

OLD UPPER MOUNTAIN ROAD (932112)
FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT
LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

PROJECT MGR:
RSC

DESIGNED BY:
RSC

CREATED BY:
MEM

CHECKED BY:
RSC

PROJECT NO:
1490705

DATE:
FEBRUARY 2013

SCALE:
NTS

FILE NO:
G:\Projects\FIGURE6-5.MXD

FIGURE 6-5
OU 1 Alternative 5 and 6:
Cross Sections and Details



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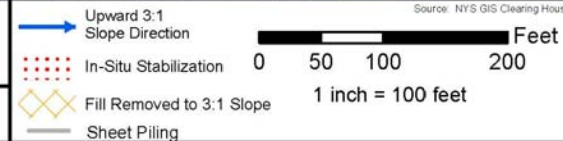
PROJECT NO:
1490705

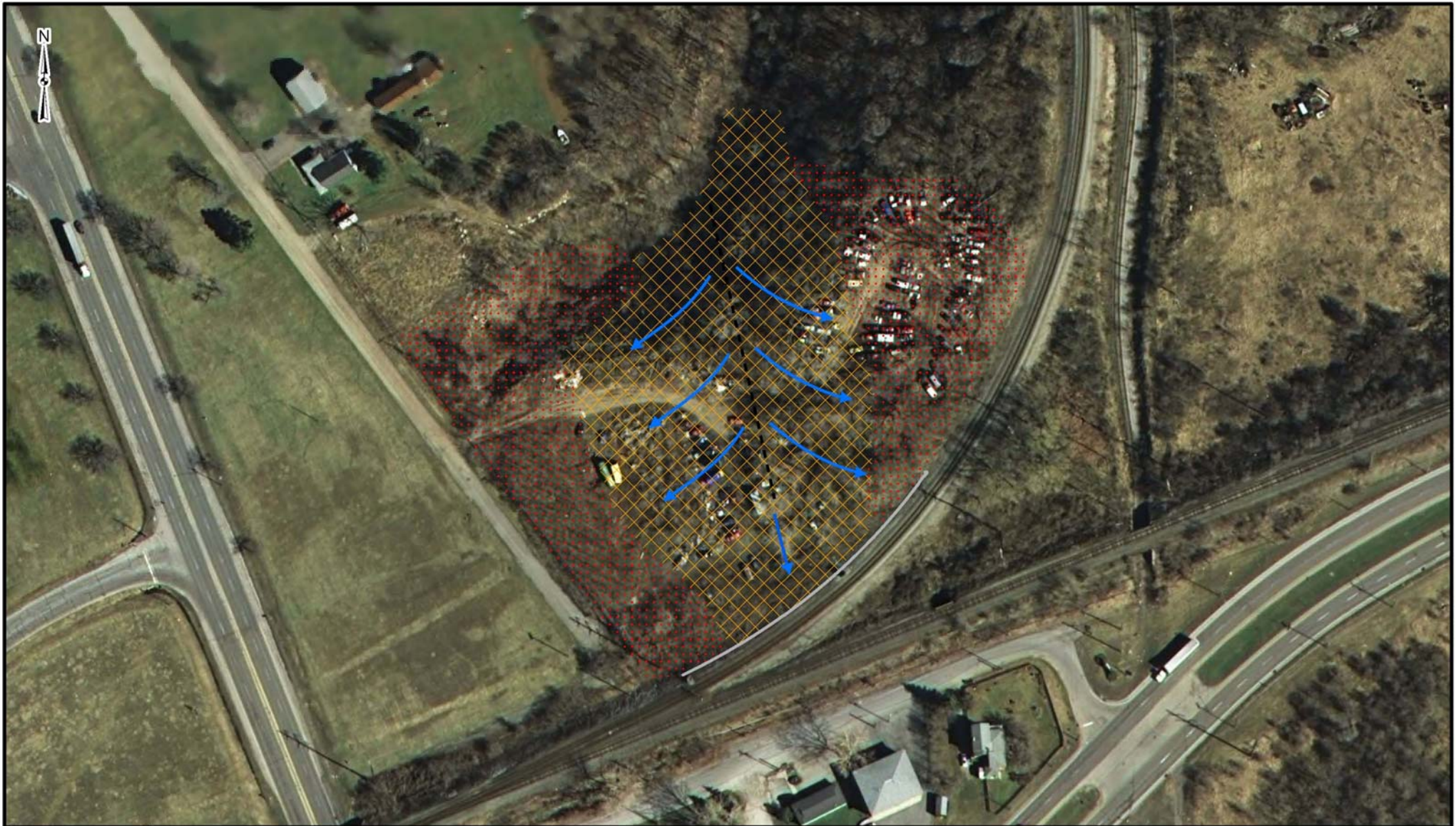
DATE:
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FIGURE 6-6
OU1 Alternative 7:
Partial Removal and Off-Site Disposal
with In-Situ Stabilization of Shallow Waste





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FIGURE 6-7

OU1 Alternative 8:

Partial Removal, Ex Situ Stabilization and On-Site Placement
with In Situ Stabilization of Shallow Waste

Upward 3:1 Slope Direction

In-Situ Stabilization

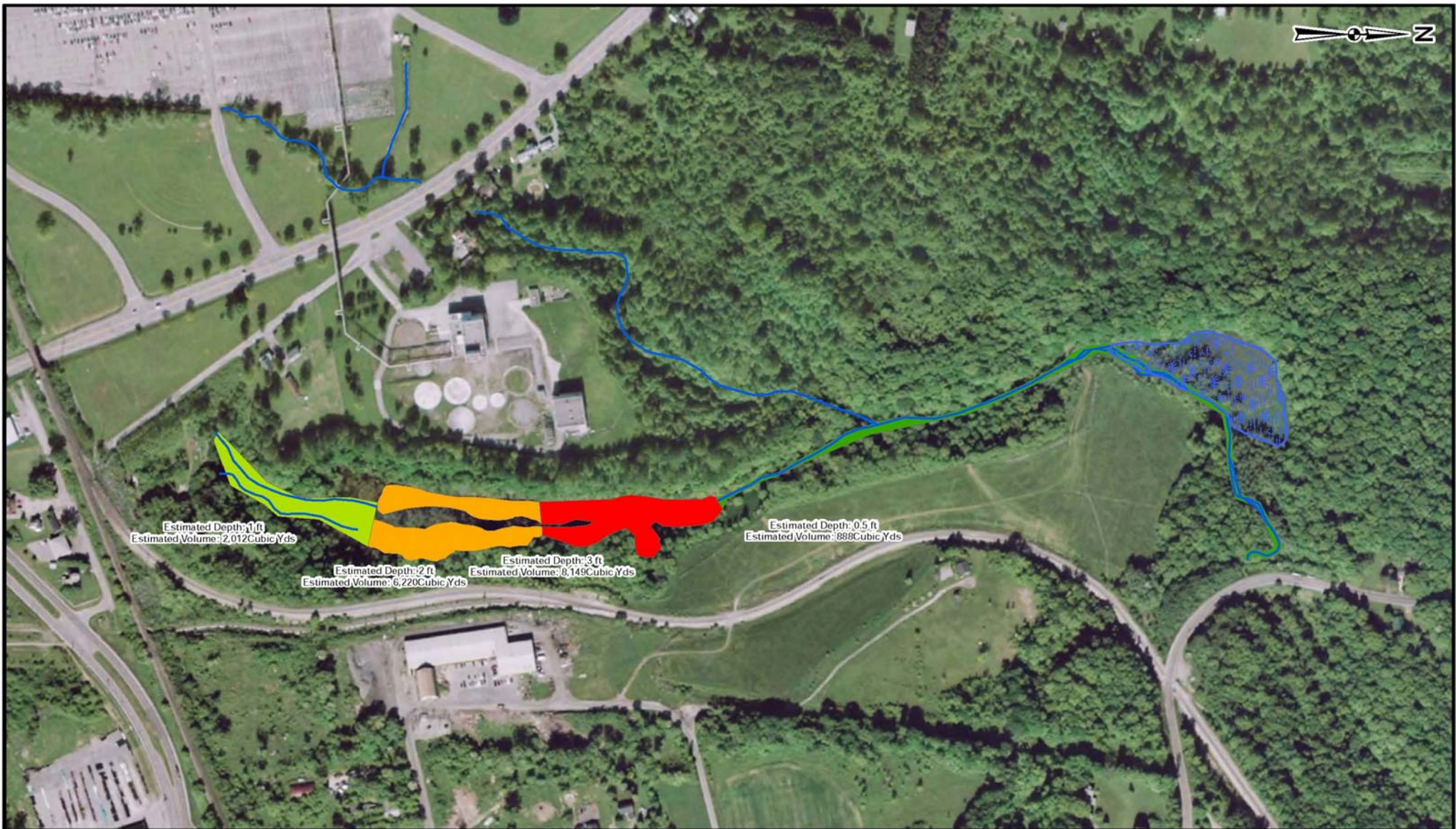
Excavation for Ex Situ Treatment,
and Replacement at 3:1 slopes into ravine




Sheet Piling

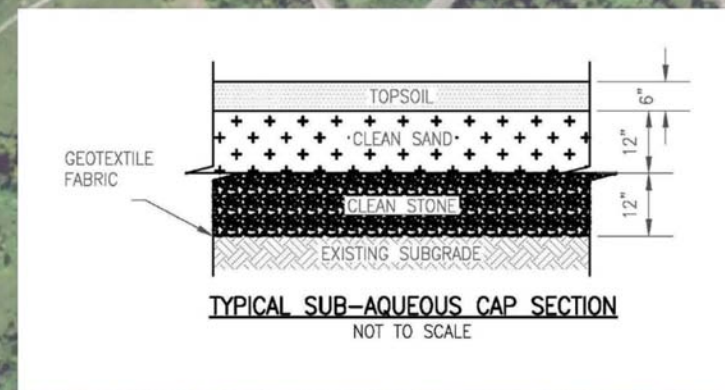
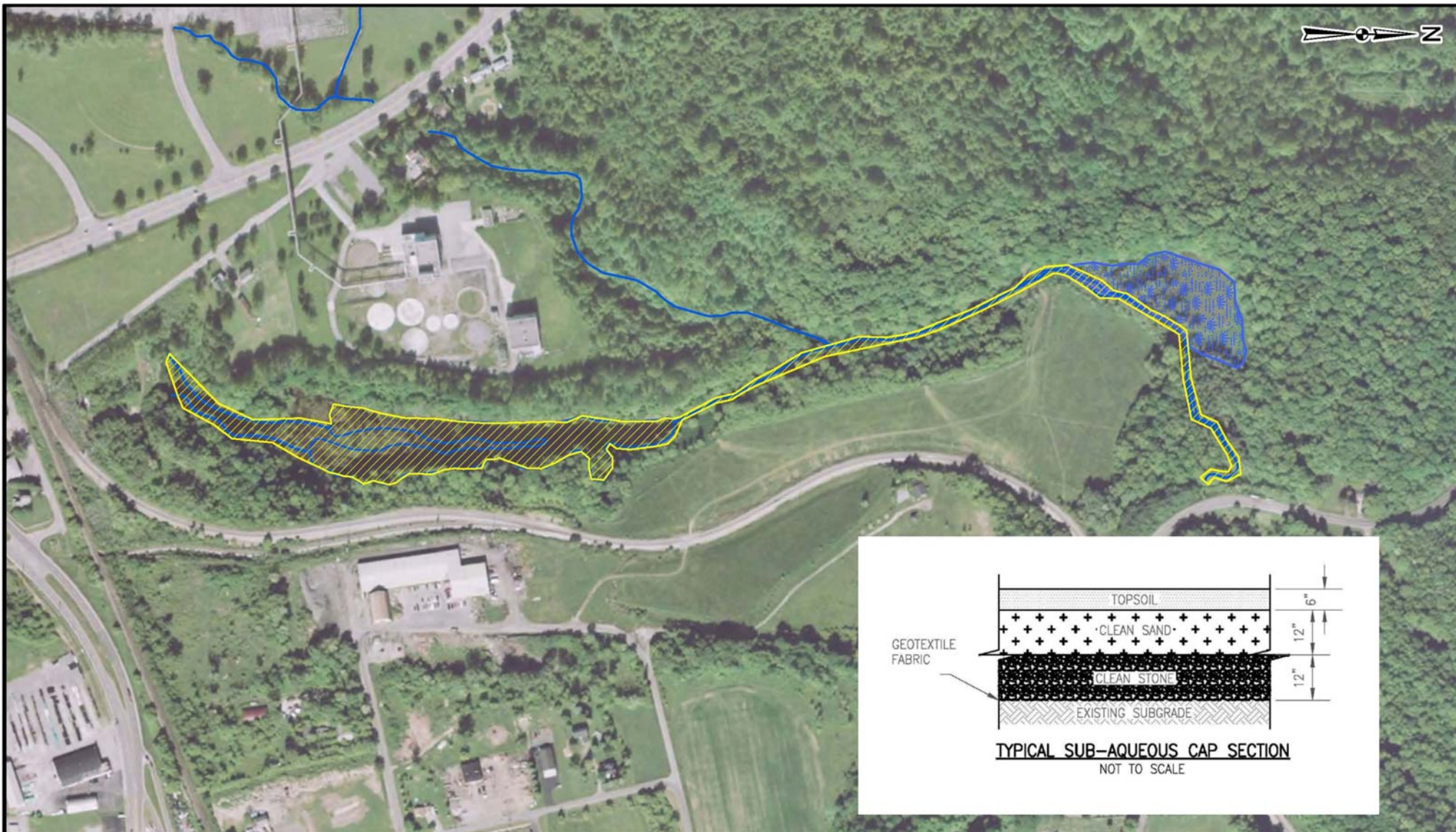
0 50 100 200 Feet

1 inch = 100 feet

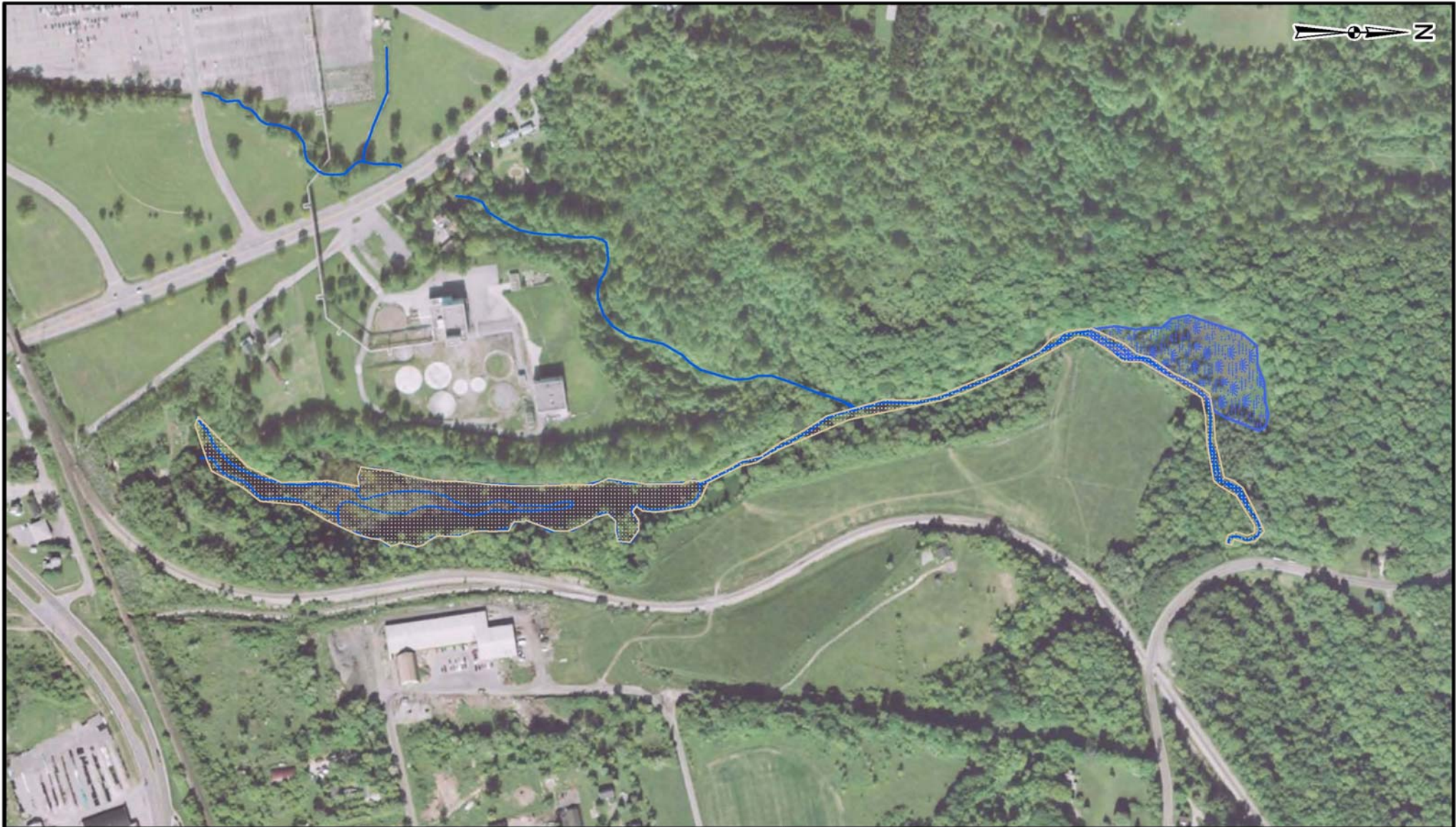
Source: NYS GIS Clearing House


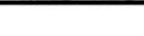





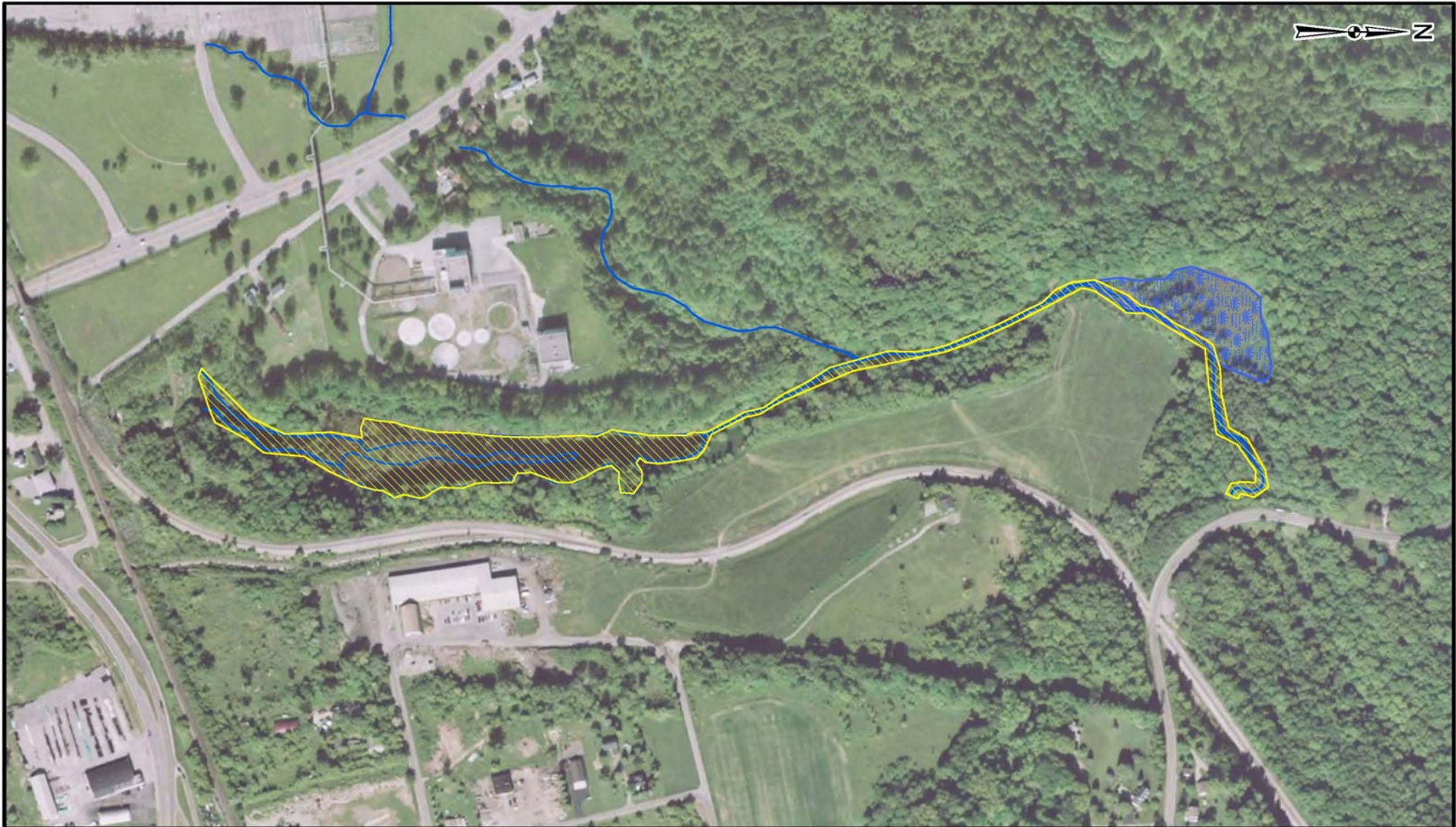
	 	OLD UPPER MOUNTAIN ROAD (932112) FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT LOCKPORT, NEW YORK				FIGURE 6-8 OU 2 Treatment Area		0 150 300 600 Feet 1 inch = 300 feet		Legend Estimated Sediment Depth 0.5 ft 1 ft 2 ft 3 ft	Source: NYS GIS Clearing House
		PROJECT MGR: RSC	DESIGNED BY: RSC	CREATED BY: JCP	CHECKED BY: RSC	PROJECT NO: 1490705	DATE: FEBRUARY 2013	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FILE NO: GIS\Projects\FIGURE6-8.MXD		



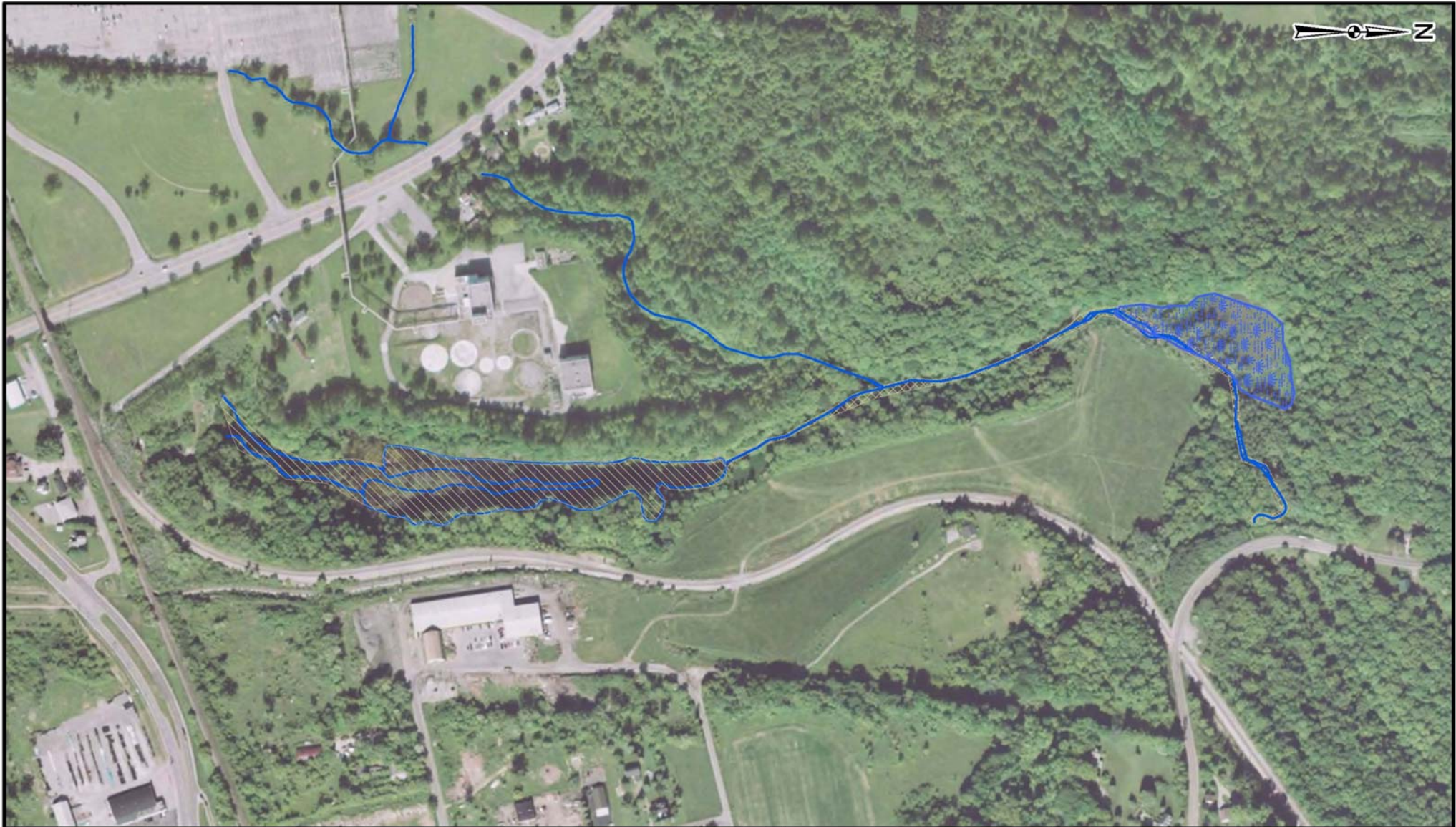
		OLD UPPER MOUNTAIN ROAD (932112) FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT LOCKPORT, NEW YORK		FIGURE 6-9 OU 2 Alternative 2: Multi-Media Sub-Aqueous Capping		0 150 300 600 Feet 1 inch = 300 feet			Legend Multi-media Sub-aqueous Cap Area	Source: NYS GIS Clearing House
		PROJECT MGR: RSC	DESIGNED BY: RSC	CREATED BY: JCP	CHECKED BY: RSC	PROJECT NO: 1490705	DATE: FEBRUARY 2013	SCALE: AS SHOWN		FILE NO: GIS\Projects\FIGURE6-9.MXD



	 	OLD UPPER MOUNTAIN ROAD (932112) FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT LOCKPORT, NEW YORK			FIGURE 6-10 OU 2 Alternative 3: In Situ Sediment Amendment		 Feet 0 150 300 600 1 inch = 300 feet		Legend  Sediment Amendment Area		Source: NYS GIS Clearing House
		PROJECT MGR: RSC	DESIGNED BY: RSC	CREATED BY: JCP	CHECKED BY: RSC	PROJECT NO: 1490705	DATE: FEBRUARY 2013	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FILE NO: GIS\Projects\ FIGURE6-8.MXD		



		OLD UPPER MOUNTAIN ROAD (932112) FEASIBILITY STUDY REPORT LOCKPORT, NEW YORK		FIGURE 6-11 OU 2 Alternative 4: Complete Removal with Disposal		0 150 300 600 Feet 1 inch = 300 feet		Legend Dredge Area	Source: NYS GIS Clearing House
		PROJECT MGR: RSC	DESIGNED BY: RSC	CREATED BY: JCP	CHECKED BY: RSC	PROJECT NO: 1490705	DATE: FEBRUARY 2013	SCALE: AS SHOWN	FILE NO: GIS\Projects\1 FIGURE6-11.MXD



Source: NYS GIS Clearing House



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LOCKPORT, NEW YORK

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FIGURE 6-12
OU 2 Alternative 5:
Partial Removal with Multi-Media
Sub-Aqueous Capping

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FIGURE6-12.MXD

0 150 300 600 Feet
1 inch = 300 feet

Legend

Residual Cap Area

Dredge Area

TABLE 5-1 TECHNOLOGY SCREENING MATRIX

SOIL/FILL MATERIAL (OPERABLE UNIT 1)						
Technology	Process Options	Effectiveness in Addressing RAOs	Implementability	Key Factors	Cost	Status
No Action						
No Action	NA	Ineffective	Easily implemented	NA	None	Retained per NCP
Site Management						
Engineering and Institutional Controls	Land use restrictions	Effective for human health risk RAOs associated with contact of fill	Easily implemented	Requires regulatory and public acceptance of restricted/diminished resource use.	Low	Retained for potential combination with other technologies.
In-situ Biological Treatment						
Phytoremediation	Reliance on natural processes and chemical change	Ineffective due to thickness of fill impacts	Easily implemented; requires demonstration of natural processes causing attenuation and subsequent monitoring	Appropriate only for sites where chemical contamination is relatively shallow. Requires regulatory and public acceptance of short term restrictions on resource use.	Low	Not retained due to depths of soil/fill contamination.
Containment						
Landfill Capping	Multi-media cap	Effectively addresses RAOs associated with contact of fill.	Moderately difficult to implement; requires import of sand, stone, clay placement; monitoring of cap thickness; periodic maintenance and monitoring; steepness of ravine would require substantial earthwork design.	Would require site grading changes and/or consolidation of waste; effective in long term source control; would require long-term groundwater treatment technology.	Moderate	Not retained.
	Impermeable Liner (e.g., clay, plastic, etc.)	Effectively addresses RAOs associated with contact of fill.	Moderately difficult to implement; requires periodic maintenance and monitoring, and steepness of ravine would require substantial earthwork design.	Would require site grading changes and/or consolidation of waste; effective in long term source control; would require long-term groundwater treatment technology.	Moderate	Retain for consideration.
In Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment						
In-situ Stabilization	Addition of amendments/reagents to soil/fill to convert contaminants to stable compounds with reduced or eliminated leaching potential; requires <i>in-situ</i> mixing	Effective for risk-based RAOs and partially effective for source control; would require leachability testings to measure the immobility of contaminants	Depth of contaminants significantly limit the effectiveness of in-situ process; requires import and availability of suitable materials/reagents (e.g., activated carbon, gypsum, apatite, etc.); stabilization below groundwater table is difficult; periodic monitoring.	Causes significant disturbance to site that may hinder future use; volume increase with bulk can be significant.	Moderate for Shallow Soils (~\$60/yd ³) High at Depth (~\$250/yd ³)	Retained for potential combination with other technology.
Soil Flushing	Extraction of contaminants from soil with water or other suitable aqueous solutions; soil flushing process includes injection or infiltration process of extraction fluid through soil <i>in-situ</i> .	Thickness and permeability of fill may hinder effectiveness	Considered an emerging technology, has not been widely implemented; Moderately difficult to implement; addition of environmentally compatible solvents may be used to increase effective solubility of some COCs; however, flushing solution may alter the physical/chemical properties of the soil system; technology offers the potential for recovery of metals and can mobilize a wide range of organic and inorganic contaminants from coarse-grained soils;	Capture of groundwater and flushing fluids with desorbed contaminants may need treatment to meet appropriate discharge standards prior to release to local, publicly owned wastewater treatment works or receiving streams; separation of solvents from recovered flushing fluid, for reuse in the process, is a major factor in the cost of soil flushing. Treatment of the recovered fluids results in process sludges and residual solids, such as spent carbon and spent ion exchange resin, which must be appropriately treated before disposal. Residual flushing additives in soil may be a concern.	High	Not retained.
Removal						
Excavation	Mechanical excavation used to remove soil/fill material	Will address relevant RAOs, assuming use of handling treatment/disposal options discussed below	Implementable; moderately difficult to implement; requires ravine access by excavation equipment; potential for dewatering needs once GW is encountered; staging/access/mobility at base of ravine will be limiting; base of ravine will need to be stabilized for excavation equipment	Could require establishment of dewatering facilities which could slow process.	High	Retain for consideration
Ex-situ Physical/Chemical Treatment						
Solidification or Stabilization	Amendments added to modify physical and chemical properties of material to facilitate handling and disposal	Effective at immobilizing inorganics within fill.	Relatively easy to implement; can be performed on small batches as material is staged for transport; requires import and addition of amendments; result is decreased water content and toxicity and mobility of contaminants; volume increase.	Requires use of amendments to achieve stabilization	Moderate	Retain for consideration.
Ex-situ chemical treatment	Acid leaching used to remove inorganics from soil/fill	Permeability of fill may hinder effectiveness.	Difficult to implement; requires establishment of a designated treatment facility using potentially hazardous chemicals to remove inorganics from fill.	Requires long term use of facilities for soil/fill treatment and disposal or recycling of leached fluids; rate of treatment may limit rate of excavation and disposal; requires use and maintenance of specialized equipment and chemicals	High	Not retained.
	Vitrification used to convert inorganic contaminants to inert forms	Permeability of fill may hinder effectiveness.	Difficult to implement; requires establishment of a designated treatment facility using high temperature processes to vitrify soil/fill	Requires long term use of facilities for soil/fill treatment and disposal; rate of treatment may limit rate of excavation and disposal; requires use and maintenance of specialized equipment	High	Not retained.
Disposal						
Off-site Disposal	Off-site commercial landfill	May be required for excavation options to meet RAOs	Low degree of difficulty to implement; requires identification of landfills capable of accepting material; landfill capacity and permitting may limit excavation and disposal rates.	Material may require dewatering, stabilization, or treatment to meet criteria for acceptance. Long range transport may be required dependent on landfill capacity/location; extensive site work and earthwork to accommodate transportation of material;	High	Retain for consideration
	Adjacent City of Lockport closed landfill	May be required for excavation options to meet RAOs	Moderately difficult to implement; requires design of a landfill capable of accepting material.	Requires permission and approval from City of Lockport for redesign of landfill; access roads would need to be constructed connecting excavation area to landfill; extensive site work and earthwork to accommodate excavation of material.	Moderate	Not retained, volume to large for available space at local site.
On-site Disposal	On-site landfill	May be required for excavation options to meet RAOs	Difficult to implement; requires designation and design of a landfill area capable of placing material.	Identification of landfill area at the site and subsequent design and construction; limited to available size of site.	High	Not retained, volume to large for available space onsite.
NOTE: RAO = Remedial Action Objective NA = Not Applicable NCP = National Contingency Plan						

TABLE 5-1 TECHNOLOGY SCREENING MATRIX

GROUNDWATER (OPERABLE UNIT 1)						
Technology	Process Options	Effectiveness in Addressing RAOs	Implementability	Key Factors	Cost	Status
No Action						
No Action	NA	Ineffective	Easily implemented	NA	None	Retained per NCP
Institutional Controls						
Engineering and Institutional Controls	Groundwater use restrictions; and long term monitoring program	Effective for human health risk RAOs	Easily implemented	Requires regulatory and public acceptance of restricted/diminished resource use.	Low	Retained for use with other technologies
Containment						
Physical Barriers	A slurry wall is installed from the ground surface to a confining layer; contains contaminated groundwater; may also divert contaminated groundwater from drinking water intakes or toward a treatment system.	May be required for landfill capping options to meet RAOs	Easily implementable; requires the design/construction of engineered slurry wall or other type of physical barrier	Most effective when barrier is able to be keyed into a low permeability layer; cost increases greatly when installed deeper than 100 ft	Low	Retained for use with other technologies
Ex Situ Physical/Chemical Treatment						
Filtration (Adsorption/Absorption)	Isolates solid particles by running a fluid stream through a porous medium; Utilizes gravity or a pressure differential across the filtration medium; chemicals are not destroyed; they are merely concentrated, making reclamation possible.	May be required for landfill capping options to meet RAOs	Moderate difficulty for implementation; would require design/construction of treatment process and facility; treatment building would be permanent and treatment times are extensive; requires long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring; hydrogeological data would be needed to determine flows rates and treatment process parameters	High concentrations of contaminants would require frequent replacement of adsorbent unit; chemicals are not destroyed, thereby requiring proper treatment, disposal, or reclamation	Moderate to High	Retained for use with other technologies
Precipitation/Flocculation	Pumping or capture of ground water through extraction wells or collection trench and then treatment to precipitate lead and other heavy metals. Metals removal employs precipitation with hydroxides, carbonates, or sulfides; Precipitating agent is added to water in a mixing tank along with flocculating agents; mixture then flows to a flocculation chamber that agglomerates particles, which are then separated from the liquid phase in a sedimentation chamber. Other physical processes, such as filtration, may follow.	May be required for landfill capping options to meet RAOs	Well designed treatment process for metals; Moderate difficulty for implementation; would require design/construction of treatment process and facility; treatment building would be permanent and treatment times are extensive; requires long-term operation, maintenance, and monitoring; hydrogeological data would be needed to determine flows rates and treatment process parameters	Presence of a variety of metals may make removal of all constituents difficult, thereby requiring further treatment; resulting sludge requires TCLP testing prior to disposal; treated water may require pH adjustment	Moderate to High	Retained for use with other technologies
Ion Exchange	Groundwater is pumped through ion exchange resins. Resin is made of synthetic or natural materials the size of a grain of sand with the opposite charge of the contaminated ion. Resin can be regenerated for re-use after resin capacity has been exhausted.	May be required for landfill capping options to meet RAOs	Well designed treatment process for metals; moderate difficulty for implementation; would require design/construction of treatment process and facility; treatment building would be permanent and treatment times are extensive; requires long term operation, maintenance, and monitoring; hydrogeological data would be needed to determine flows rates and treatment process parameters	High concentrations of suspended solid may cause resin blinding; groundwater pH needs to be considered when selecting the ion exchange resin; oxidants in groundwater may damage the ion exchange resin; may require additional treatment	Moderate to High	Retained for use with other technologies

TABLE 5-1 TECHNOLOGY SCREENING MATRIX

SEDIMENT (OPERABLE UNIT 2)						
Technology	Process Options	Effectiveness in Addressing RAOs	Implementability	Key Factors	Cost	Status
No Action						
No Action	NA	Ineffective	Easily implemented	NA	None	Retained per NCP
Site Management						
Engineering and Institutional Controls	Land use restrictions	Effective for human health risk RAOs associated with contact of fill	Easily implemented	Requires regulatory and public acceptance of restricted/diminished resource use.	Low	Retained for potential combination with other technologies
Containment						
<i>In-situ</i> Subaqueous Capping - Physical Barrier	Thin layer capping with armor material (gravel or stone, less than 1-ft thick)	Effective for risk-based RAOs; effectiveness for source control uncertain	Moderately difficult to implement; requires import of stone; placement in water; monitoring of cap thickness; periodic maintenance & monitoring.	May require filling shallow areas & may alter habitat; long term source control effective only if contaminant is of limited solubility; requires access easement for sewer.	Moderate	Not retained.
	Multi-media cap	Effectively addresses RAOs	Moderately difficult to implement; requires import of sand, stone, clay placement in water; monitoring of cap thickness; periodic maintenance and monitoring.	May require changes in bottom topography/habitat; effective in long term source control unless inorganic are soluble and upwelling is substantial; requires access easement for sewer.	Moderate	Retained for use
	Impermeable Liner (e.g., clay, plastic, etc.)	Effectively addresses RAOs	Implementable only for small areas because liners would destroy habitat; moderately difficult to implement; requires import of liners; placement in water; periodic maintenance and monitoring.	Covers over habitat but effectively blocks transport; requires access easement for sewer.	Moderate	Not retained.
<i>In-situ</i> Subaqueous Capping - Reactive Cap	Capping using activated carbon/organo-carbon in a thin layer (less than 3 in.) or mixed with sand	Effective for risk-based RAOs and partially effective for source control	Moderately difficult to implement; requires import of special materials (i.e. Sedi-mite, activated carbon, organic carbon, or similar products); placement in water; monitoring of cap thickness; periodic maintenance and monitoring.	May require filling some areas and substantial changes in bottom topography/habitat; effective in long term source control unless inorganics are soluble and upwelling is substantial; requires access easement for sewer.	Moderate	Not retained.
	Capping using sulfide complexed minerals (Mackinawite, gypsum, phosphogypsum), biopolymers (chitin/chitosan), or other compounds (zeolite, organoclay, apatite) in a thin layer (less than 3 in.) or mixed with sand	Effective for risk-based RAOs and partially effective for source control	Moderately difficult to implement; requires import of special materials (i.e. amendments); placement in water; monitoring of cap thickness; periodic maintenance and monitoring.	Causes minimal changes in bottom topography/habitat; long term effectiveness is still subject to evaluation; binding likely to decrease toxicity and dissolved phase mobility but does not inhibit physical transport; requires access easement for sewer.	Moderate	Not retained.
<i>In-situ</i> Biological Treatment						
Phytoextraction	Reliance on natural processes for contaminant removal	Effective for risk-based RAOs and source control	Difficult to implement; limited to areas that will support wetland plant growth; requires planting of appropriate species and subsequent harvest for disposal. May require long time frames, and effectiveness may be limited.	Would require alteration of site wetland habitats; would not provide short-term risk reduction and overall effectiveness may be limited	Moderate	Retain for consideration.
<i>In Situ</i> Physical/Chemical Treatment						
<i>In-situ</i> Chemical Treatment	Addition of amendments to sediment; may require <i>in situ</i> mixing	Effective for risk-based RAOs and partially effective for source control	Difficult to implement; requires import of special materials (e.g. Sedi-mite, activated carbon, gypsum, apatite, etc.); placement in water; mixing of upper layers of sediment; periodic monitoring.	Causes significant disturbance to habitat; effective long term source control for dissolved phase, but does not prevent physical transport	Moderate to high	Not retained.
<i>In-situ</i> Physical/Chemical Treatment	Solidification/stabilization	Effective for risk-based RAOs and source control	Difficult to implement; requires import of stabilization amendments; placement in water; mixing of upper layers of sediment; periodic monitoring.	Causes significant disturbance to habitat and long term change in sediment properties; effective long term source control	Moderate to high	Not retained.
Removal						
Hydraulic Dredging	Hydraulic excavation used to remove sediment	Will address relevant RAOs, assuming use of handling treatment/disposal options discussed below	Moderately difficult to implement; requires waterway access by hydraulic dredging equipment; requires subsequent dewatering to remove water added by hydraulic conveyance and the addition of material amendments to facilitate handling and disposal; buried debris, rocks, or bedrock may limit dredging implementation.	Requires establishment of dewatering facilities; rate may be limited by distance to and capacity of dewatering facility; rate may also be affected by sediment type; dredging typically requires water quality monitoring and resuspension/residuals controls	High	Not retained.
Mechanical Dredging	Mechanical excavation used to remove sediment	Will address relevant RAOs, assuming use of handling treatment/disposal options discussed below	Moderately difficult to implement; requires waterway access by dredging equipment; less dewatering required than for hydraulic dredging; may require the addition of material amendments to facilitate handling and disposal; buried debris, rocks, or bedrock may limit dredging implementation.	Requires establishment of dewatering facilities; rate may be limited by dewatering practices; rate may also be affected by presence of debris or obstacles to dredging; dredging typically requires water quality monitoring and resuspension/residuals controls	High	Retained for consideration.
Disposal						
Off-site Disposal	Off-site commercial landfill	May be required for dredging options to meet RAOs	Moderately difficult to implement; requires identification of landfills capable of accepting material; landfill capacity may limit dredging and disposal rates.	Material may require dewatering, stabilization, or treatment to meet criteria for acceptance. Long range transport may be required dependent on landfill capacity.	High	Retained for consideration.
	Adjacent City of Lockport closed landfill	May be required for dredging options to meet RAOs	Moderately difficult to implement; requires design of a landfill capable of accepting material.	Material may require dewatering, stabilization, or treatment prior to placement; requires permission and approval from City of Lockport for redesign of landfill; access roads would need to be constructed connecting excavation area to landfill; extensive site work and earthwork to accommodate excavation of material.	Moderate	Retained for consideration.
On-site Disposal	On-site landfill	May be required for dredging options to meet RAOs	Difficult to implement; requires designation and design of a landfill area capable of accepting material.	Facility would require designation of landfill area and subsequent design and construction.	High	Retained for consideration.

TABLE 6-1 ALTERNATIVES SCREENING

OPERABLE UNIT 1: SOIL					
	Alternative 1A	Alternative 1B	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
	No Action	Site Management	Complete Removal with Off-Site Disposal	Ex Situ Stabilization with Off-Site Disposal	Landfill Capping with a Part 360 Cap-Existing Landfill Footprint
Size and Configuration of Process Options	NA	An environmental easement would be implemented at the site to limit the use of the property and groundwater. Groundwater monitoring would be conducted on an annual basis. A fence would be installed and maintained for site security.	Approximately 199,000 yd ³ of fill would be excavated from the site, to a 80 ft maximum depth. 119,000 tons of the excavated fill (assumed to be hazardous) would be disposed of at a permitted hazardous waste landfill. Remaining fill and debris would be transported to a general waste landfill. An approved source of fill would be used to construct 3:1 slopes into the existing ravine.	Approximately 199,000 yd ³ of fill would be excavated and treated on-site with a stabilizing amendment to be disposed of at a non-hazardous permitted disposal facility. An approved source of fill would be used to construct 3:1 slopes into the existing ravine.	Approximately 165,000 yd ³ of fill would be excavated from the site to reduce the near vertical ravine walls to a 3:1 slope for the purpose of capping. Remaining fill would be covered with a full Part 360 cap.
Time for Remediation	NA	NA	Approximately 40 months	Approximately 40 months	Approximately 21 months
Spatial Requirements	None	None	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation activities. Area for equipment storage and loading and unloading for contaminated/clean soil (~100 X 400 ft).	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation and backfill activities. Area for treatment and utilities equipment (~100 X 400 ft).	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation and capping activities. Area for equipment storage and loading and unloading of contaminated soil (~100 X 400 ft).
Options for Disposal	NA	NA	Off-site disposal through approved hazardous waste and general waste facilities. Consideration for treatment and reuse of soils would be handled by the facility.	Off-site disposal for treated soil through approved facilities.	Off-site disposal for ravine slope fill through approved hazardous waste and general waste facilities.
Substantive Technical Permit Requirements	None	None	None	None	None
Limitations or Other Factors Necessary to Evaluate Alternatives	None	None	Disposal facilities will require TCLP analysis for waste characterization prior to acceptance.	Pilot test will be required for full evaluation.	Disposal facilities will require TCLP analysis for waste characterization prior to acceptance.
Public Impacts	Will not reduce exposure to contaminants.	Will not physically reduce exposure to contaminants.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents.
Beneficial and/or Adverse Impacts on Fish and Wildlife Resources	Because soil would be left untreated, the soil could contribute to further groundwater contamination.	Because the soil would be left untreated, the soil could contribute to further groundwater contamination	No known impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The potential source of groundwater contamination will be removed.	No known impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The potential source of groundwater contamination will be removed.	No known impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The potential source of groundwater contamination will be removed.
Net Present Worth	\$0.00	\$160,000	\$43,609,000	\$40,509,000	\$26,975,000
NOTE: NA = Not Applicable TCLP = Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure					

TABLE 6-1 ALTERNATIVES SCREENING

OPERABLE UNIT 1: SOIL				
	Alternative 5	Alternative 6	Alternative 7	Alternative 8
	Landfill Capping with a Part 360 Cap-Extended Landfill Footprint	Landfill Capping with a Clean Soil Cover-Extended Landfill Footprint	Partial Removal and Off-Site Disposal with <i>In Situ</i> Stabilization of Shallow Waste	Partial Removal, <i>Ex Situ</i> Stabilization and On-Site Placement with <i>In Situ</i> Stabilization of Shallow Waste
Size and Configuration of Process Options	Approximately 51,000 yd ³ of soil would be re-graded to convert the near vertical ravine walls to a 3:1 slope for the purpose of capping. Re-graded fill would be covered with a full Part 360 cap.	Approximately 51,000 yd ³ of soil would be re-graded to convert the near vertical ravine walls to a 3:1 slope for the purpose of capping. Re-graded fill would be covered with a soil cap.	Approximately 152,000 yd ³ of soil would be excavated from the deepest areas of fill ranging from 20 to 80 ft bgs to be disposed of at permitted disposal facilities. An approved source of fill would be used to construct 2:1 slopes into the existing ravine. Shallow fill would be mixed with stabilizing amendment <i>in situ</i> to prevent leaching.	Approximately 152,000 yd ³ of fill would be excavated from the deepest areas of fill ranging from 20 to 80 ft bgs to be treated on-site with a stabilizing amendment to be placed back into the excavation and into the existing ravine to allow for 3:1 slopes. Shallow fill would be treated <i>in situ</i> with the same stabilizing amendment. Stabilized soil would be covered with a clean soil cap, topsoil and seed.
Time for Remediation	Approximately 9 months	Approximately 9 months	Approximately 34 months	Approximately 44 months
Spatial Requirements	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation and capping activities. Area for equipment storage and loading and unloading of contaminated soil (~100 X 400 ft).	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation and capping activities. Area for equipment storage and loading and unloading of contaminated soil (~100 X 400 ft).	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation and backfill activities. Area for equipment storage (~100 X 400 ft).	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation and backfill activities. Area for equipment storage (~100 X 400 ft).
Options for Disposal	All material will remain on-site.	All material will remain on-site.	Off-site disposal for deep fill through approved hazardous waste and general waste facilities.	All material will remain on-site.
Substantive Technical Permit Requirements	None	None	None	None.
Limitations or Other Factors Necessary to Evaluate Alternatives	None.	None.	Disposal facilities will require TCLP analysis for waste characterization prior to acceptance. Pilot test will be required for full evaluation.	Pilot test will be required for full evaluation.
Public Impacts	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents.
Beneficial and/or Adverse Impacts on Fish and Wildlife Resources	No known impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The potential source of groundwater contamination will be removed.	No known impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The potential source of groundwater contamination will be removed.	No known impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The potential sources of groundwater contamination will be removed and treated	No known impacts on fish and wildlife resources. The potential sources of groundwater contamination will be treated.
Net Present Worth	\$5,974,000	\$4,208,000	\$41,721,000	\$23,557,000
NOTE: NA = Not Applicable TCLP = Toxicity Characterization				

TABLE 6-1 ALTERNATIVES SCREENING

	OPERABLE UNIT 2: SEDIMENT					
	Alternative 1A	Alternative 1B	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
	No Action	Site Management	Multi-Media Sub-Aqueous Capping	<i>In Situ</i> Sediment Amendment	Complete Removal with Disposal	Partial Removal with Multi-Media Sub-Aqueous Capping
Size and Configuration of Process Options	NA	A deed restriction would be implemented at the site to limit the use of the property and groundwater. Surface water monitoring would be conducted on an annual basis. A fence would be installed and maintained for site security.	Approximately 9 acres would be cleared, graded and capped with a protective media designed to not be mobile by flood flows when vegetated. Approximately 3,600 linear feet of stream would be restored overtop of the cap.	Approximately 9 acres would be cleared, grubbed and excavated to amend with chitin. Approximately 26,000 tons of sediment would be amended. 3,300 linear feet of stream would be restored in the disturbed floodplain.	Approximately 21,000 yd ³ of contaminated materials covering 9 acres would be dredged and dewatered for on-site disposal.	Approximately 20,000 yd ³ of contaminated materials covering 6.5 acres would be dredged and dewatered for on-site disposal. Remaining sediments would be capped with a multimedia cap designed to withstand flood flows.
Time for Remediation	NA	2 Months	24 Months	24 Months	12 Months	12 Months
Spatial Requirements	None	None	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation activities. Area for equipment storage and loading/unloading cap materials (~100 X 400 ft). Staging would be staggered in order to minimize disturbance and potential for contamination of clean materials. Work would progress upstream to downstream. Significant disturbance for pipe diversion activities would be required.	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation activities. Area for equipment storage and loading/unloading and mixing soils (~100 X 400 ft). Staging would be staggered in order to minimize disturbance and potential for contamination of clean materials. Work would progress upstream to downstream. Significant disturbance for pipe diversion activities would be required.	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation activities. Area for equipment storage and stockpiling (~100 X 400 ft). Staging would be staggered in order to minimize disturbance and potential for contamination of clean materials. Work would progress upstream to downstream. Significant disturbance for pipe diversion activities would be required.	Area of excavation will be inaccessible during remedial activities. Access road into the existing ravine will be necessary to accommodate excavation activities. Area for equipment storage and stockpiling (~100 X 400 ft). Staging would be staggered in order to minimize disturbance and potential for contamination of clean materials. Work would progress upstream to downstream. Significant disturbance for pipe diversion activities would be required.
Options for Disposal	NA	NA	NA	N/A	On-site disposal in accordance with Part 360 requirements for a full cap or a soil cap.	On-site disposal in accordance with Part 360 requirements for a full cap or soil cap.
Substantive Technical Permit Requirements	None	None	Water quality monitoring to ensure no contamination moves downstream required. 404/401 permitting requirements for stream and wetland impacts. Mitigation and annual monitoring required.	Water quality monitoring to ensure no contamination moves downstream required. 404/401 permitting requirements for stream and wetland impacts. Mitigation and annual monitoring required.	Water quality monitoring to ensure no contamination moves downstream required. 404/401 permitting requirements for stream and wetland impacts. Mitigation and annual monitoring required.	Water quality monitoring to ensure no contamination moves downstream required. 404/401 permitting requirements for stream and wetland impacts. Mitigation and annual monitoring required.
Limitations or Other Factors Necessary to Evaluate Alternatives	None	None	Hydraulic and Hydrologic analysis required to evaluate potential for having a stable cap.	Pre-design characterization study required to determine extents of amendment and contamination.	Pre-design characterization study required to determine extents of dredging.	Hydraulic and Hydrologic analysis required to evaluate potential for having a stable cap. Pre-design characterization study required to determine extents of contamination.
Public Impacts	Will not reduce exposure to contaminants.	Will not physically reduce exposure to contaminants.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents. Existing recreation opportunities in Gull Creek would be temporarily impacted.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents. Existing recreation opportunities in Gull Creek would be temporarily impacted.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents. Existing recreation opportunities in Gull Creek would be temporarily impacted.	Noise, dust, and traffic may disturb local residents. Existing recreation opportunities in Gull Creek would be temporarily impacted.
Beneficial and/or Adverse Impacts on Fish and Wildlife Resources	Because soil would be left untreated, the soil could contribute to further groundwater contamination.	Because the soil would be left untreated, the soil could contribute to further groundwater contamination	Potential for surface contact would be removed. Complete restoration of the benthic community would be required. Potential for future exposure due to tree falls and burrowing activity would be present.	Potential for surface contact would be removed, however monitoring would be required to ensure effectiveness of amendment. Complete restoration of the benthic community would be required.	Potential for surface contact would be removed. Complete restoration of the benthic community would be required.	Potential for surface contact would be removed. Complete restoration of the benthic community would be required. Potential for future exposure due to tree falls and burrowing activity would be present.
Net Present Worth	\$0.00	\$87,000.00	\$2,889,000	\$2,334,000	\$4,638,000	\$3,887,000

TABLE 6-2 ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION SUMMARY

OPERABLE UNIT 1: SOIL					
	Alternative 1A	Alternative 1B	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4
	No Action	Site Management	Complete Removal with Off-Site Disposal	Ex Situ Stabilization with Off-Site Disposal	Landfill Capping with a Part 360 Cap- Existing Landfill Footprint
(1) Overall Protection of the Public Health and the Environment					
	There is no reduction of risk with this alternative. The soil pathways would continue to pose unacceptable risk to all receptors.	Implementation of this alternative would serve to prevent ingestion or direct contact with contaminated soil and groundwater.	Removal of source reduces potential migration of contaminants to groundwater and surface water.	Removal of source reduces potential migration of contaminants to groundwater and surface water.	Capping of impacted area reduces potential migration of contaminants to groundwater.
(2) Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)					
	Does not meet SCG criterion.	Does not meet SCG criterion	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.
(3) Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence					
	This alternative will not provide long-term effectiveness or permanence. This alternative offers no controls.	This alternative would effectively address RAOs if implemented in conjunction with another alternative. As a stand-alone alternative, it is only moderately effective, as contamination will remain in place and no physical barriers would prevent contact or ingestion of soil or groundwater.	When designed and implemented properly, effectively eliminates exposure and prevents transport, permanently removes some habitat, eliminates need for groundwater monitoring, RAOs are achieved in short time frame.	When designed and implemented properly, effectively eliminates exposure and prevents transport, permanently removes some habitat, eliminates need for groundwater remedy, RAOs are achieved in short time frame.	Effectively addresses RAOs associated with contact of fill in short time frame, long-term monitoring of effectiveness of slurry wall, effectiveness of medium used in slurry wall will decrease with time and require replacement; Institutional (Deed Restrictions) and Engineering Controls would need to be in-place.
(4) Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume of Contamination					
Amount of Hazardous Materials Destroyed, Treated, or Removed	None	None	Excavation will remove soil exceeding allowable risks at the impacted area.	Excavation will remove soil exceeding allowable risks at the impacted area.	Capping fill materials will not remove or destroy hazardous materials.
Degree of Expected Reductions in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume Irreversible Treatment?	None	None	Contaminated soil will be disposed of in permitted facilities that use measures to reduce or eliminate the risk of toxic mobility.	Contaminant toxicity and volume will be reduced.	Contaminant mobility and volume will be reduced.
Residuals Remaining After Treatment	Yes	Yes	Trace residuals may remain after excavation is complete.	Residuals may remain in areas outside of the excavation area.	Residuals will remain under cap.
(5) Short-Term Impact and Effectiveness					
Community Protection	There is no action and therefore, no additional risk to the community.	There is no physical action and therefore, no additional risk to the community.	Increased short-term risks to the public during excavation activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust will be produced during excavation activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices. Some habitats will be temporarily disturbed and/or removal.	Increased short-term risks to the public during excavation activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust may be produced during mixing activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices.	Increased short-term risks to the public during excavation activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust will be produced during excavation and grading activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices.
Worker Protection	There is no action and therefore no workers will be present on site.	There is no physical action and therefore, no workers will be present at the site	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during excavation activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during activities. Work around heavy equipment and electrical power carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during excavation and grading activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.
Environmental Impacts	There are no short-term impacts associated with this alternative.	There are no short-term impacts associated with this alternative.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions.
Time Until Action Complete (Field Construction Time)	No action taken	Approximately 2 months for the deed restriction to be in effect.	Approximately 40 months	Approximately 40 months	Approximately 27 months
(6) Implementability					
Ability to Construct and Operate	Not Applicable.	Institutional controls can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Excavation alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Excavation and treatment alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Landfill capping alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.
Monitoring Requirements	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Soil shall be sampled and analyzed to confirm removal of impacted area.	Soil shall be sampled and analyzed to confirm removal of impacted area.	Soil shall be sampled and analyzed to confirm removal of impacted area.
Availability of Equipment and Specialists	Not Applicable.	Specialists are available for the implementation of institutional controls.	Equipment and specialists are available for the implementation of all of these technologies.		
Ability to Obtain Approvals and Coordinate with Other Agencies	Not Applicable.	Ability to obtain approvals and coordinate with other agencies assumed to be possible.	Ability to obtain approvals and coordinate with other agencies assumed to be possible.		
(7) Cost Effectiveness					
Cost	\$0	\$160,000	\$43,609,000	\$40,509,000	\$26,975,000
(8) Land Use					
	NA	Restricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted
(9) Community Acceptance					
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
NOTE: PPE = Personal protective equipment ARAR = Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirement NA = Not Applicable TBD = To be determined					

TABLE 6-2 ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION SUMMARY

	OPERABLE UNIT 1: SOIL			
	Alternative 5	Alternative 6	Alternative 7	Alternative 8
	Landfill Capping with a Part 360 Cap-Extended Landfill Footprint	Landfill Capping with a Clean Soil Cover-Extended Landfill Footprint	Partial Removal and Off-Site Disposal with In Situ Stabilization of Shallow Waste	Partial Removal, Ex Situ Stabilization and On-Site Placement with In Situ Stabilization of Shallow Waste
(1) Overall Protection of				
	Capping of impacted area reduces potential migration of contaminants to groundwater and surface water.	Capping of impacted area reduces potential migration of contaminants to groundwater and surface water.	Treatment of impacted area reduces potential migration of contaminants to groundwater and surface water.	Treatment of impacted fill reduces potential migration of contaminants to groundwater and surface water
(2) Standards, Criteria:	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.
(3) Long-Term Effectiveness				
	Effectively addresses RAOs associated with contact of fill in short time frame, long-term monitoring of groundwater and surface water; Institutional (Deed Restrictions) and Engineering Controls would need to be in-place.	Effectively addresses RAOs associated with contact of fill in short time frame, long-term monitoring of groundwater and surface water; Institutional (Deed Restrictions) and Engineering Controls would need to be in-place.	Effectively addresses RAOs associated with contact of fill in short time frame; Institutional (Deed Restrictions) and Engineering Controls would need to be in-place; assumes that soil/fill would be removed from areas in contact with groundwater and shallow fill would be treated via in-situ stabilization.	Effectively addresses RAOs associated with contact of fill in short time frame; Institutional (Deed Restrictions) and Engineering Controls would need to be in-place; assumes that soil/fill would be removed from areas in contact with groundwater and shallow fill would be treated via in-situ stabilization.
(4) Reduction of Toxicity				
Amount of Hazardous Materials Destroyed, Treated, or Removed	Capping fill materials will not remove or destroy hazardous materials.	Capping fill materials will not remove or destroy hazardous materials.	Partial excavation will remove most of the soil exceeding allowable risks. Treatment will reduce toxicity of the remaining soil.	Treatment will reduce toxicity in all fill
Degree of Expected Reductions in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume	Contaminant mobility will be reduced.	Contaminant mobility will be reduced.	Contaminant toxicity and volume will be reduced.	Contaminant toxicity will be reduced
Irreversible Treatment?	Partially reversible. Remaining fill could be un-capped.	Partially reversible. Remaining fill could be un-capped.	Yes	Yes
Residuals Remaining After Treatment	Residuals will remain under cap.	Residuals will remain under cap.	Residuals will remain in treatment area, but will be less mobile.	Residuals will remain in treated fill, but will be less mobile.
(5) Short-Term Impact				
Community Protection	Increased short-term risks to the public during excavation activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust will be produced during excavation and grading activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices.	Increased short-term risks to the public during excavation activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust will be produced during excavation and grading activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices.	Increased short-term risks to the public during excavation activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust will be produced during excavation and mixing activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices.	Increased short-term risks to the public during excavation activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust will be produced during excavation and mixing activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices.
Worker Protection	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during excavation and grading activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during excavation and grading activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.
Environmental Impacts	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions.
Time Until Action Complete (Field Construction Time)	Approximately 9 months	Approximately 9 months	Approximately 34 months	Approximately 44 months
(6) Implementability				
Ability to Construct and Operate	Landfill capping alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Landfill capping alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Excavation and treatment alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Excavation and treatment alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.
Monitoring Requirements	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.
Availability of Equipment and Specialists	Equipment and specialists are available for the implementation of all of these technologies.			
Ability to Obtain Approvals and Coordinate with Other Agencies	Ability to obtain approvals and coordinate with other agencies assumed to be possible.			
(7) Cost Effectiveness				
Cost	\$5,974,000	\$4,208,000	\$41,721,000	\$23,557,000
(8) Land Use				
	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted
(9) Community Acceptance				
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

TABLE 6-2 ALTERNATIVE EVALUATION SUMMARY

OPERABLE UNIT 2: SEDIMENT						
	Alternative 1A	Alternative 1B	Alternative 2	Alternative 3	Alternative 4	Alternative 5
	No Action	Site Management	Multi-Media Sub-Aqueous Capping	In Situ Sediment Amendment	Complete Removal with Disposal	Partial Removal with Multi-Media Sub-Aqueous Capping
(1) Overall Protection of the Public Health and the Environment						
	There is no reduction of risk with this alternative. The soil pathways would continue to pose unacceptable risk to all receptors.	Implementation of this alternative would serve to prevent ingestion or direct contact with contaminated sediment and surface water.	Capping reduces potential for an exposure pathway via surface contact. Continued potential risk of movement of contaminants through sediment bed mobility and surface water if sediment chemistry becomes acidic.	Will reduce risk of exposure through bonding contaminants into stable, non-leaching forms. Will reduce risk of transport of contaminants offsite or through surface water or sediment transport.	Removal of source reduces potential migration of contaminants to surface water or through surface contact. Subsequent capping will reduce potential for an exposure pathway via surface contact.	Removal reduces potential migration of contaminants to surface water or through surface contact. Capping reduces potential for an exposure pathway via surface contact. Continued potential risk of movement of remaining underlying contaminated sediment constituents through surface water if sediment chemistry becomes acidic.
(2) Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)						
	Does not meet SCG criterion.	Does not meet SCG criterion	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.	Will meet SCG criteria.
(3) Long-Term Effectiveness and Permanence						
	This alternative will not provide long-term effectiveness or permanence. This alternative offers no controls.	This alternative would effectively address RAOs if implemented in conjunction with another alternative. As a stand-alone alternative, it is only moderately effective, as contamination will remain in place and no physical barriers would prevent contact or ingestion of sediment or surface water.	Cap would need to be maintained against breach through dredging, tree falls, burrowing animals. Site management and perimeter controls are required.	When designed and implemented properly, effectively eliminates exposure and prevents transport, permanently removes some habitat , RAOs are achieved in short time frame.	When designed and implemented properly, effectively reduces exposure and prevents transport, permanently removes some habitat , RAOs are achieved in short time frame.	When designed and implemented properly, effectively eliminates exposure and prevents transport. Permanently removes some habitat. RAOs are achieved in short time frame. Cap would need to be maintained against breach through excavation, tree falls, and burrowing animals. Site management and perimeter controls are required.
(4) Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume of Contamination						
Amount of Hazardous Materials Destroyed, Treated, or Removed	None	None	None	Amendment will remove most bio-available contamination and reduce overall exposure risks.	Dredging will remove sediment exceeding allowable risks at the impacted area.	Dredging and capping will remove sediment exceeding allowable risks at the impacted area and reduce surface exposure risks.
Degree of Expected Reductions in Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume	None	None	Reduced mobility due to surface exposure. Potential risk remains with surface water and sediment bed mobility transport.	Significant reductions of mobility of contaminants expected.	Contaminated sediment will be disposed of on-site using stabilization amendments to reduce or eliminate the risk of toxic mobility.	Contaminated sediment will be disposed of on-site using stabilization amendments to reduce or eliminate the risk of toxic mobility.
Irreversible Treatment?	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Residuals Remaining After Treatment	Yes	Yes	Yes.	Yes, particularly if improper amounts of amendments are utilized or improper mixing.	Trace residuals may remain after dredging is complete. Contaminated sediment will remain when landfilled on-site.	Residual contamination present below cap. Contaminated sediment will also remain when landfilled on-site.
(5) Short-Term Impact and Effectiveness						
Community Protection	There is no action and therefore, no additional risk to the community.	There is no physical action and therefore, no additional risk to the community.	As no material will leave the site, only risks due to construction access, dust, etc are present. No risks to public from contaminated materials.	Increased short-term risks to the public during transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust/residuals will be produced during amendment activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices. Some adjacent habitats will be temporarily disturbed.	Increased short-term risks to the public during dredging activities and transport of equipment and materials to site. Dust/residuals will be produced during dredging/amendment activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices. Some adjacent habitats will be temporarily disturbed.	Increased short-term risks to the public during dredging activities and transport of equipment and materials to and from site. Dust/residuals will be produced during dredging/amendment activities. These can be mitigated through standard construction practices. Some adjacent habitats will be temporarily disturbed.
Worker Protection	There is no action and therefore no workers will be present on site.	There is no physical action and therefore, no workers will be present at the site	Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during amendment activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during dredging activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.	Workers can potentially be exposed to contaminated media during dredging activities. Work around heavy equipment carries potential risk to workers. Risks can be minimized by implementing health and safety controls.
Environmental Impacts	There are no short-term impacts associated with this alternative.	There are no short-term impacts associated with this alternative.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions. Significant impacts to stream, wetland and riparian habitats expected.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions. Significant impacts to stream, wetland and riparian habitats expected.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions. Significant impacts to stream, wetland and riparian habitats expected.	Wastes produced will include contaminated PPE. Wastes will be managed in compliance with ARARs. Limited short term environmental impacts associated with implementation and air emissions. Significant impacts to stream, wetland and riparian habitats expected.
Time Until Action Complete (Field Construction Time)	No action taken	Approximately 2 months for the deed restriction to be in effect.	Approximately 24 Months	Approximately 24 Months	Approximately 12 Months	Approximately 12 Months
(6) Implementability						
Ability to Construct and Operate	Not Applicable.	Institutional controls can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Capping in riparian / stream or floodplain areas must be designed to resist transport. Able to be implemented with specialty contractors and appropriate equipment.	Amendments are utilized nationally and proven effective.	Dredging and landfilling alternatives can be implemented, and have been used nationally.	Dredging, capping and landfilling are proven alternatives and utilized nationally.
Monitoring Requirements	Not Applicable.	Not Applicable.	Perimeter monitoring and initial characterization recommended. Cap must be monitored for stability.	Sediment shall be sampled and analyzed to confirm reduction of available contaminants.	Sediment shall be sampled and analyzed to confirm removal of impacted area.	Perimeter monitoring and initial characterization recommended. Cap must be monitored for stability.
Availability of Equipment and Specialists	Not Applicable.	Specialists are available for the implementation of institutional controls.	Equipment and specialists are available for the implementation of all of these technologies.			
Ability to Obtain Approvals and Coordinate with Other Agencies	Not Applicable.	Ability to obtain approvals and coordinate with other agencies assumed to be possible.	Ability to obtain approvals and coordinate with other agencies assumed to be possible.			
(7) Cost Effectiveness						
Cost	\$0	\$87,000	\$2,889,000	\$2,334,000	\$4,638,000	\$3,887,000
(8) Land Use						
	NA	Restricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted	Unrestricted
(9) Community Acceptance						
	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

APPENDIX A

**TECHNOLOGY SCREENING LETTER AND
COMMENTS**



July 13, 2011

Mr. Robert Casey
6712 Brooklawn Parkway - Suite 104
Syracuse, New York 13211-2158

Dear Mr. Casey:

Remedial Action Objectives and Feasibility Study
Technology Screening
Old Upper Mountain Road Site, Site No. 932112
Lockport (C), Niagara County

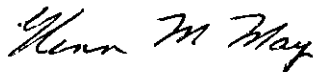
The New York State Departments of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and Health (NYSDOH) have completed a detailed review of the draft Remedial Action Objectives and Feasibility Study Technology Screening letter submitted to the NYSDEC via e-mail on June 21, 2011. This letter summarizes the results of the Remedial Investigation (RI) and Supplemental RI for the three operable units of the site, discusses the remedial action objectives for each contaminated media identified, and presents the initial screening of remedial alternatives. The initial screening of alternatives, and the alternatives retained for evaluation in the Feasibility Study (FS), appears reasonable given the physical constraints of the site. The Departments, however, have a number of comments concerning the Technology Screening Matrix tables. These comments are summarized as follows:

1. **Table 2, Soil/Fill, Monitored Natural Attenuation, Page 1:** This technology is generally associated with volatile organic compounds. For soil/fill at the Old Upper Mountain Road Site, is this technology being evaluated for metals?
2. **Table 2, Groundwater, Page 2:** If MNA was evaluated and retained for soil/fill and sediment, should it be evaluated and retained for groundwater?
3. **Table 2, Sediment, Page 3:**
 - A. **Monitored Natural Attenuation:** For sediment at the Old Upper Mountain Road Site, is this technology being evaluated for metals?

- B. **Containment:** It is not clear from the information given why some of the containment options were not retained for evaluation. For example, a multi-media cap was retained while a thin layer cap was not. From the description given, it appears to us that a thin layer cap would be easier and less disruptive to construct than a multi-media cap.
 - C. **Removal:** For the Eighteenmile Creek Corridor Site, the selected ROD remedy for creek sediment included excavation following creek diversion. This alternative was selected, in part, due to the difficulties in dredging a shallow, rocky creek. A similar alternative should be evaluated for Gulf Creek sediment.
 - D. **Dredged Material Handling and Treatment:** It is not clear from the information given why ex-situ chemical treatment was not retained for evaluation.
4. **Table 3:** The text for Alternative 4 on page 1 and Alternative 2 on page 2 is cut-off.

Should you have any questions regarding any of the above, please feel free to contact me at (716) 851-7220.

Sincerely yours,



Glenn M. May, CPG
Environmental Geologist II

GMM:sz

cc: Mr. Gregory Sutton, NYSDEC, Region 9
Mr. Matthew Forcucci, NYSDOH, Buffalo

APPENDIX B

COST ESTIMATES

OU1

Option		Total NPV Cost	Capital Cost	Lifetime Monitoring	Lifetime O&M	Time to Complete	
1B	Site Management	\$160,000	\$99,000	\$61,490	NA	2	months
2	Complete Removal (Excavation) and Disposal Off-site (Commercial)	\$43,609,000	\$43,609,000	NA	NA	40	months
3	Ex situ Stabilization and Disposal Off-site	\$40,509,000	\$40,509,000	NA	NA	40	months
4	Partial Removal, Landfill Capping with a Part 360 Cap, and Groundwater Monitoring	\$26,975,000	\$26,552,000	423300	NA	21	months
5	Re-grading, Landfill Capping with a Part 360 Cap, and Groundwater Monitoring	\$5,974,000	\$5,693,000	\$280,600	NA	9	months
6	Re-grading, Landfill Capping with a Soil Cap, and Groundwater Monitoring	\$4,208,000	\$3,927,000	\$280,600	NA	9	months
7	Partial Removal (Deeper Fill) and Off-site Disposal, with In Situ Stabilization (Shallow Fill 0-14 ft Depth)	\$41,721,000	\$41,500,000	\$221,100	NA	34	months
8	Partial Removal (Deeper Fill) with Ex Situ Stabilization and On-site Disposal, with In Situ Stabilization (Shallow Fill 0-14 ft Depth)	\$23,557,000	\$23,336,000	\$221,100	NA	43	months

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE			LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement			\$160,000		
Soil/Fill Material Alternative 1B Site Management			Old Upper Mountain Road Lockport, NY		Soil/Fill - OU1		Construction Time:			2	months	
							Operation Time:			-	months	
							Post Remediation Monitoring			0	years	
			Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)					Combined Unit Costs		
Description	Data Source (Means ¹ or Other)	Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost	
REMEDIAL ACTION			TOTAL CAPITAL COST (totals rounded to nearest thousand)									\$99,000
Site Management Activities			1			\$0		\$0		\$0	\$114,199 \$84,199	
Surveyor- monument installation			1	ls	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$10,000	\$10,000	
Lawyer			1	ls				\$-	\$-	15,000	15,000	
Fence, chain link, 9 ga. Wire, in concrete, 6' H 32 31 13.20 0200			2,100	lf	\$19.64	\$41,244	\$4.55	\$9,555	\$0.99	\$2,079	\$52,878	
Double swing gates, 6' H, 12' open, in concrete 32 31 13.20 5060			2	Opng	\$245.25	\$491	\$341.36	\$683	\$74.03	\$148	\$1,321	
Signage, assume small signs attached to perimeter fencing			1.00	ls	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$5,000	\$5,000	
Professional/Technical Services											\$14,314	
	5%	Project Management								\$84,199	\$4,210	
	6%	Remedial Design									\$5,052	
	6%	Construction Management									\$5,052	
LONG TERM ANNUAL MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE												
ANNUAL LTM COST (YRS 1-30)										\$4,000		
LIFETIME LTM (NPV)										\$61,490		
Monitoring and Maintenance												
Site Monitoring											\$4,398	
Groundwater sampling for 1 event - Includes collection of field parameters			5	well	\$-	\$-	\$340	\$1,700.00	\$92	\$458.13	\$2,158	
Materials			1	event	\$50	\$50	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$50	
Mobilization/Demobilization of Inspector			1	event	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$680.00	\$680	
Reporting			6	hr	\$0	\$-	\$85	\$510.00	\$-	\$-	\$510	
Maintenance- Fence Maintenance												
Repair fence Estimate			1	ls	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$-	\$1,000.00	\$1,000	
Lifetime Long Term Monitoring (Net Present Value)												
	30	Years of Semi-Annual Monitoring										
	5%	Discount Factor (per NYSDEC)										
TOTAL ESTIMATED NPV TECHNOLOGY COST (Capital + Lifetime O&M + Post Remediation Monitoring)												\$160,000
Assumptions:												
Labor												
Cost per hr \$85												
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit												
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller) \$70.74 per day												
Water Quality Analyzer \$159.00 per day												
Water Level Meter \$31.80 per day												
Submersible Pump \$113.91 per day												
Generators: 220 Volt \$82.68 per day												
Multi-gas meter \$75.00												
Analytical Costs												
Metals \$75.00 per sample												
VOCs \$90.00 per sample												
2 hrs/GW sample \$85 Labor cost per hr												
0.5 hrs/SW sample												
2 workers per event												
5 hours travel per event												
\$50 for materials (gloves, notebooks, etc.)												

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE			LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement			\$43,609,000			
Soil/Fill Material Alternative 2			Old Upper Mountain Road		Soil/Fill - OUI		Construction Time			40 months			
Complete Removal (Excavation) and Disposal Off-site (Commercial)			Lockport, NY				Operation Time			- months			
							Post Remediation Monitoring			0 years			
			Quantities		Cost Breakdown (If available)							Combined Unit Costs	
Description		Data Source (Means® or Other)	Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost	
REMEDIAL ACTION			TOTAL CAPITAL COST (totals rounded to nearest thousand)									\$43,609,000	
Construction Activities			1			\$767,619		\$326,044		\$234,326	\$889,795	\$32,592,606	
Pre-Design Characterization Study													
Drills													
Moh/Tembob		quote- S/B	1	ls	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	874	
Geoprobe/Crew for Soil Borings		quote- S/B	41	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,273	
Sample Collection			410	hr	\$	-	\$	-	\$	85.00	\$	34,850	
Sample Analysis for TCLP Lead and Zinc		Life Science Laboratories	418	sample	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	593	
Reporting		Engineer's Estimate	1	ls	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	20,000	
Site Preparation													
Utility Locator (based on recent bids)		recent quote	0.5	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,475	
Erosion & Sediment Control Plan			1	ls	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	30,000	
Stabilization Measures for Erosion and Sedimentation Control													
Silt Fence, 3' high, adverse conditions		31 25 14 16 1000	2,500	lf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.68	
Sewer Relocation													
Excavating Trench to install sewer pipe, 10' to 14' deep, 1.5 CY excavator, w/31 23 16 13 1000			2,785	bcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	8.96	
PVC sewer pipe, 12" length, 18" diameter		33 31 13 23 2300	1,400	lf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	28.74	
Install manholes- concrete, precast, 4' ID, 10' deep		33 49 13 10 0600 and 0700	4	ea	\$	1,358.94	\$	5,436	\$	2,636.87	\$	10,547	
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	2,698	cy	\$	28	\$	74,184	\$	-	\$	-	
Haul Road Upgrades													
Haul Road Upgrades, Roads, 8" gravel (from ravine to upper staging area)		01 55 23 50 0100	917	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13.86	
Install Guard Rails along Haul Road, corr steel, steel box beam		34 71 12 26 1120	350	lf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	69.74	
Monitoring Well Abandonment													
Cut and chip medium, trees to 12" dia.		recent quote- EnviroTrac	276	lf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	22	
Stockpile Pad Construction		31 11 10 10 0200	6	acre	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,323	\$	19,939	
Silt Fence		31 25 13 10 1000	1,000	lf	\$	0.23	\$	230	\$	0.45	\$	450	
30 mil HDPE Liner		33 47 13 53 1100	80,000	sf	\$	0.30	\$	24,000	\$	0.85	\$	68,000	
3/4" Gravel Fill (9")		ECHOS 17 03 0300	2,222	cy	\$	26.26	\$	58,349	\$	3.63	\$	8,066	
Sheeping Along RR Tracks (40' deep, drive, extract and salvage)		31 41 16 10 1000	509	ton	\$	551.66	\$	280,905	\$	263.83	\$	134,242	
Sheeping Along OUMR (20' deep, drive, extract and salvage)		31 41 16 10 1600	7,220	sf	\$	8.07	\$	58,265	\$	6.65	\$	48,013	
Excavation													
Community Air Monitoring (Dust)		recent quote- Pine Environmental	4	ea	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,097.50	
Dust Control, Heavy, assume 10 days per month		31 23 20 20 2510	400	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,734.40	
Grading of embankment, by dozer		228,850	lcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	1.82	
Soil-Excavator, hydraulic, crawler load, 3.5 CY cap- = 350 CY/hr		31 23 16 42 3500	199,000	bcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.16	
34 CY off-road 20 min. wait 2,000 lb cycle		31 23 20 20 6300	228,850	lcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3.22	
Haul Road Maintenance		31 23 20 26 2600	400	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,141.04	
Maintain Stockpile, 700HP Dozer, 50t Haul		31 23 16 46 6010	199,000	bcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.68	
Excavator Loadout, 4.5 CY bucket, 80% fill factor		31 23 16 43 4700	228,850	lcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.14	
Spotter at Loadout		31 23 20 20 2310	4,000	hrs	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	45.96	
Confirmation Soil Sampling													
Grab Samples- 12 per acre plus 20% QA/QC			86	sample	\$	-	\$	50	\$	21	\$	1,836	
Lab Analyses - TAL Metals		Life Science Laboratories	86	sample	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Hazardous Soil Disposal													
Soil Characterization Sampling (1 sample per 500 CY, per CWM)		Life Science Laboratories	398	sample	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Hazardous Soil Disposal		CWM	119,400	ton	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Transportation using dumps		CWM	119,400	ton	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Demurrage (assume 1 hour per week of loading)		CWM	109	hour	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Fuel Surcharge- 36% of Transportation		CWM	1	ls	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Non-Hazardous Soil Disposal													
Soil transportation and disposal		Recent quote- ESG plus 10%	179,100	ton	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Backfill and Compaction													
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	9,680	lcy	\$	28	\$	266,200	\$	-	\$	-	
Backfill 300HP Dozer, 150' haul		31 23 23 14 5220	9,680	lcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Finishing grading slopes, steep		31 22 16 10 3310	29,040	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Compacting backfill, 12" lift, 2 passes w/ vibrating roller		31 23 23 23 5060	8,417	acy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	
Site Restoration													
Topsoil		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	9,680	cy	\$	45	\$	430,760	\$	-	\$	-	
Finishing grading slopes, gentle		31 22 16 10 3300	44,000	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.09	\$	3,960	
Utility mix, 70/M S.F., Hydro or air seeding, with mulch and fertilizer		32 92 19 14 5400	396	msf	\$	68.11	\$	26,972	\$	8.90	\$	3,524	
Fence, chain link, 9 ga. Wire, in concrete, 6' H		32 31 13 20 0200	2,100	lf	\$	19.64	\$	41,244	\$	4.55	\$	9,555	
Double swing gates, 6' H, 12' open, in concrete		32 31 13 20 5060	2	Dwg	\$	245.25	\$	491	\$	341.36	\$	683	
Mobilization and Demobilization													
5% of Total Costs of Site Work, Treatment													
10% of Total Construction Activities													
Professional/Technical Services													
5% Project Management													
6% Remedial Design													
6% Construction Management													
TOTAL ESTIMATED NPV TECHNOLOGY COST* (Capital + Lifetime O&M + Post Remediation Monitoring)												\$43,609,000	
Assumptions:													
Working condition is Safety Level:													
Weighted Average of city cost index (Buffalo, NY)													
Costs are loaded with a profit factor													
Inflation													
Estimated number of soil samples													
Characterization Cost													
Analytical cost													
For each sampling event, assumed:													
Lead contaminated soil as a "listed" waste- incineration													
Lead contaminated soil as non-haz													
Concrete													
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit													
Mini-Rae Survey Mode PID													
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller)													
Work day consists of:													
Excavation With Concrete and Asphalt:													
Concrete and Asphalt:													
Excavation Area:													
Excavation Volume:													
Excavated Weight:													
Roll-off dumpster can hold approximately:													
Notes													
sy square yard													
cy cubic yard													
lcy loose cubic yard													
bcy bank cubic yard													
lf linear feet													
sf square feet													
msf- 1,000 square foot													

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE			LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$40,509,000					
Soil/Fill Material Alternative 3 Ex situ Stabilization and Disposal Off-site			Old Upper Mountain Road Lockport, NY		Soil/Fill - OU1		Construction Time						40 months			
							Post Remediation Monitoring						Operation Time:		-	
															0 years	
			Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)								Combined Unit Costs			
Description	Data Source (Means' or Other)	Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost					
REMEDIAL ACTION			TOTAL CAPITAL COST (totals rounded to nearest thousand)										\$40,509,000			
Construction Activities			1			\$767,799		\$743,683		\$425,854	\$35,709	\$30,645,843				
Pre-Design Pilot Study																
Pilot Study Treatment	MT2 Estimate	5	ton							\$ 33.24	\$ 166					
Sample analysis	MT2 Estimate	1	sample							\$ 550.00	\$ 550					
Site Preparation																
Utility Locator (based on recent bids)	recent quote	0.5	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,475.00	\$ 1,238					
Erosion & Sediment Control Plan	Engineer's Estimate	1	ft	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000					
Stabilization Measures for Erosion and Sedimentation Control																
Silt Fence, 3' high, adverse conditions	31 25 14 16 1000	1,200	lf	\$ 0.21	\$ 252	\$ 0.47	\$ 564	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 816					
Sewer Relocation																
Excavating Trench to remove sewer pipe, 10' to 14' deep, 1.5 CY excavator	31 23 16 13 1000	2,113	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.59	\$ 3,360	\$ 1.93	\$ 4,079	\$ -	\$ 7,439					
Pipe removal, sewer, no excavation, 18" diameter	02 41 13 33 2930	1,019	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.16	\$ 8,315	\$ 11.94	\$ 12,167	\$ -	\$ 20,482					
Remove existing manhole	02 41 13 33 0020	4	ea	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 297.07	\$ 1,188	\$ 90.80	\$ 363	\$ -	\$ 1,551					
Excavating Trench to install sewer pipe, 10' to 14' deep, 1.5 CY excavator, with t	31 23 16 13 1000	2,785	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.96	\$ 24,958					
PVC sewer pipe, 13' lengths, 18" diameter	33 31 13 25 2300	1,400	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28.74	\$ 40,236					
Install manholes- concrete, precast, 4' ID, 10' deep	33 49 13 10 0600 and 0700	4	ea	\$ 1,358.94	\$ 5,436	\$ 2,636.87	\$ 10,547	\$ 9,742.50	\$ 38,970	\$ -	\$ 54,953					
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material	Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	2,698	cy	\$ 28	\$ 74,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,184					
Stockpile Pad Construction																
Silt Fence	31 25 13 10 1000	1,000	lf	\$ 0.23	\$ 230	\$ 0.45	\$ 450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 680					
30 mil HDPE Liner	33 47 13 53 1100	80,000	sf	\$ 0.30	\$ 24,000	\$ 0.85	\$ 68,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,000					
3/4" Gravel Fill (9")	ECHOS 17 03 0300	2,222	cy	\$ 26.26	\$ 58,349	\$ 3.63	\$ 8,066	\$ 1.28	\$ 2,839	\$ -	\$ 69,255					
Haul Road Upgrades																
Haul Road Upgrades, Roads, 8" gravel (From ravine to upper staging area)	01 55 23 50 0100	917	cy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.86	\$ 12,705					
Install Guard Rails along Haul Road, corr steel, steel box beam	24 71 13 26 1120	350	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69.74	\$ 24,409					
Monitoring Well Abandonment																
Cut and chip medium, trees to 12" dia.	31 11 10 10 0200	6	acre	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,323	\$ 19,939	\$ 2,295	\$ 13,769	\$ -	\$ 33,707					
Sheeping Along RR Tracks (40' deep, drive, extract and salvage)	31 41 16 10 1000	509	ton	\$ 551.66	\$ 280,905	\$ 263.83	\$ 134,342	\$ 305.97	\$ 155,800	\$ -	\$ 571,047					
Sheeping Along OUMR (20' deep, drive, extract and salvage)	31 41 16 10 1600	7,220	sf	\$ 8.06	\$ 58,193	\$ 6.65	\$ 48,013	\$ 7.70	\$ 55,594	\$ -	\$ 161,800					
Excavation																
Community Air Monitoring (Dust)	Recent quote - Pine Environmental	40	mo	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 439,061	\$ 3,420	\$ 136,508	\$ -	\$ 575,569					
Dust Control, Heavy	31 23 23 20 2510	399.15	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,734.40	\$ 692,280					
Grading of embankment, by dozer	31 23 23 20 2300	228,850	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.82	\$ 416,507					
Soil-Excavator, hydraulic, crawler mtd. 3.5 CY cap = 350 CY/hr	31 23 16 42 5500	199,000	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.16	\$ 230,840					
34CY off-road 20min. Wait 2,000ft cycle	31 23 23 20 6300	228,850	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.22	\$ 736,897					
Haul Road Maintenance	31 23 23 20 2600	399	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,141.04	\$ 455,442					
Maintain Stockpile, 700HP Dozer, 50ft Haul	31 23 16 46 6010	199,000	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.68	\$ 334,320					
Excavator Loadout, 4.5 CY bucket, 80% fill factor	31 23 16 43 4700	228,850	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.14	\$ 260,889					
Spreader at Loadout	31 23 23 20 2310	3,991	hrs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45.96	\$ 183,448					
Confirmation Soil Sampling																
Grab Samples- 12 per acre plus 20% QA/QC		86	sample	\$ -	\$ 50	\$ 21	\$ 1,836	\$ 67	\$ 5,765	\$ -	\$ 7,651					
Lab Analyses - TAL Metals	Life Science Laboratories	86	sample	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82.50	\$ 7,128					
EcoBond Treat																
Treat w/ EcoBond, load and dispose off-site	MT2 est	324,849	ton							\$ 76.05	\$ 24,704,766					
Backfill and Compaction																
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material	Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	9,680	lcy	\$ 28	\$ 266,200	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 266,200					
Backfill 300HP Dozer, 150' haul	31 23 23 14 5220	9,680	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.20	\$ 11,616					
Finishing grading slopes, steep	31 22 16 10 3310	29,040	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.21	\$ 6,098					
Compacting backfill, 12" lift, 2 passes w/ vibrating roller	31 23 23 23 5060	8,417	acy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.20	\$ 1,683					
Site Restoration																
Topsoil	Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	9,680	cy	\$ 45	\$ 430,760	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 430,760					
Finishing grading slopes, gentle	31 22 16 10 3300	44,000	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.09	\$ 3,960	\$ 0.08	\$ 3,520	\$ -	\$ 7,480					
Utility mix, 7#/M.S.F., Hydro or air seeding, with mulch and fertilizer	32 92 19 14 5400	396	msf	\$ 68.11	\$ 26,972	\$ 8.90	\$ 3,524	\$ 8.39	\$ 3,322	\$ -	\$ 33,818					
Fence, chain link, 9 ga. Wire, in concrete, 6' H	32 31 13 20 0200	2,100	lf	\$ 19.64	\$ 41,244	\$ 4.55	\$ 9,555	\$ 0.99	\$ 2,079	\$ -	\$ 52,878					
Double swing gates, 6' H, 12' open, in concrete	32 31 13 20 5060	2	Opng	\$ 245.25	\$ 491	\$ 341.36	\$ 683	\$ 74.03	\$ 148	\$ -	\$ 1,321					
Mobilization and Demobilization												\$ 49,288				
5% of Total Costs of Site Work, Treatment											\$985,769	\$ 49,288				
Contingency												\$ 4,604,270				
15% of Total Construction Activities											\$30,695,131	\$ 4,604,270				
Professional/Technical Services												\$ 5,209,793				
5% Project Management											\$30,645,843	\$ 1,532,292				
6% Remedial Design												\$ 1,838,751				
6% Construction Management												\$ 1,838,751				
TOTAL ESTIMATED NPV TECHNOLOGY COST (Capital + Lifetime O&M + Post Remediation Monitoring)													\$40,509,000			
Assumptions:																
Working condition is Safety Level:																
Weighted Average of city cost index (Buffalo, NY)																
Costs are loaded with a profit factor																
Inflation																
Estimated number of soil samples																
Characterization Cost																
Analytical cost																
For each sampling event, assumed:																
Disposal																
Lead contaminated soil																
Lead contaminated soil as non-haz																
Concrete																
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit																
Mini-Rave Survey Mode PID																
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller)																
Work day consists of:																
Excavation With Concrete and Asphalt:																
Concrete and Asphalt:																
Excavation Area:																
Excavation Volume:																
Excavated Weight:																
Roll-off dumpster can hold approximately:																
Notes																
sy square yard																
cy cubic yard																
lcy loose cubic yard																
bcy bank cubic yard																
lf linear feet																
sf square feet																
msf 1,000 square feet																
mo month																
ls lump sum																
O&M Operation and maintenance																
H&S Health and Safety																

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE		LOCATION			MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$4,208,000		
Soil/Fill Material Alternative 6		Old Upper Mountain Road			Soil/Fill - OU1		Construction Time:				9 months		
Partial Removal, Landfill Capping with a Soil Cap, and Groundwater Monitoring		Lockport, NY			Operation Time:				-		months		
					Post Remediation Monitoring				30 years				
		Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)								Combined Unit Costs	
Description	Data Source (Means' or other)	Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost		
REMEDIAL ACTION				TOTAL CAPITAL COST (totals rounded to nearest thousand)								\$3,927,000	
Construction Activities		1			\$1,025,105		\$302,426		\$149,447	\$1,204,080	\$ 2,924,203		
Site Preparation													
Utility Locator (based on recent bids)		recent quote	0.5	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,475.00	\$ 1,238		
Erosion & Sediment Control Plan		1	ls	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000.00	\$ 30,000		
Stabilization Measures for Erosion and Sedimentation Control													
Silt Fence, 3" high, adverse conditions		31 25 14.16 1000	1,200	lf	\$ 0.21	\$ 252	\$ 0.47	\$ 564	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 816		
Sewer Relocation													
Excavating Trench to remove sewer pipe, 10' to 14' deep, 1.5 CY excavator		31 23 16.13 1000	2,113	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.59	\$ 3,360	\$ 1.93	\$ 4,079	\$ 7,439		
Pipe removal, sewer, no excavation, 18" diameter		02 41 13.33 2930	1,019	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.16	\$ 8,315	\$ 11.94	\$ 12,167	\$ 20,482		
Remove existing manhole		02 41 13.33 0020	4	ea	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 297.07	\$ 1,188	\$ 90.80	\$ 363	\$ 1,551		
Excavating Trench to install sewer pipe, 10' to 14' deep, 1.5 CY excavator, with		31 23 16.13 1000	2,785	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.96		
PVC sewer pipe, 13" lengths, 18" diameter		31 31 13.25 2300	1,400	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28.74		
Install manholes- concrete, precast, 4' ID, 10' deep		33 49 13.10 0600 and 0700	4	ea	\$ 1,358.94	\$ 5,436	\$ 2,636.87	\$ 10,547	\$ 14,938.50	\$ 59,754	\$ 75,737		
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	2,698	cy	\$ 28	\$ 74,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,184		
Haul Road Upgrades													
Haul Road Upgrades, Roads, 8" gravel (from rvinve to upper staging area)		01 55 23.30 0100	917	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.86		
Install Guard Rails along Haul Road, corr steel, steel box beam		34 71 13.26 1120	350	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69.74		
Monitoring Well Abandonment		recent quote- EnviroTrac	240	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22.00		
Stockpile Pad Construction													
Silt Fence		31 25 13.10 1000	1,000	lf	\$ 0.23	\$ 230	\$ 0.45	\$ 450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 680		
30 mil HDPE Liner		33 47 13.33 1100	80,000	sf	\$ 0.30	\$ 24,000	\$ 0.85	\$ 68,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,000		
3/4" Gravel Fill (0")		ECHOS 17 03 0300	2,222	cy	\$ 26.26	\$ 58,349	\$ 3.63	\$ 8,066	\$ 1.28	\$ 2,839	\$ 69,255		
Cut and chip medium, trees to 12" dia.		31 11 10.10 0200	6	acre	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,323	\$ 19,939	\$ 2,295	\$ 13,769	\$ 33,707		
Landfill Base Drainage Layer													
Removal of Sediment in Drainage Layer Area													
Soil-Excavator, hydraulic, crawler mtd. 2 CY cap = 165 CY/hr		31 23 16.42 0260	4,222	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.65	\$ 2,744	\$ 1.03	\$ 4,349	\$ 7,093		
12 CY truck, 15 mph average, cycle 2 miles, 10 min wait/d/unld		31 23 23.20 1218	4,856	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.83	\$ 8,886	\$ 3.11	\$ 15,101	\$ 23,986		
Supply 6" perfr pipe (used PVC cost)		Recent quote	1,125	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14.54		
Supply and transport gravel for drainage layer, 13 cy load, 2 hr haul		Engineer's Estimate	4,222	cy	\$ 8.50	\$ 35,889	\$ 13.07	\$ 55,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 91,073		
Placement of gravel for drainage layer, 24" thickness		Engineer's Estimate	4,222	cy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 18.24		
Deploy 10oz/sy mil Nonwoven Geotextile (Level C)		ECHOS 2006 33 08 0533	6,333	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2.40		
Excavation													
Community Air Monitoring (Dust)		recent quote - Fine Environmental	9	mo	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 101,409	\$ 3,420	\$ 31,529	\$ 132,937		
Dust Control, Heavy, assumes 10 days per working month		31 23 23.20 2510	92.19	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,734.40		
Grading of embankment, by dozer		31 23 23.20 2300	58,650	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.82		
Soil-Excavator, hydraulic, crawler mtd. 3.5 CY cap = 350 CY/hr		31 23 16.42 0260	51,000	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.16		
34CY off-road 20min. Wait 2,000ft cycle		31 23 23.20 6300	58,650	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.22		
Haul Road Maintenance		31 23 23.20 2600	92	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,141.04		
Maintain Stockpile, 700HP Dozer, 50ft Haul		31 23 16.46 6010	14,663	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.68		
Landfill Placement													
Excavator Loadout, 4.5 CY bucket, 80% fill factor		31 23 16.43 4700	58,650	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.14		
12 CY truck, 15 mph average, cycle 1 mile, 15 min wait/d/unld		31 23 23.20 1016	58,650	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.38		
Compaction, riding, vibrating roller, 2 passes, 12" lifts		31 23 23.23 5060	51,000	ecy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.26		
Finishing grading slopes, steep		31 22 16.10 3310	12,000	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.21		
Capping 3:1 Side Slope (Ravine)													
Finishing grading slopes, steep		31 22 16.10 3310	17,000	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.21		
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	11,333	cy	\$ 28	\$ 311,667	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 311,667		
Spreading and Compaction of General Fill		ECHOS 2006 17 03 0422	11,333	cy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9.12		
Topsoil		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	2,833	cy	\$ 45	\$ 126,083	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 126,083		
Spreading Topsoil 6" Lifts		ECHOS 2006 18 05 0301	2,833	cy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9.43		
Utility mix, 7#/M.S.F., Hydro or air seeding, with mulch and fertilizer		32 92 19.14 5400	153	smf	\$ 68.11	\$ 10,421	\$ 8.90	\$ 1,362	\$ 8.39	\$ 1,284	\$ 13,066		
Capping													
Finishing grading slopes, gentle		31 22 16.10 3300	12,778	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.09	\$ 1,150	\$ 0.08	\$ 1,022	\$ 2,172		
Gas Vents		Recent quote- Moderns Environmental	7	ea	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,715.58		
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	8,519	cy	\$ 28	\$ 234,259	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 234,259		
Spreading and Compaction of General Fill		ECHOS 2006 17 03 0422	8,519	cy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9.12		
Topsoil		Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	2,130	cy	\$ 45	\$ 94,769	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94,769		
Spreading Topsoil 6" Lifts		ECHOS 2006 18 05 0301	2,130	cy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9.43		
Utility mix, 7#/M.S.F., Hydro or air seeding, with mulch and fertilizer		32 92 19.14 5400	115	smf	\$ 68.11	\$ 7,833	\$ 8.90	\$ 1,024	\$ 8.39	\$ 965	\$ 9,821		
Site Restoration													
Fence, chain link, 9 ga. Wire, in concrete, 6' H		32 31 13.20 0200	2,100	lf	\$ 19.64	\$ 41,244	\$ 4.55	\$ 9,555	\$ 0.99	\$ 2,079	\$ 52,878		
Double swing gates, 6' H, 12' open, in concrete		32 31 13.20 5060	2	Opmg	\$ 245.25	\$ 491	\$ 341.36	\$ 683	\$ 74.03	\$ 148	\$ 1,321		
Monitoring Well Installation		recent quote- EnviroTrac	330	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94.00		
Mobilization and Demobilization											\$ 58,335		
5% of Total Costs of Site Work, Treatment										\$ 116,691	\$ 58,335		
Contingency											\$ 447,381		
15% of Total Construction Activities										\$ 2,982,537	\$ 447,381		
Professional/Technical Services											\$ 497,114		
5% Project Management										\$ 2,924,203	\$ 146,210		
6% Remedial Design											\$ 175,452		
6% Construction Management											\$ 175,452		

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE				LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$4,208,000			
Soil/Fill Material Alternative 6				Old Upper Mountain Road		Soil/Fill - OU1		Construction Time:				9 months			
Partial Removal, Landfill Capping with a Soil Cap, and Groundwater Monitoring				Lockport, NY				Operation Time:				- months			
								Post Remediation Monitoring				30 years			
				Quantities		Cost Breakdown (If available)				Combined Unit Costs					
Description		Data Source (Means' or Other)		Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost		
LONG TERM ANNUAL MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE												ANNUAL LTM COST (YRS 1-5)		\$24,000	
												ANNUAL LTM COST (YRS 6-30)		\$16,000	
												LIFETIME LTM (NPV)		\$280,600	
Monitoring, Sampling, Testing and Analysis (Per Event)															
Assume 80% of combined sampling event for OU1 and OU2															
Site Monitoring															
Groundwater sampling for 1 event - Includes collection of field parameters				5	well	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 340	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 92	\$ 458.15	\$ -	\$2,150		
Materials				1	event	\$ 40	\$ 40	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$40		
Mobilization/Demobilization of Field Sampling Crew				1	event	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 680.00	\$680		
Reporting				40	hr	\$85	\$ 3,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,400		
Landfill Cap Inspection, 4 per year, 4 hrs each event, mob/demob with monitoring event				1	ea	\$ -	\$ -	\$340	\$ 340.00	\$75.00	\$ 75.00	\$ -	\$415		
Laboratory analysis															
Metals and VOCs, plus 20% QA/QC				8	ea	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 165.00	\$1,320		
Maintenance- Cap Maintenance															
Mowing brush, tractor with rotary mower, Medium density 1x per year				153	msf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28.51	\$ 4,362	\$ 24.74	\$ 3,786	\$ -	\$8,148		
Lifetime Long Term Monitoring (Net Present Value)															
5 Years of Semi-Annual Monitoring															
25 Years of Annual Monitoring															
5% Discount Factor (per NYSDDEC)															
TOTAL ESTIMATED NPV TECHNOLOGY COST (Capital + Lifetime O&M + Post Remediation Monitoring)												\$4,208,000			
Assumptions:															
Working condition is Safety Level:															
Weighted Average of city cost index (Buffalo, NY)															
Costs are loaded with a profit factor															
Inflation															
Estimated number of soil samples															
Characterization Cost				Table A (per CWM)	\$593.48	per sample									
Analytical cost				TCLP Metals	\$75.00	per sample									
For each sampling event, assumed:					\$50	for materials (gloves, notebooks, etc.)									
Disposal															
Lead contaminated soil as a "lited" waste- incineration					\$275	per ton									
Lead contaminated soil as non-haz					\$39.87	per ton									
Concrete					\$3.30	lbs per cy									
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit															
Mini-Rae Survey Mode PID					\$96.00	per day									
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller)					\$70.74	per day									
Work day consists of:															
					10	hrs									
Excavation:															
Concrete and Asphalt:					0%	of excavation volume									
Excavation Area					261,300	sf									
Excavation Volume:					165,333	cy	190,133	cy							
Excavated Weight:					248,000	tons									
Roll-off dumpster can hold approximately:					12	tons									
Volume fill remaining onsite					62,000	cy									
Notes															
sy square yard				mo	month										
cy cubic yard				Is	lump sum										
lcy loose cubic yard				O&M	Operation and maintenance										
bcy bank cubic yard				H&S	Health and Safety										
lf linear foot															
sf square foot															
msf 1,000 square feet															
Groundwater Monitoring															
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit															
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller)					\$70.74	per day									
Water Quality Analyzer					\$159.00	per day									
Water Level Meter					\$31.80	per day									
Submersible Pump					\$113.91	per day									
Generators: 220 Volt					\$82.68	per day									
Multi-gas meter					\$75.00	per day									
Analytical Costs															
Metals					\$75.00	per sample									
VOCs					\$90.00	per sample									
2 lbs/GW sample					\$85	Labor cost per hr									
0.5 lbs/SW sample															
2 workers per event															
5 hours travel per event															
\$50 for materials (gloves, notebooks, etc.)															

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE		LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$41,721,000			
Soil/Fill Material Alternative 7 Partial Removal (Deeper Fill) and Off-site Disposal, with In Situ Stabilization (Shallow Fill 0-14 ft Depth)		Old Upper Mountain Road Lockport, NY		Soil/Fill - OU1		Construction Time Operation Time Post Remediation Monitoring				34 months			
										- months			
										30 years			
		Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)						Combined Unit Costs			
Description	Data Source (Means' or Other)	Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost		
REMEDIAL ACTION		TOTAL CAPITAL COST (totals rounded to nearest thousand)										\$41,500,000	
Construction Activities		1			\$288,229		\$536,265		\$201,473	\$725,750	\$ 30,615,329		
Pre-Design Pilot Study													
Pilot Study Treatment	MT2 Estimate	5	ton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33.24	\$ 166		
Sample analysis	MT2 Estimate	1	sample	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 550.00	\$ 550		
Pre-Design Characterization Study													
Driller													
Mob/Demob	quote- SJB	1	ls							\$ 800	\$ 800		
Geoprobe/Crew for Soil Borings	quote- SJB	21	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,273	\$ 26,735		
Sample Collection		210	hr	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85.00	\$ 17,850	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 17,850		
Sample Analysis for TCLP Lead and Zinc	Life Science Laboratories	161	sample	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 593	\$ 95,550		
Reporting	Engineer's Estimate	1	ls	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,000	\$ 15,000		
Site Preparation													
Utility Locator (based on recent bids)	recent quote	0.5	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,475.00	\$ 1,238		
Erosion & Sediment Control Plan	Engineer's Estimate	1	ls	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000		
Stabilization Measures for Erosion and Sedimentation Control													
Silt Fence, 3' high, adverse conditions	31 25 14.16 1000	1,200	lf	\$ 0.21	\$ 252	\$ 0.47	\$ 564	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 816		
Sewer Relocation													
Excavating Trench to install sewer pipe, 10' to 14' deep, 1.5 CY excavator, with 31 23 16.13 1000		2,785	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8.96	\$ 24,958		
PVC sewer pipe, 13' lengths, 18" diameter	33 31 13.25 2300	1,400	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 28.74	\$ 40,236		
Install manholes- concrete, precast, 4' ID, 10' deep	33 49 13.10 0600 and 0700	4	ea	\$ 1,358.94	\$ 5,436	\$ 2,636.87	\$ 10,547	\$ 129.90	\$ 520	\$ -	\$ 16,503		
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material	Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	2,698	cy	\$ 28	\$ 74,184	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 74,184		
Haul Road Upgrades													
Haul Road Upgrades, Roads. 8" gravel (From ravine to upper staging area)	01 55 23.50 0100	917	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.86	\$ 12,705		
Install Guard Rails along Haul Road, corr steel, steel box beam	34 71 13.26 1120	350	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 69.74	\$ 24,409		
Monitoring Well Abandonment	recent quote- EnviroTrac	240	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22.00	\$ 5,280		
Monitoring Well Installation	recent quote- EnviroTrac	330	lf	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 94.00	\$ 31,020		
Cut and chip medium, trees to 12" dia.	31 11 10.10 0200	6	acre	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,323	\$ 19,939	\$ 2,295	\$ 13,769	\$ -	\$ 33,707		
Stockpile Pad Construction													
Silt Fence	31 25 13.10 1000	1,000	lf	\$ 0.23	\$ 230	\$ 0.45	\$ 450	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 680		
30 mil HDPE Liner	33 47 13.53 1100	80,000	sf	\$ 0.30	\$ 24,000	\$ 0.85	\$ 68,000	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 92,000		
3/4" Gravel Fill (9")	ECHOS 17 03 0300	2,222	cy	\$ 26.26	\$ 58,349	\$ 3.63	\$ 8,066	\$ 1.28	\$ 2,839	\$ -	\$ 69,255		
Sheetpiling Along RR Tracks (40' deep, drive, extract and salvage)	31 41 16.10 1000	228	ton	\$ 551.66	\$ 125,778	\$ 263.83	\$ 60,153	\$ 305.97	\$ 69,761	\$ -	\$ 255,693		
Excavation													
Community Air Monitoring (Dust)	recent quote - Pine Environmental	34	mo	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55	\$ 368,545	\$ 3,420	\$ 114,584		\$ 483,130		
Dust Control, Heavy	31 23 23.20 2510	335	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,734.40	\$ 581,096		
Grading of embankment, by dozer	31 23 23.20 2300	175,041	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.82	\$ 318,575		
Soil-Excavator, hydraulic, crawler mtd. 3.5 CY cap = 350 CY/hr	31 23 16.42 5500	152,210	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.16	\$ 176,564		
34CY off-road 20min. Wait 2,000th cycle	31 23 23.20 6300	175,041	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3.22	\$ 563,633		
Haul Road Maintenance	31 23 23.20 2600	335	day	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,141.04	\$ 382,296		
Maintain Stockpile, 700HP Dozer, 50th Haul	31 23 16.46 6010	152,210	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.68	\$ 255,713		
Excavator Loadout, 4.5 CY bucket, 80% fill factor	31 23 16.43 4700	175,041	lcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.14	\$ 199,547		
Spotter at Loadout	31 23 23.20 2310	3,350	hrs	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45.96	\$ 153,985		
Hazardous Soil Disposal													
Soil Characterization Sampling (1 sample per 500 CY, per CWM)	Life Science Laboratories	398	sample	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$593.48	\$ 236,205		
Hazardous Soil Disposal	CWM	98,175	ton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 140.00	\$ 13,744,556		
Transportation using dumps	CWM	98,175	ton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19.50	\$ 1,914,420		
Demurrage (assume 1 hour per week of loading)	CWM	89	hour	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85.00	\$ 7,586		
Fuel Surcharge- 36% of Transportation	CWM	1	ls	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 689,191.32	\$ 689,191		
Non-Hazardous Soil Disposal													
Soil transportation and disposal	Recent quote- ESG plus 10%	130,139	ton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$37.68	\$ 4,903,005		
Stabilization with Ecobond													
Treat w/ EcoBond, 5% volume added	MT2 est	70,185	ton	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39.93	\$ 2,802,491		
Site Restoration													
Supply and Transportation of NYS Certified Clean Back Fill Material	Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	76,105	lcy	\$ 27.50	\$ 2,092,886	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,092,886		
Soil-Excavator, 3.5 CY cap, earthwork of clean backfill	31 23 16.42 5500	76,105	bcy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1.16	\$ 88,282		
Finishing grading slopes, steep (Treated fill)	31 22 16.10 3310	11,516	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.21	\$ 2,418		
Topsoil	Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	1,919	cy	\$ 45	\$ 85,407	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 85,407		
Finishing grading slopes, gentle	31 22 16.10 3300	11,516	sy	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 0.09	\$ 1,036	\$ 0.08	\$ 921	\$ -	\$ 1,958		
Utility mix, 7# M.S.F., Hydro or air seeding, with mulch and fertilizer	32 92 19.14 5400	104	msf	\$ 68.11	\$ 7,059	\$ 8.90	\$ 922	\$ 8.39	\$ 870	\$ -	\$ 8,851		
Fence, chain link, 9 ga. Wire, in concrete, 6' H	32 31 13.20 0200	2,100	lf	\$ 19.64	\$ 41,244	\$ 4.55	\$ 9,555	\$ 0.99	\$ 2,079	\$ -	\$ 52,878		
Double swing gates, 6' H, 12' open, in concrete	32 31 13.20 5060	2	Opgng	\$ 245.25	\$ 491	\$ 341.36	\$ 683	\$ 74.03	\$ 148	\$ -	\$ 1,321		
Mobilization and Demobilization											\$ 946,200		
5% of Total Costs of Site Work, Treatment										\$ 18,923,996	\$ 946,200		
Contingency											\$ 4,734,229		
15% of Total Construction Activities										\$ 31,561,529	\$ 4,734,229		
Professional/Technical Services											\$ 5,204,606		
5% Project Management										\$ 30,615,329	\$ 1,530,766		
6% Remedial Design											\$ 1,836,920		
6% Construction Management											\$ 1,836,920		
LONG TERM ANNUAL MONITORING AND MAINTENANCE										ANNUAL LTM COST (YRS 1-5)		\$23,000	
										ANNUAL LTM COST (YRS 6-30)		\$11,000	
										LIFETIME LTM (NPV)		\$221,100	
Monitoring, Sampling, Testing and Analysis (Per Event)													
Assume 80% of combined sampling event for OU1 and OU3											\$11,388		
Site Monitoring													
Groundwater Sampling (not 1 event - minutes collection or treat)		8	well	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 340	\$ 2,720.00	\$ 92	\$ 733.01	\$ -	\$3,453		
Surface water sampling for 1 event		4	samples			\$ 340	\$ 1,360.00	\$ 92	\$ 366.50	\$ -	\$1,727		
Materials		1	event	\$ 40							\$40		
Mobilization/Demobilization of Field Sampling Crew		1	event	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 680.00	\$680		
Reporting		40	hr	\$85	\$ 3,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$3,400		
Laboratory analysis													
Metals and VOCs, plus 20% QA/QC	Life Science Laboratories	12	ea	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 174.00	\$2,088		
Lifetime Long Term Monitoring (Net Present Value)													
5 Years of Semi-Annual Monitoring													
25 Years of Annual Monitoring													
5% Discount Factor (per NYSDEC)													
TOTAL ESTIMATED NPV TECHNOLOGY COST (Capital + Lifetime O&M + Post Remediation Monitoring)										\$41,721,000			

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE		LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$41,721,000	
Soil/Fill Material Alternative 7 Partial Removal (Deeper Fill) and Off-site Disposal, with In Situ Stabilization (Shallow Fill 0-14 ft Depth)		Old Upper Mountain Road Lockport, NY		Soil/Fill - OU1		Construction Time				34 months	
						Operation Time				- months	
						Post Remediation Monitoring				30 years	
		Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)						Combined Unit Costs	
Description	Data Source (Means ¹ or Other)	Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost
Assumptions: Working condition is Safety Level: Weighted Average of city cost index (Buffalo, NY) Costs are loaded with a profit factor Inflation											
Estimated number of soil samples		(Labor productivity: 82%; Equipment productivity: 100%) (not applicable for costs derived from vendor quotes).									
		3% per year									
		0 samples									
		1 times sampled									
		20% added for QA/QC samples									
		0.25 hrs/sample									
		1 worker sampling									
		\$85 Cost per hr									
Characterization Cost		Table A (per CWM)									
Analytical cost		TAL Metals									
For each sampling event, assumed:											
Disposal											
Lead contaminated soil as a "listed" waste- incineration											
Lead contaminated soil as non-haz											
Concrete											
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit											
Mini-Rac Survey Mode PID											
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller)											
Work day consists of:											
Excavation With Concrete and Asphalt:											
Concrete and Asphalt:											
Excavation Area:											
Excavation Volume:											
Excavated Weight:											
Roll-off dumpster can hold approximately:											
Notes sy square yard cy cubic yard lcy loose cubic yard bcy bank cubic yard lf linear feet sf square feet msf 1,000 square feet mo month ls lump sum O&M Operation and maintenance H&S Health and Safety											

OU2

Option		Total NPV Cost	Capital Cost	Lifetime Monitoring	Lifetime O&M	Time to Complete	
1B	Site Management	\$87,000	\$41,000	\$46,117	NA	2	months
2	In situ Multi-media Sub-aqueous Capping	\$2,889,000	\$2,775,000	\$113,900	NA	24	months
3	In Situ Sediment Amendment	\$2,334,000	\$2,295,000	\$39,400	NA	24	months
4	Complete Removal Dredging (Mechanical) with Dewatering and On-site Disposal	\$4,638,000	\$4,638,000	NA	NA	12	months
5	Mass Removal Dredging with On-site Disposal and Multi-Media Residual Capping	\$3,887,000	\$3,875,000	NA	NA	12	months

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE			LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$2,889,000		
OU2 Alternative 2			Old Upper Mountain Road		Sediment - OU2		Construction Time				24 months		
In situ Multi-media Sub-aqueous Capping			Lockport, NY				Operation Time				- months		
							Post Remediation Monitoring				30 years		
			Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)						Combined Unit Costs		
Description			Quantity	Quantity	Material	Material	Labor	Labor	Equipment	Equipment	Unit Cost	Option	
(Means' or Other)			Amount	Unit	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Unit Cost	Total Cost	
REMEDIAL ACTION			TOTAL CAPITAL COST (totals rounded to nearest thousand)									\$2,775,000	
Construction Activities			1			\$51,912		\$45,019		\$13,032	\$62,744	\$ 2,023,017	
Pre-Construction													
Apply for wetland permits	Engineer's Estimate	1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	15,000	\$	-	\$	15,000
Hydrology and Hydraulics study, no FEMA LOMR	Engineer's Estimate	1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	40,000	\$	-	\$	40,000
Fluvial Geomorph Investigation	Engineer's Estimate	1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	10,000
Site Preparation													
Utility Locator (based on recent bids)	recent quote	0.5	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,475.00
Survey 1-foot contours	Recent bids	10.0	acres	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,400.00
Cut and chip medium, trees to 12" dia.	31 11 10.10 0200	9.5	acre	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,617.88
Haul Road Upgrades, Roads, 8" gravel (From ravine to upper staging area)	01 55 23.50 0100	917	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13.86
Install Guard Rails along Haul Road, corr steel, steel box beam	34 71 13.26 1120	350	lf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	69.74
2 laborers, 2 hrs per day, 10 days for controlled release of beaver dams	Means labor costs p 481	40	hrs	\$	-	\$	-	\$	52.67	\$	2,107	\$	2,107
Dewatering													
Installation of gravity pipe (2x18"corr metal pipe)	31 23 19.20 1400	3,600	lf	\$	14.42	\$	51,912	\$	42,912	\$	3.62	\$	13,032
Outlet protection (Class II rip-rap for slope and channel protection)	Recent Bids	20	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	78.75
Misc erosion and sediment control (silt fences, stockpiles, etc)	Engineer's Estimate	1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	50,000.00
Capping													
Deploy 10oz/sy mil Nonwoven Geotextile (Level C)	ECHOS 2006 08 0533	28,848	sy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2.40
Supply and Transportation of Clean Sand to Site - Triaxial 13CY load, 85/HR truck	Recent Bids	9,616	cy	\$	8.50	\$	81,736	\$	13,07	\$	-	\$	23.73
Supply and Transportation Clean Graded Armor Stone	Recent Bids	9,616	cy	\$	27.50	\$	266,690	\$	13,07	\$	-	\$	44.63
Spreading and Compaction of Sand 1' thick		9,616	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9.12
Spreading and Compaction of Stone 1' thick		9,616	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9.12
Haul Road Maintenance	31 23 23.20 2600	104	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,141.04
Restoration													
Topsoil 6"	Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs	4,808	cy	\$	44.50	\$	213,956	\$	-	\$	-	\$	44.50
Spreading Topsoil 6" Lifts	ECHOS 2006 05 0301	4,808	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9.43
Wetland Seeding by hydroseeder with fertilizer and lime	31 92 19.14 3800 with adjustment for native species	260	msf	\$	61.30	\$	15,914	\$	8.90	\$	2,311	\$	8.39
Rifle Grade Controls for Cap Stability and Habitat Restoration	Recent Bids	5	EA	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	20,740.00
Grade Stream Channel Through Cap	Recent Bids	3,300	LF	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	21.00
Sod and Log Structures to maintain stream pattern	Recent Bids	25	EA	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,500.00
Mobilization and Demobilization													
5% of Total Costs of Site Work, Treatment													
Contingency													
15% of Total Construction Activities													
Professional/Technical Services													
5% Project Management													
6% Remedial Design													
6% Construction Management													
LONG TERM MONITORING													

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE			LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$4,638,000												
OU2 Alternative 4			Old Upper Mountain Road Lockport, NY		Sediment - OU2		Estimated Cost for Off-Site Disposal				\$5,239,000												
							Construction Time				12 months												
							Operation Time				- months												
Complete Removal Dredging (Mechanical) with Dewatering and On-site Disposal							Post Remediation Monitoring				0 years												
			Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)								Combined Unit Costs										
Description			Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost											
REMEDIAL ACTION			TOTAL CAPITAL COST (totals rounded to nearest thousand)										\$4,638,000										
Construction Activities			1		\$1,571,652		\$209,826		\$133,765		\$80,430		\$3,482,346										
Pre-Construction																							
Apply for wetland permits			Engineer's Estimate		1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,000					
Hydrology and Hydraulics study, no FEMA LOMR			Engineer's Estimate		1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	40,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	40,000			
Fluvial Geomorph Investigation			Engineer's Estimate		1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,000			
Apply for discharge permits					1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	25,000			
Site Preparation																							
Survey 1-foot contours			Recent bids		10.0	acres	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	4,400.00	\$	44,000			
Utility Locator (based on recent bids)			recent quote		0.5	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,475.00	\$	1,238			
Grub stumps, trees to 12" diameter along creek for dredging			31 11 10 10 0200		10	acre	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	5,617.88	\$	53,370			
Cut and chip light trees to 6" dia. Along road and in staging area			31 11 10 10 0020		1	acre	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3,945.16	\$	3,945			
Debris Removal by excavator (2 cy)- separation into trash and woody debris			ECHOS Crew CODEL		40	hours	\$	-	\$	-	\$	46	\$	1,845	\$	139	\$	5,567	\$	-	\$	7,412	
Haul Road Upgrades, Roads, 8" gravel (from ravine to upper staging area)			01 35 23 50 0100		917	sf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	13.86	\$	12,705			
Install Guard Rails along Haul Road, corr steel, steel box beam			34 13 12 26 1120		350	lf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	69.74	\$	24,409			
Beaver Trapping and Relocation					20	hours	\$	-	\$	-	\$	85	\$	1,700	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,700			
Controlled release of beaver dams by hand					20	hours	\$	-	\$	-	\$	85	\$	1,700	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,700			
Preparation of streamside staging area (50' x 50')					200	lf	\$	0.23	\$	46	\$	0.45	\$	90	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,86	
Silt Fence					2,500	sf	\$	0.30	\$	750	\$	0.85	\$	2,125	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,125	
30 mil HDPE Liner					33 47 13 53 1100	2,500	sf	\$	0.30	\$	750	\$	0.85	\$	2,125	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	2,125
3/4" Gravel Fill			ECHOS 17 03 0300		46	cy	\$	26.26	\$	1,216	\$	3.63	\$	168	\$	1.28	\$	59	\$	-	\$	1,443	
Downstream Silt Curtain			www.silt-barriers.com, labor from 31 25 13 10 1000		250	lf	\$	6.50	\$	1,625	\$	0.45	\$	113	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,738	
Stream Dewatering																							
Installation of gravity pipe (2x18" corr metal pipe)			31 23 19 20 1400		3,600	lf	\$	14	\$	51,912	\$	11.92	\$	42,912	\$	3.62	\$	13,032	\$	-	\$	107,856	
Outlet protection (Class II rip-rap for slope and channel protection)			Recent Bids		20	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	78.75	\$	1,575			
Minor erosion and sediment control (silt fences, stockpiles, etc)			Engineer's Estimate		1	LS	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	50,000.00	\$	-	\$	50,000	
Dredging																							
Haul Road Upgrades (During sediment dredging, where possible)			01 35 23 50 0100		2,222	sf	\$	8.61	\$	19,124	\$	2.91	\$	6,502	\$	0.59	\$	1,315	\$	-	\$	26,942	
Crane mats (for narrow lower reach) 4 - 20' mats			Hanes Supply		4	ea	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	850.00	\$	-	\$	3,400	
Truck excavator loadout into dumps					18,133	key	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.65	\$	18,677.32	\$	1.03	\$	18,677.32	\$	-	\$	37,355	
12 CY truck, 15 mph average, cycle 2 miles, 10 min wait/d/unld			31 23 23 20 1218		20,853	key	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.83	\$	38,162	\$	3.11	\$	64,854	\$	-	\$	103,015	
Addition of stabilizer/dewatering agent			32 01 16 71 5400, 03 05 13 30 0240		18,133	cy	\$	78	\$	1,414,399	\$	0.09	\$	1,632	\$	0.07	\$	1,269	\$	-	\$	1,417,301	
Haul Road Maintenance			31 23 23 20 2600		119	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1,141.04	\$	-	\$	135,784	
Sediment Stockpiling for Dewatering																							
Stockpile Pad with Sump - 40,000 SF																							
Silt Fence			31 25 13 10 1000		1,000	lf	\$	0.23	\$	230	\$	0.45	\$	450	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	680	
30 mil HDPE Liner			33 47 13 53 1100		80,000	sf	\$	0.30	\$	24,000	\$	0.85	\$	68,000	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	92,000	
3x4" Grooved Pipe (9")			ECHOS 17 03 0300		2,222	cy	\$	26.26	\$	58,349	\$	3.63	\$	8,066	\$	1.28	\$	2,839	\$	-	\$	69,255	
Pumping, 8 hr., attended 2 hrs. per day, including 20 lf of suction hose and 100 lf discharge hose, 4" diaphragm pump			31 23 19 20 0650		79	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	119.18	\$	9,415	\$	33.56	\$	2,651	\$	-	\$	12,066	
2- 20,000 gallon tanks			rainwater		79	day	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	92.00	\$	-	\$	7,268	
Water Treatment facility			Engineer's Estimate		4	month	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	11,250	\$	-	\$	4,938	
Water Treatment facility- mobile/dump			Engineer's Estimate		1	ea	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	10,000	\$	-	\$	10,000	
Carbon			Engineer's Estimate		15,000	lbs	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.00	\$	-	\$	15,000	
Bag filter housing			Gratinger		3	ea	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	527.5	\$	-	\$	825	
Bag filters, pack of 20			Gratinger		8	ea	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	175	\$	-	\$	1,396	
Maintain Stockpile, 700HP Dozer, 50H Haul			31 23 16 42 6010		10,880	bcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.16	\$	1,740.80	\$	1.52	\$	16,537.59	\$	-	\$	18,278	
Fill, wheel mount, 2 1/4 CY cap, loadout into dumps from stockpiles			31 23 16 42 1600		10,880	bcy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.60	\$	6,528	\$	0.64	\$	6,963	\$	-	\$	13,491	
Spreader at Lockport			31 23 23 20 2310		500	hrs	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	45.86	\$	-	\$	22,980	
Landfill Placement and Sediment Stabilization																							
Excavator Loadout, 4.5 CY bucket, 80% fill factor			31 23 16 43 4700		12,512	key	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	1.14	\$	-	\$	14,264	
12 CY truck, 15 mph average, cycle 1 mile, 15 min wait/d/unld			31 23 23 20 1016		12,512	key	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	3.35	\$	-	\$	41,915	
Portland Cement, for sediment stabilization prior to compaction			03 05 13 30 0300		41,164	Cwt	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9.01	\$	-	\$	370,892	
Mixing material in windrow, 180 H.P. grader, including added 15% for portland cement			32 01 16 71 5400		14,389	cy	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.16	\$	-	\$	2,302	
Compaction, riding, vibrating roller, 2 passes, 12" lifts			31 23 23 23 5060		12,512	key	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.55	\$	-	\$	6,882	
Finishing grading slopes, steep			31 22 16 10 3310		12,000	sf	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	0.21	\$	-	\$	2,520	
Confirmation Sediment Sampling																							
Grp Samples- 12 per acre plus 20% QA/QC					86	sample	\$	-	\$	50	\$	21	\$	1,824	\$	67	\$	5,727	\$	-	\$	7,601	
Lab Analyses - TAL Metals			Life Science Laboratories		86	sample	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	82.50	\$	-	\$	7,081	
Stabilization of Site																							
Topsoil 6"			Recent quote- ESG from Seven Springs ECHOS 2006 18 05 0301		4,808	CY	\$	45.00	\$	216,360	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	216,360	
Spreading Topsoil 6" Lifts					4,808	CY	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	9.43	\$	-	\$	45,339	
Wetland Seeding by hydroseeder with fertilizer and lime with adjustment for native species			32 92 16 14 5800		237	msf	\$	61.30	\$	14,520	\$	8.90	\$	2,108	\$	8.39	\$	1,987	\$	-	\$	18,615	
Riffle Grade Controls for Stability and Habitat Restoration			Recent Bids		5	EA	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	20,740	\$	-	\$	103,700	
Grade Stream Channel Through Cap			Recent Bids		3,300	LF	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	21.00	\$	-	\$	69,300	
Sod and Log Structures to maintain stream pattern			Recent Bids		25	EA	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	-	\$	7,500.00	\$	-	\$	187,500	
Mobilization and Demobilization																							
5% of Total Costs of Site Work, Treatment																							
Contingency																							
15% of Total Construction Activities																							
Professional/Technical Services																							
5% Project Management																							
6% Remedial Design																							
6% Construction Management																							

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE		LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$4,638,000					
OU 2 Alternative 4 Complete Removal Dredging (Mechanical) with Dewatering and On-site Disposal		Old Upper Mountain Road Lockport, NY		Sediment - OU2		Estimated Cost for Off-Site Disposal				\$5,239,000					
						Construction Time				12 months					
						Operation Time				- months					
						Post Remediation Monitoring				0 years					
		Quantities		Cost Breakdown (if available)								Combined Unit Costs			
Description		Data Source (Means' or Other)		Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost		
TOTAL ESTIMATED NPV TECHNOLOGY COST (Capital + Lifetime O&M + Post Remediation Monitoring)														\$4,638,000	
Assumptions:															
Working condition is Safety Level:															
Weighted Average of city cost index (Buffalo, NY)															
Costs are loaded with a profit factor															
Inflation															
Estimated number of sediment samples															
Characterization Cost															
Analytical cost															
For each sampling event, assumed:															
Disposal															
Lead contaminated sediment as a "listed" waste- incineration															
Lead contaminated sediment as non-haz															
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit															
Mini-Rae Survey Mode PID															
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller)															
Work day consists of:															
Dredging Area															
Excavation Area:															
Excavation Volume:															
Excavated Weight:															
Roll-off dumpster can hold approximately:															
Notes															
sy square yard															
cy cubic yard															
lcy loose cubic yard															
bcy bank cubic yard															
lf linear feet															
sf square feet															
msf 1,000 square feet															
mo month															
ls lump sum															
O&M Operation and maintenance															
H&S Health and Safety															

REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE			LOCATION		MEDIA		Estimated Cost to Implement				\$3,887,000		
OU 2 Alternative 5 Mass Removal Dredging with On-site Disposal and Multi-Media Residual Capping			Old Upper Mountain Road Lockport, NY		Sediment - OU2		Estimated Cost for Off-Site Disposal				\$4,603,000		
							Construction Time:		12 months				
							Operation Time:		- months				
							Post Remediation Monitoring				0 years		
Description		Data Source (Means® or Other)	Quantity Amount	Quantity Unit	Material Unit Cost	Material Total Cost	Labor Unit Cost	Labor Total Cost	Equipment Unit Cost	Equipment Total Cost	Unit Cost	Option Total Cost	
TOTAL ESTIMATED NPV TECHNOLOGY COST (Capital + Lifetime O&M + Post Remediation Monitoring)													\$3,887,000
Assumptions:													
Working condition is Safety Level:			D		(Labor productivity: 82% ; Equipment productivity: 100%)								
Weighted Average of city cost index (Buffalo, NY)			101.4%		(not applicable for costs derived from vendor quotes).								
Costs are loaded with a profit factor			10%										
Inflation			3%										
Estimated number of soil samples			58 samples		1 times sampled		0.25 hrs/sample				Labor Cost per hr		
					20% added for QA/QC samples		1 worker sampling						
Characterization Cost			Table A (per CWM)		\$507.00 per sample								
Analytical cost			TAL Metals		\$75.00 per sample								
For each sampling event, assumed:					\$50 for materials (gloves, notebooks, etc.)								
Disposal													
Lead contaminated soil as a "listed" waste- incineration			\$275 per ton		1,316 tons soil hazardous (assume 43% hazardous)								
					22 tons per load		60 loads for haz disposal						
Lead contaminated soil as non-haz			\$39.87 per ton		11,842 tons soil for non-haz disposal		568 loads for non-haz disposal						
Concrete			3,300 lbs per cy		655 tons debris for non-haz disposal								
Typical Rental Rates - Includes G&A and 10% Profit													
Mini-Rac Survey Mode PID			\$96.00 per day		15 loads per day								
Truck/SUV (1/2 ton or smaller)			\$70.74 per day		20 working days per month								
					10 hours per working day								
Work day consists of:			10 hrs		2 months for site prep/restoration								
					9 months to completion								
Excavation With Concrete and Asphalt:							75 Days sediment loadout for dewatering						
Concrete and Asphalt:			0.0%		% of excavation volume		0 cy		40 Days sediment loadout for disposal				
Excavation Area:			211,635 sf				0 lcy		10 Days debris loadout for disposal				
Excavation Volume:			16,381 cy		18,838 lcy								
Excavated Weight:			24,572 tons										
Roll-off dumpster can hold approximately:			22 tons										
Notes													
sy square yard			mo month										
cy cubic yard			ls lump sum										
lcy loose cubic yard			O&M Operation and maintenance										
bcy bank cubic yard			H&S Health and Safety										
lf linear feet													
sf square feet													
msf 1,000 square feet													