INVENTUM ENGINEERING, PC

Excavation Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan

80 Lyndon Road

80 Lyndon Rd., LLC.

Proposed Brownfield Cleanup Program Site

NYSDEC Site No. C828230
80 Lyndon Road

Fairport, NY 14450

May 22, 2024

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Table of Contents

List of Figures

Engineering Certification

I, John. P. Black, certify that I am currently a NYS registered professional engineer as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this Excavation Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulators and in substation conformance with the DER Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (DER-10) and Green Remediation (DER-31).

Respectfully Submitted,

Inventum Engineering, P.C.

John P. Black, P.E.

Date: May 22, 2024

License No: 062818-1

STATE OF NEW YORK JOHN P. BLACK No. 062818-1 LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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List of Acronyms

AST	Above Ground Storage Tank
BCA	Brownfield Cleanup Agreement
BCP	Brownfield Cleanup Program
CPP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
CFR	Code of Federal Regulation
DER	Division of Environmental Remediation
E&SC	Erosion and Sediment Control
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
IDW	Investigation Derived Waste
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
NFRAP	No Further Remedial Action Planned
NYS	New York State
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH	New York State Department of Health
PCBs	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PID	Photoionization Detector
PM	Project Manager
PFAS	Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
PFOA	Perfluorooctanic Acid
PFOS	Perfluorooctanesulfonic Acid
SCO	Soil Cleanup Objective
SEMS	Superfund Enterprise Management System
SOW	Statement of Work
SVOCs	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
TAL	Target Analyte List
TCL	Target Compound List
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineer
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds

1 Introduction

On behalf of 80 Lyndon R., LLC, Inventum Engineering, P.C. (Inventum) has prepared this Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) for the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) Site located at 80 Lyndon Road (Site) in Fairport, New York within the Town of Perinton and Monroe County. The Site #C828230 consists of 23.468 (surveyed) acres and the Monroe County section/block/lot tax parcel number is 153.03-1-26. The location of the Site is shown in Figure 1-1. The BCP Site name is 80 Lyndon Road.

On June 15, 2016, 80 Lyndon Road., LLC (80 Lyndon Road) purchased the proposed BCP Site from Thomas Creek Enterprise, Inc. 80 Lyndon Road has no prior business relationship with Thomas Creek Enterprise, Inc., with the previous owners of the property, or with the operator of the landfill. The BCP Site was conveyed from Craig Parsons to Thomas Creek Enterprise, Inc in 1975 and Mr. Alen Granger conveyed the BCP Site to Mr. Craig Parsons in 1967 (LCS, 2016).

The site was used for a landfill from 1971 to 1975. The landfill (formerly known as Granger Landfill) was reported to have begun operation in 1971 and was operated by Granger Landscape Service, Inc. Mr. Allen Granger applied and received a permit to operate as a sanitary landfill, reportedly allowing the disposal of boards, wooded debris, and rubble. The landfill operated until its closure in 1975. Based on historical aerial photographs, the entire property was disturbed during the landfilling activities, no pre-existing surface contours or materials are believed to exist on the BCP Site. "No final inspection for the [landfill] site was completed." (NYSDEC InfoLocator).

According to Mike Doser, Director of Planning and Rob Kozarits, Town Engineer – Town of Perinton there was no activity on the site after the landfill closed in 1975 until 1988 when the first ice skating facility was developed on the property. Site operations have been limited to the operation of the ice-skating facility since 1988 (Figure 1-2). 80 Lyndon Road was not the owner or operator of the landfill and did not contribute waste to the landfill or on site. At the time of purchase and not until the results of the 2020 New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Investigation (Parsons, 2020) and 2023 NYSDEC Investigation (Ramboll, 2023), 80 Lyndon Road had no knowledge of any potential environmental conditions of concern on their property. The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) conducted for their purchase indicated no significant environmental risk on the property. Although 80 Lyndon Road has owned the property since 2016, the NYSDEC only initiated investigations under the inactive landfill program in 2020, and the constituents of concern were not regulated until 2022. The timing of the BCP Application is based on a change of regulation and 80 Lyndon Road having a basis for understanding the potential risk until the recent NYSDEC investigation conducted under the inactive landfill program.

This IRM Work Plan is being submitted to the NYSDEC with the intent to allow excavation of the foundations for a third ice rink while the investigation work for the BCP Site is being conducted. The excavation activity will be overseen by the environmental professionals conducting the remedial investigation and the excavation activities will allow far more observation and sampling of the site fill than would be possible during an investigation. The IRM will be conducted in accordance with DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (May 2010) and Green Remediation DER-31.

1.1 Site Excavation Objectives

The objectives of the IRM program are to complete the excavation and onsite transport and placement of soil and debris from the area planned for development in 2024 (Appendix A) to a designated stockpile location on Site. The BCP Site has not been subject to an Order, it is currently listed as a P-Site in the

NYSDEC registry the proposed IRM will be initiated after execution of the BCP Agreement and approval of the Community Participation Plan (CPP) and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). The Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) was submitted with the BCP Application and may or may not be approved at the time of this IRM, therefore the CAMP, HASP and QA/QC Plan are appended to this document. The site name in the P-Site registry is listed as Lydon Road Landfill (formerly known as the Granger Landfill) with Site Code 828230 (NYSDEC InfoLocator). The intent is to implement this IRM after execution of the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) and the approval of the Work Plan.

80 Lyndon Road's application was deemed complete and Lyndon Road, LLC is prepared to execute a Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) as soon as it is available. The RIWP was submitted with the BCP Application and this Excavation IRM Work Plan is consistent with and in fact provides significant additional information for the analyses required under the RI. A figure showing the Site location and boundaries of this Site is provided in Figures 1-1 and 1-2. For reference, the proposed 2024 development on the property is defined on the Site Plans, prepared by BME Associated (Appendix A). The Site Plans and Erosion and Sediment Control (E&SCP) are subject to review and approval by the Town of Perinton. No site disturbing activities will be conducted until the required approvals have been received from the Town.

This IRM was prepared to provide the environmental framework to manage soil excavation actions for the third ice rink on 80 Lyndon Road. This IRM is not intended, to address the remedial actions for the BCP Site, final grading of the BCP Site, or final cover placement. The remedial alternative (remedial actions) activities will be recommended in a Feasibility Study (FS) following the Remedial Investigation (RI) and NYDEC and NYSDOH approval as the final remedial alternative. This IRM Work Plan is intended to allow relocation of soil from the proposed 2024 rink construction location, observe and sample as necessary the excavated materials, and to stockpile the materials in the designated area on the southern portion of the Site (see Appendix A). 80 Lyndon Road, or its representatives, will notify the NYSDEC if potentially grossly contaminated materials (see Section 3) are encountered. The Site owner or their representative will provide the NYSDEC with at least 5 days prior notice before the initiation of excavation activities. The CAMP air monitoring program will be conducted during all intrusive activities.

This IRM was prepared by Inventum Engineering, P.C., on behalf of 80 Lydon Road, in accordance with the requirements of the NYSDEC's DER-10 ("Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation"), dated May 2010, NYSDEC's DER-31 ("Green Remediation"), dated January 2011, and the guidelines provided by the NYSDEC. This IRM addresses the means for the management of soil and debris during the IRM.

Several DER-31 components considered for the Excavation Work Plan were removed due to the early phase of investigation and understanding of the site characteristics. A bioretention basin was considered for management of stormwater. Although the basis would promote infiltration and management of stormwater, it would also introduce additional water into the former landfill mass and potentially mobilize materials that were otherwise above the shallow groundwater surface. Rather than promote mobility at this time, the DER-31 components will be deferred until the Remedial Investigation has provided data to define a more complete understanding of the site.

1.2 IRM Organization

This IRM has been organized in the following sections:

Section 1 - Introduction

2 Site Description and History

The 80 Lyndon Road site address is 80 Lyndon Road, Fairport, New York and is located in a mixed-use area within the Town of Perinton in Monroe County, New York (Figure 1-1). The Monroe County Tax Parcel number is Section 154. 030; Block 1; Lot-26 and the total surveyed acreage is 23. 468. Of the total surveyed acreage of 23.468, 0.711 acres of the parcel is located southwest of the main parcel and on the west side of Lyndon Road (County Route 44). The site surveyed boundary is shown on Figure 1-2.

Surrounding the ice-skating facility are 14.42 acres of woodlands, Thomas Creek and 1.71 acres of maintained lawn. Thomas Creek flows south parallel to the eastern border, flows west after turning around the south end of the Site and then flows north-northwest on the western side of the site before flowing west and crossing under Lyndon Road. Runoff is currently controlled by an onsite stormwater retention basin (Note: soil/sediments removed from the building and parking lot stormwater retention basin were tested in 2022 and all compounds analyzed were below commercial Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs), but the full DER10 list was not included in the suite of testing.) (Paradigm, 2022) The stormwater management for the proposed excavation is subject to the Town of Perinton MS4 (MS4 SPDES Permit ID # NYR20A385), and the Town's MS4 Official is Jason Kennedy, Commissioner of Public Works.

Preliminary identification of wetlands was made along the eastern property boundary and along Thomas Creek. The field survey and report for the wetland and waterbodies delineation was completed by Earth Dimensions, Inc., and a field meeting with the United States Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) to approve jurisdictional determination has been requested and is expected to be conducted in 2024. The Wetland and Waterbodies Delineation Report was prepared by Earth Dimensions, Inc. The proposed excavation work plan encroaches to within 50-feet of the wetland boundary, within the 100-foot buffer but only on property previously disturbed and filled by the landfill operations.

The Site was used as a landfill from 1971 to 1975. The landfill (formerly known as Granger Landfill) was reported to have begun operation in 1971 (see Photograph No. 1) and operated by Granger Landscape Service, Inc. Mr. Allen Granger applied and received a permit to operate as a sanitary landfill, reportedly allowing the disposal of boards, wooded debris, and rubble. The landfill operated until its closure in 1975. No final inspection for the site was completed" (NYSDEC InfoLocator). The exact boundary of the former landfill is unknown; however, a previous investigation has estimated the landfill limits to encompass the majority of the Site (Ramboll, 2023). Based on the previous report and historical aerial photographs (see Photograph No. 2), the entire surface on the BCP Site has been disturbed and no natural surfaces or surface soils are believed to exist on the property.

Photograph No. 1

Aerial Photograph dated 1971, Landfilling Activity

Note: surface features that existed prior to landfilling no longer exist.

Photograph No. 2

Aerial Photograph dated 1980, After Known Landfilling Activity

According to Mike Doser, Director of Planning and Rob Kozarits, Town Engineer – Town of Perinton there was no activity on the Site after the landfill closed in 1975 until 1988 when the first ice skating facility was developed on the property. Since 1988 a portion of the BCP site has been a commercial ice-skating facility including parking. Outside of the ice-skating facility and parking, the remainder of the site has been allowed to naturally evolve (see Photograph No. 3).

Photograph No. 3

Oblique Aerial Photograph Taken February 2023, looking North

While the landfill was reportedly "allowing the disposal of boards, wooded debris, and rubble", recent investigations by the NYSDEC have encountered plastic materials, suspect printing shop wastes, suspect medical wastes, and several buried and partially buried 55-gallon drum carcasses and one intact drum. Surface inspections in the wooded areas identified metal and concrete debris that is no longer covered by the assumed 12-inch thick 1975 cover system. These conditions were not reported to the owners in the Phase I ESA that was conducted by LCS, Inc. in 2016 prior to 80 Lyndon Road purchasing the property.

The recent investigations performed by Parsons in 2020 and Ramboll in 2023 under the direction of the NYSDEC suggest that other wastes were disposed with the "boards, wooded debris and rubble" and that these materials contain Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs), Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOS) and, per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), 1,4-dioxane, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) Semi-volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs), and metals. The RIWP was developed to investigate and characterize the BCP Site.

2.1 Operational History

According to Mike Doser, Director of Planning and Rob Kozarits, Town Engineer – Town of Perinton there was no activity on the site after the landfill closed in 1975 until 1988 when the first ice-skating facility was developed on the Site. The ice-skating facility is fully operational today under the ownership of 80 Lyndon Road and expansion will allow detailed evaluation of the landfill materials in the proposed building footprint.

Since the transfer of ownership of the Site in 2016, 80 Lyndon Road has taken significant actions to secure the Site and protect the environment:

- Site Security;
- Proper management of waste generated from the facility operations; and
- Protect the streams and wetlands present onsite.

The excavation IRM will continue the good stewardship of the property by excavating a relatively large mass of the landfill, allow detailed inspection and screening of the landfill materials, remove grossly contaminated materials from the excavated materials, and reduce the overall footprint of the landfill exposed to precipitation and infiltration (and ultimately leaching).

2.2 Previous Investigations

Records indicate that a Phase II investigation was completed in 1990 and did not document the presence of hazardous waste on-site. The Phase II Report stated that the NYSDEC had determined that there are no known environmental problems associated with the disposal of hazardous waste at this site (LCS, 2016).[1]

A Phase II field investigation was conducted and completed in 1991 by Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C.[2] in conjunction with the adjacent Little League Landfill site (#828026A) located to the west across Lyndon Road. This investigation included an initial site reconnaissance, an electromagnetic terrain conductivity (EM31) survey, and a portable proton magnetometer survey to define the site geological conditions, locate and buried metals, and determine the presence of contaminant plumes. Four monitoring wells were installed in the overburden of the former Granger Landfill. Groundwater, surface water, and sediment samples were collected from the former Granger Landfill site. The 1991 results did not indicate that there was any significant contamination at the site (DECInfo Locator, 2023). Both of the Phase II investigations were conducted before the emerging contaminants PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-dioxane were regulated.

In August 2020, emerging contaminant sampling was completed by Parsons under the Inactive Landfill Initiative which included the collection of four groundwater samples. Four monitoring wells were installed in the eastern portion of the BCP Site. The depths of the monitoring wells range from 15-feet to 31-feet below the ground surface. The collected groundwater samples were analyzed for VOCs, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, 1,4-dioxane, perfluorinated compounds, baseline leachate indicators, and modified baseline metal. Detected parameters of concern in the groundwater consist of PFOA, PFOS, and 1,4-dioxane (Parsons, 2020).

During the first quarter of 2023, Ramboll conducted an environmental site characterization of the BCP Site under the direction of the NYSDEC. 80 Lyndon Road only has access to the work plan with a sample location figure which was prepared by Ramboll in advance of the field investigation and the analytical laboratory reports for the samples collected during the site characterization investigation. In summary, the project objective of Ramboll's work plan was to assess the potential for site-related constituents to migrate off-site above regulatory standards and guidance values. The site characterization will evaluate the presence of VOCs, SVOCs, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), 1,4-dioxane, PFAS, inorganics, mercury, cyanide, and pesticides/herbicides in groundwater, surface water, soil, sediment, and fill material. The scheduled sampling consisted of:

- Soil sampling from three selected intervals from four soil boring locations
- Six test pit trenches with a projected depth of 4-feet to six feet and up to 8-feet in length.

[1] Lyndon Road does not have a copy of the 1990 Phase II, and it is not included in the NYSDEC Info Locator Document resource. It is possible that LCS was referring to the 1991 Investigation that is described in the DECInfo Locator Site Record which was the 1991 investigation Ecology and Environment Engineering, P.C. that included 80 Lyndon Road site and the Little League Landfill Site.

[2] Lyndon Road does not have a copy of the 1991 Phase II,

- Install four monitoring wells to collect groundwater samples. The intent was to install the well screen in native material either vertically or horizontally outside the fill material to assess potential for migration of contaminants Surface water and sediment sampling of two samples collected from an upstream and downstream stream location.

Sampled constituents of SVOCs, PFOA, metals and PFAS were detected in exceedance of DER-10 Part 375, Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).

During the test pitting, several red and blue plastic bags containing what appeared to be medical waste, were unearthed in two locations. In a third location, a semi-intact 55-gallon steel drum was discovered. The drum contained unknown material, solids, and liquids, which were sampled and contained elevated levels of VOCs and SVOCs. These discoveries indicate the landfill was used for disposal of other waste besides the intended use of disposal of boards, wooded debris, and rubble. A sample from the drum contained 2-Butanone (MEK), Ethylbenzene, Toluene, m,p-Xylene, o-Xylene, Xylene, Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(b)fluoranthene above industrial SCOs and Benzo(b)fluoranthene, Chrysene, and Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene at above restricted residential SCOs.

In February 2024 during a geotechnical investigation two soil samples were collected from soil borings on Site. Exceedances of SVOCs were detected in GEO-SB-04 including Benzo(a)anthracene, Benzo(a)pyrene, Benzo(a)fluoranthene, Chrysene, Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, and Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene. An exceedance of a pesticide 4, 4'-DDD was detected in GEO-SB-06.

2.3 Site Location and Description

The Site in a mixed-use area consisting of undeveloped land, residential, and recreational sport fields.

The BCP Site is bounded to the north by two residential tracts that are approximately 6 acres each. To the east, the Site borders an undeveloped tract that is zone residential and an undeveloped tract that is zone industrial. An additional undeveloped tract that is zone residential borders the Site to the South. Lyndon Road is along the west side of the Site and to the west of Lyndon Road is the inactive Little League Sanitary Landfill (Solid Waste ID: 28S12 and Inactive Hazardous Waste Number: 828026A, Class N) which is now operational sport fields. The Little League Sanitary Landfill reportedly began operations in 1971 and operated as a construction and demolition debris site from 1971 through 1976 and as a disposal site for municipal debris that was removed from the Emerson Street Dump in 1977 and 1978.

An aerial image of the surrounding properties can be viewed in Figure 1-1.

2.4 Topography

A topographic survey of the Site was conducted in October 2023 by Schultz Associates, Engineers and Land Surveyors, P.C., a New York State licensed surveyor (Figure 1-2). The natural elevation of the Site is generally flat at around 475 feet above mean sea level (ft. AMSL) in the center and along Lyndon Road. Thomas Creek flows south along the eastern border of the Site, wraps south of the Site, and then flows north along the west boundary before exiting the Site to the west. The topography of the Site has slopes to the east, southeast, and south toward Thomas Creek. The maximum relief is approximately 20-feet to 25-feet located in the northwest, western, and south sections of the site towards Thomas Creek. These slopes do not appear to be natural and are suspected to represent landfilled materials.

2.5 Geology

Monroe County lies within the Central Lowland physiographic province (Eastern Lake Section) of New York. The county is primarily mantled by glacial tills, laminated lacustrine clay and silt deposits. The till consists of unconsolidated, poorly sorted clay, silt and/or sand deposits of relatively low permeability (loamy matrix). The stratigraphy of the site area can be characterized as shale bedrock (Vernon Shale) overlain by 25-feet to 50-feet of glacial deposits and lacustrine sediments. Bedrock was encountered at depths ranging from 28.2-feet to 50.5-feet below ground surface (BGS) according to drilling logs for the Granger Landfill site (Ramboll, 2023).

Review of the boring logs indicates that most of the waste material is unsaturated. The shallow groundwater flow was shown to be towards the southwest based on observations from the four monitoring wells installed by Parsons (Parsons, 2020). Groundwater generally occurs in the underlying overburden deposits. Water level elevations measured in November 1989 indicated groundwater flows towards Thomas Creek which would coincide with the observations made in 2020.

Clay soils with intermittent sand lenses were reported to be present below the landfill material at monitoring well location MW-01 and MW-02 in the west central portion of the Site and mainly sand with thin layers of clay and/or silt were reported to be present below the landfill material at monitoring wells MW-03 and MW-03 in the center to southern portion of the Site (Parson, 2020).

2.6 Surface Water Hydrology

Surface water from the improved parking lot and building flows to the southwest corner of the parking lot to a stormwater retention pond and any water that exits the retention pond flows to the west towards Thomas Creek. Surface water from outside the footprint of the building and parking lot flow away from the improved areas towards Thomas Creek. The proposed site plan includes surface water controls being reviewed and that require the approval of the Town of Perinton.

2.7 Wetlands and Waterways

On behalf of 80 Lyndon Rd, a preliminary identification of wetlands was made along the eastern property boundary and along Thomas Creek. Thomas Creek flows south along the eastern border of the site and then west along the southern boundary. The topography of the slight slopes to the east, southeast, and south toward Thomas Creek. The field survey and report for the wetland and waterbodies delineation has been completed by Earth Dimensions, Inc., and a field meeting with the United States Army Corps of Engineer (USACE) to approve jurisdictional determination has been requested and is expected to be conducted in 2024. The Wetland and Waterbodies Delineation Report was prepared by Earth Dimensions, Inc. and has been submitted to the NYSDEC and US Army Corps of Engineers, but a jurisdictional determination has yet to be made.

2.8 Groundwater

Review of the boring logs indicates that most of the waste material is unsaturated. The shallow groundwater flow was shown to be towards the southwest based on observations from the four monitoring wells installed by Parsons in 2020 (Parsons, 2020). Groundwater generally occurs in the underlying overburden deposits. Water level elevations measured in November 1989 indicated groundwater flows towards Thomas Creek which would coincide with the observations made in 2020. Groundwater information is not available from the 2023 investigation.

There are no municipal groundwater wells located within a 1-mile radius of the Site. Two private wells are located within a 0.25-mile radius from the center of the site. Both well locations are at a higher elevation

and located in the presumed upgradient direction from the proposed site. One well is located approximately 315-feet north of the northwest corner of the Site and the second well is located approximately 360-feet northeast from the northeast corner of the Site. Three additional private wells are located to the northwest and northeast of the Site within a 0.25-mile and 0.5-mile radius. Seven additional private wells are located to the northwest and northeast of the site within a 0.5-mile and 1-mile radius, three of which are located in the presumed downgradient direction but are on the south side of the Erie Canal, a presumed hydraulic barrier. (EDR 2023).

3 Excavation Scope of Work

This IRM scope of work is a required element for the excavation of the foundation of a proposed third ice rink. The Site is listed in the NYSDEC registry as No. C828230. The excavation scope of work includes the excavation and placement of soil/fill should the proposed 80 Lyndon Road BCP Site be accepted into the BCP (Figure 1-2). The civil engineering aspects of the project are being designed by BME Associates for review and approval by the Town of Perinton. Images provided by BME of the excavation IRM are shown over an aerial image in Appendix A. This IRM Work plan defines the aspects of the proposed work that must comply with the BCP.

A figure showing the Site location and boundaries of this Site is provided in Figures 1-1 and 1-2. For reference, the proposed 2024 redevelopment is shown on the figures in Appendix A. This IRM Work Plan was prepared to provide the framework and requirements to manage the removal actions at 80 Lyndon Road within the context of the BCP as required to allow construction of the third ice rink, protect surface water, monitor air quality, and ensure no grossly contaminated materials are placed in the fill areas. This IRM while improving the overall site conditions, is not intended to address the long-term remedial actions required at the BCP Site. The long-term remedial alternative can only be identified following the RI and FS. This IRM Work Plan scope of work is intended to:

- Remove soil from the location to be developed as the third ice rink (Appendix A);
- Allow inspection of the landfill surface following clearing of the excavation and stockpile locations. The site preparation will also allow access for the BCP RI sampling program (Appendix A);
- Protect surface water by installing appropriate controls (Appendix B);
- Allow inspection of the large mass of landfill material to develop a conceptual model of what had been placed in the 1970's;
- Allow analysis of the quality of shallow groundwater, if any, within the landfill mass;
- Allow removal of any grossly contaminated materials from the excavated materials within the third ice rink footprint from the BCP Site;
- Allow analysis and monitoring of the placement and compaction of fill from the ice rink excavation; and
- Facilitate placement of a cover system, the ice rink building, over a large section of the former landfill.

In accordance with DER-10, the reuse of the fill will comply with Table 5.4(e)4, as it is within the area of the landfill and is composed of the same materials that exist in the area of placement. For those areas that will be utilized by site employees or users of the ice center, during the RI, Feasibility Study, and Remedial Design, the fill will be placed below 12-inches of soil cover, pavement or below the rink building, both that will provide the equivalent interruption of exposure pathways to a commercial cover.

Table 5.4(e)4 Reuse of Soil [for Paragraph 5.4(e)4]		
Soil on the Site Meets:	**Reuse on the Site:**	**Off-site Export & Reuse:**
Unrestricted Soil SCGs	Without restrictions	Without restrictions
Meets the Applicable Use-based and Groundwater Protection SCG and where Appropriate Protection of Ecological Resources Soil SCGs for a Site w/ an IC & SMP.	In the soil cover/cap or as backfill within the area of the site subject to the IC.	Not Allowed, unless going to a site with IC subject to a 6 NYCRR Part 360 Beneficial Use Determination (BUD).
Meets Site-Specific Background Soil Levels.	Without restrictions. (Does not apply to sites in the BCP.)	Not Allowed, unless going to a site with IC subject to a 6 NYCRR Part 360 BUD.
Site-specific cleanup goals for subsurface soil	Placement below the soil cover/cap within the area of the site subject to the IC.	Not Allowed, unless going to a site with IC subject to a 6 NYCRR Part 360 BUD.

3.1 Health and Safety

The existing indoor ice-skating facility will remain active during the excavation and fill placement. There are two active indoor skating rinks, parking, and equipment and material storage outside the existing building and outside the proposed limits of disturbance. To prevent inadvertent access, construction fencing, and signage will be posted around the limits of disturbance. No unauthorized personnel will be allowed within the designated area.

The Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP, Appendix C) will be in place to ensure there are no potential exposures to dust or other potential emissions from the excavation to visitors to the site outside the area of disturbance or to the community. The predominant wind directions are from the west, away from the ice rinks and parking, but in accordance with the plan, the CAMP station locations will be adjusted should the wind direction change.

All appropriate precautions will be taken to ensure site access is restricted to authorized contractors, consultants and visitors inside the area of disturbance with proper Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Although no hazardous wastes are anticipated, a Health and Safety Plan is included in Appendix D and will be followed by onsite personnel as a contingency. All management and sampling of any materials identified as potentially grossly contaminated will be conducted in accordance with the HASP. Of particular note the following potential threats have been noted onsite:

- A buried 55-gallon drum;
- Buried potential medical wastes;
- Steep slopes and slip and fall hazards along Thomas Creek;
- Large areas of poison ivy;
- Ticks; and
- Beavers (Avoid)

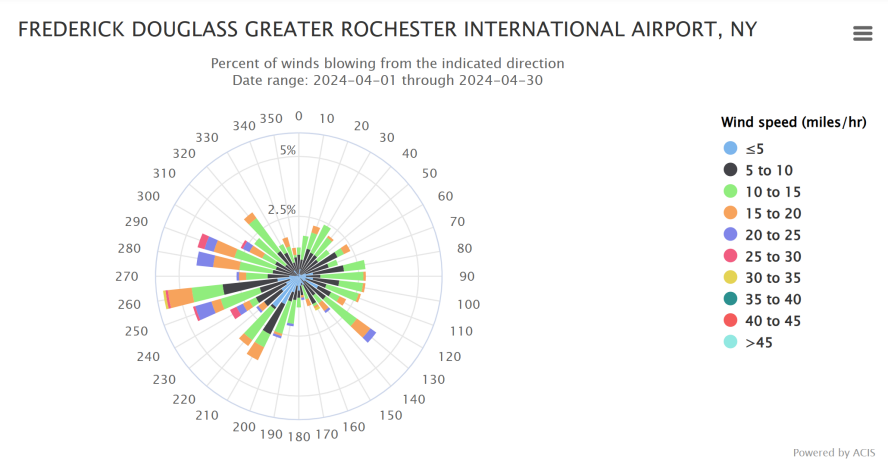
Note: the property owner on the property that shares the south property boundary of the BCP Site has been conducting what they term “controlled burning” of cleared and grubbed materials. Should that occur during the earthmoving IRM activities, the impact on the CAMP sensors will be noted and additional visual monitoring of onsite dust will be conducted.

As part of the foundation construction a permeable soil vapor collection layer will be installed under the area to receive a slab. Perforated piping will be installed within the collection media and will be routed outside the north wall of the mechanical room and will be capped. Following completion of the structure and rink, soil vapor and indoor air sampling will be conducted at the locations shown on Figure 3-1. The selected locations include the common areas around the rink and the office on the ground level. Other areas

shown on the plan are open elevated mezzanine areas that are not enclosed and share indoor air with the common areas. A detailed SVI IRM Work Plan will be submitted after the foundation excavations, before the building is completed, and will include the results of sampling conducted during the excavation program.

3.2 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

The management of stormwater throughout the IRM program shall, at a minimum, comply with the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (E&SC, Appendix B). The E&SC plan includes wind and water controls. The predominant wind direction, based on the Rochester International Airport Wind Rose (see below) is from the west.



https://www.nrcc.cornell.edu/wxstation/windroses/windroses.html

Silt fence will be installed around the proposed area to be cleared (Appendix B). Silt fence, and/or hay bale check dams, will be installed and inspected once a week and after every storm event (greater than 0.5 inches of precipitation). Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the site and available for inspection by the NYSDEC. All necessary repairs shall be made immediately before any earthmoving in the area that the E&SC controls are compromised.

Accumulated sediments will be removed as required to keep the silt fence, and hay bale check barriers functional. All undercutting or erosion of the silt fence toe anchor shall be repaired immediately with appropriate backfill materials.

Manufacturer's recommendations will be followed for replacing silt fencing damaged due to weathering.

E&SC measures identified in the E&SC plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters.

3.3 Clearing

The surface of the landfill, outside the limits of the existing ice rink operations have been allowed to naturally evolve. Following installation of the E&SC controls, the following activities will be conducted in the area of disturbance (Appendix A):

- Cutting the brush using a brush hog or similar to allow mobility of the foresters throughout the area to be cleared;

- The cut brush will be transported and disposed at the Town of Perinton municipal yard waste facility;
- Trees will be cut down;
- Branches will be removed, chipped and used as mulch onsite in steeper areas of the site;
- Large branches and trucks will be cut and removed from the site for disposal or firewood offsite; and
- Stumps shall be pulled and disposed in accordance with state and local regulations at the Town of Perinton municipal yard waste facility or as solid waste.

Although the neighbor to the south conducted a "controlled burn" of cleared material on that property, no onsite burning of cleared materials is allowed on the BCP Site.

3.4 Water Management

Groundwater is not expected in the excavations, all measured groundwater elevations are below the base of the excavations. Should groundwater be encountered, a contingency plan will be submitted for treatment and discharge to the Town of Perinton Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW). No excavation dewatering will be discharged to Thomas Creek.

The Town of Perinton has been notified of the proposed excavation and all plans will be approved by the Town and the Towns Conservation Board before any ground disturbance. The pre-treatment coordinator will be consulted to provide the requirements for testing and discharge of excavation water to the sanitary sewer. No excavation water will be pumped to Thomas Creek.

3.5 Soil Screening Methods

Visual and olfactory screening of the materials being managed will be performed by the equipment operator and the 80 Lyndon Road representatives. Following clearing and grubbing, where there is identifiable soil cover, the top 3- to 6-inches of clean soil will be removed and stockpiled. Although there was reportedly a 12-inch soil cover, visual evidence is no more than 6-iches of soil cover is recoverable. the area cleared will be graded to remove low spots and holes that would not be suitable subgrade for subsequent fill placement. The stockpiled soil cover materials will be placed after all subsurface materials are compacted and outside those areas to be used during the RI, FS and Remedial Design.

During grading the 80 Lyndon representatives will inspect the surfaces for grossly contaminated materials and screen the soils with a Photoionization Detector (PiD). As the soil/fill is excavated for the ice rink, the materials in the excavation and sidewalls of the excavation will be inspected. The excavation materials will be screened with a PiD and any materials that appear stained or grossly contaminated will be stockpiled separately. PiD detections of more than 200 ppm will be considered indicative of potential impact and the soils will be sampled prior to reuse. All pre-existing landfill soil will, at a minimum, ultimately be placed below a commercial soil cover in accordance with the future Remedial Action Work Plan.

Any material producing a noticeable non-aqueous liquid like behavior, appear grossly contaminated, or produce an odor detectable more than 4 feet away shall be reported to the onsite 80 Lyndon Road Staff:

1. Shawn O'Donnell, Owners Representative - 585.606.1679
2. Peter Zaffram - 716.553.5129
3. John Black - 571.217.6761

If underground storage tanks, tar, underground pipes or utilities, or other previously unidentified contaminant sources are found during excavation, activities will be suspended until appropriate equipment

is mobilized to address the potential sources.

For purposes of this IRM potential gross contamination shall mean those materials that could act as a source of ground or surface water contamination:

1. Sealed containers potentially containing liquids or gasses;
2. Free flowing non-aqueous liquids (e.g. oil);
3. Potential Medical Waste;
4. Universal wastes potentially containing refrigerants or mercury (lightbulbs and switches);
5. Materials identified by the owner's onsite representative or the NYSDEC.

Potentially grossly contaminated materials have been identified previously in the wooded areas no longer covered by the assumed 12-inch thick 1975 cover system. Potentially grossly contaminated materials shall be placed in the stockpile area shown on Drawing No. 7 (Appendix A). The potentially grossly contaminated soil shall be placed on one layer of 6 mil (minimum) polyethylene sheeting and shall be covered after each workday with a sheet of 4 mill (minimum) polyethylene sheeting.

Potentially grossly contaminated containers and equipment shall be placed in the storage area shown on Drawing No. 7 (Appendix A). The potentially grossly contaminated containers and equipment shall be placed on two layers of 6 mil (minimum) polyethylene sheeting that are supported by a berm of soil to create a secondary containment and shall be covered after each workday with a sheet of 4 mil (minimum) polyethylene sheeting. Anything that has the potential to contain hazardous substances will be sampled and labeled Non-hazardous waste pending analysis. To date no hazardous wastes have been identified on the site but benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylenes (BTEX) and possible medical wastes have been identified. Any sample with a detection of BTEX that is more than 20 times the concentration of a characteristic hazardous waste will be sampled and tested for the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Potential medical wastes will be examined and if they appear in any way to meet the definition of Regulated Medical Waste (RMW) they will be disposed in accordance with the RMW disposal requirements.

Drums and drum carcasses have been identified on the south/southeastern portion of the BCP Site. Although these areas are not within the area to be excavated for the proposed ice rink, the excavation crew and oversite personnel will observe the excavated materials for drums and containers and manage them in accordance with the sixth bullet (below) of this section. All locations of drum or drum carcasses will be documented by GPS.

Off-site disposal of site materials will not be conducted under this IRM with the following exceptions;

- Trash and construction solid waste will be stored in a roll off container and transported by licensed carrier to the local municipal landfill;
- Potential spill cleanup materials will be sampled, profiled, and transported and disposed offsite in accordance with all applicable requirements in facilities permitted for the profiled materials;
- White goods and equipment that may contain refrigerants will be transported and properly recycled or managed offsite;
- Universal wastes that may contain mercury will be accumulated onsite and transported for proper offsite disposal;
- Potential medical wastes will be stored in proper containers and transported offsite to a facility permitted for proper disposal of these materials as regulated medical wastes (RMW); and
- Any containers that may contain liquids or gasses will be staged, inspected and if there are suspected liquid or gaseous content, will be labeled and non-hazardous pending analysis,

characterized and transported to a facility permitted to dispose of the characterized content. All liquid containing containers will be staged on two layers of polyethylene sheeting with surrounding berms to prevent any release while disposal is being scheduled; and

- Grubbing debris transported to the Town of Perinton municipal yard waste facility.

3.6 Placement Methods

Excavated material shall be placed in the designated area (Appendix A). Hay bales, filter socks, or silt fence shall be used and maintained around all temporary and the proposed final catch basin(s). No soil/fill placement shall be placed that has the potential to be exposed to precipitation that could produce runoff that can directly discharge offsite without sediment controls.

The fill shall be placed in lifts, no thicker than 8-inches in loose thickness. Each lift shall be compacted using two passes of a smooth drum roller, prior to placement of the subsequent lift and at the end of each workday. There will be no compaction unit weight or moisture requirement as the underlying landfill will not provide a base for compaction. A water truck will be onsite to control dust. Only moisture shall be used to ensure no excessive dust is generated, but not in quantities that the fill could become saturated or that would induce runoff.

The placement of the reused soil will be inspected daily. Results of inspections will be recorded in a dedicated logbook and maintained at the site and available for inspection by the NYSDEC. Logbook notes will be provided to the NYSDEC after the completion of the soil excavation and placement work.

3.7 Materials Excavation and Load-Out

Loaded vehicles leaving the site will be appropriately cleaned and placarded in accordance with appropriate Federal, State, local, and NYSDOT requirements (and all other applicable transportation requirements).

A truck wash will be operated on-site at the location shown at an exit point of the limit of disturbance (Appendix A), as appropriate. 80 Lyndon Road or the transportation staff will be responsible for ensuring that all outbound trucks will be inspected and, if necessary, washed at the truck wash before leaving the site until the activities performed under this section are complete. Truck wash water will be collected and disposed of in the Town of Perinton sewer outfall in accordance with the pre-treatment permit.

Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected daily for evidence of off-site material tracking (soil). 80 Lyndon Road or its contractor will be responsible for ensuring that all egress points for truck and equipment transport from the site are clean of dirt and other materials derived from the site during intrusive excavation activities. Cleaning of the access road or Lyndon Road will be performed as needed to maintain a clean condition with respect to site-derived materials.

3.8 Import Materials

The majority of the planned import materials are granular and have been specified that less than 10 percent pass a No. 80 sieve. Grain size analyses and an import request form will be submitted to the NYSDEC prior to any granular fill import. There are limited landscaped areas around the proposed buildings that will require some unclassified fill and topsoil. Those finer grain materials will be tested in accordance with Table 5.4(e)10 of NYSDEC DER-10 and an import form will be submitted no less than 5 days before any such materials are imported.

Table 5.4(e)10 Recommended Number of Soil Samples for Soil Imported To or Exported From a Site			
Contaminant	**VOCs**	**SVOCs, Inorganics & PCBs/Pesticides**	
Soil Quantity (cubic yards)	**Discrete Samples**	**Composite**	**Discrete Samples/Composite**
0-50	1	1	3-5 discrete samples from different locations in the fill being provided will comprise a composite sample for analysis
50-100	2	1	
100-200	3	1	
200-300	4	1	
300-400	4	2	
400-500	5	2	
500-800	6	2	
800-1000	7	2	
➢ 1000	Add an additional 2 VOC and 1 composite for each additional 1000 Cubic yards or consult with DER		

3.9 Materials Reuse On-Site

The placement of the excavated fill onsite is consistent with the NYSDEC initiative for Green Remediation (DEC-31). The reuse onsite (1) reduces the area of the site subject to infiltration, (2) reduces the amount of offsite fill needed to reduce low areas and thereby naturally reduces infiltration, and (3) eliminates offsite transport of materials, reducing the generation of greenhouse gasses (GHGs). The offsite transportation and disposal of materials is typically the highest source of GHGs for landfill remediation. All reused fill be within the limits of the pre-existing landfill. No fil will be placed directly over native soils and no fill will be placed in an area that is not controlled by the E&SCP, protecting Thomas Creek.

3.10 Temporary and Permanent Seeding

Green remediation techniques shall be implemented in the completion of this IRM in accordance with DER-31. Prevention of long-term erosion, surface runoff, and off-site water quality impacts as well as unintended soil compaction shall be considered during the completion of work.

Permanent planting and temporary seeding of the Site will be conducted during completion of the IRM following the specification of Drawing No. 7 (Appendix A).

3.11 Community Air Monitoring Program

The air monitoring program during the IRM will be conducted in accordance with the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) provided in Appendix C. Should the particulate action level of 150 $\mu g/m^3$ above the upwind monitoring concentration be exceeded after corrective actions are taken, work must stop and NYSDEC and NYSDOH must be notified within 24-hours by either phone or email. The notification shall include a description of the control measures implemented to prevent further exceedances. Should significant dust associated with burning on the neighboring property be observed, additional dust control measures will be instituted until the upwind fumes abate.

Perimeter air monitoring during completion of IRM field activities will be conducted at one upwind and one downwind location (excavation or fill placement based on the dust being generated) on the perimeters of the Site. The location of the perimeter air monitors will be adjusted as necessary as the work area shifts and/or with noticeably sustained shifts in prevalent wind directions. Ribbon will be installed near the work area as a guide to determine prevalent wind direction. The prevalent wind direction and the location of the air monitors will be documented daily in the field notebook.

3.12 Odor Control Plan

The odor control plan is to control emissions of nuisance odors to the site, no nuisance odors shall migrate off-site. Specific odor control methods to be used on a routine basis will include covering odor producing materials grossly contaminated soil, or polyethylene sheeting. If nuisance odors are identified at the site boundary, or if odor complaints are received, work will be halted, and the source of odors will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance odors have been abated. NYSDEC and NYSDOH will be notified of all off-site odor events and of any other complaints about the project. Implementation of all odor controls, including halting work, is the responsibility of the owner's on-site representative.

All necessary means will be employed to prevent off-site nuisances. If odors develop and cannot be otherwise controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: (a) direct load-out of material to trucks for off-site transportation; (b) use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems; and (c) use of staff to monitor odors in surrounding neighborhoods.

If nuisance odors develop during intrusive work that cannot be corrected, or where the control of nuisance odors cannot otherwise be achieved due to on-site conditions, the excavation and handling of excavated material in the area will be suspended.

3.13 Dust Control Plan

A dust suppression plan that addresses dust management during intrusive on-site work will include, at a minimum, the items listed below:

- Dust suppression will be achieved through the use of a dedicated on-site water truck for road wetting. The truck will be equipped with a water cannon capable of spraying water directly onto off-road areas including excavations, fill placement areas, and stockpiles.
- Temporary roads within the Site will be limited in total area to minimize the area required for water truck sprinkling.

3.14 Revisions

Revisions to this plan will be proposed in writing to the NYSDEC's Project Manager (PM). Revisions will be necessary upon, but not limited to, the following occurring: any removal of contaminated sediment or soil, or other significant change to the Site conditions.

3.15 Notifications

Notifications will be submitted by the Site owner to the NYSDEC, as needed, in accordance with NYSDEC's DER – 10 for the following reasons:

- 5-day advance notice of any proposed ground-intrusive activity pursuant to the Excavation Work Plan.
- 5-day advance notice of any proposed movement of potentially grossly contaminated materials.
- Notice within 48 hours of any damage or defect to the foundation, structures that have the potential to affect the environment, and likewise, any action to be taken to mitigate the damage or defect.
- Verbal notice by noon of the following day of any emergency, such as a fire; flood; or earthquake that has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of surface water controls in place at the site, with written confirmation within 7 days that includes a summary of actions taken, or to be taken, and the potential impact to the environment and the public.

Follow-up status reports on actions taken to respond to any emergency event requiring ongoing responsive action submitted to the NYSDEC within 45 days describing and documenting actions taken.

- Notifications of all spills and releases of petroleum products in accordance with the Erosion and Sediment Control (E&SC) plan. Review E&SC plan for completed details, but the following is provided for reference:
- All petroleum spills that occur within New York State (NYS) must be reported to the NYS Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362) within 2 hours of discovery, except spills which meet all of the following criteria:
    - The quantity is known to be less than 5 gallons; and
    - The spill is contained and under the control of the spiller; and
    - The spill has not and will not reach the State's water or any land; and
    - The spill is cleaned up within 2 hours of discovery.
- A spill is considered to have not impacted land if it occurs on a paved surface such as asphalt or concrete. A spill on the Site or any soil surfaces or any gravel parking lot is considered to have impacted land and is reportable. Any spills or releases that do not require reporting to the NYS Spill Hotline will be reported, in writing, to the DEC BCP PM within 48 hours of discovery.
- In the event of a potential or actual release from the property beyond, the following shall be called in the order given after calling the NYS Spill Hotline (1-800-457-7362):
    - National Response Center - 800.424.8802
    - U.S. EPA - 732.548.8730
    - NYSDEC (Region 8) - (585) 226-5428 Avon
    - NYSDEC (Albany) - 800.457.7362
- In the event of a spill that generates material from on-Site excavation efforts (e.g., sorbent material, impacted soil, etc.), the PM will confer with Inventum and the DEC regarding the nature of the waste in order to determine the proper reuse, recycling and/or disposal method.

Table 1 includes contact information in addition to the required notification listed above. The information on this table will be updated as necessary to provide accurate contact information.

Table 1: Notifications*

Name	Contact Information
Sahraoui, Mohamed R (DEC) NYSDEC PM	Mohamed.Sahraoui@dec.ny.gov
Luke W. Scannell, PhD Environmental Engineer, Division of Water	P: (585) 226-5427 Luke.Scannell@dec.ny.gov
Jason Kennedy** Commissioner of Public Works Town of Perinton Department of Public Works	P: (585)-223-5115 jkennedy@perinton.org

* Note: Notifications are subject to change and will be updated, as necessary.

**** To be notified of any release with the potential to reach a Town of Perinton sanitary or storm sewer.**

Each notification of a variation from this IRM will include:

- A detailed description of the work to be performed, including the location and areal extent of excavation, plans/drawings for site re-grading, intrusive elements or utilities to be installed below ground surface, estimated volumes of potentially contaminated materials to be excavated, and any work that may impact an engineering control;
- A summary of environmental conditions anticipated to be encountered in the work areas, including the nature and concentration levels of contaminants of concern, potential presence of grossly contaminated media.
- A schedule for the work, detailing the start and completion of all intrusive work.
- A summary of the applicable components of this IRM.
- A statement that the work will be performed in compliance with this IRM and 29 CFR 1910.120 (if applicable).
- A copy of the contractor's health and safety plan (HASP), in electronic format (if applicable).
- Identification of disposal facilities for potential waste streams (if applicable); and
- Identification of sources of any anticipated backfill, along with all required chemical testing results.

3.16 Field Modification Notifications

The NYSDEC BCP PM, or their designated representative, will be notified via electronic mail and telephone if the following conditions occur:

- Field activities are delayed and/or rescheduled due to unsafe or unsuitable weather conditions and/or equipment malfunctions.

4 Waste Management Plan

The following waste management procedures will be followed during completion of the IRM.

4.1 Soils

Soils excavated from the Site that exhibit potential gross contamination will be stockpiled in the designated location. Stockpile volumes on plastic sheeting shall not exceed 100-cubic yards. Additional waste characterization samples may be collected as necessary and separate stockpiles may be used to segregate clearly grossly contaminated material of different characteristics. One (1) waste characterization sample will be collected for every 100-cubic yards of stockpiled material and from each unique[3] drum containing unidentified liquid or sludge. Waste characterization sample analysis shall include the full suite of toxicity characteristics:

- Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) VOCs, SVOCs, and Metals
- PFAS
- PCBs
- Flash Point and Paint Filter Test
- pH
- Reactivity, Cyanide
- Reactivity, Sulfide

A record of which test pit soil is in each stockpile, where they are stockpiled, and which waste characterization results represent that material will be kept in the field notebook.

4.2 Water

Equipment decontamination water will be containerized in the decontamination area and will be discharged to the sanitary sewer system under a specific approval or profiled to be disposed of offsite as a waste.

4.3 Drums and Containers

Drums and drum carcasses have been identified on the south/southeastern portion of the BCP Site. Although these areas are not within the area to be excavated for the proposed ice rink, the excavation crew and oversite personnel will observe the excavated materials for drums and containers and manage them in accordance with the sixth bullet (below) of this section. All locations of drum or drum carcasses will be documented by GPS.

Any containers that may contain liquids or gasses will be staged, inspected and if there are suspected liquid or gaseous content, will be labeled and non-hazardous pending analysis, characterized and transported to a facility permitted to dispose of the characterized content. All liquid containing containers will be staged on two layers of polyethylene sheeting with surrounding berms to prevent any release while laboratory analyses are being completed, profile and waste approval is sought, and disposal is being scheduled

4.4 Personal Protective and Disposable Sampling Equipment

PPE, disposal sampling equipment (ex. bailers and rope), and general trash that may come in contact with potentially impacted soils/water generated during completion of the IRM will be containerized in DOT-

[3] If multiple drums of similar labeling and content, a single composite sample will be collected and tested.

compliant 55-gallon open top steel drums or a roll-off container and stored in the IDW Storage Area. These materials will be secured and labeled as non-hazardous waste and disposed of accordingly.

5 CCR

An CCR will be prepared consistent with NYSDEC DER-10 and will include, at minimum, the following components:

- Introduction
- Site Description and History
- Site Physical Characteristics
- IRM Scope of Work and Results Summary
- Implemented IRM Summary
- Qualitative Exposure Assessment
- Cleanup Objectives
- Summary and Conclusions
- Appendices
    - Laboratory Data
    - Data Usability Summary Report

The IRM Report will include a discussion of the IRM results compared to applicable SCGs which are the Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) under 6 NYCRR Part 375 and the groundwater effluent limitations for discharge to Class GA waters under 6 NYCRR Part 703.6. The discussion in the RIR on the nature and extent of contamination will be focused on any exceedances of applicable Commercial Use SCOs.

6 Schedule

The IRM activities are expected to begin in the second quarter of 2024. The start date of these activities is dependent on approval of this IRM WP and the BCP application. The schedule as presented assumes:

- BCP Agreement and RIWP Approval – Second Quarter 2024 (Public comment period ended May 2024)
- Citizen Participation Plan (CPP) – Second Quarter 2024
- Interim Remedial Measures (IRM) Work Plan Approval – Second/Third Quarter 2024
- Clearing and Grubbing – Beginning of Third Quarter 2024
- Excavation, Placement and Revegetation – Third and Fourth Quarter 2024

7 Bibliography

The bibliography provides a list of documents used in conjunction with site visits, discussions with NYSDEC personnel and contractors to develop this IRM.

1. NYSDEC, December 11, 2023, Environmental Site Remediation Database Search Details, https://extapps.dec.ny.gov/cfmx/extapps/derexternal/haz/details.cfm?ProgNo=828026B

2. Paradigm, 2022, Analytical Report for Rochester Ice Center, 225960, Soil Pile Sampling

3. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the Thomas Creek Ice Arena. 80 Lyndon Road, Perinton, New York, 14305. LCS Inc. March 2, 2016.

4. Parsons, 2020, Inactive Landfill Initiative, Work Assignments #D007623-33/D009811-02, Prepared for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, Albany, New York, November.

5. Ramboll, 2022, Schedule 1 – Scope of Work, Site Characterization for Lyndon Road Landfill, Perinton, New York

6. SGS, 2023, Analytical Reports for Lyndon Road Landfill, (JD61598, JD60906, JD60984, JD61307, JD61586, JD61598, JD61785, JD62631, JD62640, JD62646, JD64649)

7. Environmental Data Resources, 2023 Radius Map Report with GeoCheck. 80 Lyndon Road. 80 Lyndon Road, Fairport, NY. November 20232.

8. Schultz Associates, Engineers and Land Surveyors, P.C., 2023, Survey, 80 Lyndon Road

Figures

Appendix A – Site Plans, Prepared by BME Associates

Appendix B – Erosion & Sediment Control Plan – Prepared by BME Associates

Appendix C - Community Air Monitoring Plan

Appendix D – Health and Safety Plan

Appendix E – QA/QC Plan