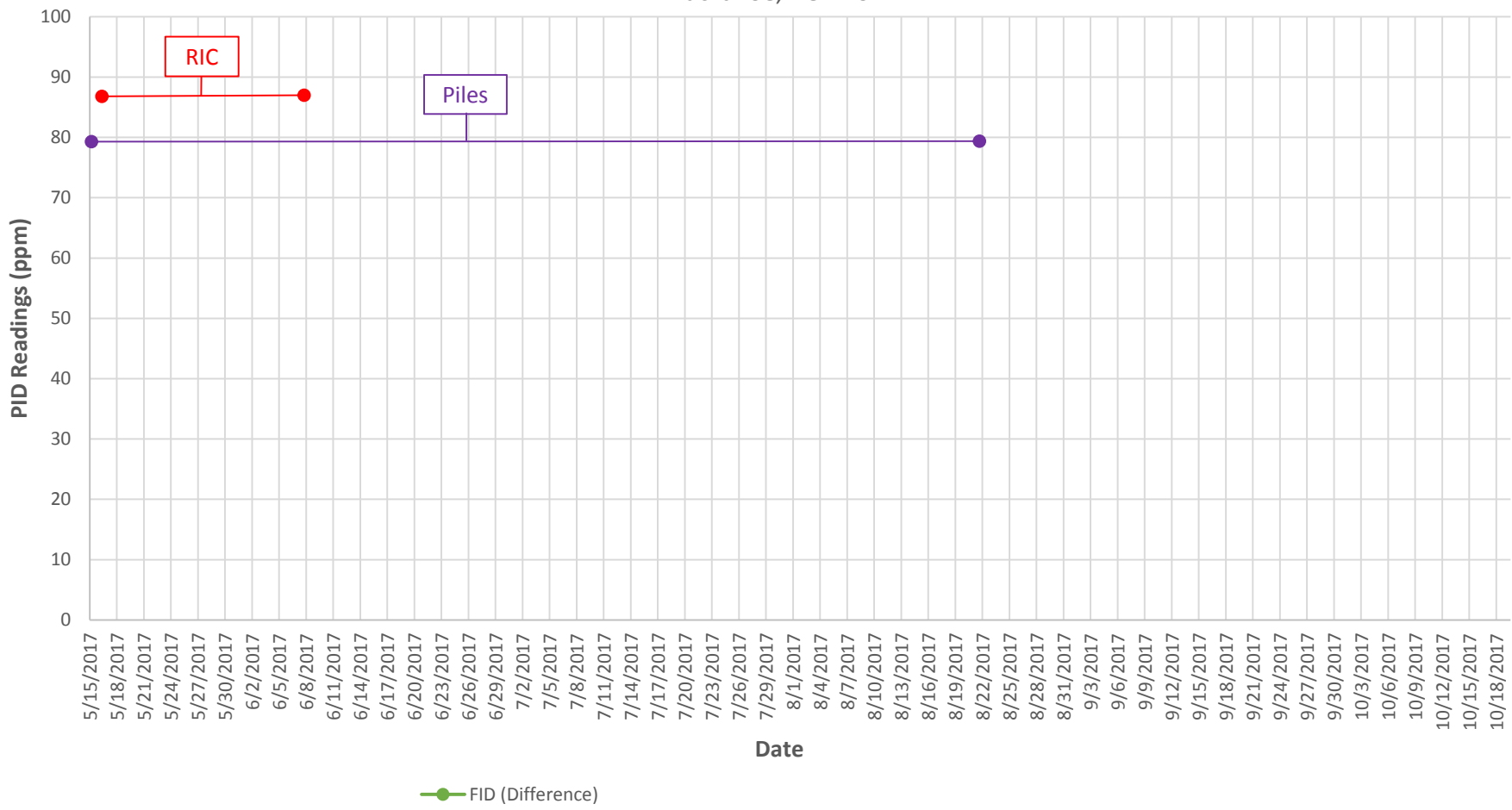
Tuckahoe, New York



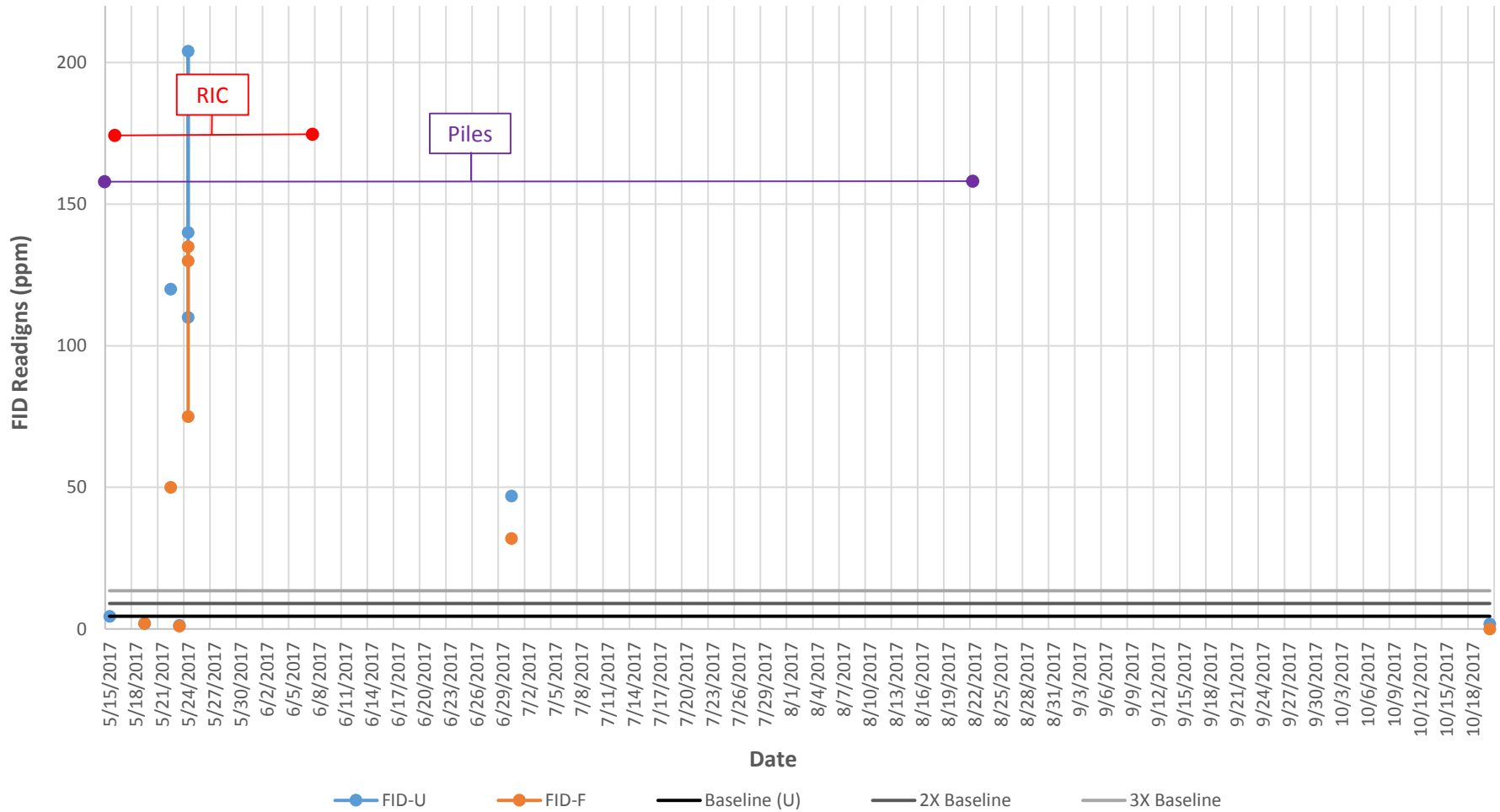
VW-11 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



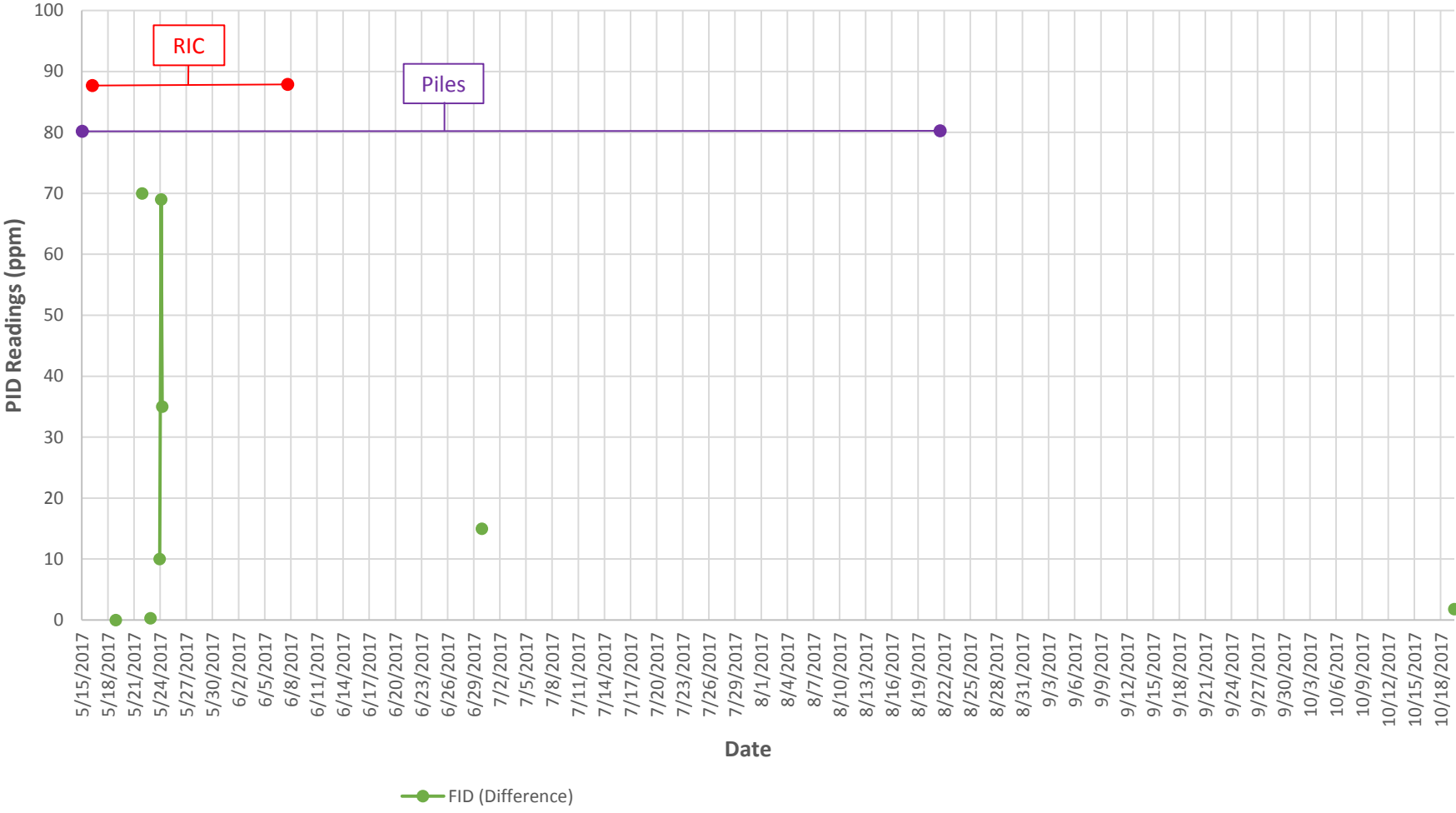
VW-11 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



VW-12 FID Vapor Readings from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



VW-12 FID Unfiltered vs. Filtered Difference from May - October 2017
109 Marbledale Road
Tuckahoe, New York



ATTACHMENT 4



Stego® Wrap Vapor Barrier

STEGO INDUSTRIES, LLC



Vapor Retarders
07 26 00, 03 30 00

1. Product Name
Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier

2. Manufacturer
 Stego Industries, LLC
 216 Avenida Fabricante, Suite 101
 San Clemente, CA 92672
 Sales, Technical Assistance
 Ph: (877) 464-7834
 Fx: (949) 257-4113
 www.stegoindustries.com

3. Product Description
 USES: Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier is used as a below-slab vapor barrier.

COMPOSITION: Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier is a multi-layer plastic extrusion manufactured with only high grade prime, virgin, polyolefin resins.

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS:
 Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier can be used in systems for the control of soil gases (radon, methane), soil poisons (oil by-products) and sulfates.

5. Installation
 UNDER SLAB: Unroll Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier over an aggregate, sand or tamped earth base. Overlap all seams a minimum of six inches and tape using Stego Tape or Crete Claw® Tape. All penetrations must be sealed using a combination of Stego Wrap and Stego accessories.

For additional information, please refer to Stego's complete installation instructions.

6. Availability & Cost
 Stego Wrap Vapor Barrier is available nationally via building supply distributors. For current cost information, contact your local Stego Wrap distributor or Stego Industries' sales department.

7. Warranty
 Stego Industries, LLC believes to the best of its knowledge, that specifications and recommendations herein are

accurate and reliable. However, since site conditions are not within its control, Stego Industries does not guarantee results from the use of the information provided and disclaims all liability from any loss or damage. NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS, IMPLIED OR STATUTORY, IS GIVEN AS TO THE MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR OTHERWISE WITH RESPECT TO THE PRODUCTS REFERRED TO. Please see www.stegoindustries.com/legal.

8. Maintenance
 None required.

9. Technical Services
 Technical advice, custom CAD drawings, and additional information can be obtained by contacting Stego Industries' technical assistance department or via the website.

10. Filing Systems

- Stego Industries' website
- Buildsite



4. Technical Data

TABLE 1: PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF STEGO WRAP VAPOR BARRIER

| PROPERTY | TEST | RESULTS |
|--|--|--|
| Under Slab Vapor Retarders | ASTM E1745 Class A, B & C – Standard Specification for Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs | Exceeds Class A, B & C |
| Water Vapor Permeance | ASTM F1249 – Test Method for Water Vapor Transmission Rate Through Plastic Film and Sheeting Using a Modulated Infrared Sensor | 0.0086 perms *0.0036 WVTR |
| Puncture Resistance | ASTM D1709 – Test Methods for Impact Resistance of Plastic Film by Free-Falling Dart Method | 2266 grams |
| Tensile Strength | ASTM D882 – Test Method for Tensile Properties of Thin Plastic Sheeting | 70.6 lbf/in. |
| Permeance After Conditioning (ASTM E1745 Sections 7.1.2 - 7.1.5) | ASTM E154 Section 8, F1249 – Permeance after wetting, drying, and soaking ASTM E154 Section 11, F1249 – Permeance after heat conditioning ASTM E154 Section 12, F1249 – Permeance after low temperature conditioning ASTM E154 Section 13, F1249 – Permeance after soil organism exposure | 0.0098 perms 0.0091 perms 0.0097 perms 0.0095 perms |
| Methane Transmission Rate | ASTM D1434 – Standard Test Method for Determining Gas Permeability Characteristics of Plastic Film and Sheeting | **192.8 GTR mL(STP)/m ² *day |
| Radon Diffusion Coefficient | K124/02/95 | 8.8 x 10 ⁻¹² m ² /second |
| Thickness | | 15 mils |
| Roll Dimensions | | 14 ft. wide x 140 ft. long or 1,960 ft ² |
| Roll Weight | | 140 lbs. |

Note: perm unit = grains/(ft² *hr* in.Hg) * WVTR = Water Vapor Transmission Rate ** GTR = Gas Transmission Rate



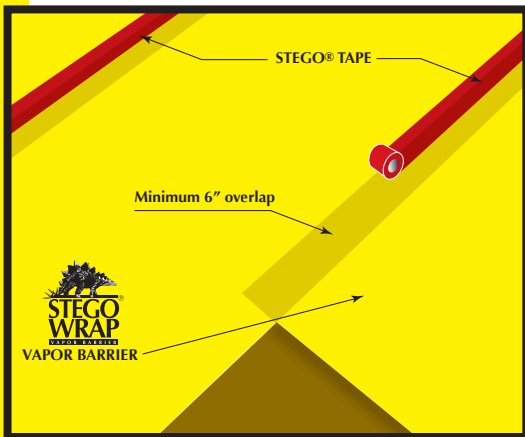
PART 1

STEGO® WRAP VAPOR BARRIER/RETARDER INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



IMPORTANT: Please read these installation instructions completely, prior to beginning any Stego Wrap installation. The following installation instructions are based on ASTM E1643 - Standard Practice for Selection, Design, Installation, and Inspection of Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs. If project specifications call for compliance with ASTM E1643, then be sure to review the specific installation sections outlined in the standard along with the techniques referenced in these instructions.

FIGURE 1: UNDER-SLAB INSTALLATION



UNDER-SLAB INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Stego Wrap can be installed over an aggregate, sand, or tamped earth base. It is not necessary to have a cushion layer or sand base, as Stego Wrap is tough enough to withstand rugged construction environments.
2. Unroll Stego Wrap over the area where the slab is to be placed. Stego Wrap should completely cover the concrete placement area. All joints/seams both lateral and butt should be overlapped a minimum of six inches and taped using Stego Tape.

NOTE: The area of adhesion should be free from dust, dirt, moisture, and frost to allow maximum adhesion of the pressure-sensitive tape.

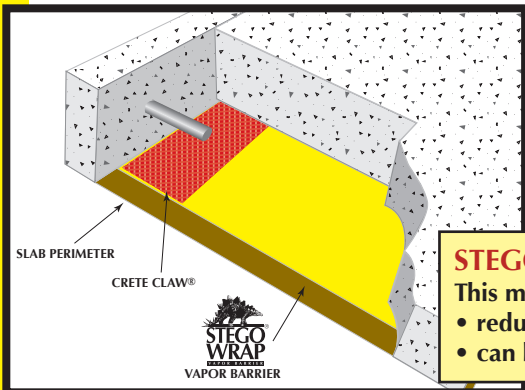
3. ASTM E1643 requires sealing the perimeter of the slab. *Extend vapor retarder over footings and seal to foundation wall, grade beam, or slab at an elevation consistent with the top of the slab or terminate at impediments such as waterstops or dowels.* Consult the structural engineer of record before proceeding.

SEAL TO SLAB AT PERIMETER:*

NOTE: Clean the surface of Stego Wrap to ensure that the area of adhesion is free from dust, dirt, moisture, and frost to allow maximum adhesion of the pressure-sensitive adhesive.

- a. Install Crete Claw® on the entire perimeter edge of Stego Wrap.
- b. Prior to the placement of concrete, ensure that the top of Crete Claw is free of dirt, debris, or mud to maximize the bond to the concrete.

FIGURE 2a: SEAL TO SLAB AT PERIMETER

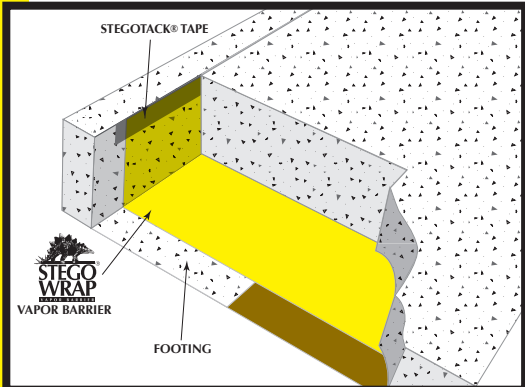


STEGO LABOR SAVER!

This method not only complies with ASTM E1643, but it also:

- reduces labor compared to other perimeter sealing techniques.
- can be used even without an existing wall or footing, unlike alternatives.

FIGURE 2b: SEAL TO PERIMETER WALL



OR SEAL TO PERIMETER WALL WITH STEGOTACK® TAPE:*

- a. Make sure area of adhesion is free of dust, dirt, debris, moisture, and frost to allow maximum adhesion.
- b. Remove release liner on one side and stick to desired surface.
- c. When ready to apply Stego Wrap, remove the exposed release liner and press Stego Wrap firmly against StegoTack Tape to secure.

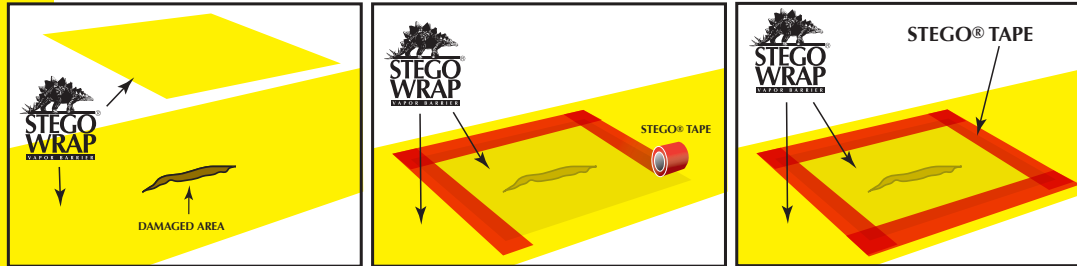
* If ASTM E1643 is specified, consult with project architect and structural engineer to determine which perimeter seal technique should be employed for the project.

NOTE: Stego Industries, LLC's ("Stego") installation instructions are based on ASTM E1643 - Standard Practice for Selection, Design, Installation, and Inspection of Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs. These instructions are meant to be used as a guide, and do not take into account specific job site situations. Consult local building codes and regulations along with the building owner or owner's representative before proceeding. If you have any questions regarding the above mentioned installation instructions or Stego products, please call us at 877-464-7834 for technical assistance. While Stego employees and representatives may provide technical assistance regarding the utility of a specific installation practice or Stego product, they are not authorized to make final design decisions.



- In the event that Stego Wrap is damaged during or after installation, repairs must be made. For holes, cut a piece of Stego Wrap to a size and shape that covers any damage by a minimum overlap of six inches in all directions. Clean all adhesion areas of dust, dirt, moisture, and frost. Tape down all edges using Stego Tape (see figure 3, Sealing Damaged Areas).

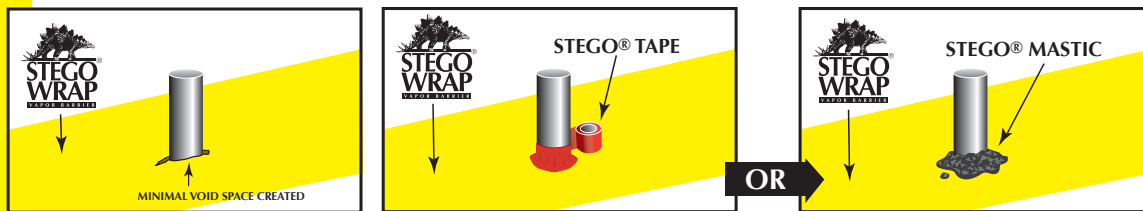
FIGURE 3: SEALING DAMAGED AREAS



NOTE: Stego Industries recommends the use of vapor barrier-safe concrete accessories, like Beast™ Screed, to help minimize the amount of penetrations in a Stego Wrap Installation.

- IMPORTANT: ALL PENETRATIONS MUST BE SEALED.** All pipe, ducting, rebar, wire penetrations and block outs should be sealed using Stego Wrap, Stego Tape and/or Stego Mastic (see figure 4a, Pipe Penetration Sealing).

FIGURE 4a: PIPE PENETRATION SEALING



STEGO WRAP PIPE PENETRATION REPAIR DETAIL:

- 1: Install Stego Wrap around pipe penetrations by slitting/cutting material as needed. Try to minimize the void space created.
- 2: If Stego Wrap is close to pipe and void space is minimized then seal around pipe penetration with Stego Tape and/or Stego Mastic. **[See Figure 4a]**
- 3: If detail patch is needed to minimize void space around penetration, then cut a detail patch to a size and shape that creates a six inch overlap on all edges around the void space at the base of the pipe. Stego Pre-Cut Pipe Boots are also available to speed up the installation.
- 4: Cut an "X" the size of the pipe diameter in the center of the pipe boot and slide tightly over pipe.
- 5: Tape down all sides of the pipe boot with Stego Tape.
- 6: Seal around the base of the pipe using Stego Tape and/or Stego Mastic. **[See Figure 4b]**

FIGURE 4b: DETAIL PATCH FOR PIPE PENETRATION SEALING

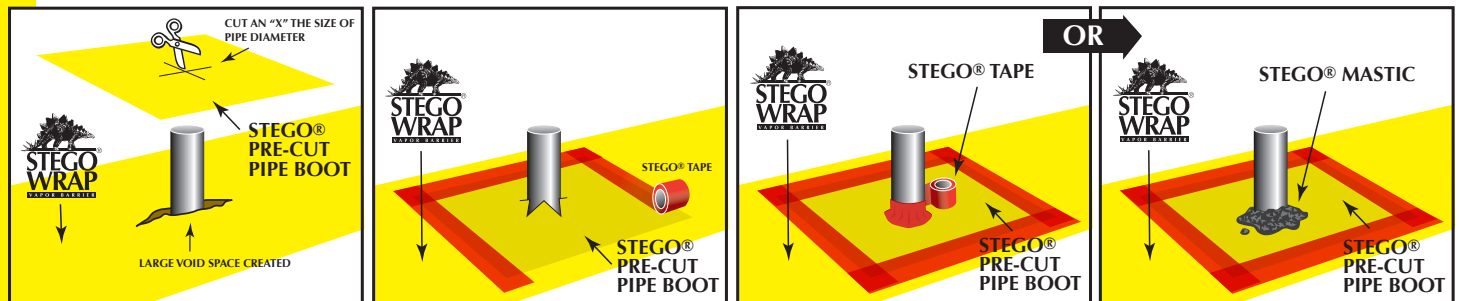
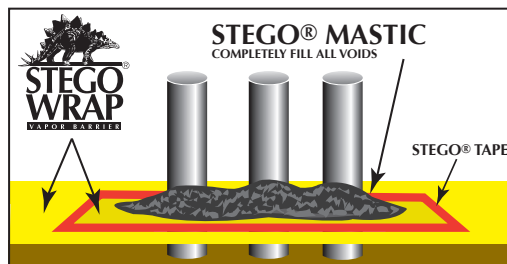


FIGURE 5: MULTIPLE PIPE PENETRATION SEALING



MULTIPLE PIPE PENETRATION SEALING:

Multiple pipe penetrations in close proximity and very small pipes may be sealed using Stego Wrap and Stego Mastic for ease of installation (see figure 5, Multiple Pipe Penetration Sealing).

NOTE: Stego Industries, LLC's ("Stego") installation instructions are based on ASTM E1643 - *Standard Practice for Selection, Design, Installation, and Inspection of Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs*. These instructions are meant to be used as a guide, and do not take into account specific job site situations. Consult local building codes and regulations along with the building owner or owner's representative before proceeding. If you have any questions regarding the above mentioned installation instructions or Stego products, please call us at 877-464-7834 for technical assistance. While Stego employees and representatives may provide technical assistance regarding the utility of a specific installation practice or Stego product, they are not authorized to make final design decisions.



PART 2

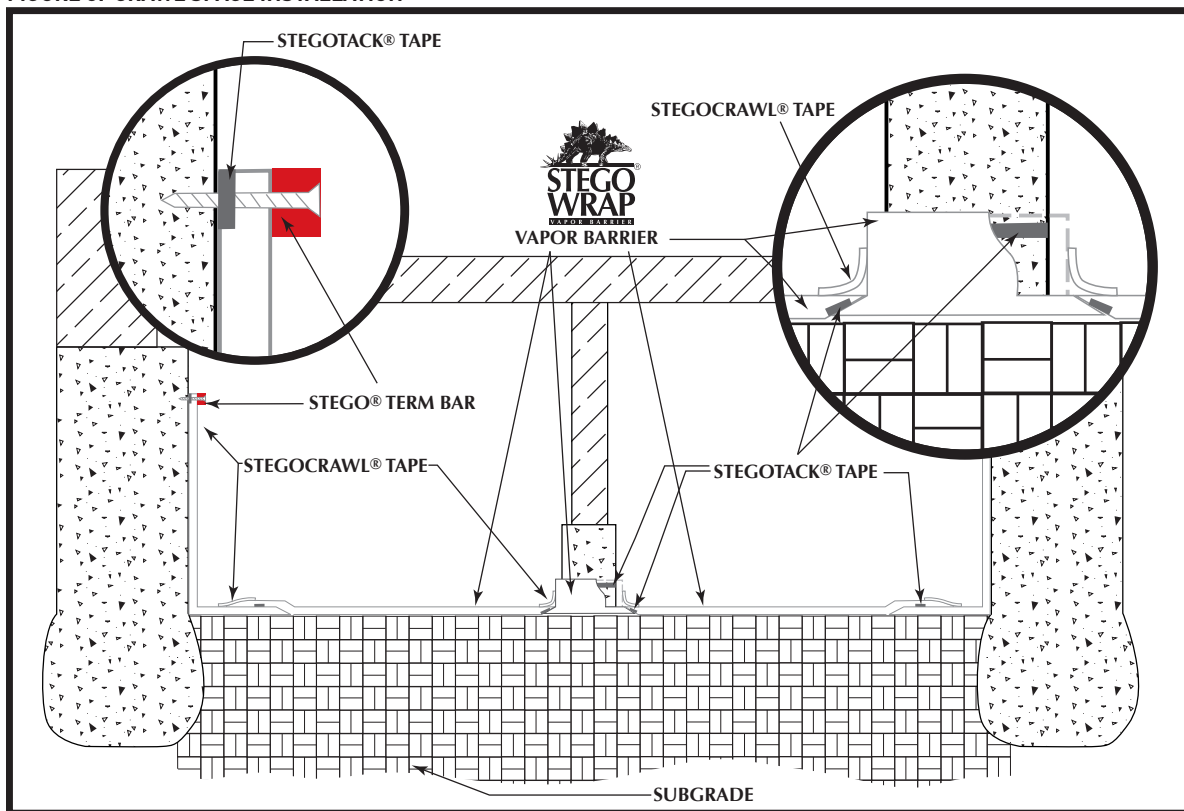
STEGOCRAWL® WRAP VAPOR BARRIER/RETARDER INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS



CRAWL SPACE INSTALLATION INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Turn StegoCrawl® Wrap up the foundation wall to a minimum height of six inches above the outside/exterior grade or in compliance with local building codes and terminate with Stego Term Bar. To form a complete seal, apply StegoTack Tape or a layer of Stego Mastic to the foundation wall prior to installing Stego Term Bar. Allow one hour for Stego Mastic to cure prior to installing Stego Term Bar.
2. Seal StegoCrawl® Wrap around all penetrations and columns using StegoCrawl® Tape, StegoTack Tape, and/or Stego Mastic.
3. Place StegoCrawl® Wrap directly over the crawl space floor. If rigid insulation is to be used, install StegoCrawl® Wrap prior to insulation (under insulation and between the foundation wall and insulation).
4. Overlap seams a minimum of six inches and seal with StegoCrawl® Tape. Some codes require a minimum of a twelve inch overlap. Check appropriate codes prior to installation.

FIGURE 6: CRAWL SPACE INSTALLATION



INSTALLATION TIP:

1. For a cleaner look and to prevent against tenting of StegoCrawl® Wrap at the foundation wall/foundation floor intersection, consider mechanically fastening StegoCrawl® Wrap to base of foundation wall in addition to the above mentioned wall termination.
2. Some contractors have found it more efficient to detail/seal the pipes, columns, utilities, and seal the vapor barrier at the slab perimeter prior to installing the remaining vapor barrier.

NOTE: Stego Industries, LLC's ("Stego") installation instructions are based on ASTM E1643 - *Standard Practice for Selection, Design, Installation, and Inspection of Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Earth or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs*. These instructions are meant to be used as a guide, and do not take into account specific job site situations. Consult local building codes and regulations along with the building owner or owner's representative before proceeding. If you have any questions regarding the above mentioned installation instructions or Stego products, please call us at 877-464-7834 for technical assistance. While Stego employees and representatives may provide technical assistance regarding the utility of a specific installation practice or Stego product, they are not authorized to make final design decisions.



ATTACHMENT 5

**Sub-Slab Depressurization System
Basis of Design
109 Marbledale Road, Tuckahoe, NY**

From the Site plan:

| | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-------------|----|-------------|--------|---------|
| Hotel dimensions ~ | 300 | feet long x | 60 | feet wide = | 18,000 | sq. ft. |
| Restaurant dimensions ~ | 100 | feet long x | 50 | feet wide + | | |
| | 70 | feet long x | 20 | feet wide = | 6,400 | sq. ft. |

Sizing Risers

From Navy Facilities Engineering Command, "Vapor Intrusion Mitigation in Construction of New Buildings Fact Sheet":

Minimum 2 inches of crushed stone above and below any sub-slab conveyance pipe

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|---------|
| 3 inch riser pipe can service up to | 1,500 | sq. ft. |
| 4 inch riser pipe can service up to | 4,000 | sq. ft. |
| 6 inch riser pipe can service up to | 15,000 | sq. ft. |

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|--------|---------|
| For the Hotel, | 2 | 6-inch riser pipes can provide coverage up to | 30,000 | sq. ft. |
| For the Restaurant, | 1 | 6-inch riser pipe can provide coverage up to | 15,000 | sq. ft. |

Conveyance System

From "2010 Designing Efficient Sub Slab Venting and Vapor Barrier Systems for Schools and Large Buildings":

If there is clean crushed stone and 4-inch conveyance piping, a blower that can move 200 cfm at -1.0" W.C. or greater can create vacuum of -0.02" WC over a 4,000 sq. ft. area.

Both the restaurant and hotel will use 4 inch slotted PVC conveyance piping sub-slab.

For a 4,000 sq. ft. area, this is equivalent to a radius of 35 feet around the 4-inch slotted sub-slab piping

This anticipated area of influence is shown on the attached site plans.

Vent Piping Specification

According to "USACE Soil Vapor Extraction and Bioventing EM_1110-1-4001", continuous-wrap screen is preferred for horizontal venting systems, and slot size can be 0.040-inch or greater because the lower air velocities reduce the potential for entrainment of small particles. According to P.C. Johnson, et. Al., 1990, *The slot size and number of slots per inch should be chosen to maximize the open area of the pipe.*

Johnson Screens specifications show the following:

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|------|---|
| 4-inch diameter Sch. 40 PVC = | 4.5 | inch O.D. | 38.5 | sq. in./foot of pipe for continuous wound screen |
| This equates to: | 22.7% | open area | | |
| 4-inch diameter Sch. 40 PVC = | 4.5 | inch O.D. | 11.2 | sq. in./foot of pipe for std. machine-slotted scrn. |
| This equates to: | 6.6% | open area | | |

Hotel Systems #1 and #2 are designed with two parallel main vent lines, requiring only approximately a 17-foot radius of influence.

Hotel System #3 is designed with a single main vent line, requiring approximately a 35-foot radius of influence.

» Use 0.040-inch continuous wound screen for Hotel System #1 to maximize open area.

» Use 0.040-inch machine-slotted screen for Hotel Systems #2 and #3.

| | | | |
|--|-------|--|------------------------|
| Total open area of screen, Hotel System #1 = | 41 | feet of 0.040" machine-slotted screen + | |
| | 110 | feet of 0.040" continuous-wound screen = | |
| | 4,694 | sq. inches = | 32.6 sq. ft. open area |
| Total open area of screen, Hotel System #2 = | 172 | feet of 0.040" machine-slotted screen = | |
| | 1,926 | sq. inches = | 13.4 sq. ft. open area |
| Total open area of screen, Hotel System #3 = | 180 | feet of 0.040" machine-slotted screen = | |
| | 2,016 | sq. inches = | 14.0 sq. ft. open area |

**Sub-Slab Depressurization System
Basis of Design
109 Marbledale Road, Tuckahoe, NY**

Bed Volume and Air Volume

Calculate Bed Volume and Void Space:

Hotel bed will be AASHTO #57 stone, 6 inches thick; porosity = 45.4%

CAD Takeoffs: Area of Stone Bed Hotel system 1: 7,300 s.f.

Area of Stone Bed Hotel system 2: 4,950 s.f.

Area of Stone Bed Hotel system 3: 4,600 s.f.

Hotel bed 1 volume = 3,650 cu. ft.; void space = 1,657 cu. ft.

Hotel bed 2 volume = 2,475 cu. ft.; void space = 1,124 cu. ft.

Hotel bed 3 volume = 2,300 cu. ft.; void space = 1,044 cu. ft.

Hotel trench 1 volume = 151 ln. ft. x 3.0 ft. wide x 1.0 ft. deep

Hotel trench 2 volume = 172 ln. ft. x 3.0 ft. wide x 1.0 ft. deep

Hotel trench 3 volume = 180 ln. ft. x 3.0 ft. wide x 1.0 ft. deep

Hotel trench 1 void space = 206 cu. ft.; total stone void space; syst. 1= 1,863 cu. ft.

Hotel trench 2 void space = 234 cu. ft.; total stone void space; syst. 2= 1,358 cu. ft.

Hotel trench 3 void space = 245 cu. ft.; total stone void space; syst. 3 = 1,289 cu. ft.

Restaurant bed will be AASHTO #57 stone, 8 inches thick; porosity = 45.4%

Restaurant bed volume = 4,267 cu. ft.; void space = 1,937 cu. ft.

Calculate Air Flow Rates to provide at least 2 air changes per hour in the sub-slab stone bedding.

| | Hotel Blower 1 | Hotel Blower 2 & 3 | Restaurant | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Air Volume = | 1,863 CF | 2,647 CF | 1,937 CF | |
| Air Flow Desired = | 62 CFM | 88 CFM | 65 CFM | |
| No. of Vent Blowers = | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Flow Rate Per Blower = | 75 CFM | 106 CFM | 78 CFM | |
| Total Blower Flow = | 75 CFM | 106 CFM | 78 CFM | |
| Air Changes Per Hour = | 2.4 air changes | 2.4 air changes | 2.4 air changes | » Okay |

**Sub-Slab Depressurization System
Basis of Design
109 Marbledale Road, Tuckahoe, NY**

| | | | | |
|--|----------|-----------------------|---|------------------------|
| Anticipated Fan Selection (to be confirmed by pilot testing) | | | | |
| From "ASTM E 2121-03, Appendix X3.3.1": | | | | |
| <i>The depressurization goal is to maintain 6 to 9 Pascals negative pressure everywhere under the slab. 0.024 to 0.036 " WC</i> | | | | |
| To provide at least 6 Pa negative pressure at the farthest edges of the slab, design vent system to provide at least 1.20 "WC at the farthest end of the slotted sub-slab piping. | | | | |
| From Ametek Rotron TMD Application Engineering Basics, Friction Loss Per Foot of Tubing Chart: | | | | |
| 6 -inch pipe at 106 cfm has 0.0013 "WC loss per foot of pipe and | | | | |
| 4 -inch pipe at 53 cfm has 0.0017 "WC loss per foot of pipe | | | | |
| | Quantity | Hotel Blower 1 | Quantity | Hotel Blower 2 |
| 4-Inch PVC Piping | 110 | 110 ft | 105 | 105 ft |
| 6-Inch PVC Piping | 101 | 101 ft | 205 | 205 ft |
| 90 Degree Bend (6-in.) | 7 | 105 ft | 2 | 30 ft |
| 90 Degree Bend (4-in.) | 2 | 26 ft | 8 | 104 ft |
| Tee Flow - Line (4-in) | 0 | 0 ft | 3 | 51 ft |
| Tee Flow - Branch (4-in) | 0 | 0 ft | 1 | 22 ft |
| Ball Valve (6-in) | 1 | 6 ft | 2 | 12 ft |
| Friction Loss in Riser/Sub-Slab/Exhaust Piping | | 0.50 " WC | | 0.74 " WC |
| Carbtrol G-3S Activated Carbon Drum ⁽¹⁾ | 2 | 3.00 " WC | 2 | 3.00 " WC |
| Total Friction loss | | 3.50 " WC | | 3.74 " WC |
| Anticipated Design Condition for Blowers | | 4.7 " WC at 75 cfm | | 4.9 " WC at 106 cfm |
| | Quantity | Restaurant | Notes: 1) Carbon design to be selected based on startup pilot testing results. | |
| 4-Inch PVC Piping | 42.5 | 43 ft | | |
| 6-Inch PVC Piping | 70 | 70 ft | | |
| 90 Degree Bend (6-in.) | 6 | 90 ft | | |
| Tee Flow - Branch | 1 | 22 ft | | |
| Ball Valve | 1 | 6 ft | | |
| Friction Loss in Riser/Sub-Slab/Exhaust Piping | | 0.33 " WC | | |
| Carbtrol G-3S Activated Carbon Drum ⁽¹⁾ | 2 | 3.00 " WC | | |
| Total Friction loss | | 3.33 " WC | | |
| Anticipated Design Condition for Blowers | | 4.5 " WC at 78 cfm | | |

ATTACHMENT 6

109 Marbledale Road, Tuckahoe, New York
Pilot Test Results
Vapor Phase Carbon Treatment

| SVE – 1 | Influent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon Concentrations | | Influent to Mid-Carbon | Effluent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon to Effluent | Influent to Effluent |
|---|---|------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | |
| Air Flow Rate: 220 acfm | | | | | | | | | |
| PID Reading at time of Sampling: 19.5 ppm | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | 210 | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | <11 | 94.8% | 1,1,2-Trichloroethane | <10 | 9.1% | 95.2% |
| | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 6,200 | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | <14 | 99.8% | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 61 | -335.7% | 99.0% |
| FID Reading at time of Sampling: 18,200 ppm | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 71 | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 12 | 83.1% | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 13 | -8.3% | 81.7% |
| | 2-Hexanone | 250 | 2-Hexanone | <16 | 93.6% | 2-Hexanone | <16 | 0.0% | 93.6% |
| | 3-Chloropropene | 4,500 | 3-Chloropropene | <31 | 99.3% | 3-Chloropropene | <30 | 3.2% | 99.3% |
| Pilot Test Sample collected November 18, 2016 @ 15:00 | 4-Methyl 2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone) | 1,200 | 4-Methyl 2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone) | <8.0 | 99.3% | 4-Methyl 2-pentanone (Methyl isobutyl ketone) | <7.8 | 2.5% | 99.4% |
| | Acetone | 270 | Acetone | 17 | 93.7% | Acetone | 16 | 5.9% | 94.1% |
| | Acrylonitrile | 35 | Acrylonitrile | <4.2 | 88.0% | Acrylonitrile | <4.1 | 2.4% | 88.3% |
| | Benzene | 260 | Benzene | <6.2 | 97.6% | Benzene | <6.1 | 1.6% | 97.7% |
| | Bromodichloromethane | 110 | Bromodichloromethane | <13 | 88.2% | Bromodichloromethane | <13 | 0.0% | 88.2% |
| | Carbon disulfide | 22 | Carbon disulfide | 19 | 13.6% | Carbon disulfide | <5.0 | 73.7% | 77.3% |
| | Chloromethane (Methylene chloride) | 15 | Chloromethane (Methylene chloride) | 44 | -193.3% | Chloromethane (Methylene chloride) | 180 | -309.1% | -1100.0% |
| | Cyclohexane | 560 | Cyclohexane | <6.7 | 98.8% | Cyclohexane | <6.5 | 3.0% | 98.8% |
| | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 4,100 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 150 | 96.3% | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 43 | 71.3% | 99.0% |
| | Ethyl acetate | 320 | Ethyl acetate | <14 | 95.6% | Ethyl acetate | 16 | -14.3% | 95.0% |
| | Isopropanol | 40 | Isopropanol | <9.6 | 76.0% | Isopropanol | <9.3 | 3.1% | 76.8% |
| | Methyl methacrylate | 390 | Methyl methacrylate | <8.0 | 97.9% | Methyl methacrylate | <7.8 | 2.5% | 98.0% |
| | n-Heptane | 1,200 | n-Heptane | <8.0 | 99.3% | n-Heptane | <7.8 | 2.5% | 99.4% |
| | n-Hexane | 1,900 | n-Hexane | 14 | 99.3% | n-Hexane | <6.7 | 52.1% | 99.6% |
| | Propylene | 66 | Propylene | 8 | 87.3% | Propylene | 4 | 50.0% | 93.6% |
| | Tetrachloroethylene | 33 | Tetrachloroethylene | <3.3 | 90.0% | Tetrachloroethylene | <3.2 | 3.0% | 90.3% |
| | Tetrahydrofuran | 2,000 | Tetrahydrofuran | <12 | 99.4% | Tetrahydrofuran | <11.0 | 8.3% | 99.5% |
| | Vinyl chloride | 18 | Vinyl chloride | <5.0 | 72.2% | Vinyl chloride | <4.8 | 4.0% | 73.3% |
| | Total COC | 23,770 | Total COC | 434 | 98.2% | Total COC | 478 | -9.9% | 98.0% |
| SVE – 2 | Influent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon Concentrations | | Influent to Mid-Carbon | Effluent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon to Effluent | Influent to Effluent |
| | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | |
| Air Flow Rate: 240 acfm | | | | | | | | | |
| PID Reading at time of Sampling: 39 ppm | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 76 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | <8.6 | 88.7% | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | <14.0 | -62.8% | 81.6% |
| | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 64,000 | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | <12.0 | 100.0% | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | <13.0 | -8.3% | 100.0% |
| | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | <22.0 | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 7.2 | 67.3% | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 12 | -66.7% | 45.5% |
| | Acetone | <35.0 | Acetone | 10 | 71.4% | Acetone | 16 | -60.0% | 54.3% |
| | Benzene | 170 | Benzene | <5.6 | 96.7% | Benzene | <5.9 | -5.4% | 96.5% |
| FID Reading at time of Sampling: 12,700 ppm | Chloromethane (Methylene chloride) | <15.0 | Chloromethane (Methylene chloride) | 4.7 | 68.7% | Chloromethane (Methylene chloride) | 16 | -240.4% | -6.7% |
| | Cyclohexane | 550 | Cyclohexane | <6.0 | 98.9% | Cyclohexane | <6.3 | -5.0% | 98.9% |
| | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 59,000 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 3,600 | 93.9% | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 670 | 81.4% | 98.9% |
| Pilot Test Sample collected November 21, 2016 @ 15:00 | Methylene chloride | <51.0 | Methylene chloride | <12.0 | 76.5% | Methylene chloride | 14 | -16.7% | 72.5% |
| | n-Heptane | 3,500 | n-Heptane | <7.2 | 99.8% | n-Heptane | <7.5 | -4.2% | 99.8% |
| | n-Hexane | 2,700 | n-Hexane | <6.2 | 99.8% | n-Hexane | <6.5 | -4.8% | 99.8% |
| | p- & m-Xylenes | 74 | p- & m-Xylenes | <15.0 | 79.7% | p- & m-Xylenes | <16.0 | -6.7% | 78.4% |
| | Propylene | 230 | Propylene | <3.0 | 98.7% | Propylene | <3.2 | -6.7% | 98.6% |
| | Tetrachloroethylene | 45 | Tetrachloroethylene | <3.0 | 93.3% | Tetrachloroethylene | <3.1 | -3.3% | 93.1% |
| | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 1,600 | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | <9.8 | 99.4% | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | <10.0 | -2.0% | 99.4% |
| | Vinyl chloride | 55 | Vinyl chloride | <4.5 | 91.8% | Vinyl chloride | <4.7 | -4.4% | 91.5% |
| | Total COC | 132,123 | Total COC | 3,715 | 97.2% | Total COC | 818 | 78.0% | 99.4% |

| SVE – 3 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Air Flow Rate: 190 acfm PID Reading at time of Sampling: 2.2 ppm FID Reading at time of Sampling: 3,749 ppm Pilot Test Sample collected November 22, 2016 @ 16:00 | Influent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon Concentrations | | Influent to Mid-Carbon | Effluent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon to Effluent | Influent to Effluent |
| | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | |
| | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 13 | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | <13.0 | 0.0% | 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | <13.0 | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 9.9 | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | <8.3 | 16.2% | 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | <8.4 | -1.2% | 15.2% |
| | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 14,000 | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | <12.0 | 99.9% | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | <12.0 | 0.0% | 99.9% |
| | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 9.4 | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 6 | 36.2% | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 9.6 | -60.0% | -2.1% |
| | Acetone | 28 | Acetone | 8 | 71.4% | Acetone | 8.9 | -11.3% | 68.2% |
| | Benzene | 8.1 | Benzene | <5.4 | 33.3% | Benzene | <5.5 | -1.9% | 32.1% |
| | Cyclohexane | 21 | Cyclohexane | <5.8 | 72.4% | Cyclohexane | <5.9 | -1.7% | 71.9% |
| | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 13,000 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 11,000 | 15.4% | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 440 | 96.0% | 96.6% |
| | Methylene chloride | 19 | Methylene chloride | <12.0 | 36.8% | Methylene chloride | <12.0 | 0.0% | 36.8% |
| | n-Heptane | 25 | n-Heptane | <6.9 | 72.4% | n-Heptane | <7.0 | -1.4% | 72.0% |
| | n-Hexane | 77 | n-Hexane | <6.0 | 92.2% | n-Hexane | <6.0 | 0.0% | 92.2% |
| | Tetrachloroethylene | 11 | Tetrachloroethylene | <2.9 | 73.6% | Tetrachloroethylene | <2.9 | 0.0% | 73.6% |
| | Toluene | 7.6 | Toluene | <6.4 | 15.8% | Toluene | <6.4 | 0.0% | 15.8% |
| | Trichloroethylene | 2.7 | Trichloroethylene | <2.3 | 14.8% | Trichloroethylene | <2.3 | 0.0% | 14.8% |
| | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 1,400 | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | <9.5 | 99.3% | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | <9.6 | -1.1% | 99.3% |
| | Vinyl chloride | 4.3 | Vinyl chloride | 6.9 | -60.5% | Vinyl chloride | <4.4 | 36.2% | -2.3% |
| | Total COC | 28,636 | Total COC | 11,111 | 61.2% | Total COC | 554 | 95.0% | 98.1% |
| SVE – 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Air Flow Rate: 310 acfm PID Reading at time of Sampling: 1.9 ppm FID Reading at time of Sampling: 3.7 ppm Pilot Test Sample collected November 22, 2016 @ 13:30 | Influent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon Concentrations | | Influent to Mid-Carbon | Effluent Concentrations | | Mid-Carbon to Effluent | Influent to Effluent |
| | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | Target Analyte Detected | Concentration (µg/m ³) | | |
| | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | 460 | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | <12.0 | 97.4% | 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane | <13.0 | -8.3% | 97.2% |
| | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 10 | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 5.1 | 47.4% | 2-Butanone (Methyl ethyl ketone) | 11 | -115.7% | -13.4% |
| | Acetone | 37 | Acetone | 9.1 | 75.4% | Acetone | 11 | -20.9% | 70.3% |
| | Chloroform | 52 | Chloroform | <8.5 | 83.7% | Chloroform | <9.3 | -9.4% | 82.1% |
| | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 710 | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 7,700 | -984.5% | Dichlorodifluoromethane | 630 | 91.8% | 11.3% |
| | Methylene chloride | 39 | Methylene chloride | <12.0 | 69.2% | Methylene chloride | <13.0 | -8.3% | 66.7% |
| | n-Hexane | 37 | n-Hexane | <7.1 | 80.8% | n-Hexane | <6.7 | 5.6% | 81.9% |
| | Tetrachloroethylene | 690 | Tetrachloroethylene | 4.7 | 99.3% | Tetrachloroethylene | 7 | -38.3% | 99.1% |
| | Tetrahydrofuran | 13 | Tetrahydrofuran | <10.0 | 23.1% | Tetrahydrofuran | <11.0 | -10.0% | 15.4% |
| | Trichloroethylene | 210 | Trichloroethylene | <2.3 | 98.9% | Trichloroethylene | <2.6 | -13.0% | 98.8% |
| | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 39 | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | <9.8 | 74.9% | Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | <11.0 | -12.2% | 71.8% |
| | Total COC | 2,297 | Total COC | 7,781 | -238.8% | Total COC | 725 | 90.7% | 68.4% |

ATTACHMENT 7

| Average Concentrations of Results from VW-1, VW-2, VW-3, VW-4, VW-5, VW-6 (2017) VP-4, VP-5 (2015) [Outlier Freon Conc In VW-4 Excluded from Averages] | Hotel SSDS Treatment System Design Basis | DAR-1 AGC/SGC Tables | | Percent Reduction Needed to Achieve SGC/AGC | Pounds Per Year at 100 cfm | Pounds Per Day at 100 cfm | Pounds Per Hour at 100 cfm |
|---|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Compound | Average Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | SGC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | AGC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | | Pounds Per Year | Pounds Per Day | Pounds Per Hour |
| 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 19 | 960,000.0 | 180,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.061 | 0.00017 | 0.0000070 |
| 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene | 2.4 | --- | 6.0 | 0.00% | 0.0078 | 0.000021 | 0.0000089 |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Freon 114) | 40,529 | --- | 17,000 | 58.05% | 133 | 0.36 | 0.015 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 0.58 | --- | 10.0 | 0.00% | 0.0019 | 0.0000052 | 0.0000022 |
| 2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone) | 1.8 | 13,000.0 | 5,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.0057 | 0.000016 | 0.0000065 |
| 4-Ethyltoluene | 0.20 | --- | --- | 0.00% | 0.00066 | 0.0000018 | 0.00000075 |
| 4-Isopropyltoluene | 0.15 | --- | --- | 0.00% | 0.00049 | 0.0000013 | 0.00000056 |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone) | 0.24 | 31,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.00080 | 0.0000022 | 0.00000091 |
| Acetone | 54 | 180,000.0 | 30,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.18 | 0.00049 | 0.000020 |
| Benzene | 77 | 1,300.0 | 0.13 | 99.83% | 0.25 | 0.00069 | 0.000029 |
| Carbon disulfide | 0.93 | 150.0 | 14.7 | 0.00% | 0.0031 | 0.0000084 | 0.0000035 |
| Carbon tetrachloride | 0.11 | 19,000.0 | 0.17 | 0.00% | 0.00036 | 0.0000010 | 0.00000041 |
| Chloroform | 89 | 150.0 | 14.7 | 83.49% | 0.29 | 0.00080 | 0.000033 |
| cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene | 6.0 | --- | 63.0 | 0.00% | 0.020 | 0.000054 | 0.0000022 |
| Cyclohexane | 147 | --- | 6,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.48 | 0.0013 | 0.000055 |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) | 21,400 | --- | 12,000.0 | 43.92% | 70 | 0.19 | 0.0080 |
| Ethanol | 11 | --- | 45,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.037 | 0.00010 | 0.0000042 |
| Ethyl acetate | 43 | --- | 3,400.0 | 0.00% | 0.14 | 0.00039 | 0.000016 |
| Ethyl Benzene | 12 | --- | 1,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.039 | 0.00011 | 0.0000045 |
| Isopropanol (Isopropyl Alcohol) | 146 | 98,000.0 | 7,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.48 | 0.0013 | 0.000055 |
| Isopropylbenzene | 0.73 | --- | --- | 0.00% | 0.0024 | 0.0000065 | 0.0000027 |
| Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane) | 0.48 | 14,000.0 | 60.0 | 0.00% | 0.0016 | 0.0000043 | 0.0000018 |
| n-Butylbenzene | 0.15 | --- | --- | 0.00% | 0.00048 | 0.0000013 | 0.00000054 |
| n-Heptane | 281 | 210,000.0 | 3,900.0 | 0.00% | 0.92 | 0.0025 | 0.00011 |
| n-Hexane | 507 | --- | 700.0 | 0.00% | 1.7 | 0.0046 | 0.00019 |
| o-Xylene | 39 | 22,000.0 | 100.0 | 0.00% | 0.13 | 0.00035 | 0.000015 |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 70 | 22,000.0 | 100.0 | 0.00% | 0.23 | 0.00063 | 0.000026 |
| p-Ethyltoluene | 1.6 | --- | --- | 0.00% | 0.0051 | 0.000014 | 0.0000058 |
| Propylene | 67 | --- | 3,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.22 | 0.00061 | 0.000025 |
| Styrene | 0.53 | 17,000.0 | 1,000.00 | 0.00% | 0.0017 | 0.0000048 | 0.0000020 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 40 | 300.0 | 4.0 | 89.96% | 0.13 | 0.00036 | 0.000015 |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 0.89 | 30,000.0 | 350.0 | 0.00% | 0.0029 | 0.0000080 | 0.0000033 |
| Toluene | 164 | 37,000.0 | 5,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.54 | 0.0015 | 0.000061 |
| Trichloroethylene | 11 | 20.0 | 0.20 | 98.17% | 0.036 | 0.00010 | 0.0000041 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 94 | 9,000.0 | 5,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.31 | 0.00084 | 0.000035 |
| Trichlorotrifluoroethane (Freon 113) | 0.14 | --- | --- | 0.00% | 0.00045 | 0.0000012 | 0.00000051 |
| Vinyl Chloride | 13 | 180,000.0 | 0.11 | 99.12% | 0.041 | 0.00011 | 0.0000047 |
| TOTAL | 63,830 | | | | | | |

NOTES:

Yellow highlighted results exceed the applicable AGC.

Orange highlighted results exceed the applicable SGC.

| Average Concentrations of Results from VW-7, VW-8, VW-12, VW-19 (2017) and VP-8 (2015) | Restaurant SSDS Treatment System Design Basis | DAR-1 AGC/SGC Tables | | Percent Reduction Needed to Achieve SGC/AGC | Pounds Per Year at 100 cfm | Pounds Per Day at 100 cfm | Pounds Per Hour at 100 cfm |
|--|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Compound | Average Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | SGC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | AGC ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | | Pounds Per Year | Pounds Per Day | Pounds Per Hour |
| 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene | 17 | --- | 6.0 | 65.52% | 0.057 | 0.00016 | 0.0000065 |
| 1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane (Freon 114) | 476 | --- | 17,000 | 0.00% | 1.6 | 0.0043 | 0.00018 |
| 1,3-Dichlorobenzene | 0.72 | --- | 10.0 | 0.00% | 0.0023 | 0.0000064 | 0.0000027 |
| 2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone) | 14 | 13,000.0 | 5,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.045 | 0.00012 | 0.0000051 |
| 2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone) | 9.2 | 4,000.0 | 30.0 | 0.00% | 0.030 | 0.000083 | 0.0000034 |
| 4-Methyl-2-pentanone (Methyl Isobutyl Ketone) | 0.32 | 31,000.0 | 3,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.0010 | 0.0000029 | 0.0000012 |
| Acetone | 67 | 180,000.0 | 30,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.22 | 0.00060 | 0.000025 |
| Benzene | 0.77 | 1,300.0 | 0.13 | 83.16% | 0.0025 | 0.0000069 | 0.0000029 |
| Chloroform | 11 | 150.0 | 14.7 | 0.00% | 0.037 | 0.00010 | 0.0000042 |
| Dichlorodifluoromethane (Freon 12) | 1,337 | --- | 12,000.0 | 0.00% | 4.4 | 0.012 | 0.00050 |
| Ethanol | 1.1 | --- | 45,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.0036 | 0.000010 | 0.0000041 |
| Isopropanol (Isopropyl Alcohol) | 177 | 98,000.0 | 7,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.58 | 0.0016 | 0.000066 |
| Methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE) | 1.5 | --- | 3.8 | 0.00% | 0.0048 | 0.000013 | 0.0000055 |
| Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane) | 3.4 | 14,000.0 | 60.0 | 0.00% | 0.011 | 0.000031 | 0.0000013 |
| n-Heptane | 0.41 | 210,000.0 | 3,900.0 | 0.00% | 0.0014 | 0.0000037 | 0.0000015 |
| n-Hexane | 0.26 | --- | 700.0 | 0.00% | 0.00085 | 0.0000023 | 0.0000010 |
| o-Xylene | 0.23 | 22,000.0 | 100.0 | 0.00% | 0.00076 | 0.0000021 | 0.00000087 |
| p- & m- Xylenes | 0.68 | 22,000.0 | 100.0 | 0.00% | 0.0022 | 0.0000061 | 0.0000025 |
| Propylene | 2.7 | --- | 3,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.0089 | 0.000024 | 0.0000010 |
| Tetrachloroethylene | 1,967 | 300.0 | 4.0 | 99.80% | 6.4 | 0.018 | 0.00074 |
| Tetrahydrofuran | 0.33 | 30,000.0 | 350.0 | 0.00% | 0.0011 | 0.0000030 | 0.0000012 |
| Toluene | 2.9 | 37,000.0 | 5,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.0094 | 0.000026 | 0.0000011 |
| Trichloroethylene | 181 | 20.0 | 0.20 | 99.89% | 0.59 | 0.0016 | 0.000068 |
| Trichlorofluoromethane (Freon 11) | 92 | 9,000.0 | 5,000.0 | 0.00% | 0.30 | 0.00082 | 0.000034 |
| TOTAL | 4,363 | | | | 14.3 | 0.039 | 0.0016 |

NOTES:

Yellow highlighted results exceed the applicable AGC.

Orange highlighted results exceed the applicable SGC.