

PROPOSED DECISION DOCUMENT

275 Franklin Street
Brownfield Cleanup Program
Buffalo, Erie County
Site No. C915208
July 2013



Prepared by
Division of Environmental Remediation
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

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SECTION 1: SUMMARY AND PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSED PLAN

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (the Department), in consultation with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), is proposing a remedy for the above referenced site. The disposal of contaminants at the site has resulted in threats to public health and the environment that would be addressed by the remedy proposed by this Proposed Decision Document (PDD). The disposal or release of contaminants at this site, as more fully described in Section 6 of this document, has contaminated various environmental media. Contaminants at this site mainly consist of chlorinated volatile organic chemicals.

The New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) is a voluntary program. The goal of the BCP is to enhance private-sector cleanups of brownfields and to reduce development pressure on "greenfields." A brownfield site is real property, the redevelopment or reuse of which may be complicated by the presence or potential presence of a contaminant.

The Department has issued this document in accordance with the requirements of New York State Environmental Conservation Law and Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules and Regulations of the State of New York; (6 NYCRR) Part 375. This document is a summary of the information that can be found in the site-related reports and documents in the document repository identified below.

SECTION 2: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

The Department seeks input from the community on all Proposed Decision Documents. This is an opportunity for public participation in the remedy selection process. The public is encouraged to review the reports and documents, which are available at the following repository:

Buffalo & Erie County Public Library
Attn: Michael Mahaney
1 LaFayette Square
Buffalo, NY 14203
Phone: 716-858-8900

A public comment period has been set from:

July 29, 2013 to September 12, 2013

Written comments may be sent to:

Eugene Melnyk
NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
270 Michigan Ave
Buffalo, NY 14203-2915
ewmelnyk@gw.dec.state.ny.us

The proposed remedy may be modified based on new information or public comments. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on the proposed remedy identified herein.

Receive Site Citizen Participation Information By Email

Please note that the Department's Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) is "going paperless" relative to citizen participation information. The ultimate goal is to distribute citizen participation information about contaminated sites electronically by way of county email listservs. Information will be distributed for all sites that are being investigated and cleaned up in a particular county under the State Superfund Program, Environmental Restoration Program, Brownfield Cleanup Program, Voluntary Cleanup Program, and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Program. We encourage the public to sign up for one or more county listservs at <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/61092.html>

SECTION 3: SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

LOCATION: The brownfield site encompasses two contiguous parcels in the City of Buffalo, Erie County, and are identified as 275-277 Franklin Street (~0.13 acres), and 279 Franklin Street (~0.12 acres). The site is situated in an urban commercial district.

SITE FEATURES: The site is paved with asphalt and is currently used as a commercial surface parking lot approximately 0.25 acres in size.

CURRENT ZONING/USE: Both contiguous parcels that constitute the site are situated in the Downtown Opportunity (DO) zoning district which currently contains a mix of uses including apartment residences, restaurants, retail, entertainment, office and parking. Permitted use in the DO zoning district includes residential, office, (limited) retail, restaurant, hotel and entertainment. The surrounding parcels are currently used for a combination of commercial uses including surface parking, restaurant and entertainment.

PAST USE OF THE SITE: Record information concerning the use of both parcels dates back to the late 1800s where the area was predominantly closely spaced urban residential interspersed with commercial businesses and establishments.

279 Franklin Street: This lot was used for residential purposes from the late 1800s through the

1950s, and as a parking lot from the early 1980s to present. Previous use of the lot does not reveal any recognized environmental concerns.

275-277 Franklin Street: In the late 1800s, the lot contained a residence with a carriage shed facing Asbury Alley. By the 1950s, the residence was replaced with a commercial use building, and record information indicates that the structure was used by a dry cleaning business from approximately 1951 through the early 2000s. This parcel became delinquent in property taxes and the City of Buffalo foreclosed on the parcel for back taxes. The parcel was sold by the City in 2004. The building on the parcel was demolished in 2004 by the applicant. The building area of the parcel was subsequently paved over and is currently being used as a commercial surface parking lot.

According to the BCP application, future development plans for the site and adjoining BCP site (C915237) consists of a hotel with conference and parking facilities.

SITE GEOLOGY/HYDROGEOLOGY:

Overburden: The site is located within the Erie-Ontario lake plain physiographic province, which is typified by little topographic relief and gentle slope toward Lake Erie, except in the immediate vicinity of major drainage ways. The surficial geology of the Lake Erie plain generally consists of a thin glacial till layer, glaciolacustrine (lake-laid laminated silts and clays) deposits, alluvium, and soils derived by these deposits. Glacial till deposits were not encountered at the site except for a thin layer (1 to 2 feet thick) above limestone bedrock. The site geology consists of a lake-laid sandy ridge deposit about 40 to 45 feet thick with several inter-bedded silty clay lenses. The site is also covered by a thin soil/fill layer about 2 to 5 feet thick and is found throughout the site. The fill is characteristic of urban fill common in the City of Buffalo.

Bedrock: The site is situated over the Onondaga formation limestone. Limestone bedrock was encountered about 52 feet below the surface.

Hydrogeology: Unconfined shallow groundwater was encountered within the native soils at depths of approximately 10 to 12 feet below ground surface. Because of a silty clay soil lens within the sandy soil profile at a depth of approximately 25 to 30 feet below ground surface, the site has a defined shallow and deep groundwater zone. Site groundwater flow gradient (shallow and deep) appears to flow in a south/southwest direction. Regional groundwater appears to flow west/southwest toward Lake Erie and confluence of the Buffalo River.

A site location map is attached as Figure 1 and a site plan as Figure 2.

SECTION 4: LAND USE AND PHYSICAL SETTING

The Department may consider the current, intended, and reasonably anticipated future land use of the site and its surroundings when evaluating a remedy for soil remediation. For this site, alternatives (or an alternative) that restrict(s) the use of the site to restricted residential use (which allows for commercial use and industrial use) as described in Part 375-1.8(g) are/is being evaluated in addition to an alternative which would allow for unrestricted use of the site.

A comparison of the results of the investigation to the appropriate standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs) for the identified land use and the unrestricted use SCGs for the site contaminants is available in the Remedial Investigation (RI) Report.

SECTION 5: ENFORCEMENT STATUS

The Applicant(s) under the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement is a/are Volunteer(s). The Volunteer(s) does/do not have an obligation to address off-site contamination. The Department has determined that this site poses a significant threat to human health and the environment and there are off-site impacts that require remedial activities; accordingly, enforcement actions are necessary.

SECTION 6: SITE CONTAMINATION

6.1: Summary of the Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation (RI) serves as the mechanism for collecting data to:

- characterize site conditions;
- determine the nature of the contamination; and
- assess risk to human health and the environment.

The RI is intended to identify the nature (or type) of contamination which may be present at a site and the extent of that contamination in the environment on the site, or leaving the site. The RI reports on data gathered to determine if the soil, groundwater, soil vapor, indoor air, surface water or sediments may have been contaminated. Monitoring wells are installed to assess groundwater and soil borings or test pits are installed to sample soil and/or waste(s) identified. If other natural resources are present, such as surface water bodies or wetlands, the water and sediment may be sampled as well. Based on the presence of contaminants in soil and groundwater, soil vapor will also be sampled for the presence of contamination. Data collected in the RI influence the development of remedial alternatives. The RI report is available for review in the site document repository and the results are summarized in section 6.3.

The analytical data collected on this site includes data for:

- groundwater
- soil
- soil vapor

6.1.1: Standards, Criteria, and Guidance (SCGs)

The remedy must conform to promulgated standards and criteria that are directly applicable or that are relevant and appropriate. The selection of a remedy must also take into consideration guidance, as appropriate. Standards, Criteria and Guidance are hereafter called SCGs.

To determine whether the contaminants identified in various media are present at levels of concern, the data from the RI were compared to media-specific SCGs. The Department has developed SCGs for groundwater, surface water, sediments, and soil. The NYSDOH has developed SCGs for drinking water and soil vapor intrusion. For a full listing of all SCGs see: <http://www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/61794.html>

6.1.2: RI Results

The data have identified contaminants of concern. A "contaminant of concern" is a contaminant that is sufficiently present in frequency and concentration in the environment to require evaluation for remedial action. Not all contaminants identified on the property are contaminants of concern. The nature and extent of contamination and environmental media requiring action are summarized below. Additionally, the RI Report contains a full discussion of the data. The contaminant(s) of concern identified at this site is/are:

Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)

Trichloroethylene (TCE)

The contaminant(s) of concern exceed the applicable SCGs for:

- groundwater
- soil
- soil vapor intrusion

6.2: Interim Remedial Measures

An interim remedial measure (IRM) is conducted at a site when a source of contamination or exposure pathway can be effectively addressed before issuance of the Decision Document.

The following IRMs have been completed at this site based on conditions observed during the RI.

IRM (On-site) - HRC Injection

An IRM for the site consisting of in-situ enhanced bioremediation groundwater treatment and soil vapor extraction (SVE) was implemented in 2008. The in-situ groundwater treatment involved injecting a hydrogen reducing compound (HRC - an augmented molasses type food product) into the contaminated shallow groundwater zone at numerous intervals to help propagate anaerobic dechlorinating bacteria with the ability to consume and breakdown chlorinated VOCs. The HRC injection was completed in August 2008.

IRM (On-site) – Soil Vapor Extraction

A soil vapor extraction (SVE) system was also implemented in 2008 to extract chlorinated VOCs bound to vadose zone soils in the chlorinated VOC source area. The SVE system consisted of a series of soil vapor extraction wells installed in vadose zone soils in the chlorinated VOC contaminated source area. The vapor extraction wells were coupled to a vacuum blower system

to extract the solvent vapors from the soil. The solvent vapors were scrubbed from the extracted vadose zone air using activated carbon. Installation of the SVE system was completed in December 2008 and was operated through September 2009 where subsequent confirmation soil sampling indicated that target VOC reduction levels (commercial SCGs) in vadose zone soils were exceeded (restricted residential SCGs were achieved). Based upon exhaust air monitoring, an estimate of more than 575 pounds of VOC contaminant mass was extracted from the soil source area.

Post-IRM shallow groundwater sampling indicates a general reduction in dissolved VOC levels; however, some rebound has occurred and additional measures are considered necessary. See Figure 3 for a depiction of the current shallow contaminant plume and Figure 4 for deep groundwater contamination data.

6.3: Summary of Environmental Assessment

This section summarizes the assessment of existing and potential future environmental impacts presented by the site. Environmental impacts may include existing and potential future exposure pathways to fish and wildlife receptors, wetlands, groundwater resources, and surface water.

PRE-REMEDICATION: An RI commenced in late 2006 to supplement earlier environmental site assessment in 2004. Results from this work revealed chlorinated solvents commonly used by dry cleaners (tetrachloroethene [PCE]) in soils up to 20,000 microgram/kilogram (ug/kg) PCE and in shallow groundwater up to 19 parts per million (ppm) PCE at 275-277 Franklin St parcel. The water quality standard for PCE is 0.005 ppm. The source area in shallow groundwater contamination appears to be centered around MW-5. The RI investigation included an adjoining lot at 267 Franklin Street (Site C915237) currently owned by the applicant revealed chlorinated solvents in shallow groundwater at levels up to 18 ppm for PCE. A supplemental site investigation was conducted in 2008 to develop an IRM for the site. Because of a silty clay soil lens midway between the surface and bedrock, two distinct groundwater zones exist at the site. The silty clay soil lens has limited some downward migration of the dissolved contamination. However, the 2008 supplemental investigation confirmed that deeper groundwater zone is contaminated with the chlorinated solvents, with one monitoring well containing 9.4 ppm PCE. PCE levels at this monitoring point have dropped to 0.091 ppm PCE during the 2012 sampling event (post IRM – see below). The supplemental investigation confirmed that the bedrock zone does not appear to be contaminated with the chlorinated solvents.

Chlorinated solvent vapors were detected during soil vapor evaluations at the 279 Franklin Street parcel.

Investigation of off-site areas by the Department on adjoining properties revealed an extensive elongated off-site chlorinated VOC plume in shallow groundwater. The off site impacts to deep groundwater zone were limited to one of the off-site sampling points hydraulically downgradient of the BCP site (south of the BCP site). Dissolved levels of PCE and its breakdown products at this off-site deep groundwater well have been found at 0.101 ppm total VOCs.

POST-IRM: An IRM was implemented in 2008 on the site to address VOC contamination in vadose zone soils and in the shallow groundwater zone. The vapor extraction system appeared to have effectively addressed vadose zone contamination in the soil column above the groundwater source plume. However PCE at shallow well MW-5 rebounded to 70 ppm based upon sampling in 2012. Additional measures to remediate chlorinated VOC contamination in shallow and deep groundwater zones are necessary. An additional investigative boring and deep monitoring well to further assess deep groundwater impacts was installed in 2012 at 267 Franklin Street (adjoining BCP site C915237). Deep groundwater sampling confirmed dissolved chlorinated VOC contamination at levels up to 0.069 ppm total VOCs at this new deep well.

The SVE system reduced the chlorinated VOCs in the vadose (soil) zone in the source area to restricted residential SCG guidance levels.

Because of the extent of the dissolved shallow plume, vapor intrusion (VI) from the chlorinated solvents was a concern with offsite neighboring structures. A soil VI evaluation completed by the Department in 2008 revealed PCE impacts to indoor air quality inside the 267 Franklin Street apartment building. The Department subsequently installed a sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) inside the apartment building to address VI and reduce indoor air concentrations of PCE. This building and parcel were subsequently acquired by the applicant and allowed into the BCP as site C915237. Vapor intrusion was confirmed in another off-site building and an SSDS was installed in 2012.

Additional investigations were required to assess off-site impacts, health and safety concerns, the presence of DNAPL, and bedrock aquifer contamination. The Department monitoring has confirmed an elongated PCE plume has migrated in a southwesterly direction across Franklin Street.

6.4: Summary of Human Exposure Pathways

This human exposure assessment identifies ways in which people may be exposed to site-related contaminants. Chemicals can enter the body through three major pathways (breathing, touching or swallowing). This is referred to as *exposure*.

Access to the site is unrestricted. However, contact with contaminated soil or groundwater is unlikely unless people dig below the ground surface. Contaminated groundwater at the site is not used for drinking or other purposes and the site is served by a public water supply that obtains water from a different source not affected by this contamination. Volatile organic compounds in the groundwater may move into the soil vapor (air spaces within the soil), which in turn may move into overlying buildings and affect the indoor air quality. This process, which is similar to the movement of radon gas from the subsurface into the indoor air of buildings, is referred to as soil vapor intrusion. The potential exists for the inhalation of site contaminants due to soil vapor intrusion for any future on-site redevelopment and occupancy.

6.5: Summary of the Remediation Objectives

The objectives for the remedial program have been established through the remedy selection process stated in 6 NYCRR Part 375. The goal for the remedial program is to restore the site to pre-disposal conditions to the extent feasible. At a minimum, the remedy shall eliminate or mitigate all significant threats to public health and the environment presented by the contamination identified at the site through the proper application of scientific and engineering principles.

The remedial action objectives for this site are:

Groundwater

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion of groundwater with contaminant levels exceeding drinking water standards.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Remove the source of ground or surface water contamination.

Soil

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Prevent ingestion/direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent inhalation of or exposure from contaminants volatilizing from contaminants in soil.

RAOs for Environmental Protection

- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

Soil Vapor

RAOs for Public Health Protection

- Mitigate impacts to public health resulting from existing, or the potential for, soil vapor intrusion into buildings at a site.

SECTION 7: ELEMENTS OF THE PROPOSED REMEDY

The alternatives developed for the site and evaluation of the remedial criteria are presented in the alternative analysis. The remedy is selected pursuant to the remedy selection criteria set forth in DER-10, Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation and 6 NYCRR Part 375.

The remedy proposed is a Track 4: Restricted use with site-specific soil cleanup objectives remedy.

The proposed remedy is referred to as the Shallow Groundwater Remediation remedy.

The elements of the proposed remedy, as shown in Figure 5, are as follows:

1. REMEDIAL DESIGN

A remedial design program will be implemented to provide the details necessary for the construction, operation, maintenance, and monitoring of the remediation program. Green remediation principles and techniques will be implemented to the extent feasible in the design, implementation, and site management of the remedy as per DER-31. The major green remediation components are as follows:

- Considering the environmental impacts of treatment technologies and remedy stewardship over the long term;
- Reducing direct and indirect greenhouse gas and other emissions;
- Increasing energy efficiency and minimizing use of non-renewable energy;
- Conserving and efficiently managing resources and materials;
- Reducing waste, increasing recycling and increasing reuse of materials which would otherwise be considered a waste;
- Maximizing habitat value and creating habitat when possible
- Fostering green and healthy communities and working landscapes which balance ecological, economic and social goals; and
- Integrating the remedy with the end use where possible and encouraging green and sustainable re-development.

2. SITE COVER

A site cover currently exists (asphalt) and will be maintained to allow for continued commercial use of the site until future redevelopment plans are implemented. Because the multi-use zoning district allows restricted residential use, any site redevelopment will maintain a site cover, which may consist either of the structures such as buildings, pavement, sidewalks comprising the site development or a soil cover in areas where the upper two foot of exposed surface soil will exceed the applicable soil cleanup objectives (SCOs). Where a soil cover is required, it will be a minimum of two foot, meeting the SCOs for cover material as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d) for restricted residential use. The soil cover will be placed over a demarcation layer, with the upper six inches of the soil of sufficient quality to maintain a vegetation layer. Any fill material brought to the site will meet the requirements for the identified site use as set forth in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.7(d).

3. ENHANCED SHALLOW GROUNDWATER BIOREMEDIATION

In-situ shallow groundwater treatment of the highest residual VOC contaminated shallow groundwater in the immediate vicinity of MW-5 (residual source area) through enhanced natural attenuation of chlorinated VOCs (PCE and its breakdown products) is proposed for site C915208 residual source only. The current post IRM shallow groundwater plume area is depicted in Figure 3. The biological breakdown of contaminants through anaerobic reductive dechlorination will be enhanced by a combination of microbial inoculation and injecting a hydrogen release compound (molasses) into the subsurface to promote dechlorinating microbe growth. The microbial reductive dechlorination process will also be enhanced with the injection of micron scale zero valent iron (ZVI). The treatment materials will be injected into the shallow groundwater source area via injection probes at a depth ranging from 10 to 20 feet. The source

treatment injection area is depicted on Figure 5. The injection materials may be supplemented with additional buffers and nutrients that will be determined during the remedial design.

Although there is residual chlorinated VOC contamination in the deep groundwater zone, no measures to address this residual chlorinated VOC contamination in the deep groundwater zone are proposed.

4. PLUME REDUCTION

Plume reduction will be accomplished by treating the groundwater via in-situ treatment methods such that the groundwater leaving the site has been effectively treated to water quality criteria.

At this site, the shallow chlorinated VOC contaminant plume has migrated onto an adjoining property at 267 Franklin Street which is part of the adjoining BCP project site C915237 (432 Pearl Street Site). The current post C915208 IRM shallow groundwater plume area is depicted in Figure 3. Though there is residual chlorinated VOC contamination in the deep groundwater zone at both BCP sites C915208 and C915237 (see Figure 4), no measures to address this residual chlorinated VOC contamination in the deep groundwater zone is proposed. Contaminant plume reduction will be accomplished by injecting in-situ treatment materials along a series of injection points 10 to 20 feet in depth along an accessible western perimeter area of the site forming a vertical permeable reactive treatment zone (see Figure 5). This vertical permeable reactive treatment zone will continue southward along the accessible western and southern perimeter areas of adjoining BCP site C915237 (267 Franklin Street parcel) (see Figure 5 for the continuation of the plume reduction remedy). The in-situ treatment materials will utilize the same materials used in the source area treatment system to promote enhanced natural attenuation of residual chlorinated VOC contamination in the shallow groundwater zone. No remediation measures are proposed to address off-site migration of residual chlorinated VOC contamination in the deep groundwater zone.

5. INSTITUTIONAL CONTROL

Imposition of an institutional control in the form of an environmental easement for the controlled property that:

- requires the remedial party or site owner to complete and submit to the Department a periodic certification of institutional and engineering controls in accordance with Part 375-1.8 (h)(3);
- allows the use and development of the controlled property for restricted residential, commercial and industrial uses as defined by Part 375-1.8(g), although land use is subject to local zoning laws;
- restricts the use of groundwater as a source of potable or process water, without necessary water quality treatment as determined by the NYSDOH or County DOH; and
- requires compliance with the Department approved Site Management Plan.

6. SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

A Site Management Plan is required, which includes the following:

- a. an Institutional and Engineering Control Plan that identifies all use restrictions and engineering controls for the site and details the steps and media-specific requirements

necessary to ensure the following institutional and/or engineering controls remain in place and effective:

Institutional Controls: (ICs) discussed in Paragraph 5.

Engineering Controls: The site cover discussed in Paragraph 2 above, enhanced shallow groundwater bioremediation discussed in Paragraph 3 above, and plume reduction as discussed Paragraph 4 above.

This plan includes, but may not be limited to:

- i. an Excavation Plan which details the provisions for management of future excavations in areas of remaining contamination;
 - ii. a Monitoring Plan to ensure groundwater quality and to assess the performance and effectiveness of the site cover;
 - iii. descriptions of the provisions of the environmental easement including any land use and groundwater use restrictions;
 - iv. provisions for evaluation of the potential for soil vapor intrusion into any new buildings developed on the site, including provision for implementing actions recommended to address exposures related to soil vapor intrusion;
 - v. provisions for the management and inspection of the identified engineering controls;
 - vi. maintaining site access controls and Department notification; and
 - vii. the steps necessary for the periodic reviews and certification of the institutional and/or engineering controls.
- b. a Monitoring Plan to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy. The plan includes, but may not be limited to:
- i. monitoring of groundwater to assess the performance and effectiveness of the remedy;
 - ii. a schedule of monitoring and frequency of submittals to the Department; and
 - iii. monitoring for vapor intrusion for any buildings occupied or developed on the site, as may be required pursuant to item a.iv. above.



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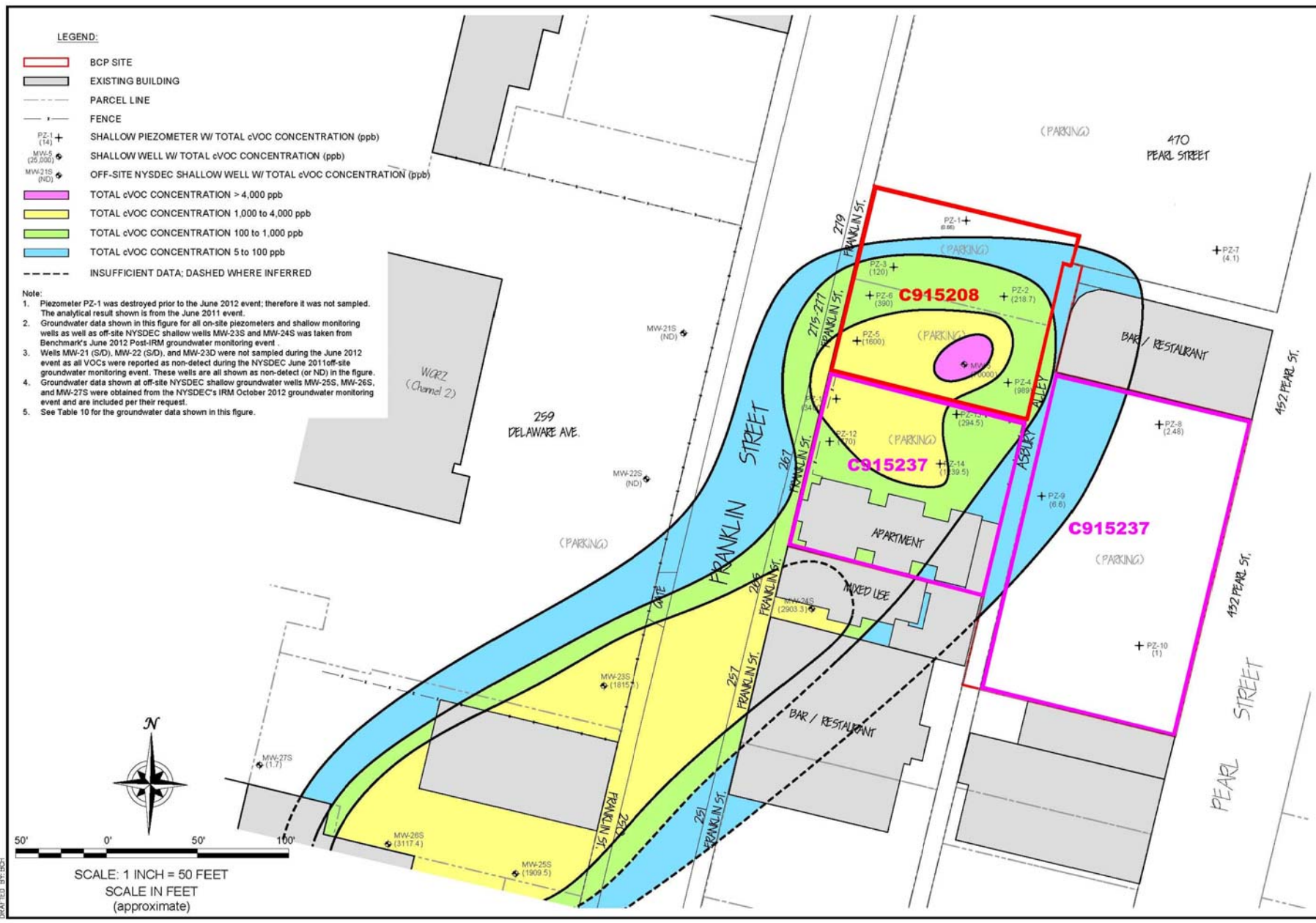
275-279 Franklin St. Site - DEC BCP Site C915208

432 Pearl Street Site - DEC BCP Site C915237

City of Buffalo, Erie Co.

FIGURE - 2

F:\2013\Benchmarks\Benchmarks\Development\Comp2013\Freshair Street Shale\44-0104\Report (Jan 2013)\Figure 18 - Post-IRM Total cVOCs in Shallow Groundwater Map (Jan 2013).dwg



LEGEND:

	BCP SITE
	EXISTING BUILDING
	PARCEL LINE
	FENCE
 PZ-1 (14) +	SHALLOW PIEZOMETER W/ TOTAL cVOC CONCENTRATION (ppb)
 MW-25 (25,000) ◆	SHALLOW WELL W/ TOTAL cVOC CONCENTRATION (ppb)
 MW-21S (ND) ◆	OFF-SITE NYSDEC SHALLOW WELL W/ TOTAL cVOC CONCENTRATION (ppb)
	TOTAL cVOC CONCENTRATION > 4,000 ppb
	TOTAL cVOC CONCENTRATION 1,000 to 4,000 ppb
	TOTAL cVOC CONCENTRATION 100 to 1,000 ppb
	TOTAL cVOC CONCENTRATION 5 to 100 ppb
	INSUFFICIENT DATA; DASHED WHERE INFERRED

- Note:**
- Piezometer PZ-1 was destroyed prior to the June 2012 event; therefore it was not sampled. The analytical result shown is from the June 2011 event.
 - Groundwater data shown in this figure for all on-site piezometers and shallow monitoring wells as well as off-site NYSDEC shallow wells MW-23S and MW-24S was taken from Benchmark's June 2012 Post-IRM groundwater monitoring event.
 - Wells MW-21 (S/D), MW-22 (S/D), and MW-23D were not sampled during the June 2012 event as all VOCs were reported as non-detect during the NYSDEC June 2011 off-site groundwater monitoring event. These wells are all shown as non-detect (or ND) in the figure.
 - Groundwater data shown at off-site NYSDEC shallow groundwater wells MW-25S, MW-26S, and MW-27S were obtained from the NYSDEC's IRM October 2012 groundwater monitoring event and are included per their request.
 - See Table 10 for the groundwater data shown in this figure.

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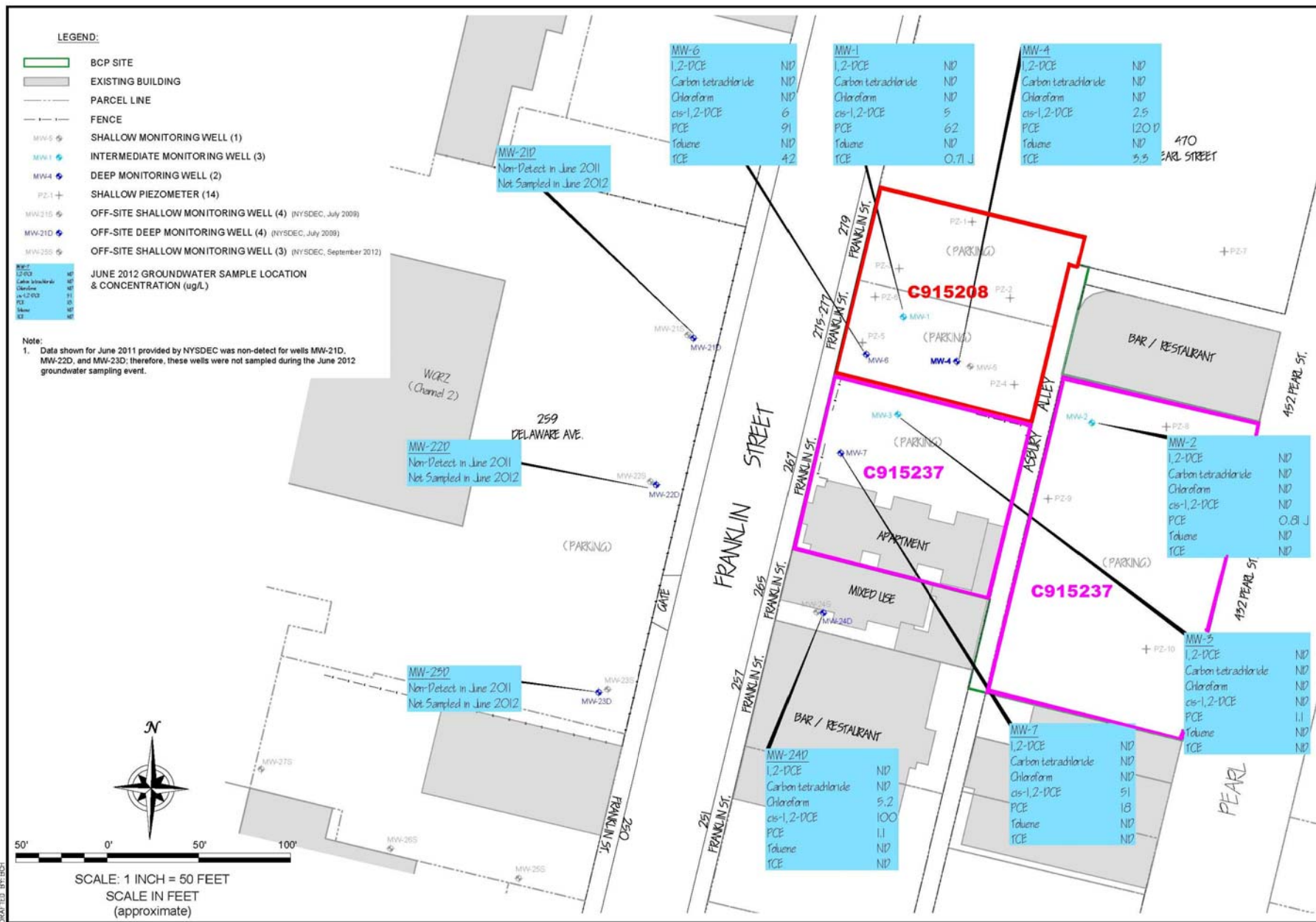
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**POST-IRM TOTAL cVOCs IN SHALLOW GROUNDWATER
 ISOCONCENTRATION MAP - JUNE 2012**

RI-AA-IRM REPORT
 275 FRANKLIN STREET SITE
 BCP NO. C915208
 BUFFALO, NEW YORK
 PREPARED FOR
 BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Figure 3

DATE: JANUARY 2013
 PRINTED: 8/15/2013



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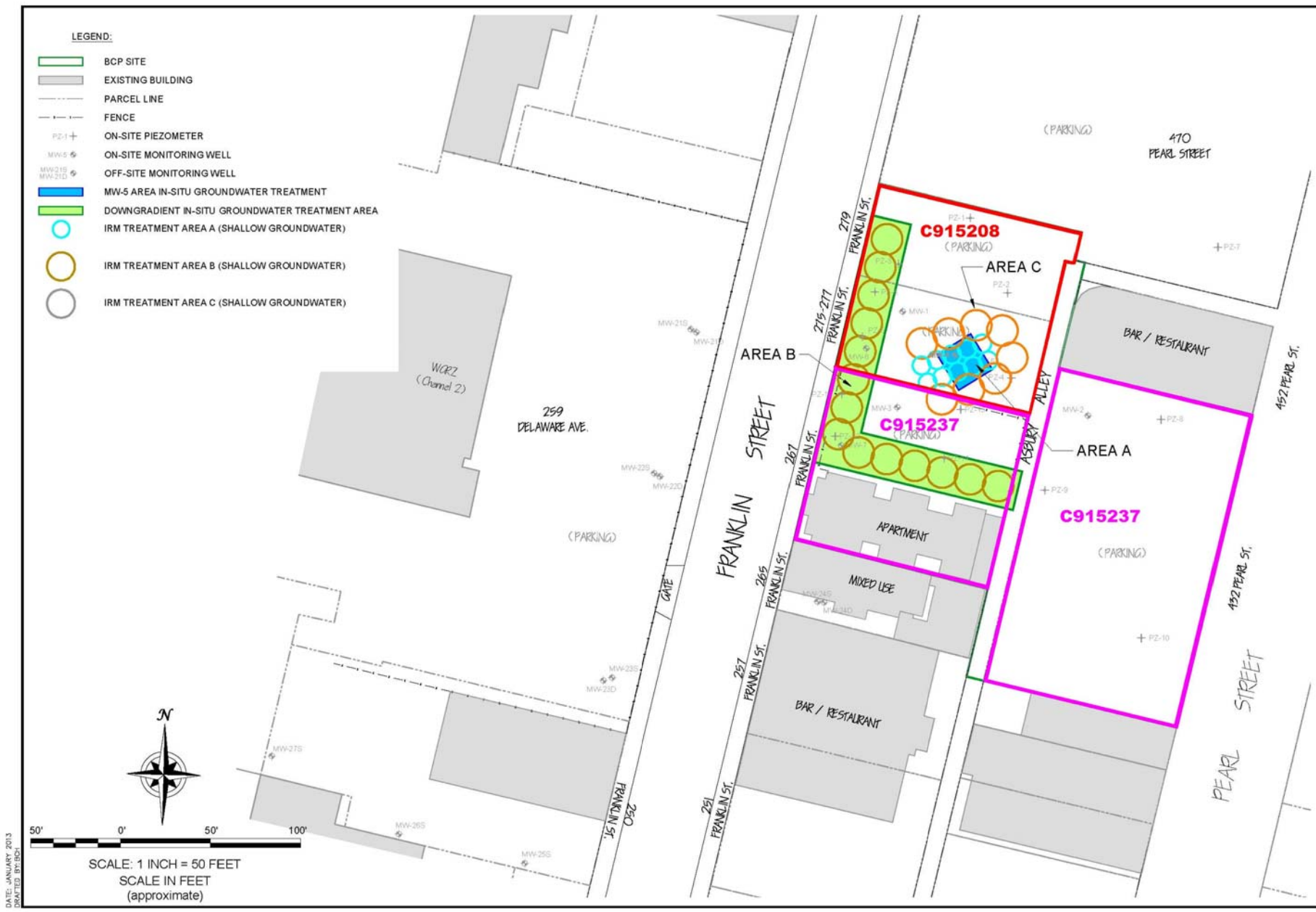
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VOCs IN INTERMEDIATE & DEEP GROUNDWATER

RI-AA-IRM REPORT
275 FRANKLIN STREET SITE
BCP NO. C915208
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
PREPARED FOR
BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Figure 4

F:\04\Benchmarks\Bulbels Development\Comp275 Franklin Street\SiteRf\44-014 Report Jan 2013\Figure 18 Proposed Final GWR Remedial Approach Jan 2013.dwg



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**PROPOSED FINAL
GROUNDWATER REMEDIAL APPROACH**

RI-AA-IRM REPORT

275 FRANKLIN STREET SITE
BCP NO. C915208
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

PREPARED FOR
BUFFALO DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Figure 5