Maddan Geophysics LLC

April 24, 2023

Bryan Mayback
Project Manager
TurnKey Environmental Restoration, LLC
2558 Hamburg Turnpike, Suite 300
Buffalo, NY 14218

Transmitted via email to: Bryan Mayback < bmayback@bm-tk.com>

Dear Mr. Mayback:

Re: Geophysical Survey Results, Jefferson and Best, Buffalo, NY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This letter report presents the results of the geophysical investigation performed for Turnkey Environmental Restoration, LLC (Turnkey) in support of their environmental investigation of a property located at the south east corner of Jefferson Ave and Best St in Buffalo, NY (the Site). The purpose of the investigation was to explore for anomalies indicative of underground storage tanks (UST's).

The geophysical investigation was designed to geophysically characterize the subsurface and focus a follow-up intrusive investigation, if warranted. The information provided herein is intended to assist Turnkey with their assessment of potential environmental concerns at the Site. Maddan Geophysics LLC (MADDAN) performed data acquisition between April 12 -16, 2023.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

A reference grid was installed at the Site to facilitate data acquisition along parallel survey lines spaced 3 feet apart. The grid was marked with orange and white spray paint and pin flags with select coordinates labeled to aid in the reoccupation of stations if necessary. Grid coordinate 200N,200E was established at the southeast corner of the main site building with grid North taken as the direction perpendicular to the north wall of that building

Time Domain Electromagnetic Survey Methodology (EM61)

The Geonics EM61 was used to map the distribution of buried metals at the Site. The EM61 unit is a high sensitivity, high resolution time domain electromagnetic (TDEM) metal detector that can detect both ferrous and nonferrous metallic objects. It has an approximate investigation depth of 10 feet. The processing console is contained in a backpack worn by the operator which

is interfaced to a digital data logger. The transmitter and two receiver coils are located on a two-wheeled cart that is pulled by the operator.

The device's transmitter coil generates a pulsed primary EM field at a rate of 150 pulses per second, inducing eddy currents into the subsurface. The decay rates of these eddy currents are measured by two, 3.28 foot by 1.64 foot (1 meter by ½ meter) rectangular receiver coils. By taking the measurements at a relatively long time frame after termination of the primary pulse, the response is practically independent of the survey area's terrain conductivity. Specifically, the decay rates of the eddy currents are much longer for metals than for normal soils allowing the discrimination of the two.

EM61 in use (Photo not from this site)

Data are collected from the EM61's two receiver coils. One of the receiver coils is located coincident to the transmitter coil. The other receiver coil is located 1.31 feet (0.4 meters) above the transmitter coil. Data from the top receiver coil are stored on Channel 1 of a digital data logger. Data from the bottom receiver coil are stored on Channel 2 of the data logger. Channel 1 and Channel 2 data are simultaneously recorded at each station location. The instrument responses are recorded in units of milliVolts (mV). Data were recorded digitally by a data logger at a rate of approximately 2 measurements per foot along the survey lines which were spaced 3 feet apart.

3.0 RESULTS

The EM61 data for the Site are shown in Figure 1. Areas suspected to be free of buried metals are shown as color shades of blue. All areas exhibiting a response greater than background (0 to ~30 mVolts) likely contain buried metals.

Ten anomalies or anomalous areas, labelled A through J on Figure 1, are called out due to their relative size (response amplitude and aerial extent). These anomalies may represent a UST or remnants of a UST and associated appurtenances, items of potential environmental significance, or miscellaneous buried metals. The center locations of Anomalies A through I were staked in the field on April 17 to assist with subsequent intrusive investigation. Anomaly J is a large anomalous area encompassing the southern portion of the Site. A review of historic aerial photos indicates this area previously was covered with buildings. Anomaly J likely relates to remnants of building foundations.

Any of the additional above background responses may be significant from an environmental perspective and these geophysical data should be viewed with recognition of the limitations of the technology employed.

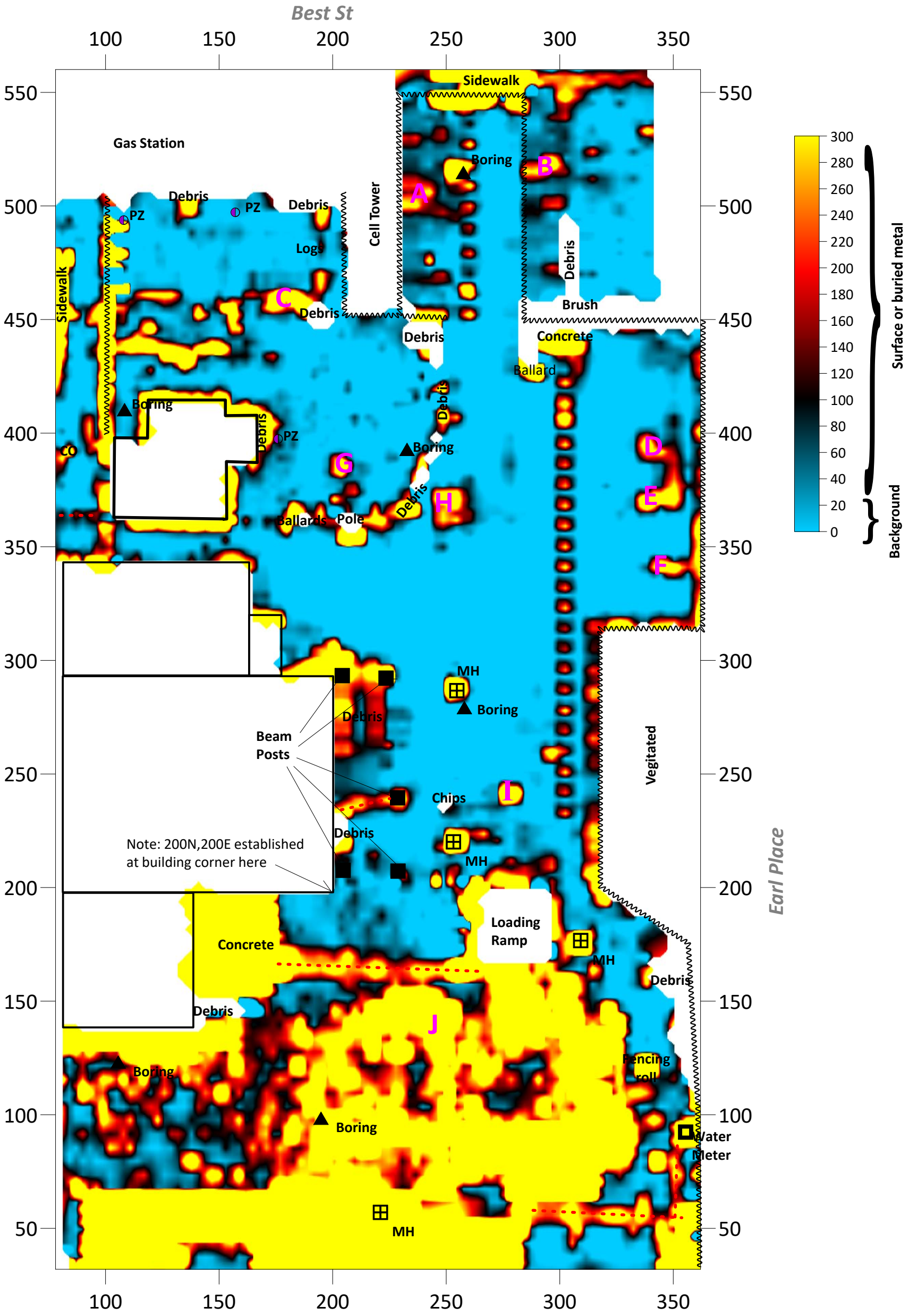
4.0 LIMITATIONS

The geophysical methods used during this survey are established, indirect techniques for non-destructive subsurface reconnaissance exploration. As these instruments utilize indirect methods, they are subject to inherent limitations and ambiguities. Metallic surface features (electrical wires, scrap metal, etc.) preclude reliable non-invasive data/results beneath, and in the immediate vicinity of, the surface features. Targets such as buried drums, buried tanks, conduits, etc. are detectable only if they produce recognizable anomalies or patterns against the background geophysical data collected. As with any remote sensing technique, the anomalies identified during a geophysical survey should be further investigated by other techniques such as historical aerial photography, test pit excavation and/or test boring, if warranted.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or require additional information.

Sincerely yours,
Maddan Geophysics, LLC

John Luttinger
President



A **Geophysical Anomaly for discussion**

Interpreted linear anomaly

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Figure 1

Geophysical Survey Results
Color Contours of EM61 Data
(mVolts)
Jefferson and Best Street
Buffalo, NY
Turnkey Environmental Restoration, LLC
Maddan Geophysics