SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION WORK PLAN

211 FRANKLIN STREET
OLEAN, NEW YORK 14760

NYSDEC SITE NUMBER C905038-05-14

Prepared By: Day Environmental, Inc.
1563 Lyell Avenue
Rochester, New York 14606

Project No.: 4884S-13

Date: October 2014

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Day Environmental, Inc. (DAY) prepared this supplemental Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP) describing additional studies and Interim Remedial Measures (IRMs) proposed for the property located at 211 Franklin Street, City of Olean, County of Cattaraugus, New York (Site), which is also identified as NYSDEC Site Number C905038-05-14. A Project Locus Map is provided as Figure 1. The work described in this supplemental RIWP will be implemented under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP).

The work outlined in this supplemental RIWP was prepared based on knowledge of the Site conditions provided in the BCP Application, a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Phase I ESA) prepared by DAY dated November 1, 2013, site-specific subsurface conditions at the Site as documented in a Preliminary Phase II Environmental Site Investigation (Phase II ESA) prepared by DAY dated October 2013, preliminary investigation results derived from work completed in accordance with the Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternatives Analysis (RI/RAA) Work Plan prepared by DAY dated May 2014 and applicable NYSDEC guidance documents including, but not limited to, *DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation* dated May 2010 (DER-10).

2.0 BACKGROUND

The Site is located in an industrial-use urban area in the Northwest Quadrant district of the City of Olean, Cattaraugus County, New York and within the New York State Department of State (NYSDOS) Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) boundaries. The Site is bound to the north by Franklin Street followed by a parking lot, athletic field, and undeveloped land, to the east by vacant residential properties followed by a residential neighborhood, to the south by a railroad right-of-way (ROW) with a residential neighborhood beyond, and to the west by a railroad ROW with industrial properties beyond.

The approximate 5.79 acre Site is developed with an approximate 280,000-square foot, two-story industrial building with a partial basement. Based on information obtained from Sanborn Fire Insurance (Sanborn) Maps, historic records, and historic telephone directories from the City of Olean, industrial activities have been conducted on the Site since at least 1882.

Several apparent basement or vault areas are present beneath the central/southern portions of the building. These basements/vaults are historical building features and the former uses are not conclusively known. Two of the vaults currently contain empty storage tanks and one of the vaults currently contains up to approximately 3-inches of residual standing water. In addition, a 10,000-gallon storage tank is located beneath the concrete floor in the south/central portion of the building (i.e., in proximity of the basement/vault areas in the portion of the building), and is currently empty. The age and the different materials that may have been stored in this tank in the past are unknown. A basement in the north/central portion was historically used for paint/chemical storage. A sump pit, located in the southern portion of this basement, was evaluated as part of the RI and is further described below.

Buried utilities at the Site include a 24-inch diameter sewer and a parallel 10-inch diameter sewer located in the approximate center of the building. These sewers bisect the building from north to south (refer to Figure 2). As shown, segments of the parallel sewers are located within the former Spruce Street and West Connell Street right-of-ways (ROW).

The following tasks have been completed as part of the on-going Remedial Investigation currently being conducted at the Site.

- Collection of twenty soil vapor samples (designated SV-1 through SV-20) from below the building's concrete floor slab and testing of the samples by an analytical laboratory.

- Completion of a geophysical survey over selected exterior portions of the Site and excavation of two test pits (designated TP-1 and TP-2) to evaluate magnetic anomalies identified during the geophysical survey

- Advancement of twenty-six test borings (designated TB-101 through TB-126) at interior and exterior locations to depths ranging between approximately 4 feet (ft.) below ground surface (bgs) and 50 ft. bgs and testing of selected soil samples collected from these test borings by an analytical laboratory.

- Installation of thirteen groundwater monitoring wells (designated MW-B through MW-N) and collection of two rounds of groundwater samples and testing by an analytical laboratory.

- Collection of eight surface soil samples (designated SS-1 through SS-8) and testing of the samples by an analytical laboratory.

- Collection of two soil samples (designated Sub-1 and Sub-2) from below the building's concrete floor slab within the electrical transformer rooms and testing of the samples by an analytical laboratory.

- Collection of one water sample and one sediment sample from a sump pit located in a basement area in the west portion of the building and testing of the samples by an analytical laboratory.

- Sampling of standing water encountered in a vault located below the boiler room and testing or this sample by an analytical laboratory.

- Permanent closure and removal of a 10,000-gallon capacity of an Underground Storage Tank (UST) that was formerly used to store heating oil.

- Completion of a Basement and Vault assessment subsequent to de-watering of the boiler room vault.

The approximate locations the test borings/monitoring wells and other samples completed to date are presented on Figure 2.

Soil vapor samples SV-01 through SV-20 were tested for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Method TO-15, and a summary of the VOCs detected in the soil vapor samples is provided on Table 1. Table 1 also includes guidance values for indoor air, as published by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) in the document titled "Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York" dated October 2006 and/or 90th percentile indoor air concentrations measured by the USEPA during a two year study of air quality conducted at 100 randomly selected public and commercial office buildings across the United States, also referenced in Table C2 of the above referenced NYSDOH document. [Note: While no guidance values have been published by the NYSDOH for VOCs in sub-slab soil vapor, the soil vapor samples are compared to indoor air guidance values on Table 1 to represent a 'worst case' scenario of soil vapor intrusion into the indoor air of the building at the Site.]

As indicated on Table 1, apparently elevated concentrations of several VOCs, most notably tetrachloroethene (PCE), trichloroethene (TCE), and acetone, were detected in one or more soil vapor samples. The soil and groundwater samples tested to date did not contain similarly elevated concentrations of the VOCs detected in the soil vapor samples. As such, an apparent source (and discharge location) of the PCE, TCE and acetone in the soil vapor samples has not been identified to date. However, the highest concentrations of PCE and TCE were detected west and in proximity to the 24-inch diameter sewer and the parallel 10-inch diameter sewer depicted in Figure 2. The highest acetone concentrations were generally measured in soil vapor samples collected in the portion of the building east of the 24-inch and 10-inch sewers.

Surface Soil sample SS-1 through SS-8 were tested for VOCs using USEPA Method 8260, semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) using USEPA Method 8270, target analyate list (TAL)-Metals and cyanide (various methods), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) using USEPA Method 8082, and pesticides using USEPA Method 8081. Summaries of the preliminary (unvalidated) test results for VOCs, SVOCs, metals, PCBs/pesticides detected in the surface soil samples are presented in Table 2a, Table 2b, Table 2c, and Table 2d (respectively). As indicated on Table 2c, the concentrations of the metals cadmium (i.e., 16.3 parts per million or ppm), copper (i.e., 311 ppm), and nickel (i.e., 522 ppm) detected in surface soil sample SS-5 exceed their respective soil cleanup objectives (SCO) for restricted commercial use as referenced in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6, Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives, dated December 14,

2006. As indicated on Table 2d, the total PCBs concentration detected in surface soil sample SS-5 (i.e., 1.5 ppm) exceeds the restricted residential use SCO of 1 ppm.

A summary of the observations and measurements collected during the basement/vault assessment are presented in Appendix A and the areas observed as part of the assessment are depicted on Figure 2. Media samples were not collected during the basement/vault assessment. However, a water sample was collected from the vault located beneath the boiler room and tested for pH, oil and grease, biological oxygen demand, total suspended solids, the VOCs 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) and TCE, the metals hexavalent chromium, copper, cadmium, lead, nickel, zinc, arsenic, mercury, and silver (various methods) pursuant to obtaining permission to dispose this water into the municipal sewer system. A summary of the test results for the vault water sample is provided in Table 3. As indicated on Table 3, with the exception of the concentration of the metal nickel, the concentrations of the parameters tested were within the facility discharge limits as listed in the City of Olean Industrial Pretreatment Program Wastewater Discharge Permit No. E-1-12 (Effective June 1, 2012 through May 31, 2015).

The sample of water collected from the basement sump was tested for VOCs, SVOCs, metals, PCBs and pesticides using the methods listed above and a summary of the compounds/analytes detected in the sump water sample are summarized on Table 4. Further evaluation of the sump was completed, subsequent to receipt and review of the laboratory test results for the sump water. The evaluation consisted of measurement of the sump structure (refer to Figure 3 in Appendix A, identification (to the extent possible) of piping entering the sump, collection a sediment sample from within the sump and testing of the sediment sample by an analytical laboratory for VOCs using USEPA Method 8260, observation of water entering the sump at intervals over a 24-hour period. The results of detected VOCs in the sediment are also presented on Table 4. As indicated, apparently elevated concentrations of acetone and cis-1,2 dichloroethene were detected in the sump water sample. An apparently elevated concentration of cis-1,2 dichloroethene was also detected in the sump sediment sample, with detectable concentrations of petroleum constituents and 1,1-dichloroethene. The concentrations of SVOCs, metals, PCB and pesticides in the sump water sample (if detected) are generally considered to be low.

3.0 SUPPLEMENTAL REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION ACTIVITIES

This section presents the proposed scope of supplementary work deemed necessary to meet the project objectives presented in Section 1.2 of the RI/RAA Work Plan. In general, this work will be completed in accordance with provisions and guidance outlined in the NYSDEC document titled *DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation* dated May 2010, the site-specific HASP included as Appendix A of the RI/RAA Work Plan, and the QAPP included in Appendix B of the RI/RAA Work Plan. A Site Plan showing the proposed supplemental RI locations is provided as Figure 3.

3.1 Focused Vapor Study

A focused vapor study at the Site is proposed in order to: 1) further evaluate sub-slab vapors in locations where elevated concentrations were detected previously; 2) determine if (and to what extent) the elevated concentrations of VOCs that were detected in the sub-slab soil vapor samples are migrating into or from the 24-inch diameter sewer system and/or the parallel 10-inch diameter sewer system located below the building footprint; and 3) assess soil vapor conditions at select locations along the perimeter of the Site that are in proximity to residences.

3.1.1 Sewer System Vapor Sampling

In order to assess the vapor migration through the sanitary sewer systems located below the building, the intake of summa canisters (6 total) obtained from the analytical laboratory will be placed in the 10-inch diameter sewer system via the manholes located in Franklin Street (designated SanVap-1), the chiller room (designated SanVap-3), and in West Connell Street (designated SanVap-5); and also in the 24-inch diameter sewer system via the manholes located in Franklin Street (designated SanVap-2), the compressor room (designated SanVap-4) and in West Connell Street (designated SanVap-6). The City of Olean Department of Public works will be notified prior to collection of these samples. It is anticipated each summa canister intake will be suspended within the manhole at an elevation 1 to 2 feet above the sewer invert. Air flow-rates will be controlled with pre-calibrated regulators supplied by the analytical laboratory that are configured to collect a 2-hour sample.

Six supplemental sub-slab soil vapor samples (designated SV-21 through SV-26) will also be collected. The supplemental sub-slab vapor sampling points will be installed and collected in accordance with the sampling procedures outlined in Section 3.4 of the QAPP.

3.1.2 Site Perimeter Soil Vapor Sampling

In order to assess soil vapor conditions at select locations along the perimeter of the Site, a drilling subcontractor will be retained to advance test borings (3 total) using direct-push methods in the approximate locations indicated on Figure 3. The perimeter soil vapor points will be installed at and collected in accordance with the sampling procedures outlined in Section 2.7.1 of the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Guidance for evaluation Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York, Dated October 2006. Soil vapor point SV-27 will be installed near the northeastern property line (i.e., in proximity to nearby residential properties) to evaluate the extent of potential vapor impacts identified in sub-slab vapor sample SV-20 (refer to Table 1). Soil vapor points SV-28 and SV-29 will be installed near the southwestern property line to evaluate the extent of potential vapor impacts identified in previous sub-slab vapor samples collected in the central portion of the building (i.e., SV-10 through SV-13 and SV-18).

The soil vapor points will be installed by advancing direct push test borings to depths approximately 8-10 feet below ground surface (bgs). After reaching the required depth, a 6-inch long double woven stainless steel screen attached to 3/8-inch Teflon lined tubing will be inserted in the borehole to the desired depth. The borehole will be backfilled with clean filter sand to a depth of at least 6 inches above the top of the screen. Thereafter the remaining borehole will be backfilled with bentonite. Upon completion the soil vapor points will be allowed to set up for a minimum of 24 hours prior to sample collection.

Prior to sampling, the soil vapor sample points will be tested for potential surface air infiltration using a helium tracer gas test in accordance with the provisions outlined in the NYSDOH guidance document. Assuming that the helium observed is below the 10% required by NYSDOH guidance, sampling will commence. In the event a soil vapor point fails the tracer test, the surface seal will be repaired and the test repeated until the helium is measured below the NYSDOH guidance.

The Summa Canisters designated to collect the perimeter soil vapor samples will be connected to the tubing associated with the vapor probe and samples will be collected over a 2-hour period. Air flow-rates will be controlled with pre-calibrated regulators supplied by the analytical laboratory. In addition, vacuum gauges will be connected to the regulators in order to monitor the Summa Canisters for proper operation (i.e., slow changes in vacuum) at approximate 15 minute intervals.

3.1.3 Vapor Sample Testing

Following the collection of the samples described in 3.1.1 and 3.1.2, the summa canisters will be shipped under chain-of-custody procedures to the analytical laboratory and analyzed for full List VOCs using USEPA Method TO-15 (Low Level).

3.2 Surface Soil Delineation

Additional surface and near-surface soil samples will be collected in the vicinity of surface sample SS-5 in order to delineate the extent of PCB and metal impact that was detected in this sample. It is anticipated that this work will be conducted in conjunction with the installation of the soil vapor points described in Section 3.1.2 by advancing up to eight direct push test borings (designated DTB-1 through DTB-8) to depths approximately 2 feet bgs (refer to Figure 3). These test borings will be positioned at distances of approximately 0-feet (i.e., DTB-1), 5-feet (i.e., DTB-2, DTB-3, and DTB-4) 10-feet (i.e., DTB-5 and DTB-6), and 20-feet (i.e., DTB-7 and DTB-8) from the location of surface soil sample SS-5. Soil samples will be collected at each test boring from the surface (i.e., 0-2 inches below ground surface) and at depth intervals of 0.5-1 feet bgs, and 1-2 feet bgs.

Other portions of the samples retained during drilling will be placed in Ziploc®-type plastic baggies that will subsequently be field screened with a PID in accordance with the provisions of the QAPP. The laboratory containers and baggies for each sample location will be labeled and placed in a cooler maintained at or below 4ºC.

Each sample collected will be submitted under chain-of-custody control to the analytical laboratory. Initially, the samples collected from test borings DTB-1 at intervals 0.5-1 feet bgs and 1-2 feet bgs and the 0-2 inch interval from test borings DTB-2, DTB-3 and DTB-4 will be tested for PCBs and TAL Metals. Testing of the remainder of the samples collected will be dependent on the results of the initial testing.

3.3 Basement Sump Pit Evaluation and Remediation

Additional evaluation of the sump pit located in a basement area in the northwestern portion of the building and an Interim Remedial Measure (IRM) proposed to address impacts identified in the water and sediment within this sump pit are described in the section.

3.3.1 Removal and disposal of Sump Pit Contents

The contents of the basement sump (i.e., water and sediment) will be evacuated into DOT approved 55-gallon drums using a trash pump. The sump will subsequently be pressure washed, and the wash waters will also be containerized in DOT approved 55-gallon drums. The drums will be disposed of in accordance with Section 5.1.8 (i.e., Investigation Derived Wastes Management and Disposal) of the RI/RAA work plan.

3.3.2 Sump Pit Discharge Dye Testing

Following the completion of the work described in 3.3.1, a study to evaluate the discharge location of the sump pit will be completed by adding potable water mixed with fluorescent dye into the sump and subsequently activating the sump pump. The City of Olean Department of Public Works will be notified prior to discharging the dyed water. The 24-inch diameter sewer system and the parallel 10-inch diameter sewer system will be monitored from the manholes located in the Franklin Street Right-of-Way (ROW) to determine (to the extent possible) if the sump pit discharges into either of these sewers. In the event dye is not detected in the 24-inch or 10-inch sewer, alternative evaluation techniques will be proposed (e.g., using a snake equipped with a radio transmitter or video camera to map the orientation and asses the discharge location of the piping exiting the sump pit).

3.3.3 Sump Pit Evaluation

The sump pump, associated piping, and sump cover will be removed from the sump pit and the discharge piping will be permanently capped. The sump will subsequently be examined to determine the integrity of the apparent concrete crock. A hole will be cut through the bottom of the sump using a concrete core drill and a sample will subsequently be collected from a depth of approximately 0 to 1 foot below the bottom of the sump using hand-operated sampling equipment. Depending on the integrity of the sump crock, additional concrete chip samples may be collected using a hammer drill. These samples will be collected from locations were cracking or deterioration in the sidewalls or base of the crock is observed.

The cut-off pipes in the pipe chase located adjacent to the sump (refer to Appendix A) will be probed and samples of materials encountered within the pipes will be screened with a PID (to the extent possible) and depending on the materials encountered may be collected for subsequent testing.

Select soil/fill, concrete chip, and/or pipe content samples collected will be submitted for analytical laboratory analyses using the procedures listed in the QAPP. The samples collected will be submitted under chain-of-custody control to the analytical laboratory. One soil/fill sample collected from below/around the sump will be tested for the following parameters:

- Target Compound List (TCL) VOCs plus TICs;
- TCL SVOCs plus TICs;
- TCL PCBs;
- TCL pesticides;
- Target Analyte List (TAL) metals; and,

- Cyanide.

In addition it is anticipated that up to five additional soil/fill, concrete chip, or pipe contents samples will be tested for TCL VOCs plus TICs using USEPA Method 8260.

3.3.4 Sump Pit Decommissioning IRM

An IRM will be completed by decommissioning the basement sump. The sump crock will be filled with concrete to the level of the floor. The condensate piping that currently discharges to the sump will be re-routed to a sanitary sewer drain. Depending on the results of the testing completed during the work described in 3.3.3, impacted soil beneath the sump pit may be removed prior to the decommissioning of the sump pit.

3.4 Vault and UST Sampling

Additional sampling/testing is necessary to assess conditions within and/or beneath the vaults and USTs at the Site.

3.4.1 Boiler Room Vault

Sediment samples will be collected from both of the floor cut-outs located adjacent to the low wall in the boiler room vault (refer to Appendix A). The samples will be evaluated and screened with a PID. If the field screening and observations indicate that the samples are similar, one sediment sample (or both, based on this evaluation and screening) will be submitted under chain-of-custody control to the analytical laboratory and tested for the following parameters:

- TCL VOCs plus TICs;
- TCL SVOCs plus TICs;
- TCL PCBs;
- TCL pesticides;
- TAL metals; and,
- Cyanide.

Following the receipt of the test results, the remainder of the standing water in the boiler room vault will be pumped out and, with the permission of the City of Olean, discharged to the municipal sanitary sewer system. The floor cut-outs in the boiler room vault will subsequently be observed to evaluate their integrity. A core will be advanced through the bottom of each floor cut-out using a concrete drill and soil/fill samples (designated VLT-1 and VLT-2 on Figure 3) will subsequently be collected from a depth of approximately 0 to 1 foot below the bottom of the floor cut-outs using hand-operated sampling equipment. Two soil/fill samples will be submitted under chain-of-custody control to the analytical laboratory and tested for the parameters listed above.

3.4.2 Epoxy Room Tank Vaults

The sump pits in the epoxy room tank vaults will cleaned out (to the extent possible) and examined to determine the integrity of the structures (refer to Appendix A). A sample of the material removed from each sump will be retained for subsequent testing, and the remainder of the material will be containerized for disposal.

A core will be advanced through the bottom of each sump using a concrete drill (as necessary, depending on sump construction) and a soil/fill sample (designated VLT-3 and VLT-4 on Figure 3) will subsequently be collected from a depth of approximately 0 to 1 foot below the bottom of each sump using hand-operated sampling equipment. A composite sample of the contents removed from each sump and a soil/fill sample from each location (4 samples total) will be submitted under chain-of-custody control to the analytical laboratory and tested for the parameters listed in Section 3.4.1.

3.4.3 UST sampling and IRM

Based on the location of the UST (i.e., beneath the building floor and under room divider walls), the following method for documenting the integrity of the UST is proposed.

- Two test borings will be advanced though the bottom of the UST. It is anticipated that one test boring will be advanced near the northeast end wall of the UST, and the other test boring will be advanced as close to the southwest end wall as is possible with the equipment utilized. It is anticipated that 3-inch diameter holes will be cored through the floor at each test boring location and test borings will be completed using a direct-push drill-rig capable of advancing a 2.25-inch diameter macro core sampler to an approximate depth of 20 feet below the floor (i.e., approximately 8 feet below the bottom of the UST).

- During drilling, continuous samples will be collected from the ground surface in consecutive 4-foot intervals. The soil samples collected will be logged and screened with a PID in the field by a DAY representative. Select soil samples from the test borings will be collected for potential analytical laboratory analyses to confirm the field observation findings, and at least one soil/fill sample from each test boring, collected from the 12-16 foot interval unless screening and observation suggests that additional samples require testing, will be submitted under chain-of-custody control to the analytical laboratory and tested for the parameters listed in Section 3.4.1.

- Upon completion, the test borings will be closed with a cement/bentonite mixture by tremie grouting procedures.

Following the receipt of the test results, and assuming that field evidence and/or laboratory test results do not indicate a historic release from the UST, an IRM will be completed by closing the UST in place in accordance with provisions outlined in Section 5.5 of DER-10 and with the NYDEC guidance document, *Permanent Closure of Petroleum Tanks* dated January 20, 1987 and modified July 19, 1998 and December 3, 2003. The product supply piping located in the interior of the tank will be removed and the UST will be filled with a suitable material (i.e., sand, concrete slurry, etc.).

4.0 DELIVERABLES

The results of the work described in this document will be included in the RI/RAA Report. If warranted based upon the findings of the work completed, an IRM work plan(s) may be prepared to address specific environmental concerns.

Within four weeks of completion of the IRM activities described in Section 3.3.4 and the receipt of analytical laboratory test results, a report summarizing the IRM, including applicable disposal documentation, will be submitted to the NYSDEC.

Within four weeks of completion of the IRM activities described in Section 3.4.3 and the receipt of analytical laboratory test results, a report summarizing the IRM will be submitted to the NYSDEC.

5.0 SCHEDULE

The work described herein will proceed immediately following NYSDEC approval of this Supplemental RIWP.

- It is anticipated that the field tasks outlined in Section 3.0 will be completed within two weeks of the approval of this Supplemental RIWP.
- The receipt of test results from the analytical laboratory is anticipated within six weeks of approval of this Supplemental RIWP.
- The validation of the data generated from the tasks outlined in Section 3.0 is anticipated within three weeks of receipt of the data from the analytical laboratory.
- It is anticipated that a draft copy of the RI/RAA Report will be submitted to the NYSDEC within two weeks of the receipt of the analytical laboratory data. [Note: The validated laboratory data for the samples collected/tested as part of this Supplemental RIWP will be included in the final RI/RAA Report.]

FIGURES

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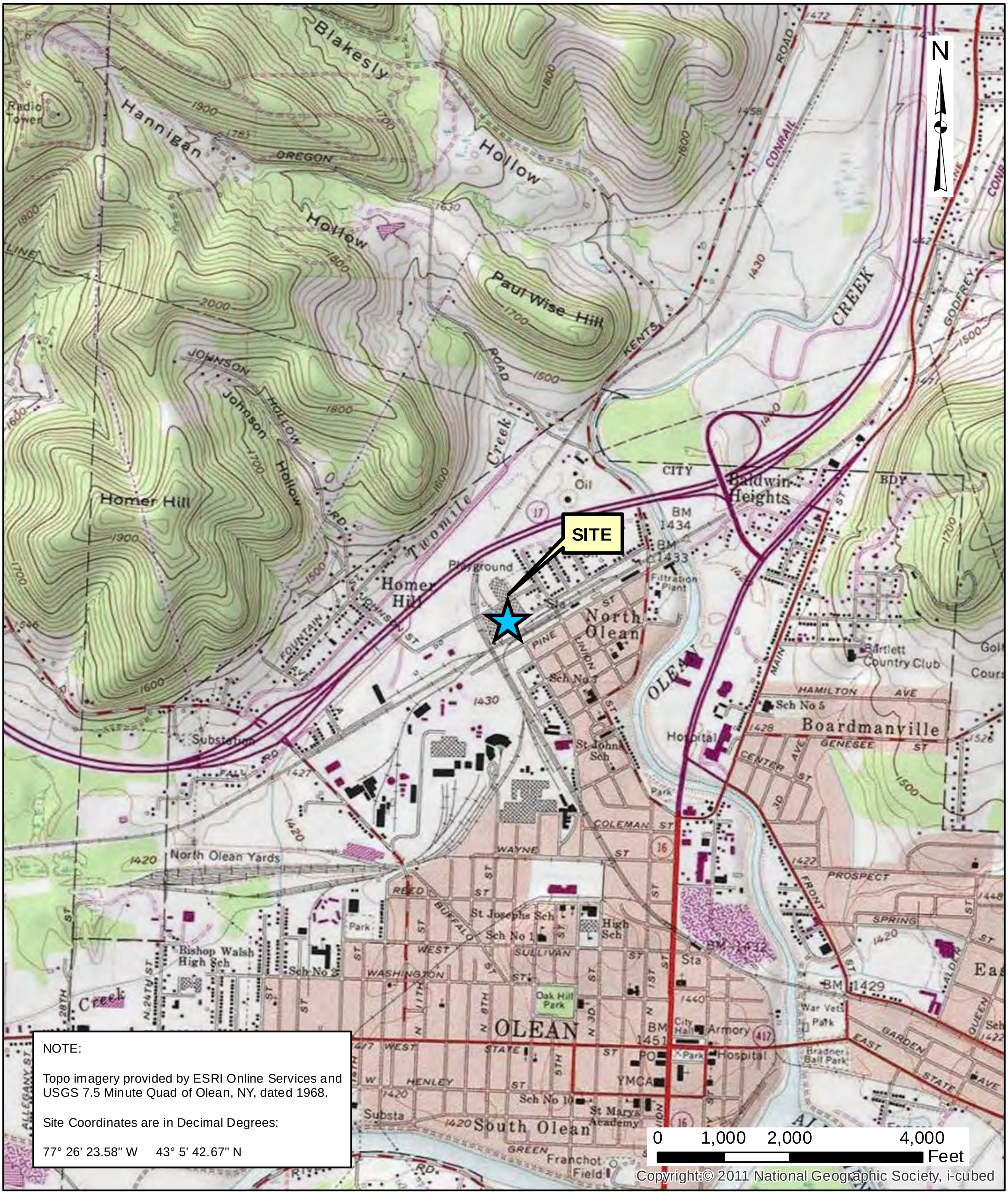
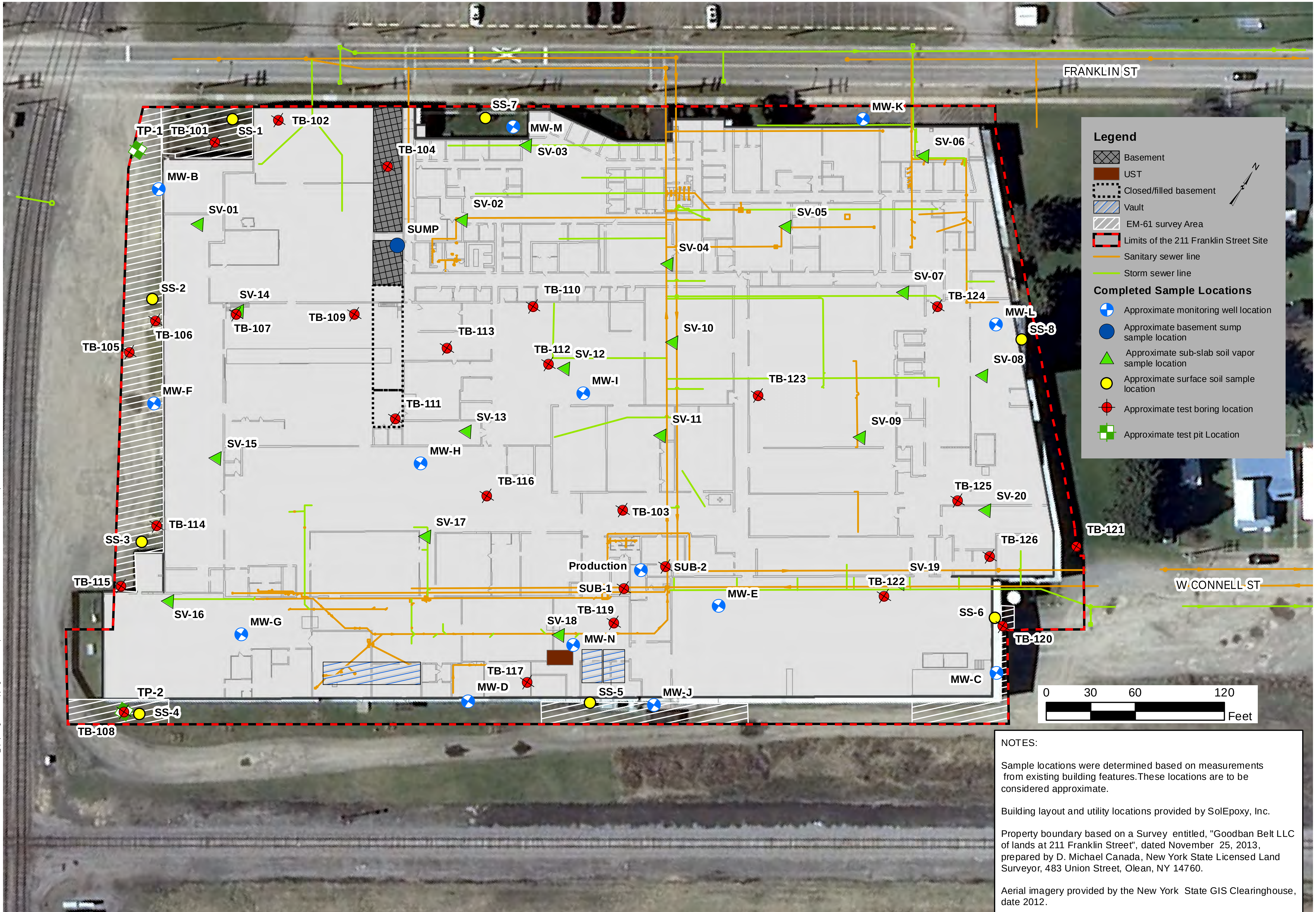


Date		Project Title	Project No.
11-5-2013	**DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.**	211 FRANKLIN STREET OLEAN, NEW YORK RI/RAA WORK PLAN	4884S-13 FIGURE 1
Drawn By CAH	Environmental Consultants Rochester, New York 14606 New York, New York 10170	Drawing Title Project Locus Map	
Scale AS NOTED			



NOTES:

Sample locations were determined based on measurements from existing building features.These locations are to be considered approximate.

Building layout and utility locations provided by SolEpoxy, Inc.

Property boundary based on a Survey entitled, "Goodban Belt LLC of lands at 211 Franklin Street", dated November 25, 2013, prepared by D. Michael Canada, New York State Licensed Land Surveyor, 483 Union Street, Olean, NY 14760.

Aerial imagery provided by the New York State GIS Clearinghouse, date 2012.

DATE	DATE DRAWN	DATE ISSUED
10-2014	10-2014	10-21-2014
DESIGNED BY	DRAWN BY	SCALE
RLK	CPS/CAH	AS NOTED

day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
Environmental Consultants
Rochester, New York 14606
New York, New York 10170

Project Title
211 FRANKLIN STREET
OLEAN, NEW YORK

SUPPLIMENTAL RI WORK PLAN

Drawing Title
Site Plan Showing Completed Remedial Investigation Test Locations

Project No.
4884S-13

FIGURE 2

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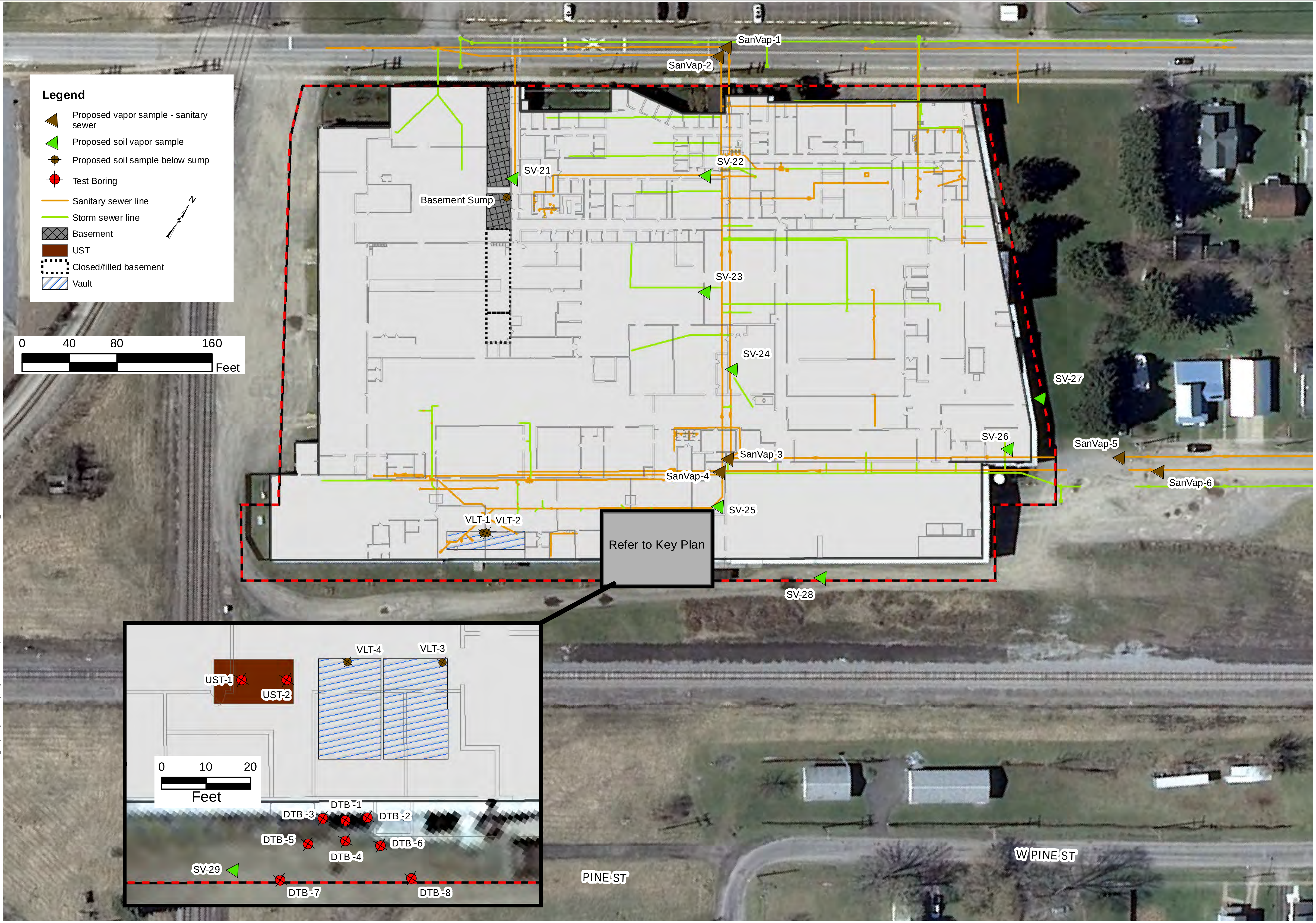

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DESIGNED BY: RLK	DATE: 10-2014	
DRAWN BY: CPS/CAH	DATE DRAWN: 10-2014	
SCALE: AS NOTED	DATE ISSUED: 10-21-2014	

day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
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Project Title
211 FRANKLIN STREET
OLEAN, NEW YORK

SUPPLIMENTAL RI WORK PLAN

Drawing Title
Site Plan Showing Proposed Supplimental Test Locations

Project No.
4884S-13

FIGURE 3

TABLES

TABLE 1
211 FRANKLIN STREET
OLEAN, NEW YORK
BCP SITE NO. C905038

SUMMARY OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS

SOIL VAPOR SAMPLES

Detected Constituent	NYSDOH Indoor Air Guidance Value (ug/m3)(1)	Sample Designation and Date																			
		SV-01	SV-02	SV-03	SV-04	SV-05	SV-06	SV-07	SV-08	SV-09	SV-10	SV-11	SV-12	SV-13	SV-14	SV-15	SV-16	SV-17	SV-18	SV-19	SV-20
		5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014	5/29/2014
1,1-Dichloroethene	**1.4**	U	U	U	U	0.033 J	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	**5.5**	0.19 J	1.2 J	1.6 J	**18** J	1.7 J	5.4 J	0.29 J	0.33 J	0.72 J	0.62 J	0.27 J	U	0.42 J	0.59 J	1.1 J	0.11 J	0.16 J	0.28 J	0.28 J	U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	**20.6**	0.59 J	0.21 J	0.09 J	2.20 J	3.0	U	0.81 J	0.1 J	0.7 J	1.5	2 J	U	2.5	U	2	0.78 J	1.8 J	0.69 J	0.67 J	U
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	**3.5**	**4.5**	**3.9**	2.3	**4.4**	**13**	1.4 J	**14**	**7.1**	**16**	**10**	**31**	**6.2** J	**13**	3.2	**3.8**	2.6	**8.4**	**15**	**7.4**	**8.2** J
2-Butanone (MEK)	**12**	4.8	1.5 J	1.1	**22.00**	1.1 J	8.4 J	2.9	2.4	**19**	**19**	2.7 J	3.3 J	5.2	2 J	**13**	0.98 J	0.99 J	2.6 J	1.6 J	**17** J
2-Hexanone (MBK)	**NA**	0.57 J	0.43 J	0.23 J	2.50 J	U	U	0.5 J	0.36 J	3.4 J	4.5	1.6 J	U	1.8	U	2.2	0.21 J	U	U	0.32 J	3.4 J
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone (MIBK)	**6**	2.7 J	1.1 J	1.0 J	**13** J	0.9 J	**7.5** J	**6.3**	1.8	**9.70** J	**19**	1.2 J	U	4.2	1.4 J	**31**	0.62 J	5.4	3.7 J	1.1 J	**7.3** J
Acetone	**98.9**	29	11 J	15	**460** D	30	**460.0**	44	17	**270** D	**180** D	16 J	29 J	93 D	34 J	**180** D	6.5 J	5.3 J	46 J	32	**2600**
Benzene	**9.4**	1.4 J	0.39 J	0.093 J	1.2 J	1.5	1.1 J	0.34 J	0.25 J	5.10	8.60	1.8 J	3.4 J	2.1	2.6 J	2.2	0.27 J	1.1 J	0.99 J	0.43 J	2.3 J
Bromodichloromethane	**NA**	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.16 J	U	1.4	1.2 J	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	11	U
Carbon Disulfide	**4.2**	2.3	0.7 J	0.98	1.7 J	1.2	2.2 J	0.81 J	0.7	5	2.8	1.4 J	2.6 J	2.7	1.3 J	**4.3**	1.3	**8.9**	**5.1**	1.7	U
Carbon Tetrachloride	**1.3**	0.59	0.69	0.53	0.49 J	**2.4**	U	0.22	0.45	U	**1.5**	**5.2**	**6.5**	0.77	U	**9.6**	**2.5**	0.8	**1.6**	0.51	U
Chloroethane	**1.1**	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.62 J	U	U	U	0.14 J	U	U	U
Chloroform	**1.1**	0.4 J	0.56 J	0.13 J	0.81 J	U	U	U	0.53 J	U	**11**	**14**	**7.7** J	**10**	0.99 J	**1.3**	0.34 J	**3.4**	**29**	**74**	U
Chloromethane	**3.7**	U	U	U	0.85 J	U	3.7 J	U	U	0.88 J	0.24 J	U	U	U	U	0.3 J	0.12 J	U	U	U	U
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	**1.9**	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	1.7 J	0.33 J	1.2 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dibromochloromethane	**NA**	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.071 J	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.15 J	U
Ethylbenzene	**5.7**	0.55 J	0.11 J	0.044 J	0.64 J	1.3 J	0.65 J	0.35 J	0.16 J	1.5 J	1.1	0.88 J	0.96	0.92 J	**270**	0.56 J	0.13 J	1.7 J	0.28 J	0.64 J	U
m/p-Xylene	**22.2**	2.0 J	0.61 J	0.22 J	2.7 J	8.1	2.2 J	2.1 J	0.9 J	9.5 J	5	2 J	4.1 J	3.2 J	**690**	1.9 J	0.57 J	6.30 J	0.78 J	3.5 J	9.4 J
Methylene Chloride	**60(2)**	1.0 J	0.76 J	0.36 J	3.5 J	1.7	5 J	0.44 J	0.58 J	1.4 J	1.5	0.61 J	2.1 J	1.3	1.2 J	1.1	0.5 J	0.63 J	1.4 J	0.44 J	U
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	**11.5**	U	U	U	U	U	U	U		U	U	U	U	U	0.69 J	U	U	U	U	U	U
o-Xylene	**7.9**	0.69 J	0.48 J	0.13 J	1.2 J	3.70	0.89 J	0.75 J	0.35 J	3.2 J	2.2	1 J	1.7 J	1.3 J	**140**	0.9 J	0.27 J	3.1	0.48 J	1.4 J	7.5 J
Styrene	**1.9**	U	U	0.034 J	U	U	U	U		U	U	3 J	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.65 J	U	U
Tetrachloroethene	**30(3)**	6.5	5.6	0.84	5.4	9.2	1.6 J	6.6	0.6	1.2	**33**	**47**	22	8.7	8.8	1.2	6.5	2.4	**550**	6.7	U
Toluene	**43**	2.0 J	0.85 J	0.38 J	3.9 J	19	3.9 J	1.2	0.61 J	9.4	6.30	1.8 J	5.7 J	3	**48**	3.1	1	2.3	1.2 J	1.7	1.7 J
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	**NA**	U	0.053 J	0.023 J	U	0.14 J	U	0.094 J	0.11 J	U	0.026 J	0.16 J	0.63 J	1.1 J	0.79 J	0.04 J	U	0.053 J	0.81 J	U	U
Trichloroethene	**5(2)**	1.7	**150**	**5.9**	2.4	4.8	U	U		U	**81**	**370**	**2700** D	**53**	**83**	0.17	1.8	2	**380**	0.77	U
Trichlorofluoromethane	**18.1**	**180**	**80**	**51**	**51**	14	9.9 J	3.4	7.2	4 J	8.1	**32**	**47**	**52**	**190**	**46**	9.6	16	11	8	5.8 J
Total TICs		278.7	162.4	35.4	188	215	U	277.4	165.5	1642	353	472	180	491.5	202	127.8	32.3	498	142	368.6	U
Total VOCs + TICs		520.18	422.54	117.38	785.89	331.77	513.84	362.50	207.19	2002.7	751.46	1008.82	3024.59	752.66	1681.76	433.57	69.00	568.87	1193.56	522.91	2662.6

NOTES

Volatile organic compound (VOC) concentrations are presented in micrograms per cubic meter (μ/m^3).

U = Not detected at concentration above analytical laboratory reporting limit.

NA = Not Available.

J = Estimated Value.

D = Sample Diluted.

No NYSDOH criteria is available for soil vapor samples

(1) Unless otherwise noted the Indoor Air guidance value shown is the 90th percentile referenced in Table C2 of the NYSDOH document titled "Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York" dated October 2006.

(2) NYSDOH derived air guidance values in NYSDOH document titled "Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York" dated October 2006.

(3) Value identified in NYSDOH September 2013 Fact Sheet "Tetrachloroethene (PERC) in Indoor and Outdoor Air".

Highlighted value exceeds referenced NYSDOH indoor air guidance value

Table 2a
211 Franklin Street
Olean, NY
NYSDEC BCP Site #C905038

Comparison Of Detected Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) To Selected Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)
Surface Soil Samples

Contaminant	CAS Number	**A** Restricted Commercial Use (SCO)	SS-1 6/27/2014	SS-2 6/27/2014	SS-3 6/27/2014	SS-4 6/27/2014	SS-5 6/27/2014	SS-6 6/27/2014	SS-7 6/27/2014	SS-8 6/27/2014
Acetone	67-64-1	500	U	U	U	U	U	U	0.004	0.004
Ethanol	64-17-5	NA	U	U	U	U	U	0.68	U	U
Total TICs			U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Total VOCs and TICs			**U**	**U**	**U**	**U**	**U**	**0.68**	**0.004**	**0.004**

Values are in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm)

SCOs are as referenced in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6, Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives, dated December 14, 2006

NA = Not Available

U = Not Detected

Table 2b
211 Franklin Street
Olean, NY
NYSDEC BCP Site #C905038

Comparison Of Detected Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) To Selected Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)
Surface Soil Samples

Contaminant	CAS Number	**A** Restricted Commercial Use (SCO)	SS-1 6/27/2014	SS-2 6/27/2014	SS-3 6/27/2014	SS-4 6/27/2014	SS-5 6/27/2014	SS-6 6/27/2014	SS-7 6/27/2014	SS-8 6/27/2014
1-Methylnaphthalene	90-12-0	NA	U	U	U	0.12 J	U	U	U	U
2,4-Dimethylphenol	105-67-9	NA	U	U	U	U	0.18 J	U	U	U
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	NA	U	U	U	0.17 J	U	U	U	U
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	500	U	U	U	U	U	0.17 J	0.11 J	0.21 J
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	500	U	U	U	U	U	0.34 J	0.15 J	U
Anthracene	120-12-7	500	U	U	0.12 J	0.081 J	0.078 J	0.55	0.4 J	0.4 J
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	5.6	U	0.27 J	0.62	0.27 J	0.27 J	2	1.4	1.4
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1	U	0.31 J	0.68	0.28 J	0.28 J	2 A	1.3 A	1.4 A
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	5.6	U	0.43	0.97	0.42	0.51	3.3	1.7	1.9
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	500	U	0.21 J	0.48	0.36 J	0.2 J	0.92	0.62	0.64
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	56	U	0.16 J	0.39	0.17 J	0.19 J	1.2	0.73	0.77
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	NA	U		0.085 J	0.1 J	0.51	U	U	0.092 J
Butylbenzylphthalate	85-68-7	NA	U		U	U	0.56	0.17 J	U	U
Carbazole	86-74-8	NA	U		0.079 J	U	U	0.38 J	0.18 J	0.3 J
Chrysene	218-01-9	56	U	0.32 J	0.76	0.33 J	0.36 J	2.5	1.4	1.6
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	0.56	U	U	0.13 J	U	U	0.23 J	0.14 J	U
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	350	U	U	U	U	U	0.12 J	0.089 J	0.091 J
Di-n-butylphthalate	84-74-2	NA	U	0.093 J	0.076 J	0.78	0.78	0.35 J	0.2 J	0.22 J
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	500	0.12 J	0.48	1.4	0.61	0.62	4.5	3.1	3.4
Fluorene	86-73-7	500	U	U	U	U	U	0.17 J	0.12 J	0.17 J
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	NA	U	0.34 J	U	U	0.077 J	0.31 J	U	U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	5.6	U	0.23 J	0.52	0.21 J	0.21 J	1.1	0.69	0.72
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	500	U	0.23 J	0.64	0.39 J	0.26 J	2.3	1.7	2.3
Pyrene	129-00-0	500	0.088 J	0.4	0.95	0.45	0.41	3.5	2.3	2.8
Total TICs			3.46	6.16	3.89	13.43	31.18	43.37	14.37	22.26
Total SVOCs and TICs			**3.7**	**9.6**	**11.8**	**18.2**	**36.7**	**69.5**	**30.7**	**40.7**

Values are in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm)

SCOs are as referenced in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6, Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives, dated December 14, 2006

J = Estimated Value

N = Considered To Be Positively Identified

NA = Not Available

U = Not Detected

A = Exceeds Restricted Commercial Use SCO

Table 2c
211 Franklin Street
Olean, NY
NYSDEC BCP Site #C905038

Comparison Of Priority Pollutant Metals And Cyanide To Selected Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)
Surface Soil Samples

Contaminant	CAS Number	**A** Restricted Commercial Use (SCO)	SS-1 6/27/2014 ~	SS-2 6/27/2014 ~	SS-3 6/27/2014 ~	SS-4 6/27/2014 ~	SS-5 6/27/2014 ~	SS-6 6/27/2014 ~	SS-7 6/27/2014 ~	SS-8 6/27/2014 ~
Aluminum	7429-90-5	NA	13300	6630	6780	7110	7100	9500	8890	10900
Antimony	7440-36-0	NA	U N	8.6	3.4	3.5	20.7	41.8	2.1	5.3
Arsenic	7440-38-2	16	12.6 N	14.6	13	20 **A**	14	12.1	33.8 **A**	25 **A**
Barium	7440-39-3	400	53.8 N	193	78.4	168	136	122	335	143
Beryllium	7440-41-7	590	0.58 N	0.36	0.2 B	0.63	0.35	0.42	0.51	0.59
Cadmium	7440-43-9	9.3	0.031 BN	2.8	0.69	2.9	16.3 **A**	1.9	1.1	0.56
Calcium	7440-70-2	NA	1260	18700	83500	1570	1810	10500	2470	2440
Chromium	7440-47-3	1,500	14.1 N	66.1	10	104	398	18.8	16.9	18.5
Cobalt	7440-48-4	NA	12.3 N	5.9	4.9	24.2	11.2	8	7.2	8.4
Copper	7440-50-8	270	17 N	127	183	254	311 **A**	84.9	110	63.8
Iron	7439-89-6	NA	27800	25000	15600	37400	57700	21800	25700	31600
Lead	7439-92-1	1000	18.4	84.1	66.6	785	151	61.2	422	177
Magnesium	7439-95-4	NA	2260	4140	5130	1430	2030	4070	1580	1980
Manganese	7439-96-5	10,000	636	602	349	554	760	776	359	546
Mercury	7439-97-6	2.8	0.039 B	0.63	0.025 B	0.86	1.7	0.17	0.2	0.3
Nickel	7440-02-0	310	18.4	42	21.2	75.6	522 **A**	27.4	23.4	19.4
Potassium	7440-09-7	NA	884	490	437	584	522	845	863	865
Selenium	7782-49-2	1,500	0.58 BN	U	U	4	U	U	1.4 B	2.7
Silver	7440-22-4	1,500	U	0.16 B	0.74 B	3.2	0.6 B	0.34 B	0.58 B	0.19 B
Sodium	7440-23-5	NA	10.1 B	76.2	87.5	38.5 B	21.3 B	51.1	84.8	27.2 B
Thallium	7440-28-0	NA	U N	U	2.8	U	U	U	U	U
Vanadium	7440-62-2	NA	22 N	12.1	9.5	27.4	13.2	15.8	19.2	21.3
Zinc	7440-66-6	10,000	56.9 N	210	321	583	529	465	246	186
Total Cyanide	NA	27	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Values are in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm)

SCOs are as referenced in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6, Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives, dated December 14, 2006

B = Trace Concentration Below Reporting Limit And Equal To Or Above Detection Limit

N = Matrix Spike Recovery Falls Outside Control Limit

NA = Not Available

U = Not Detected

A = Exceeds Restricted Commercial Use SCO

Table 2d
211 Franklin Street
Olean, NY
NYSDEC BCP Site #C905038

Comparison Of Pesticide/PCB/Herbicide Compounds To Selected Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs)
Surface Soil Samples

Contaminant	CAS Number	**A** Restricted Commercial Use (SCO)	SS-1 6/27/2014 ~	SS-2 6/27/2014 ~	SS-3 6/27/2014 ~	SS-4 6/27/2014 ~	SS-5 6/27/2014 ~	SS-6 6/27/2014 ~	SS-7 6/27/2014 ~	SS-8 6/27/2014 ~
4,4´-DDE	72-55-9	62	U	0.0045 P	U	U	U	0.062 P	U	U
4,4´-DDT	50-29-3	47	U	0.0087 P	U	0.035 P	0.096 P	U	0.048	0.017
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.68	U	U	U	0.0024 P	U	U	U	U
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	3.4	U	0.0037 P	U	0.0058 P	0.18 P	U	U	U
alpha-Chlordane	5103-71-9	24	U	0.0058 P	0.015	0.0099 P	U	U	0.016 P	0.013 P
beta-BHC	319-85-7	3	U	0.018 P	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dieldrin	60-57-1	1.4	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	200	U	U	U	0.0023 P	U	U	U	U
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	200	U	0.0069 P	U	0.0045 P	U	U	U	U
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07-8	200	U	0.0065 P	U	0.027 P	U	U	0.056 P	U
Endrin	72-20-8	89	U	0.0039	U	0.019	U	U	U	0.0079 P
Endrin aldehyde	7421-93-4	NA	U	U	U	0.0085 P	U	U	U	U
Endrin ketone	53494-70-5	NA	U	U	U	0.015 P	U	U	U	U
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	58-89-9	9.2	U	U	U	0.0085 P	U	U	U	0.03 P
Heptachlor	76-44-8	15	U	0.006	U	0.0021	0.33	U	U	U
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	1	U	0.179	U	0.5 P	1.5 **A**	0.32	U	U

Values are in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) or parts per million (ppm)

SCOs are as referenced in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6, Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives, dated December 14, 2006

NA = Not Available

P = Lower of Two Values Reported From Primary And Confirmation Analyses When > 25% Difference Detected

U = Not Detected

A = Exceeds Restricted Commercial Use SCO

Table 3
211 Franklin Street
Olean, New York
NYSDEC BCP Site #C905038

Summary of Parameters Monitored for Industrial Waste Water Discharge
Vault -Waste Water Sample

Parameter	**Facility Discharge Limits** (1)	**Sample Designation and Date**
		Vault Water (2) -May 21, 2014
pH	6.0-9.0 (S.U.)	7.24 (S.U.)
Oil and Grease	50 (Daily Max)	1.41
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.049 (Daily Max)	ND (0.005)
Trichloroethylene	1.0 (Daily Max)	ND (0.005)
Chromium (+6)	1.5 (Daily Max)	ND (0.01)
Copper (Total)	2.1 (Daily Max)	0.110
Cadmium (Total)	1.0 (Daily Max)	ND (0.00089)
Lead (Total)	5.0 (Daily Max)	0.0183
Nickel (Total)	0.9 (Daily Max)	8.110
Zinc (Total)	3.5 (Daily Max)	0.322
Arsenic (Total)	0.02 (Daily Max)	0.0051 B
Mercury (Total)	0.05 (Daily Max)	0.000057 B
Silver (Total)	5.0 (Daily Max)	ND (0.0069)
BOD (5-Day)	250	75.0
TSS	250	7.0

Notes:

Discharge limits and results are reported in mg/L or ppm or as noted

1 - As listed in the City of Olean Industrial Pretreatment Program Wastewater Discharge Permit No. E-1-12 (Effective June 1, 2012 through May 31, 2015) as amended 10/5/2012

2 - Sample collect from a flooded vault located below the southwest portion of the facility.

8.110 Indicates detected parameter exceeds the Facility Daily Maximum Discharge Limit

Table 4
211 Franklin Street
Olean, NY
NYSDEC BCP Site #C905038

Summary of Detected Compounds in Basement Sump
Water and Sediment Samples

Compound/Analyate	CAS Number	Sump Water 5/21/14	Sump Sediment 7/29/14
Detected VOC Compounds			
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	14	U (1,600)
Acetone	67-64-1	290 D	U (1,600)
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	U	400 J
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	U (5.0)	340 J
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	320 D	190,000 D
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	U (5.0)	250 J
Toluene	108-88-3	1.5 J	2700
Xylenes- Mixed	--	U (5.0)	1880 J
Total TICs	--	6.0 J	U
Total VOCs and TICs	--	631.5	195,570
Detected SVOC Compounds			
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3	2.4 J	NT
Diethylphthalate	84-66-2	5.6 J	NT
Di-n-butylphthalate	84-74-2	39 B	NT
Butylbenzylphthalate	85-68-7	2.0 J	NT
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	2.0 J	NT
Benzoic acid	65-85-0	2.1 J	NT
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	3.7 J	NT
Total TICs	--	676	NT
Total SVOCs and TICs	--	732.8	--
Detected Pesticides and PCBs			
delta-BHC	319-86-8	0.058 P	NT
Total PCBs	--	U	NT
Detected Metals			
Aluminum	7429-90-5	183 J	NT
Antimony	7440-36-0	72.2	NT
Barium	7440-39-3	77.2 J	NT
Cadmium	7440-43-9	1.0 J	NT
Calcium	7440-70-2	12,300	NT
Chromium	7440-47-3	1.2 J	NT
Cobalt	7440-48-4	1.5 J	NT
Copper	7440-50-8	416	NT
Iron	7439-89-6	3,920	NT
Lead	7439-92-1	6.0 J	NT
Magnesium	7439-95-4	985	NT
Manganese	7439-96-5	64.7	NT
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.070 J	NT
Nickel	7440-02-0	5.4 J	NT
Potassium	7440-09-7	1,170	NT
Sodium	7440-23-5	10,300	NT
Zinc	7440-66-6	107	NT

Notes:

Values are in micrograms per liter (mg/L) or parts per billion (ppb)

J = Estimated Value

U = Not Detected (laboratory detection limit)

P = Lower of Two Values Reported From Primary And Confirmation Analyses When > 25% Difference Detected

B = Compound also Detected in the Method Blank

NT = Not Tested

APPENDIX A

DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. SITE OBSERVATION REPORT
FOR
THE BASEMENT/VAULT ASSESSMENT COMPLETED OCTOBER 6 AND 23, 2014
AT
211 FRANKLIN STREET, OLEAN, NY

NYSDEC BCP SITE NUMBER: C905038	DATE: October 6, 2014 and October 23, 2014
PROJECT: 4884S-13	LOCATION: 211 Franklin Street, Olean, NY

On October 6, 2014 and October 23, 2014, Day Environmental, Inc. (DAY) representatives were at the 211 Franklin Street site (NYSDEC Site Number C905038-05-14) to complete the basement/vault assessment, as outlined in Section 5.1.1 of the Remedial Investigation/Remedial Alternative Analysis (RI/RAA) Work Plan. The basement/vault assessment was completed and consisted of determining (to the extent possible) the approximate dimensions and construction materials of each area identified, and evaluating (to the extent possible) the integrity of floors, walls, and containment structures pertaining to the potential for releases to the subsurface. A site plan depicting the approximate locations of the each area evaluated is provided as Figure 1. The findings of the basement and vault assessment are summarized below:

Basement

At the time of the assessment, the basement located beneath the north/central portion of the facility was divided into three rooms (herein designated northern, central and southern). The northern room contained rows of metal framed shelves that were empty of contents at the time of the assessment. The central room contained fire suppression piping and access to a freight elevator. The southern room contained access to a freight elevator, an electrical powered compressor, empty storage cabinets, an oven, a sump and sump-pump, and metal framed shelves that were empty of contents. A sketch of this basement is provided in Figure 2.

The floors in each room of the basement were constructed of poured concrete. Cracks in the concrete floor were observed trending generally southwest-northeast in the northern room, ranging from several feet long to the entire width of the room (i.e., approximately 19 feet). The cracks were less than approximately ½ inch wide and 1/8 inch deep. An L-shaped concrete patch was observed in the floor near the southern corner of the northern room. Intermittent areas of faded, purple-black staining and areas of apparent dry resin were also observed on the floor in the northern room. Cracking and staining were not observed on the concrete floors in the central and southern rooms. However, these floors were painted/sealed. [Note: On July 1, 2014, a test boring, designated TB-104 (refer to Figure 2) was advanced in the northern room of the basement, to a depth of approximately 5 feet below the floor surface, and a fill sample from this location was tested by an analytical laboratory. Field evidence of impact was not observed during drilling. The laboratory test results indicated the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and metals at concentrations below SCGs.]

The walls of the basement were constructed of poured concrete, except for the wall separating the northern and central rooms (i.e., constructed of plywood and lumber) and a portion of the northern wall of the northern room (i.e., an apparent former loading dock or door, currently filled with a concrete block wall). Foam-board insulation covered most of the wall surface in the northern room, and only the bottom (i.e., approximately 0.5 feet) of the wall surface was visible. The southern wall of the southern room was apparently unconnected (structurally) to the adjacent walls, and appeared to have been constructed at a later date. SolEpoxy facility personnel reported that this wall had been constructed in order to fill in the portion of the basement located further to the south (i.e., the area designated filled basement on Figure 1) prior to installing utility conduits below the ground floor. A system of horizontal pipes, constructed of PVC and transitioning to steel piping, was observed attached to the northeastern wall of the basement, starting at the southern wall of the southern room and exiting the basement toward the north at the southeast corner of the northern room. Based on the presence of in-line goose-neck traps, the pipe construction material, and the pipe system configuration this pipe system is suspected to be a sanitary sewer line. A pipe chase containing seven steel pipes ranging in size from approximately 1-inch to 3-inches in diameter was observed in the northeastern wall of the southern room of the basement, located just below the ceiling. One of the pipes was connected to the apparent sanitary sewer line. The other steel pipes within the pipe chase were cut-off at the wall surface. The largest of these pipes was probed with a video scope and followed approximately 5 feet to the northeast, where the pipe was observed to be blocked by an apparent granular material. A section of the wall located opposite from these cut-off pipes was patched with concrete block, suggesting that the cut-off pipes observed in the pipe chase on the northeastern wall formerly extended across the basement and continued to the southwest of this area. Fire suppression piping was also observed in the basement, and an apparent manifold structure was observed in the central room. An approximate 8-inch diameter steel pipe was observed in the northeastern wall behind the manifold structure, cut-off at the wall surface. This pipe is suspected to have been formerly connected to the fire suppression pipe system, and it was probed with a video scope and followed approximately 12 feet to the northeast, where the pipe was observed to be blocked by apparent construction/demolition debris (i.e., brick, mortar, and fiberglass insulation).

The sump pit located in the southern room of the basement was constructed of an apparent poured concrete crock that was measured to be approximately 2.7 feet in diameter extending to a depth of approximately 6.3 feet below the surface of the basement floor. Approximately 0.5 feet of sediment was measured in the bottom of the sump (i.e. measured during the evaluation completed on July 29, 2014). A sump pump was mounted to the sump cover, and the discharge piping extended from near the bottom of the sump pit, through the pump and into piping entering the northeastern basement wall. The discharge piping exiting the sump pit was not visibly connected to any of the piping described above. Two small diameter pipes (i.e., condensate drain lines from a refrigeration unit mounted to the basement ceiling and a refrigeration unit in the cold storage room located above the basement) entered the top of the sump. No additional access ports (i.e., to accommodate pipes that may have formerly discharged into the sump) were observed in the sump cover. An approximate 2-inch diameter pipe was also observed in the sidewall of the sump, approximately 2.3 feet below the top of the sump. This pipe was probed with a video scope and followed approximately 5.2 feet to the south, where a Y-junction was encountered. The video scope entered the southeast branch of the Y-junction and traveled approximately 1.3 feet further, past which point the video scope could not be pushed. Attempts were made to probe the southwest branch of the Y-junction, but these attempts were not successful. A cross-sectional sketch of the sump pit is provided as Figure 3.

Boiler Room Vault

On May 21, 2014, a sample of the standing water (i.e., as observed in the vault located beneath the boiler room during the 2013 Phase I ESA) was collected and tested for the parameters outlined in the City of Olean Industrial Pretreatment Program Wastewater Discharge Permit No. E-1-12 (these test results are not provided in this Site Observation Report). The facility received permission from the City of Olean to discharge water to the municipal sewer system, and the standing water was subsequently pumped out of the vault and discharged into the sanitary sewer. It is estimated that the vault contained approximately 19,000 gallons of standing water prior to discharge. A sketch of the boiler room vault is provided in Figure 4.

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During the basement/vault assessment that was conducted on October 6, 2014, residual standing water was encountered on the floor in portions of the boiler room vault and the depth of this water did not exceed approximately 0.25 feet. A thin layer (i.e., approximately 0.05 feet thick) of sediment was observed across both wet and dry areas of the vault floor. This sediment is fine grained (i.e., silt to clay) and it exhibited a brown color at the surface. A black, inky- type sediment was also observed in areas where the sediment was disturbed (i.e., by foot traffic during the assessment). A faint petroleum-type odor was noted in the vault subsequent to disturbing the sediments.

Based on the patterns of the undisturbed sediment observed, and the observations made on the portions of the floor where sediment was disturbed, the boiler room vault floors were constructed of brick and mortar. A low wall that extended the width of the vault was observed to be capped with apparent clay bricks and cement mortar. It is assumed that the floor bricks and mortar are of the same material as the low wall. Floor cut-outs were observed on either side of the low wall (i.e., one on each side) near the northwest wall of the boiler room vault. The openings of these floor cut-outs measured approximately 0.5 feet by 1.0 feet (northwest side) and 0.5 feet by 1.5 feet (southeast side) and each floor cut-out is approximately 0.5 feet deep. Both floor cut-outs contained approximately 2 inches of sediment. The residual standing water was observed to be approximately the same depth on both sides of the wall, and since the boiler room vault was pumped out from the southwest end, it is assumed that these floor cut-outs are connected via a conduit to allow liquid levels to equilibrate on either side of the low wall. However, a conduit between the floor cut-outs was not observed during the assessment.

The walls of the boiler room vault are constructed of poured concrete, and a layer of apparent tar paper covered portions of the walls. The tar paper had deteriorated and fallen off of the concrete walls in some areas, and dissolved tar paper may have been the source of the black sediment and faint petroleum odors observed at the time of the assessment.

Apparent 4-inch diameter sanitary sewer piping was observed suspended from the walls of the vault in the southwestern portion of the vault, trending from the southwest wall to the northwest wall. Two 2-inch diameter drain pipes protruded through the boiler room vault ceiling, and connected to the apparent sanitary sewer piping. The locations of these drain pipes correlate to the locations of floor drains in the boiler room (i.e., in the room above the vault) which receive boiler blowdown. One drain pipe was observed to be covered with rust, and a steady drip of apparent water from this pipe was observed accumulating on the floor of the boiler room vault. It is assumed that this leaking pipe is the source of the sanding water that accumulated in the boiler room vault.

Epoxy Room Tank Vaults

The epoxy room tank vaults (i.e., two adjacent vaults) are located beneath the south-central portion of the building, and they are separated by a concrete block wall. Each vault contains a single-walled, steel, liquid storage tank that was measured to be approximately 10 feet in diameter and approximately 15 feet long. The tanks are suspended approximately 1 foot above the floor on concrete saddles. The tanks were empty of liquids at the time of the site visit, and a square section on the northeast sidewall of each tank had been cut out, rendering the tank un-usable. It was reported by SolEpoxy facility personnel that the epoxy room vault tanks formerly contained castor oil and (epoxy?) resin. However, it is not known what (if any) other materials were formerly stored in these tanks in the past. A plan view sketch of the epoxy room tank vaults is provided as Figure 5 and a cross-sectional sketch is provided as Figure 6.

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The floors of the epoxy room tank vaults are constructed of poured concrete. Black stains, sticky resin, and/or a hardened translucent resin covered portions of the epoxy room tank vault floors at the time of the assessment. A rectangular shaped sump pit was observed in the floor in the southwest epoxy room tank vault, located to the northwest of the storage tank. This sump pit was filled to the level of the floor with a hard, translucent resin material. A circular sump pit was observed in the floor in the northeast epoxy room tank vault, located in the northern corner of the vault. This sump was probed with a hand tool, and an apparent hard bottom was observed approximately 5 inches below the surface of the floor. The sump contained approximately 2 inches of a viscous amber colored liquid.

With the exception of the wall separating the two vaults, the walls of the epoxy room tank vaults were constructed of poured concrete. Slight pitting of the concrete surface was observed in two locations on the northeastern wall of the northeast epoxy room tank vault. Additionally, a portion of the concrete block wall (i.e., separating the two vaults) was missing at the floor level, creating an approximate 0.5-foot square conduit between the two vaults. Black staining (i.e., not indicative of petroleum) was observed on the base of the walls (i.e., starting at the floor surface and extending up the walls approximately 0.5 feet) around the perimeter of both epoxy room tank vaults, and this staining was more pronounced in the northeast vault. Portions of the walls above this perimeter staining were also stained black, and this staining had the appearance of splashed liquid. Black staining was also observed on the ceiling and upper portion of the south wall in the southeast corner of the eastern vault and this staining appeared to originate from cracks in the ceiling.

Product supply and return piping was observed connected to the bottom and top of each tank (respectively), and a pump, connected in-line to the supply piping, was observed adjacent to each tank. The product piping for both tanks was routed to the southwest corner of the western vault, at which location the piping protruded though the vault ceiling.

Underground Storage Tank

An underground storage tank (UST) is located beneath the floor in the south-central portion of the building, oriented approximately southwest-northeast. This UST appeared to be constructed of steel and it was empty of liquids at the time of the assessment. Based on its age and observations made around the exterior portions of the access port, the UST did not appear to have secondary containment features. The interior of the UST was measured using a laser distance meter and the diameter was approximately 10 feet and length 17.5 feet. Thus, an approximate capacity of 10,000-gallons is calculated for this UST. A sketch of the UST is provided as Figure 7.

The interior of the UST was inspected using a video scope and photographed from the vantage point of the access port in the top of the UST. The interior surfaces of the UST were covered in a layer of rust, and this rust was most prominent along the tank invert, where apparent scale was observed. This scale extended along the tank invert to each end wall. The scale observed at the junction of the tank invert and the end walls appeared to be separating from those junctions, and may indicate breaks in the seams of the UST along the invert at the end walls. [Note: On June 19, 2014, a test boring designated TB-118 was advanced approximately 3 feet to the north of the UST to a depth of approximately 34 feet below the floor surface. This test boring was subsequently completed as monitoring well MW-N. Field evidence of impact was not observed in the unsaturated soil or fill at this location. A fill sample collected from approximately 14-16 feet below the floor surface (i.e., approximately 2-4 feet below the bottom of the

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UST) at this location was tested by an analytical laboratory. In addition, two rounds of groundwater were collected and tested from monitoring well MW-N. Laboratory test results did not indicate the presence of VOCs (except acetone at a concentration 0.0018 ppm) or SVOCs in the fill sample, nor were target VOCs/SVOCs detected in the groundwater samples. However, chromium was detected at concentrations of 309 parts per billion (ppb) and 148 ppb in the groundwater samples collected from monitoring well MW-N. These concentrations exceed the TOGs 1.1.1 of 50 ppb.]

A uniform line of rust/discoloration was observed around the perimeter of the UST interior, approximately 3 feet above the tank invert. This may indicate a period of prolonged storage of un-used liquids within the UST.

An apparent product supply pipe was observed extending from just above the tank invert and connected to the north sidewall/top of the UST via a pipe flange. The extent of the product supply piping outside of the UST is not known. An additional pipe was observed protruding from the northeast end wall, and was closed near the surface of the end wall with an apparent threaded pipe cap. The extent of this pipe outside of the UST is not known.

Closed Basement

On June 24, 2014, a 3-inch diameter hole was cored through the concrete floor slab in order to advance test boring TB-111 (refer to Figure 1). A previously unknown basement area was encountered below the concrete floor at this location. Test boring TB-111 was not continued below the floor slab, because the corner of a steel I-beam located below the concrete floor prevented the advancement of the drilling equipment.

During the basement/vault assessment that occurred on October 6, 2014, the video scope was advanced though the 3-inch diameter hole into the previously unknown basement area. Due to poor lighting within the basement and inability to maneuver the camera around the basement from 3-inch diameter opening in the floor, a comprehensive visual assessment of the previously unknown basement area could not be completed on this date.

On October 23, 2014, an 8-inch diameter hole was cored though the concrete floor slab approximately 10 feet to the northwest of TB-111 (refer to Figure 1). A work light and a pole-mounted camera were inserted through the hole into the closed basement and a visual inspection of the area was subsequently completed. The dimensions of the closed basement were measured using a laser distance meter, to the extent possible, from the vantage point of the 8-inch diameter hole. A PID was also inserted through the hole, and the air within the closed basement was screened for VOCs.

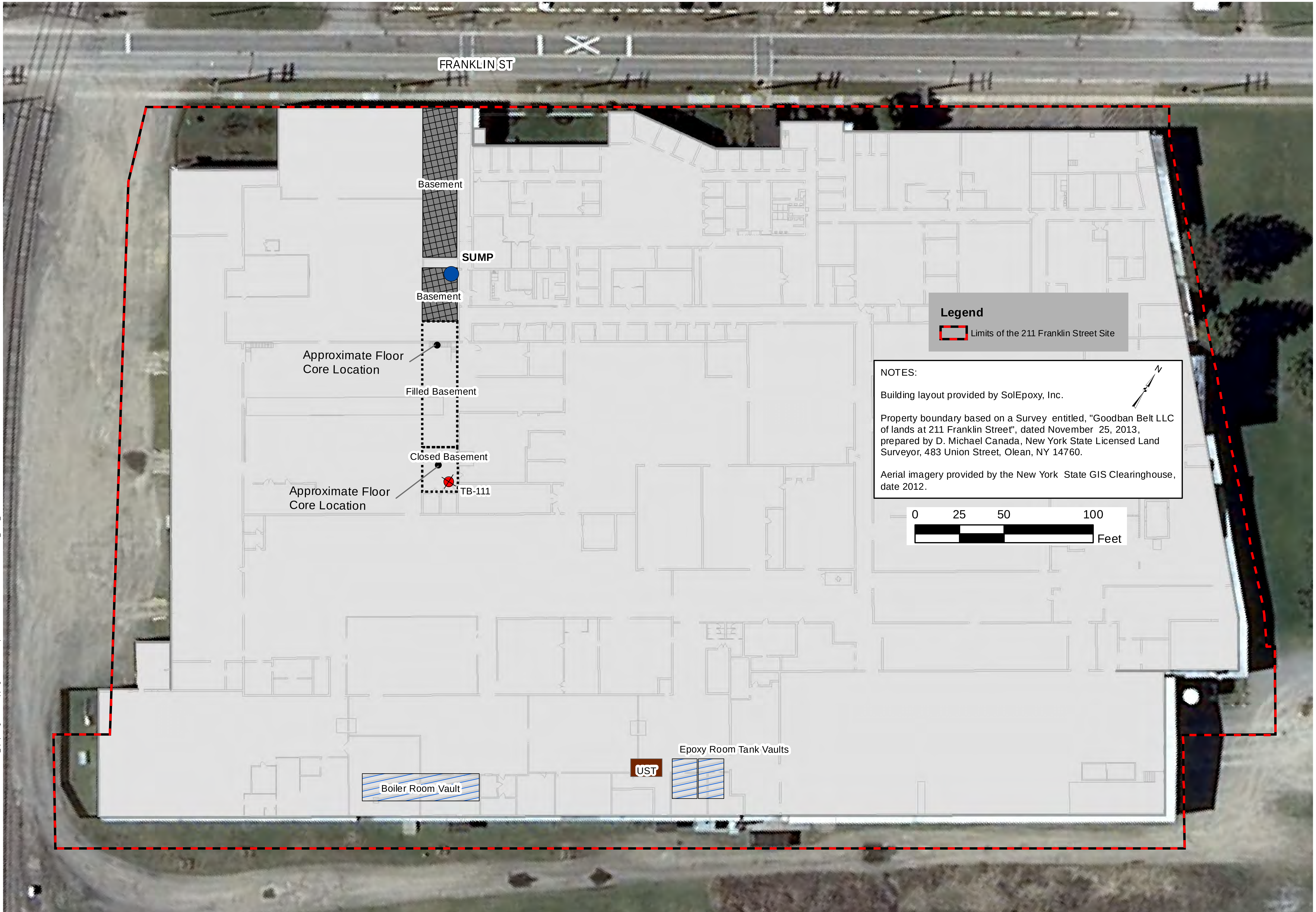
Based on the evaluation conducted on October 23, 2014, the closed basement appeared empty except for a stack of concrete blocks, and a door that was on its side, propped against the northeastern wall. Two alcoves were observed extending into the southern wall of the closed basement, and appeared empty of contents. The concrete wall observed at the north end of the closed basement appeared to be of newer construction than the other basement walls, and (unlike the other walls) was unpainted. Concrete support columns were observed in the closed basement, as well as a pool of dried mortar in which the year 1996 was inscribed. According to the SolEpoxy Facilities Manager, a portion of the floor above the closed basement collapsed in 1996 and a contractor was retained to construct the support columns in the closed basement prior to repairing the floor.

The floor of the closed basement appeared damp, and warm moist air was noted flowing through the 8-inch diameter hole. However, standing water was not observed in the closed basement. The damp conditions may have been due, at least in part, to water introduced from the use of the core drill. PID readings in the closed basement ranged from 0.0 parts per million (ppm) to 2.1 ppm. However, the PID may have been affected by the high moisture content in the air.

An additional 8-inch diameter hole was cored approximately 70 feet to the northwest (refer to Figure 1) to observe the former basement in this area. A coarse gravel fill material was encountered immediately below the floor at this location. Some of the gravel was imbedded in the concrete core cut from the floor, suggesting that the floor had been poured on the fill material. A PID was used to screen the gravel, and PID readings over the gravel ranged from 0.0 ppm to 6.2 ppm. However, the PID may have been affected by the high moisture content in the gravel due to water introduced from the core drill.

Based on the observations completed to date, and the information provided verbally by the SolEpoxy Facilities Manager, it appears that the basement area between the southern wall of the northeast basement and the northern wall of the closed basement, (i.e., an area with approximate dimensions of 19 feet by 70 feet) was closed and filled-in during the renovation and expansion of this portion of the facility.

FIGURES



DESIGNED BY	RLK	DATE	10-2014
DRAWN BY	CPS/CAH	DATE DRAWN	10-2014
SCALE	AS NOTED	DATE ISSUED	10-21-2014

day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
Environmental Consultants
Rochester, New York 14606
New York, New York 10170

Project Title
211 FRANKLIN STREET
OLEAN, NEW YORK

RI/RAA SUPPLIMENTAL WORK PLAN

Drawing Title
Site Plan Depicting Basement, Vaults, and UST

Project No.
4884S-13

FIGURE 1

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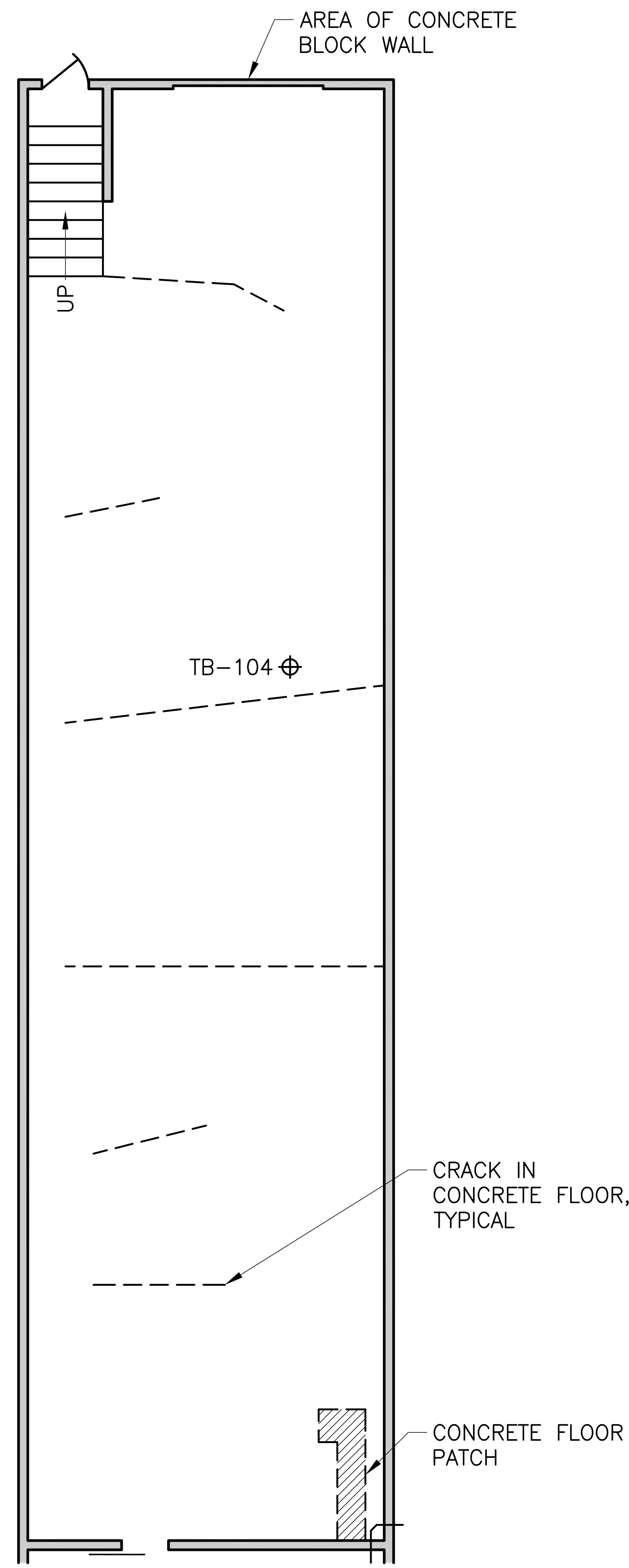
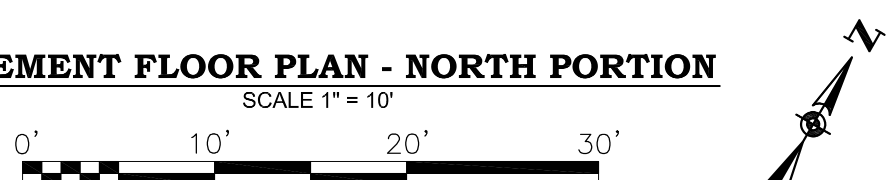
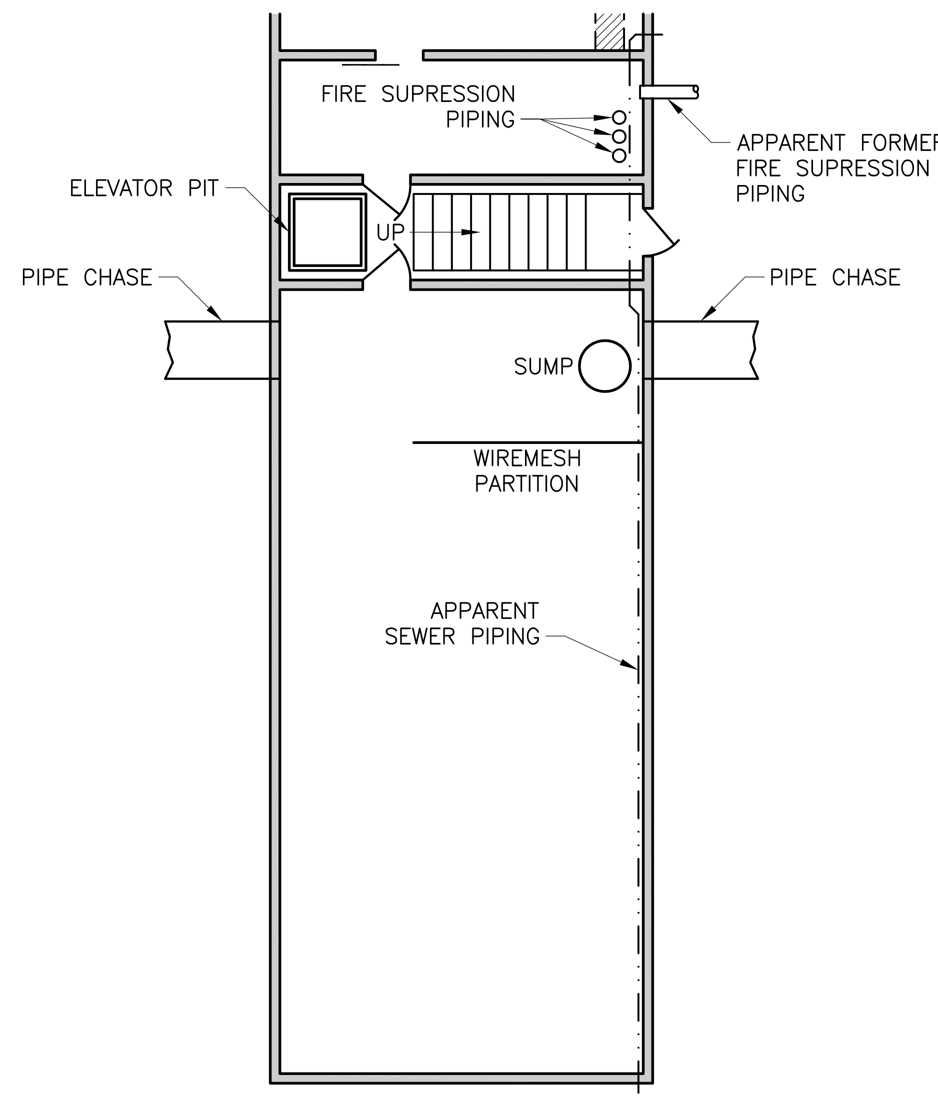


BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN - NORTH PORTION

SCALE 1" = 10'





BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN - SOUTH PORTION

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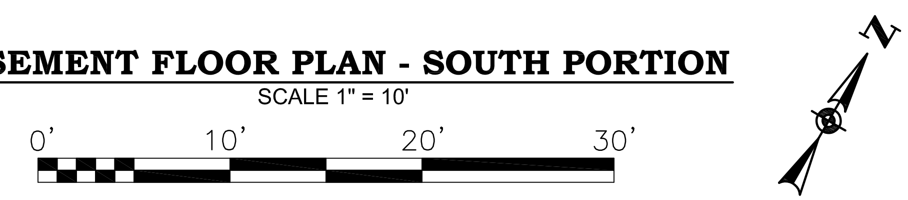


LEGEND

TB–104 ⊕ APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST BORING

DATE	10-6-2014
DATE DRAWN	10-13-2014
DATE ISSUED	10-27-2014
FIELD VERIFIED	CAH
DRAWN BY	RJM
SCALE	As Noted

day
DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS
ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14606
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170

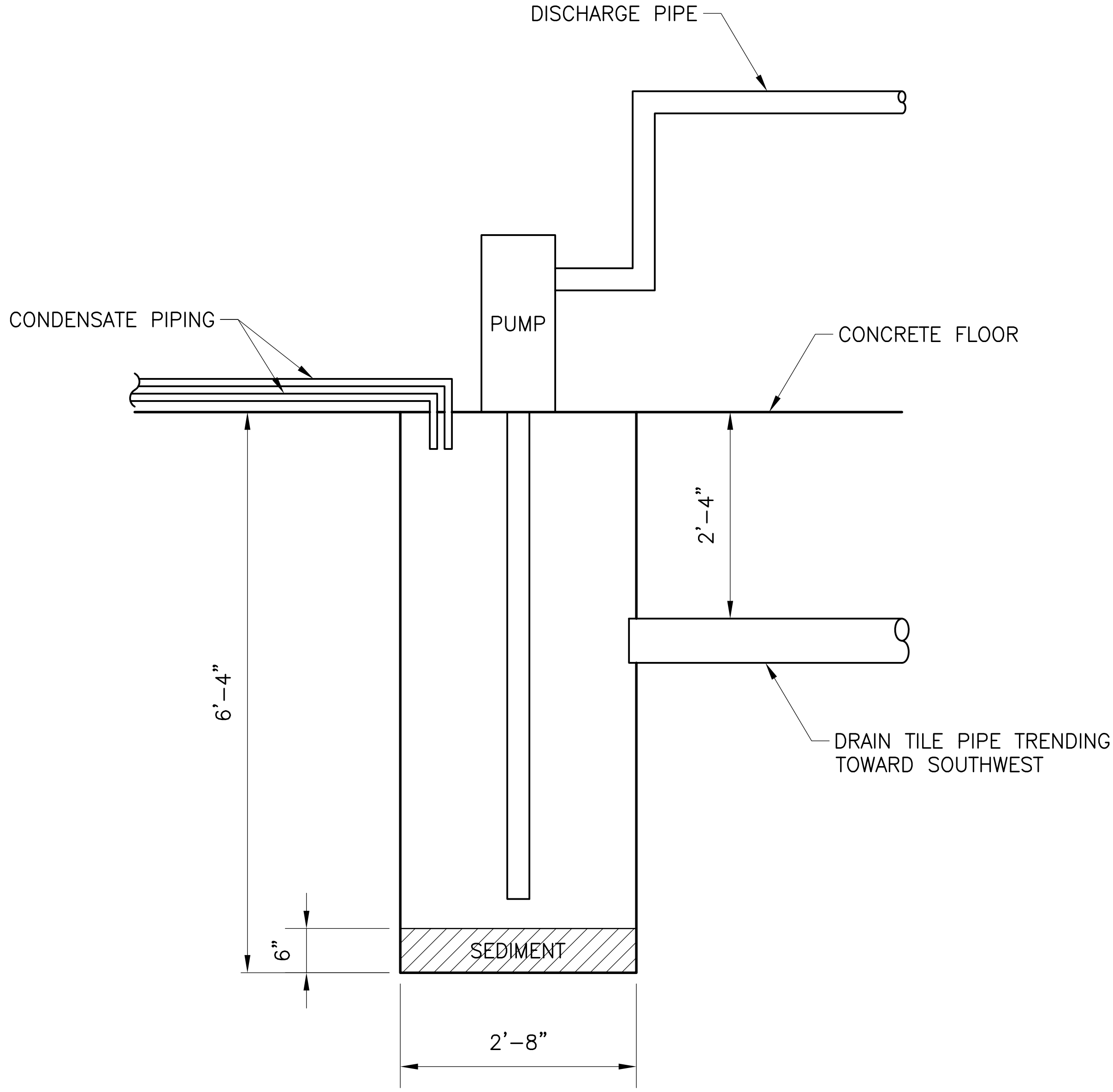
PROJECT TITLE
211 FRANKLIN STREET
OLEAN, NEW YORK

BASEMENT - VAULT ASSESSMENT

DRAWING TITLE
Basement Floor Plan

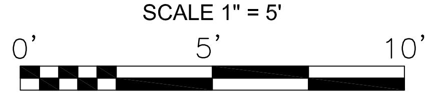
PROJECT NO.
4884S-14

FIGURE 2

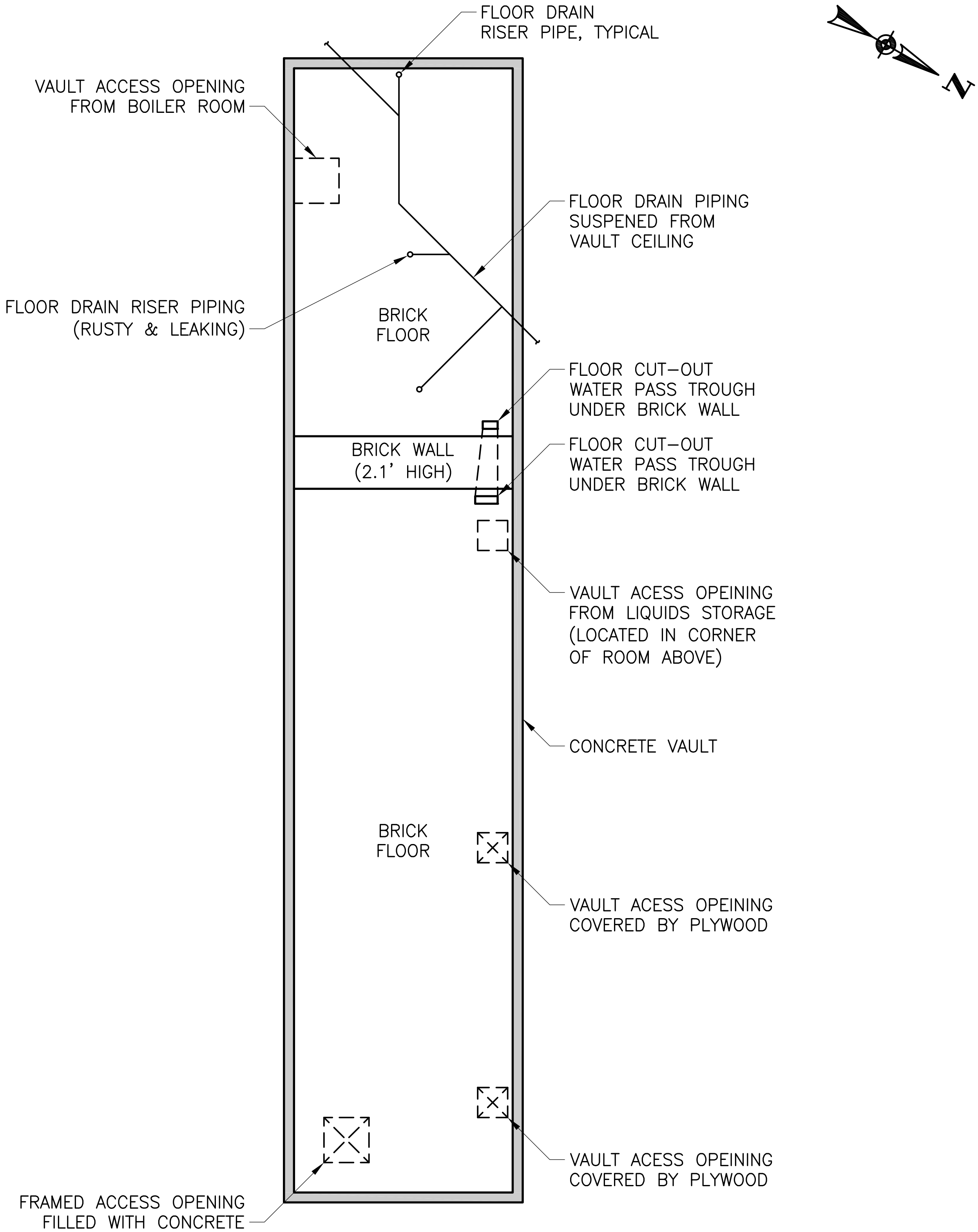


BASEMENT SUMP SECTION

SCALE 1" = 5'



DATE 10-22-2014	DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14606 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170	PROJECT TITLE 211 FRANKLIN STREET OLEAN, NEW YORK BASEMENT - VAULT ASSESSMENT	PROJECT NO. 4884S-14
DRAWN BY RJM			
SCALE As Noted		DRAWING TITLE Basement Sump Section	FIGURE 3



BOILER ROOM VAULT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 10'

0' 10' 20'

DATE 10-22-2014 DRAWN BY RJM SCALE As Noted	day DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14606 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170	PROJECT TITLE 211 FRANKLIN STREET OLEAN, NEW YORK BASEMENT - VAULT ASSESSMENT DRAWING TITLE Boiler Room Vault Floor Plan	PROJECT NO. 4884S-14 FIGURE 4

Ref1: Time Plotted: Wednesday, October 22, 2014 7:41:25 AM
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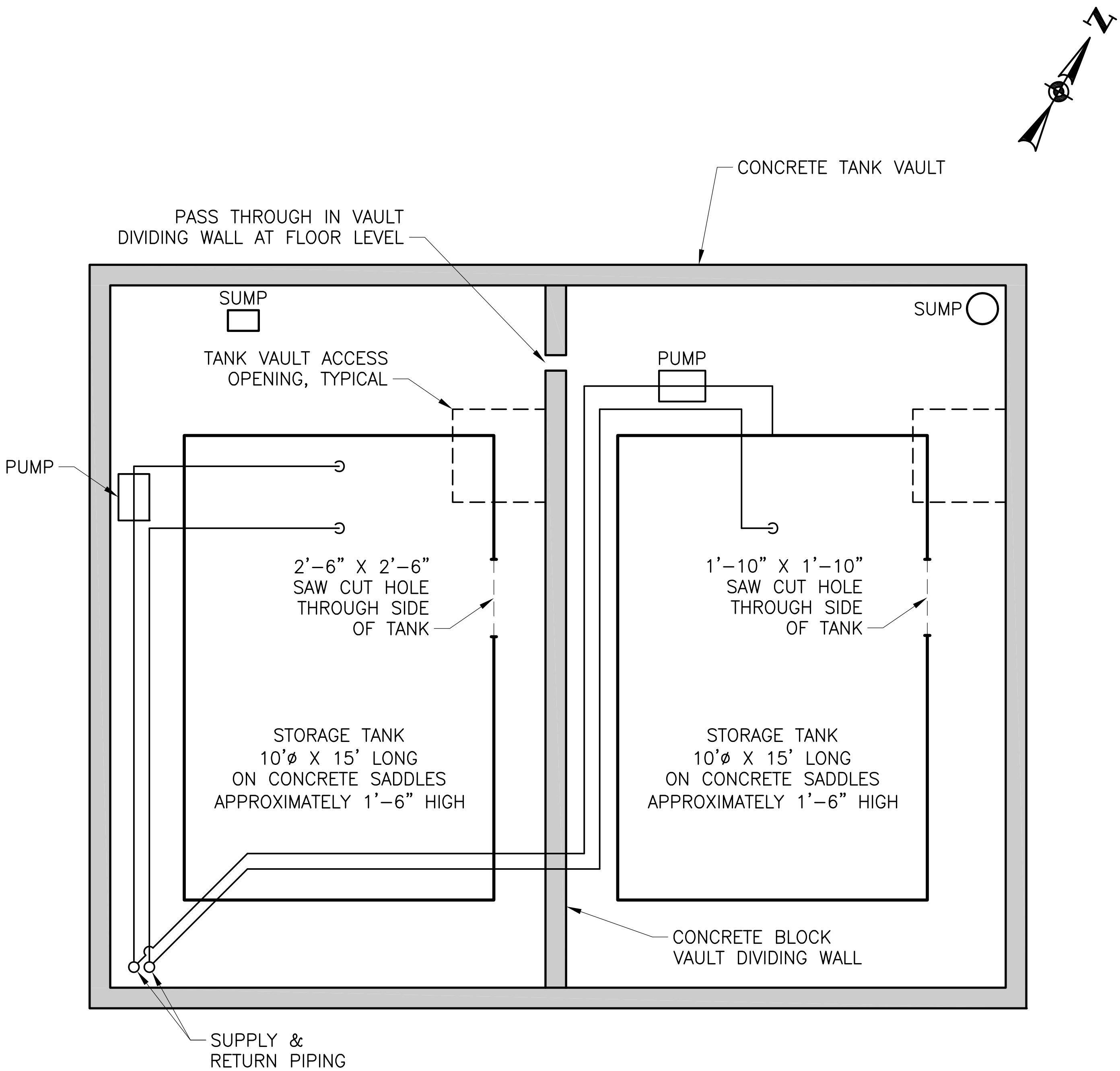
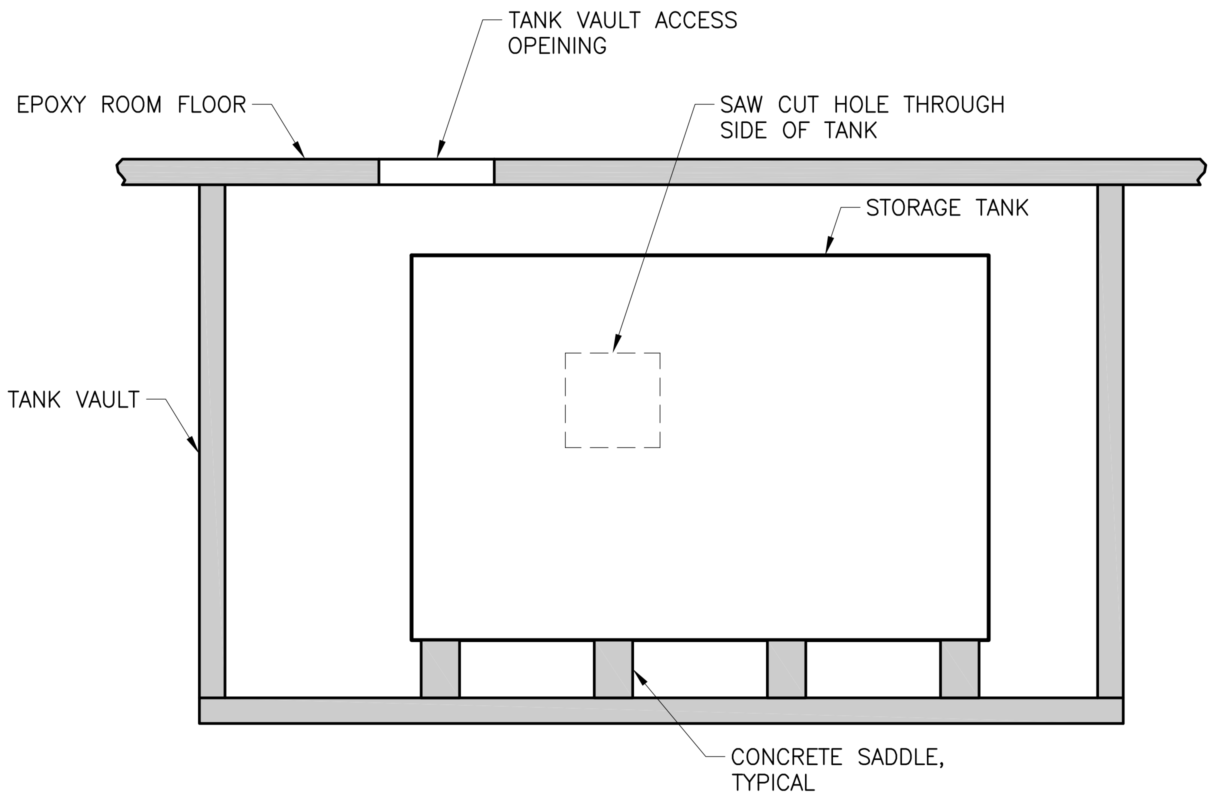


EPOXY ROOM TANK VAULT FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1" = 5'

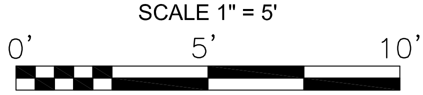
0' 5' 10'

DATE 10-22-2014 DRAWN BY RJM SCALE As Noted	day DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14606 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170	PROJECT TITLE 211 FRANKLIN STREET OLEAN, NEW YORK BASEMENT - VAULT ASSESSMENT DRAWING TITLE Epoxy Room Tank Vault Floor Plan	PROJECT NO. 4884S-14 FIGURE 5

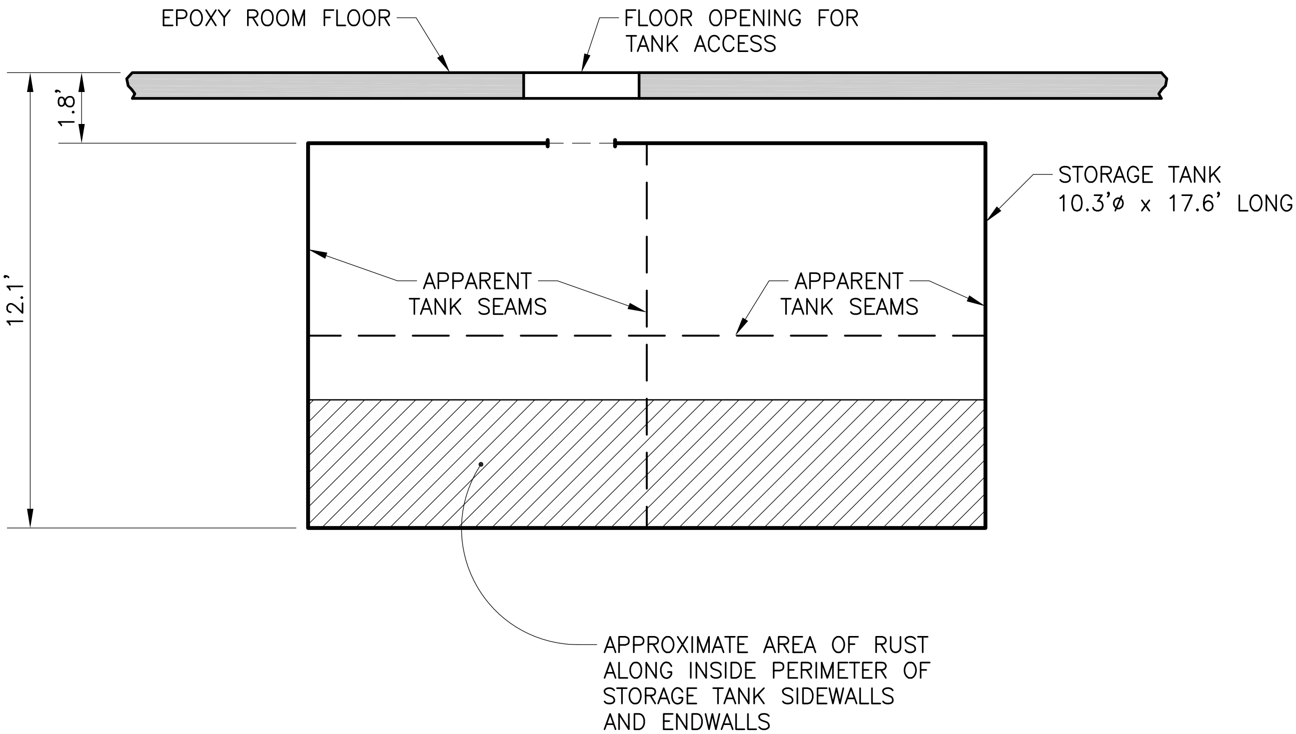


EPOXY ROOM TANK VAULT SECTION

SCALE 1" = 5'



DATE		PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NO.
10-22-2014	day DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14606 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170	211 FRANKLIN STREET OLEAN, NEW YORK BASEMENT - VAULT ASSESSMENT	4884S-14
DRAWN BY RJM		DRAWING TITLE Epoxy Room Tank Vault Section	FIGURE 6
SCALE As Noted			



UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK SECTION

SCALE 1" = 5'

0' 5' 10'

DATE		PROJECT TITLE	PROJECT NO.
10-27-2014	day	211 FRANKLIN STREET OLEAN, NEW YORK	4884S-14
DRAWN BY RJM	DAY ENVIRONMENTAL, INC. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS ROCHESTER, NEW YORK 14606 NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10170	BASEMENT - VAULT ASSESSMENT	**FIGURE 7**
SCALE As Noted		DRAWING TITLE Underground Storage Tank Section	