

ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Arlington Press, Inc.
191 Harrison Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

June 2, 1995

Prepared for:

Pfizer Inc
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

On behalf of Pfizer Inc (Pfizer), Roux Associates, Inc. (Roux Associates) conducted a limited environmental site assessment (ESA) at the property of Arlington Press, Inc. (Arlington Press) located at 191 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, New York (Site) in March/April 1995. The ESA was conducted as part of a property transaction between Pfizer, the current owner of the property, and Arlington Press.

The ESA was performed in accordance with Roux Associates' February 27, 1995 proposal. The objective of the ESA was to identify environmental risks and liabilities associated with the Site that may present a significant hazard to human health and the environment. To achieve the objective, the following tasks were performed:

- Site Inspection;
- Regulatory Agency Database Research;
- Subsurface Soil Investigation; and
- Sewer Effluent Sampling.

In addition, data generated through interviews with Arlington Press employees have been incorporated into the report.

The environmental setting is provided in Section 2.0, including a description of the Site hydrogeology. The Site Inspection results are presented in Section 3.0. The historical property use is provided in Section 4.0. The findings of the regulatory agency database research are presented in Section 5.0. The methodology and analytical results of the subsurface soil investigation and sewer effluent sampling are presented in Sections 6.0 and 7.0, respectively. Report limitations are presented in Section 8.0. References are provided in Section 9.0.

2.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Site is located at 191 Harrison Avenue, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, New York (Figure 1). The Site is approximately one acre in size. The Site is bordered on the north by Gerry Street, on the west by Harrison Avenue, on the south by Bartlett Street, and on the east by a vacant lot.

The Arlington Press facility is located approximately one mile east of the East River, and is underlain by unconsolidated deposits that are comprised of man-made fill and underlying natural clays and sands. The man-made fill immediately underlies the Site to a depth of approximately 9 ft to 11 ft below land surface (bls) as determined during the subsurface soil investigation. The fill is typically comprised of black to brown fine to medium sand that contains varying amounts of silt, bricks and fly ash (Appendix A).

The fill is immediately underlain by a thick, low permeability clay layer that varies in thickness from approximately 30 ft to 40 ft beneath the Site. The thickness of the clay layer was determined based upon the geologic logs for the former Pfizer production and diffusion wells which were located immediately west of the Site. The clay was encountered during the subsurface soil investigation at a depth ranging from 9 ft to 11 ft bls (Appendix A). The clay appears to be a continuous layer beneath the Site and apparently reflects the former marsh environment that surrounded Wallabout Creek, which formerly flowed through this area. Underlying the continuous clay layer is the Upper Glacial aquifer, which begins at approximately 30 ft to 40 ft beneath the Site.

Depth to ground water was approximately 9 ft to 10 ft bls during the subsurface soil investigation. The ground water encountered appears to be perched on top of the low permeability clay layer. Ground-water flow beneath the Site within the Upper Glacial aquifer (i.e., 30 ft to 40 ft bls) is to the northwest toward the East River (USGS 1979).

3.0 SITE INSPECTION

Roux Associates conducted a Site Inspection on March 29, 1995. The purpose of the Site Inspection was to identify current conditions and land uses that may suggest environmental impacts have occurred including, to the extent visible and accessible, areas of storage, disposal and treatment of solid and/or hazardous waste, chemical storage containers, odors, staining, drains, septic systems, unusual soil disturbance and electrical transformers.

Access to the Site was provided by Mr. Charles Fabiano (Maintenance Supervisor) and Mr. Michael Robles (Assistant Maintenance Supervisor) of Arlington Press. In addition, Mr. Fabiano and Mr. Robles were interviewed regarding the Site, and their responses have been incorporated into the report.

A brief description of the items identified during the Site Inspection is provided below.

3.1 Site Description And Current Use

The property is owned by Pfizer; however, the current tenant is Arlington Press, which has occupied the Site for approximately eight years. A certificate of occupancy was not available during the Site inspection.

Figure 2 shows the major features of the Site. The majority of the Site is covered with one two-story building approximately 38,000 square ft in area, and is currently used for label manufacturing and offices. The first floor occupies the main production area, while the second floor houses the administrative offices. The remainder of the Site is currently used for a loading area, paper and cardboard storage and waste storage. This portion of the Site is paved.

The loading area is located in the north-central portion of the Site adjacent to Gerry Street, and included two sheds used to contain paper and cardboard. A third shed was identified, located in the southeastern corner of the loading area, and contained chemicals stored in one-gallon cans and in drums. This chemical storage shed appears to be constructed on a solid-steel base approximately one foot thick based on visual observation.

Storm drains are present in the loading area as shown in Figure 2. These drains are connected to the municipal sanitary sewer located in Gerry Street.

A hazardous waste storage pad is located in the northwestern portion of the Site in a semi-enclosed (three sides) location. A paper shredder is also located in this area adjacent to the hazardous waste storage pad (Figure 2). In addition, a remnant of a concrete pad is located approximately 10 ft east of the hazardous waste storage pad (Figure 2). The former usage of the concrete pad is unknown.

There are two separate basements located in the building at the Site. The first basement, located on the east side of the western portion of the building (Figure 2), houses the maintenance shop, including cleaning equipment, tools and cleaners to perform the maintenance activities. No cracks in the basement floor or surface staining (i.e., the floor was painted) were visible. The second basement, located in the western portion of the building, houses the piping for the sprinkler system (Figure 2 and Inset 1). A concrete pit was located in the southern portion of the second basement (Figure 2). The pit is presently used to collect water runoff from the sprinkler system during testing by the fire department. The past usage of the pit is unknown. The water is removed by a sump pump, located in the southeastern corner of the pit.

Sewage is discharged from the Site via municipal sanitary sewers. A vault housing a sewage cleanout is located beneath the first floor in the western portion of the building. In addition, domestic water is supplied to the Site by the New York City Water Department; and the building is heated with gas provided by Brooklyn Union Gas.

In addition, a vacant lot resides adjacent to the east side of the Site. The area immediately surrounding the Site is commercial/industrial.

3.2 Waste Management

The hazardous waste storage pad houses drums that are stored on wooden pallets. The primary wastes stored in this area are apparently waste oils, solvents/inks and photographic wastes. During the Site Inspection, it was observed that several of the drums were not appropriately labelled. Arlington Press contracts Safety Kleen to remove waste oil and solvents/inks for reclamation.

3.3 Surface Staining

Staining was observed on the floor beneath the manufacturing equipment in the main production area. Absorbent booms were present in the areas of the observed staining. There were no cracks observed in the floor in the areas of the staining.

3.4 Transformers

The Site Inspection addressed the presence of indoor and outdoor transformers that may contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). No transformers were observed at the Site.

3.5 Asbestos

Roux Associates inspected accessible areas of the two-story building for the presence of building materials commonly known to contain asbestos and, if present, its condition. Suspected asbestos containing material (ACM) was observed throughout the building as pipe insulation and floor tiles (i.e., under the carpet). There was no observation of sprayed-on insulation on the decking. The second basement had troweled on material on the deck that resembled lightweight concrete that may contain asbestos. An inspection of the roof was conducted and observed to be resurfaced with foam padding. However, the material under the new surface may be ACM. No suspected ACM was collected for analysis.

3.6 Lead-Based Paint

Lead was a major ingredient in paint for years. In 1973 the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) established a maximum lead content in paint of 0.5% by weight in a dry film of newly applied paint. In 1978, the CPSC lowered the allowable lead level in new paint to 0.06%. Lead-based paint that is chipping, flaking or in a finely divided state may have the potential to be ingested and inhaled. Therefore, the Site was inspected for

potential areas of chipping and/or flaking paint. Charlie Fabiano of Arlington Press stated that most areas of the building were painted prior to Arlington Press commencing operations. Chipping and/or flaking paint was observed in the second ceiling above the 2 ft x 4 ft drop ceiling tiles throughout the production area (first floor) and in the office area (second floor). No chipping or flaking samples were collected for laboratory analysis.

4.0 HISTORICAL PROPERTY USE

Limited information was available describing the historical use of the Site. According to Pfizer personnel, a fire department survey was conducted in 1956 that identified that the building, then occupied by Pfizer, included:

- a tin shop and blacksmith;
- welding;
- carpentry;
- lumber storage;
- a paint spray booth and storage;
- glazier; and
- roofing and maintenance supplies.

The facility had permits for the spray booth, and the use of compressed air. According to Pfizer personnel, this building was used as an engine shop. No pharmaceutical manufacturing occurred at this location.

A historical review of the Site was conducted using Sanborn Maps for the years 1887, 1904, 1918, 1935, 1947 and 1950. A brief description of the findings are as follow:

- 1887 - The Site was predominantly vacant with the exception of a fur dressing store, a soft soap facility and a building called "Teutonia Hall."
- 1904 - The Site was predominantly vacant with the exception of Teutonia Hall. Construction of one building was noted on the Sanborn Map, located in the southern portion of the Site, and its usage is not known.
- 1918 - The Site was predominantly vacant, however, the following properties were present:
 - the 15th Regiment Infantry N.G.S.N.Y. Armory was present at the same location as the Teutonia Hall; and
 - a soda water facility was present in the northeastern portion of the Site.

- 1935 - The Site predominantly consisted of a garage at the same location as the 15th Regiment Armory (previously in this location) and expanded into the vacant land located in the southwest corner of the Site. The soda water facility was still present in the northeastern portion of the Site. A carriage repository was present in the southeastern portion of the Site.
- 1947 - The western portion of the Site was predominantly used by Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc. An apartment building was present immediately east of the Pfizer property. The soda water facility and carriage repository were no longer present.
- 1950 - The Site was predominantly used for Charles Pfizer & Co., Inc. The apartment building was still present adjacent to the Pfizer property. A shed was present in the northwestern corner of the Site.

5.0 REGULATORY AGENCY DATABASE RESEARCH FINDINGS

Information from standard federal and state environmental record sources was provided through the Environmental Risk Information and Imaging Services (ERIIS) Property Record Report. Regulatory information from the following sources within the cited distance from the subject Site was reviewed.

- Federal National Priorities List (NPL) list - 1.0 mile radius;
- Federal Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) list - 0.5 mile radius;
- Federal Resource Conservation Recovery Act Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (RCRA TSDF) list - 1.0 mile radius;
- Federal RCRA Generator list - site and adjoining property;
- Federal Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) - 1.0 mile radius;
- State Hazardous Waste Sites (HWS) - 1.0 mile radius;
- Leaking Storage Tanks (LST) list - 0.5 mile radius;
- Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS) list - 0.5 mile radius;
- Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS) list - 1.0 mile radius; and
- Spills - 0.5 mile radius.

The NPL is the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (USEPA) database of uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites identified for priority remedial actions under the Superfund program. No NPL sites were listed within one mile of the subject property.

The Federal CERCLIS listing is a compilation of sites which the USEPA has investigated or is currently investigating for a release or threatened release of hazardous substances. Two sites within the specified radius (0.317 mi SW, 0.337 mi SW) were identified, however, based upon the regional ground-water flow direction (northwest), these sites are located crossgradient and are not believed to be an environmental concern for the subject Site.

The RCRA Program identifies and tracks hazardous waste from the point of generation to the point of disposal. The RCRA TSDF database is a compilation by USEPA of reporting facilities that transport, treat, store or dispose of hazardous waste. No sites within the specified radius were identified.

The RCRA Generators database is a compilation by the USEPA of reporting facilities that generate hazardous waste. Three RCRA generators were listed including the subject property and nearby facilities. Arlington Press is a small quantity generator. Ace Rapid Cleaners (0.02 mi SE) and Pfizer Inc (0.026 mi SW) are large quantity generators.

The ERNS is a database system that is used to store information on the sudden and/or accidental release of hazardous substances, including petroleum, into the environment. No ERNS releases were reported within a one mile radius of the Site.

The New York Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (HWS) list contains information pertaining to those facilities that are deemed hazardous by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). There are no HWS sites within a one mile radius of the Site.

The New York Leaking Storage Tanks Report is a listing of all leaking storage tanks reported to the NYSDEC. One site (0.469 mi NE) was identified, however, based upon the distance separating this site from the subject property and the regional ground-water flow direction (northwest), this site is not believed to be an environmental concern.

The New York Chemical Bulk Storage Tank Report contains information pertaining to facilities that store regulated substances in aboveground storage tanks with capacities of 185 gallons or greater, and/or underground storage tanks of any size. Three sites are located within the 0.5 mile radius of the Site. Two of the three sites are inactive (0.094 mi SW, 0.431 mi SW) and the third (0.380 mi SW) is active. All three sites are located crossgradient to the subject property.

The New York Petroleum Bulk Storage Report is a listing of all reported facilities that have petroleum storage capacities in excess of 1,100 gallons, and less than 400,000 gallons. Two hundred sixty-six sites are located within a one mile radius of the Site, however based upon the distance and the regional ground-water flow direction, 265 of these sites are not believed to be an environmental concern. One site that may be a concern is the Amoco Service Station located 0.054 mi SE of the Site. The certification date for the twelve tanks expired June 28, 1993. The current status of this location is unknown and based upon the ERIIS Property Record Report, no spills have occurred in the past.

The New York Spills Report is a summary listing of all spills that were reported to the NYSDEC. Seven sites within the specified radius were identified. Based upon the regional ground-water flow direction (northwest), five sites are located crossgradient and are not believed to be an environmental concern for the subject site. One site is 0.094 mi SW of Arlington Press, however, the spill was Number 6 fuel oil. The remaining site (0.470 mi SW) had only impacted soil, therefore, no impact to the subject property is expected. Based upon the viscous nature of Number 6 fuel oil, no impact to the Site is expected.

6.0 SUBSURFACE SOIL INVESTIGATION

Based upon the Site Inspection results, four areas of the Site were identified for further investigation. These areas are as follow:

- the loading area;
- the hazardous waste storage pad;
- the remnant concrete pad located east of the hazardous waste storage pad; and
- the concrete pit located in the second basement.

Soil samples were collected and analyzed from each above-referenced location to determine if impact to the subsurface has occurred. A brief description of the methodology for the collection of soil samples and the analytical results are provided below.

6.1 Methodology

Three soil borings (Dock Drain-1, PAD-1 and PAD-2) were drilled and soil samples were collected continuously from land surface to approximately 10 ft bls (i.e., to the clay layer) using the Geoprobe™ Method. Due to limited access in the second basement, the fourth Soil Boring PIT-1 was drilled and sampled as described above using a split-spoon and hammer. Land surface in the concrete pit is approximately seven ft bls. The locations of the soil borings are shown in Figure 2.

Each soil sample was inspected by the field geologist to characterize lithology and any evidence of contamination (e.g., staining or odors). A portion of each sample was placed in a Ziplock™ bag and screened for the presence of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photoionization detector (PID). A description of the lithology is provided in the geologic logs (Appendix A).

The soil sample in each borehole that exhibited the highest degree of contamination was selected for laboratory analysis. If no discernible contamination was present, the soil sample immediately above the clay layer or perched ground water, if present, was collected for laboratory analysis. Each soil sample was analyzed for target compound list (TCL) VOCs (USEPA Method 8240), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs) (USEPA Method 8270) and Target Analyte List (TAL) metals (USEPA Method 6000-7000).

6.2 Soil-Quality Results

Acetone and methylene chloride were the only VOCs detected (Table 1). Acetone was detected at an estimated concentration of 450 micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$), located 2 ft to 4 ft (i.e., 9 ft to 11 ft bls) beneath the concrete pit (PIT-1). This concentration exceeded the New York State cleanup level of 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ for acetone, as identified in the NYSDEC Division Technical and Administrative Guidance Memorandum (TAGM): Determination of Soil Cleanup Objectives and Cleanup Levels, HWR-92-4046, January 24, 1994.

Methylene chloride was detected at an estimated concentration of 7.2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in soil beneath the hazardous waste storage pad (PAD-1). However, methylene chloride was also detected in the method blank at an estimated concentration of 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$, which indicates that the methylene chloride detected in Soil Sample PAD-1 was probably due to laboratory contamination. VOCs were not detected in any of the soil samples screened using a PID.

Six SVOCs were detected in soil samples as shown below and in Table 2:

SVOCs	Recommended Cleanup Objective ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$)	PAD-1	PAD-2	PIT-1	DOCK DRAIN-1
Phenanthrene	50,000	110J	ND	ND	ND
Di-n-butylphthalate	8,100	2,000	2,000	2,200	2,000
Fluoranthene	50,000	120J	ND	ND	ND
Pyrene	50,000	120J	ND	ND	ND
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	50,000	230J	120J	92J	100J
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,100	67J	ND	ND	ND
Note: SVOC concentrations are in micrograms per kilogram					
ND - Not Detected					
J - Estimated Value					

The SVOC concentrations were compared to the TAGM 4046 and the results indicate that the concentrations detected were significantly below the recommended cleanup objectives. It should be noted that the phthalate esters detected (i.e., di-n-butylphthalate and bis[2-ethylhexyl]phthalate) are common laboratory contaminants.

Metals were detected in each of the four soil samples as shown in Table 3. The metal concentrations were compared to the TAGM 4046 for Eastern USA Background concentrations. These concentrations were used for comparison since there were no representative background samples collected. There were no metal concentrations that exceeded the Eastern USA Background concentrations.

7.0 SEWER EFFLUENT SAMPLING

A sewer effluent sample was collected from the cleanout port located in the western portion of the building. The sewer sample was collected using a disposable teflon bailer. The sewer effluent sample was analyzed for TCL VOCs (USEPA Method 8240).

Acetone and 1,2-dichloroethene (1,2-DCE) was detected at concentrations of 1,500 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) and 12 $\mu\text{g/L}$, respectively (Table 1).

8.0 REPORT LIMITATIONS

This report, including the exhibits attached thereto, describes the results of Roux Associates' initial investigation to identify the potential presence of a significant contamination problem involving or affecting the subject property. The conclusions and recommendations stated herein represent the application of a variety of technical disciplines to material facts and conditions associated with the subject property and to existing environmental laws and regulations. Many of these facts, conditions, and regulations are subject to change over time; accordingly, the conclusions and recommendations must be considered with this context. The investigative activities took place between March 29, 1995 and April 18, 1995.

Roux Associates has performed this environmental assessment in a professional manner using that degree of skill and care exercised for similar projects under similar conditions by reputable and competent environmental consultants. There is no warrantee, expressed or implied, that the user of this environmental assessment and report will qualify for the Innocent Landowner Defense as provided through the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act.

Roux Associates shall not be responsible for conditions or consequences arising from relevant facts that were concealed, withheld or not fully disclosed at the time the evaluation was performed.

This environmental assessment and report is not an appraisal or property value judgement. Roux Associates will not be held liable for any use of the assessment and report which results in property value loss or gain.

The report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the client named herein for specific application to the proposed project covered in this study. Any third party use of this report is the sole responsibility of the client.

Respectfully Submitted,

ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.

Handwritten signature of Scott J. Glash in cursive script.

Scott J. Glash, C.P.G.
Senior Hydrogeologist/
Project Manager

Handwritten signature of Douglas J. Swanson in cursive script, with a circled 'd' at the end.

Douglas J. Swanson
Principal Hydrogeologist/
Vice President

9.0 REFERENCE

USGS 1979. Brooklyn, New York 7.5 Minute Quadrangle Topographic Map.

Table 1. Summary of Volatile Organic Compounds Detected in Soil and in Sewer Effluent, Arlington Press, Inc., Brooklyn, New York.

Sample Designation:	DOCK DRAIN-1	PAD-1	PAD-2	PIT-1	SEWER-1*	Trip Blank*
Sample Date:	4/18/95	4/18/95	4/18/95	4/18/95	4/18/95	4/18/95
Volatile Organic Compounds (Concentrations in µg/kg)						
Chloromethane	57 U	50 U	59 U	61 U	10 U	10 U
Bromomethane	57 U	50 U	59 U	61 U	10 U	10 U
Vinyl Chloride	57 U	50 U	59 U	61 U	10 U	10 U
Chloroethane	57 U	50 U	59 U	61 U	10 U	10 U
Methylene Chloride	29 U	7.2 J	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Acetone	570 U	600 U	590 U	450 J	1500 E	20 J
Carbon Disulfide	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
1,1-Dichloroethene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
1,1-Dichloroethane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
cis/trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	12	5 U
Chloroform	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
1,2-Dichloroethane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
2-Butanone	570 U	600 U	590 U	610 U	100 U	100 U
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Carbon Tetrachloride	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Vinyl Acetate	290 U	300 U	300 U	300 U	50 U	50 U
Bromodichloromethane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
1,2-Dichloropropane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Trichloroethene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Benzene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Dibromochloromethane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Bromoform	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	290 U	300 U	300 U	300 U	50 U	50 U
2-Hexanone	290 U	300 U	300 U	300 U	50 U	50 U
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Tetrachloroethene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Toluene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Chlorobenzene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Ethylbenzene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
Styrene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
m-Xylene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U
o/p-Xylene	29 U	30 U	30 U	30 U	5 U	5 U

µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram

J - Indicates detected below Method Detection Limit (MDL), Estimated value

U - Indicates compound not detected

E - Exceeds calibration range, Estimated value

* - Micrograms per liter (µg/L)

NA - Not analyzed

Table 2. Summary of Semivolatile Organic Compounds Detected in Soil, Arlington Press, Inc., Brooklyn, New York.

Sample Designation: DOCK DRAIN-1		PAD-1	PAD-2	PIT-1
Sample Date: 4/18/95		4/18/95	4/18/95	4/18/95
Base/Neutral Extractable Compounds (Concentrations in µg/kg)				
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Aniline	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
bis(2-Chloroethyl)ether	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Benzyl alcohol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2,2'-oxy bis(1-Chloropropane)	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Hexachloroethane	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Nitrobenzene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Isophorone	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Naphthalene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Benzoic acid	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
4-Chloroaniline	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Hexachlorobutadiene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2-Methylnaphthalene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2-Chloronaphthalene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2-Nitroaniline	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
Acenaphthylene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Dimethylphthalate	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Acenaphthene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
3-Nitroaniline	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
Dibenzofuran	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Fluorene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Diethylphthalate	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
4-Nitroaniline	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Hexachlorobenzene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Phenanthrene	380 U	110 J	400 U	400 U
Anthracene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Di-n-butylphthalate	2000	2000	2000	2200
Fluoranthene	380 U	120 J	400 U	400 U
Benzidine	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
Pyrene	380 U	120 J	400 U	400 U
Butylbenzylphthalate	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U

Table 2. Summary of Semivolatile Organic Compounds Detected in Soil, Arlington Press, Inc., Brooklyn, New York.

Sample Designation: DOCK DRAIN-1		PAD-1	PAD-2	PIT-1
Sample Date: 4/18/95		4/18/95	4/18/95	4/18/95
Base/Neutral Extractable Compounds (Concentrations in µg/kg)				
Benzo (a) anthracene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
Chrysene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	100 J	230 J	120 J	92 J
Di-n-octylphthalate	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	380 U	67 J	400 U	400 U
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Benzo(a)pyrene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
Acid Extractable Compounds (Concentrations in µg/kg)				
Phenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2-Nitrophenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2,4-Dimethylphenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2-Chlorophenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2,4-Dichlorophenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
p-Chloro-m-Cresol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2,4-Dinitrophenol	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
4-Nitrophenol	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
Pentachlorophenol	1900 U	2000 U	2000 U	2000 U
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
2-Methylphenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U
4-Methylphenol	380 U	400 U	400 U	400 U

µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram

J - Indicates detected below Method Detection Limit (MDL), Estimated value

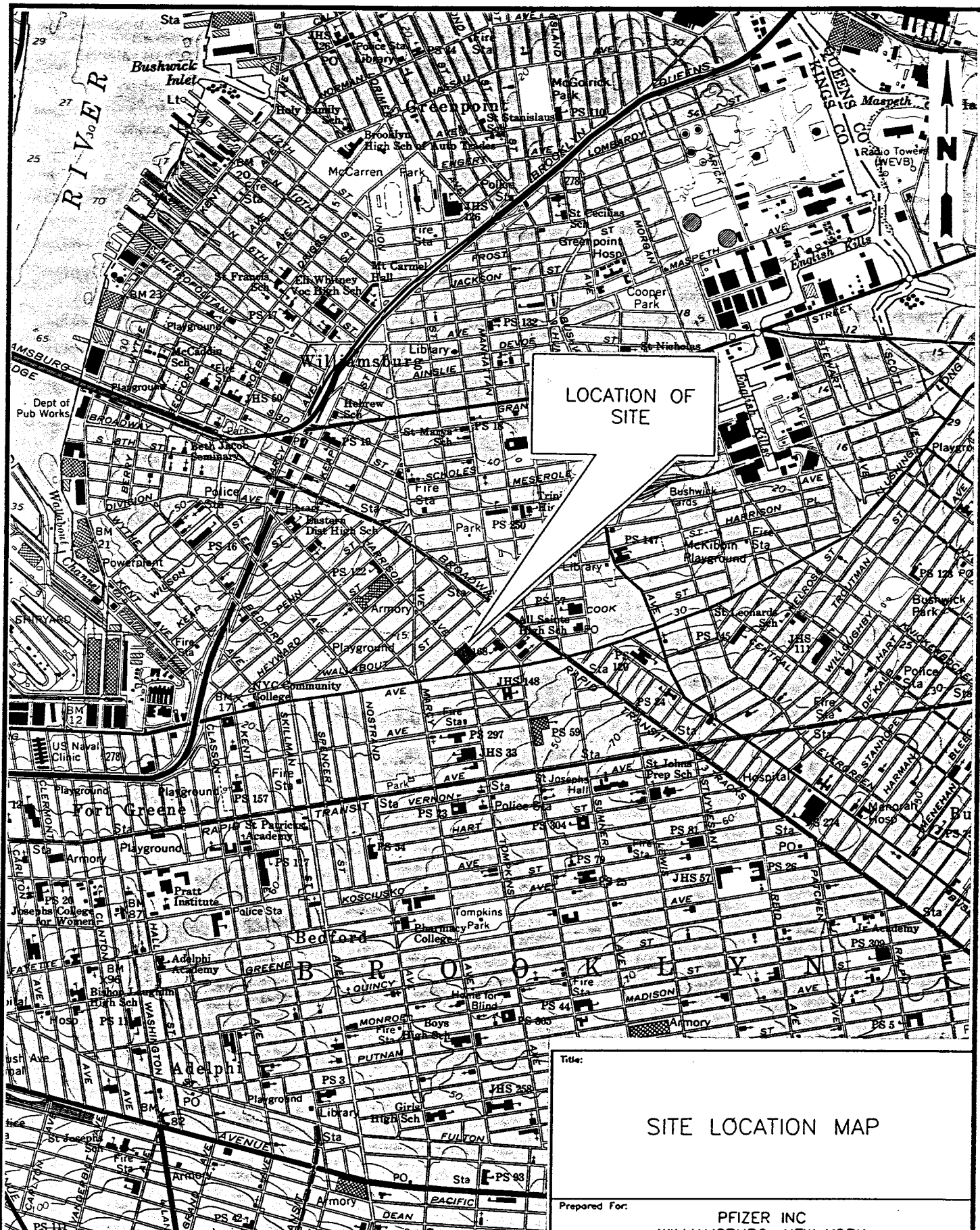
U - Indicates compound not detected

Table 3. Summary of Metals Detected in Soil, Arlington Press, Inc., Brooklyn, New York.

Sample Designation: DOCK DRAIN-1		PAD-1	PAD-2	PIT-1
Sample Date: 4/18/95		4/18/95	4/18/95	4/18/95
Metals (Concentrations in mg/kg)				
Aluminum	6490.0	5370	8610	5020
Antimony	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U
Arsenic	3.3	0.8 U	1.3	1.2
Barium	100.0 U	100.0 U	100.0 U	100.0 U
Beryllium	0.59	0.46	0.32	0.60
Cadmium	0.4 U	0.40 U	0.40 U	0.40 U
Calcium	78.2	95.9	25.0 U	87.4
Chromium	13.8	18.0	10.0 U	13.3
Cobalt	25.0 U	25.0 U	25.0 U	25.0 U
Copper	12.6	12.0	5.0 U	9.7
Iron	3620.0	3060	1780	5520
Lead	25.0 U	25.0 U	25.0 U	25.0 U
Magnesium	897.0	1180	593.0	1600
Manganese	266.0	60.0	42.7	329.0
Mercury	0.25 U	0.25 U	0.25 U	0.25 U
Nickel	10.0 U	10.0 U	10.0 U	13.3
Potassium	816.0	803.0	463.0	1030
Selenium	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U
Silver	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U	5.0 U
Sodium	287.0	216.0	190.0	158.0
Thallium	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U	1.0 U
Vanadium	300.0 U	300.0 U	300.0 U	300.0 U
Zinc	39.1	33.6	32.0	37.6

mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram

U - Indicates compound not detected



SOURCE: USGS BROOKLYN QUADRANGLE, NEW YORK
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

Title:

SITE LOCATION MAP

Prepared For:

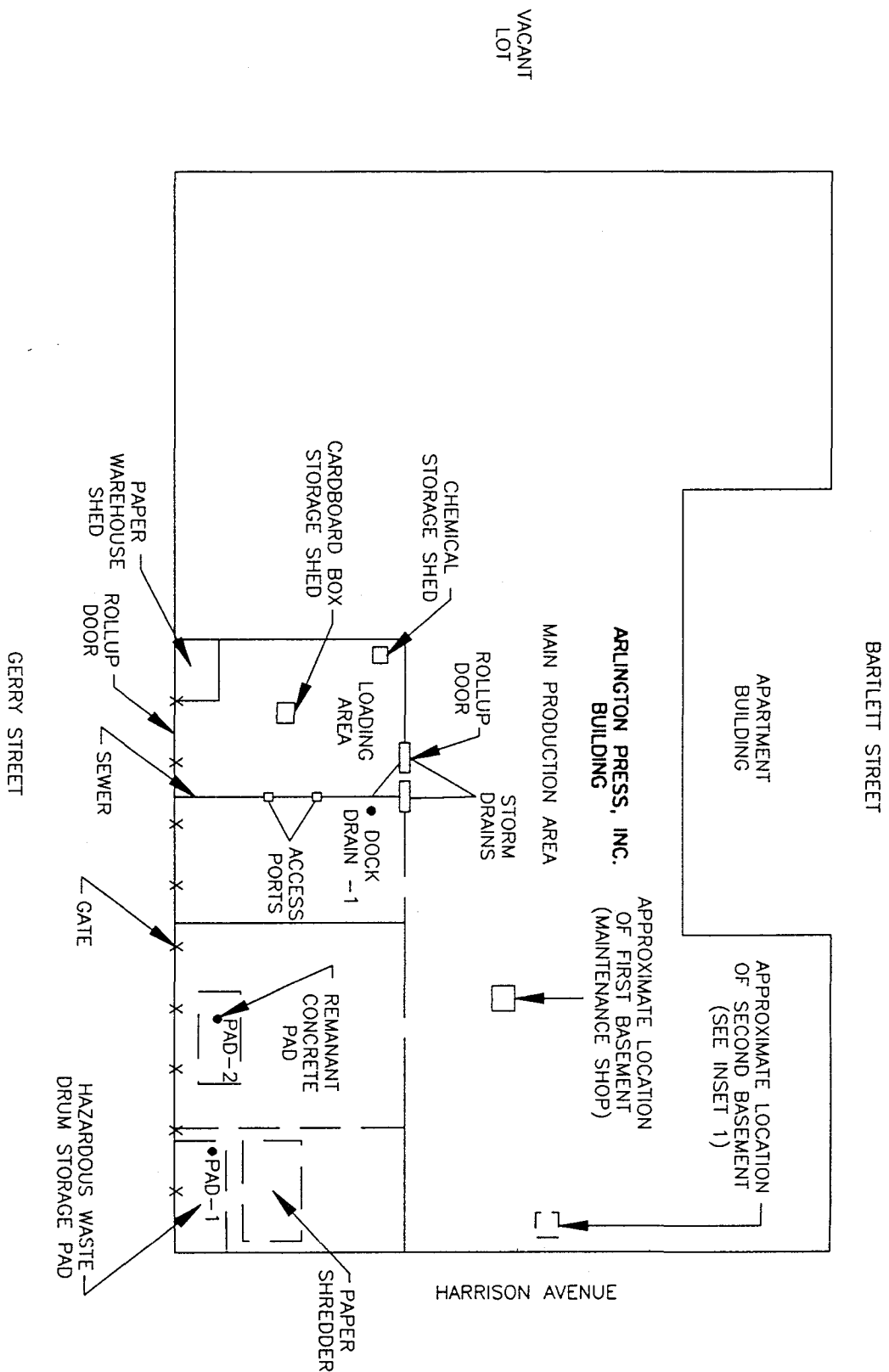
PFIZER INC
WILLIAMSBURG, NEW YORK

ROUX
ROUX ASSOCIATES INC
Environmental Consulting
& Management

Compiled by: S.G.	Date: 5/95
Prepared by: J.R.	Scale: NTS
Project Mgr: S.G.	Revision:
File No: 04775Y05	Project: 04775Y05

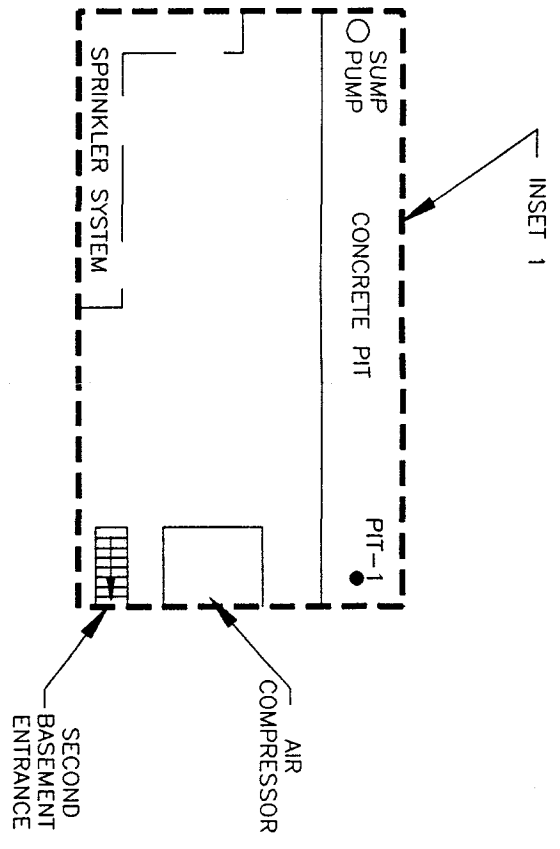
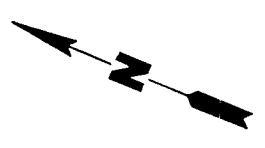
FIGURE

1



EXPLANATION

PIT-1 • LOCATION AND DESIGNATION OF SOIL BORING



Title:

LOCATION OF SOIL BORINGS ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT

Prepared For:

PFIZER INC
WILLIAMSBURG, NEW YORK

ROUX		Compiled by: S.G.	Date: 5/95	FIGURE 2
ROUX ASSOCIATES, INC.		Prepared by: J.R.	Scale: NTS	
Environmental Consulting & Management		Project Mgr: S.G.	Revision:	
		File No: 04775002	Project: 04775005	

APPENDIX A
Geologic Logs

Project: ARLINGTON PRESS, INC. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK		Log of Soil Boring No. DOCK D-1	
Logged By: A. Scano	Checked By: S. Glash	Date Started: 4/18/95	Date Completed: 4/18/95
Drilling Co: ADT	Drill Bit Diameter: 2-inch	Total Depth: 10.0 ft	
Driller: T. Nelson	Backfill Material: Cement/bentonite from 0 ft to 10 ft		
Drilling Method: Geoprobe	Sampler: Acetate Tube		
Drilling Equipment: Model 5400	Depth to Water at Time of Drilling: Not Encountered		

Depth (feet)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	Lithology	Sampler	Blows per 6"	PID (ppm)	REMARKS
	Concrete with asphalt surface.	CONCRETE			0	
	Brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, little Gravel, trace flyash; moist (Fill).	FILL				
	Brown fine (+) to medium Sand, some Silt, little Gravel, trace flyash; moist (Fill).				0	
	Light Brown SILT, trace Gravel, trace flyash; moist (Fill).				0	
5	Brown Sand, some Silt, little Gravel; moist (Fill).				0	
	Brown fine Sand, some Silt, trace mica flakes; moist (Fill).				0	
	Brown fine Sand, some Silt, trace mica flakes; moist (Fill).				0	
	Brown Clay; moist.	CL				
10	Green CLAY and Silt; wet.					
15						
20						
25						

Project: ARLINGTON PRESS, INC. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK		Log of Soil Boring No. PAD-1	
Logged By: A. Scano	Checked By: S. Glash	Date Started: 4/18/95	Date Completed: 4/18/95
Drilling Co: ADT	Drill Bit Diameter: 2-inch	Total Depth: 10.0 ft	
Driller: T. Nelson	Backfill Material: Cement/bentonite from 0 ft to 10 ft		
Drilling Method: Geoprobe	Sampler: Acetate Tube		
Drilling Equipment: Model 5400	Depth to Water at Time of Drilling: Not Encountered		

Depth (feet)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	Lithology	Sampler	Blows per 6"	PID (ppm)	REMARKS
	Concrete with asphalt surface.	CONCRETE			0	
	Brown fine to medium Sand, trace Silt, trace flyash; dry (Fill).	FILL				
	White to tan fine to medium Sand, trace Gravel, trace brick; dry (Fill).				0	
	Brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt; moist (Fill).				0	
5	Dark brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, some Gravel; moist (Fill).				0	
	Dark brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, some Gravel, trace green Silt and Clay in tip of sampler; moist (Fill).				0	Soil sample from 8 ft to 10 ft was collected for laboratory analysis.
10						
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Project: ARLINGTON PRESS, INC. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK		Log of Soil Boring No. PAD-2	
Logged By: A. Scano	Checked By: S. Glash	Date Started: 4/18/95	Date Completed: 4/18/95
Drilling Co: ADT	Drill Bit Diameter: 2-inch	Total Depth: 11.0 ft	
Driller: T. Nelson	Backfill Material: Cement/bentonite from 0 ft to 11 ft		
Drilling Method: Geoprobe	Sampler: Acetate Tube		
Drilling Equipment: Model 5400	Depth to Water at Time of Drilling: Not Encountered		

Depth (feet)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	Lithology	Sampler	Blows per 6"	PID (ppm)	REMARKS
	Concrete.	CONCRETE				
	Dark brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, trace flyash, trace brick fragments; moist (Fill).	FILL			0	
	Dark brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, some flyash; moist (Fill).				0	
5	Dark brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, some flyash, trace brick fragments; moist (Fill).				0	
	Dark brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, trace bluegreen Clay; moist (Fill).				0	Soil sample from 7 ft to 11 ft was collected for laboratory analysis.
10	Dark brown fine to medium Sand, some Silt, trace bluegreen Clay; wet at bottom of sampler (Fill).				0	
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Project: ARLINGTON PRESS, INC. BROOKLYN, NEW YORK		Log of Soil Boring No. PIT-1	
Logged By: A. Scano	Checked By: S. Glash	Date Started: 4/18/95	Date Completed: 4/18/95
Drilling Co: ADT	Drill Bit Diameter: 2-inch	Total Depth: 4.0 ft	
Driller: T. Nelson	Backfill Material: Cement/bentonite from 0 ft to 4 ft		
Drilling Method: Manual	Sampler: 2-inch Split-spoon		
Drilling Equipment: Split-Spoon/Hammer	Depth to Water at Time of Drilling: Not Encountered		

Depth (feet)	LITHOLOGIC DESCRIPTION	Lithology	Sampler	Blows per 6"	PID (ppm)	REMARKS
	Concrete.	CONCRETE	▲		0	The surface in the pit is actually 7 feet below land surface. The pit is located in the basement of the building. Soil sample from 2 ft to 4 ft was collected for laboratory analysis.
	Orange to brown fine Sand, some Silt; moist (Fill).	FILL	▲		0	
	Grey to brown fine to coarse Sand, some Gravel, some Silt, trace Clay in tip of split-spoon; wet at bottom of split-spoon (Fill).		▲			
5						
10						
15						
20						
25						