

EXHIBIT **VIII.C.1.f.**

PHASE I AND PHASE II REPORTS



Please see Appendix B of the FGEIS for a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. Attached is the Phase II Environmental Site Assessment and Remediation Summary for the proposed site.



LIMITED SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION/PHASE II ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT AND
REMEDICATION SUMMARY

FORMER RENSSELAER JUNIOR AND SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
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PREPARED FOR:
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MAY 16, 2013

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Attachments

- Boring Logs
- Test Boring Soil Analytical Summary
- Monitoring Well Sample Analytical Summary
- Remediation Work Plan
- Groundwater Treatment Work Plan
- Soil Excavation Soil Analytical Summary
- Clean Soil Analytical Summary
- Treatment System Analytical Summary
- Liquid Disposal Receipts
- NYSDEC Communication
 - Remediation Work Plan Acceptance
 - Stipulated Agreement
 - No Further Remedial Action Required

Analytical Reports

- Investigation Analytical Reports
- Excavation Analytical Reports
- Clean Soil Analytical Reports
- TCLP Analysis Analytical Reports
- Treatment System Analytical Reports

Figures

- Site Plan with Sample Location Key



1.0 Introduction

Marx Properties, LLC purchased the site of the former Rensselaer Junior/Senior High School located at 555 Broadway Rensselaer, New York after completing the construction of a new school campus for the Rensselaer City School District. The development plan for the property calls for the 27 acre parcel to be broken up into smaller parcels and developed individually. As part of a financing application for the development of the initial parcel, a 1.75 acre, irregularly shaped parcel located in the center of the site towards the east border, Marx Properties, LLC was required to perform a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) on the property. Bergmann Associates of Rochester, New York was contracted to perform the ESA in December 2012. The report prepared by Bergmann Associates identified eight specific Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) at the site and requested that several test borings and monitoring wells be drilled at the site to assess these environmental conditions and determine if additional assessment and/or remedial work was required at the site. The ESA prepared by Bergmann as well as all subsequent assessment and environmental remediation work is focused strictly on this 1.75 acre parcel. The eight RECs identified for this parcel are as follows:

1. The continued presence of contaminated material and fill material in the subsurface at the subject property;
2. The potential release of materials used in the maintenance and repair of railroad cars and equipment to the subsurface at the subject property from the former railroad roundhouse operations;
3. The closure of the spill at the subject property without meeting the NYSDEC cleanup standards;
4. Fill material and material within waste/debris piles at the subject property may contain ACM and LBP;
5. The potential release of material from within the CSO piping onto the subject property;
6. Potential impacts to the subsurface at the subject property by contaminated PCB sediments within the Hudson River, located adjacent-west of the subject property, the potential deposition of contaminated sediments onto the subject property during a flood event, and the reported deposition of dredged material from the Hudson River used as fill material at the subject property;
7. The potential release of contaminated material to the subsurface at the Amtrak Maintenance Facility located adjacent-north of the subject

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property and the potential migration of contaminants through groundwater to the subject property; and

8. The potential release of contaminated material to the subsurface at the Martino & Son's Gasoline Station located adjacent-south of the subject property and the potential migration of contaminants through groundwater to the subject property.

2.0 Test Boring and Monitoring Well Installation

The drilling at the site was performed on February 2013. A total of five test borings were drilled at the site with three being completed as two inch diameter monitoring wells. B-2, B-3 and B-4 were drilled along the northern edge of the 1.75 acre parcel to assess the potential for historical impacts from former railroad operations, impacts from the CSO and impacts from off site due to the Amtrak facility located north of the subject property. Soil samples collected from these borings were also used to assess the chemical composition of the imported fill at the site and determine if there were environmental impacts related to this fill material. The fill material was imported to the site prior to the school construction in 1970. B-5 and B-6 were located on the east and south sides of the 1.75 acre parcel and were to be used to assess the groundwater quality in this area of the site; specifically to determine if there has been an impact to the site from the Martino & Sons Gasoline Station, located southeast of the subject parcel. B-1 was to be drilled on the eastern edge of the 1.75 acre parcel in the event an existing well located in this area could not be found or used. The well (designated CHA-1 in the groundwater analytical summary) was located and determined to be in good condition, so B-1 was not installed.

A combined hydraulic push/hollow stem auger drill rig was mobilized to the site on February 5, 2013 to drill the test borings and install the monitoring wells at the site. The borings were drilled and monitoring wells were installed at locations previously determined Bergmann Associates. Soil samples were collected continuously from each boring in five foot increments using a two inch diameter sampling spoon with an acrylic liner. Once the sampling spoon was retrieved from the boring, the liner was opened and the soil sample was inspected. The physical characteristics of the sample recorded (grain size, color, moisture content, etc.) and a composite of the sample was collected and reserved for field screening. Each sample was field screened using a MiniRAE 2000 Photo-Ionization Detector (PID) which is an instrument used to screen samples for total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs). Each boring extended through the imported fill and at least 10 feet into the native soil at the site. Soil descriptions and PID screening results are contained in the boring logs attached to this document.



Borings B-3, B-5 and B-6 were completed as monitoring wells. The depths of the monitoring wells were dependent on the depth to groundwater observed in the samples collected from each boring. Once the desired depth in each boring was reached, 4.25 inch (inner diameter) hollow stem augers were used to redrill the boring to the desired depth. Each well extended approximately five to seven feet into the water table. The lower ten feet of each well was constructed of machined slotted, two inch diameter, polyvinyl chloride (PVC) well screen. The remainder of each well is constructed of solid PVC well riser. All joints are machine threaded. No PVC glue or primer were used in the construction of the wells. The annular space between the borehole wall and well was backfilled with a uniform grade filter sand up to two feet above the screened interval. A two foot thick bentonite seal was placed over the sand pack and the remainder of the boring was backfilled from the bottom up using a Portland cement/bentonite grout. Steel protective casings were installed for protection over the well and cemented in place. Well completion details are contained within the boring logs attached to this document.

In accordance with the testing requirements contained within the Bergmann Associates plan, a total of nine soil samples were collected for analytical testing from B-2, B-3 and B-4. No soil samples were collected for analytical testing from B-5 and B-6. A total of three samples were collected from each boring and submitted under chain of custody for analytical testing, including at least one from the imported fill and one to two from the native soil at the site. Each sample was analyzed for the presence of Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), total RCRA Metals, VOCs using EPA Method 8260 and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) using EPA Method 8270.

Groundwater samples were collected from B-3, B-5, B-6 and CHA-1 on February 8, 2013 using standard field sampling techniques. The depth to water and the total depth of each well were measured and the volume of standing water in each was calculated. At this time, a layer of separate phase petroleum was detected on the water in B-3, approximately 0.125 inches thick. Using a dedicated bailer for each well, three to five times the volume of standing water was removed from each well and the wells were allowed to recharge. Once the wells had recharged to within 95% of the original groundwater level, grab samples were collected. The samples were labeled and transported under chain of custody to a NYSDOH approved laboratory for analysis. Each sample was analyzed using the parameters referenced above.

3.0 Investigation Results

3.1 Field Screening

Soil samples were collected continuously from each of the five borings in five foot increments. A portion of each sample was set aside in a resealable plastic bag for field screening using a MiniRAE 2000 PID meter. Field screening of these samples detected VOCs in two of the



samples: The 5 to 10 foot sample collected from B-3 and the 10 to 15 foot sample collected from B-4. 4.9 parts per million (ppm) was detected in the sample from B-3 and 2.1 ppm was detected in the sample collected from B-4. The positive response was reported to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and spill number 12-15350 was assigned to the site.

3.2 Soil Analytical Results

As stated previously, a total of nine soil samples were collected from B-2, B-3 and B-4 for analysis. No soil samples were submitted for analysis from B-5 and B-6. The samples submitted were from both the imported fill and the native silt and clay. The samples were analyzed for the presence of PCBs, total RCRA Metals, SVOCs and VOCs. No PCBs were detected above the minimum detection limit (MDL) for the method employed in the samples analyzed. Analysis of the samples for total metals detected various concentrations in the different samples. Only lead was detected above the NYSDEC unrestricted use guidelines and these exceedances appeared confined to the imported fill. Analysis of the samples collected from the native silts and clays did not detect the presence of any metals above the unrestricted use guidance values. Analysis of the samples for VOCs detected Acetone and 2-Butanone in several of the samples analyzed. Only Acetone was detected above the unrestricted use guidance values in three of the samples collected. Analysis of the soil samples for the presence of SVOCs detected elevated levels of SVOCs in two of the samples collected from B-2 (0-5 feet and 10-15 feet). Several contaminants detected in the sample collected from the 10 to 15 foot interval were in excess of the CP-51 Guidance Values. The contaminants detected in the 0 – 5 foot sample did not exceed the CP-51 guidance values.

3.3 Groundwater Analytical Results

Groundwater samples were collected from B-3, B-5, B-6 and CHA-1 on February 8, 2013 using the methodology described previously in this report. Each of the samples were analyzed for the parameters referenced above. Analysis of the samples for the presence of PCBs did not detect any PCBs above the MDL for the method. Analysis of the samples for the eight RCRA metals detected Arsenic, Barium, Chromium, Lead and Mercury above the NYSDEC groundwater standards; however these samples were collected unfiltered and the actual concentrations detected do not differentiate between dissolved or suspended concentrations. Analysis of the samples for the presence of SVOCs and VOCs did not detect the presence of any contaminants above the MDL for the methods employed; however, the MDL for the SVOC and VOC analysis on the sample collected from B-3 was elevated due to the presence of separate phase product.



3.4 Site Geology

Based on the physical characteristics of the soil samples recovered from the borings, the geology at the site appears to consist of a layer of imported fill that ranged from over 15 feet thick on the south and east side of the parcel to less than 10 feet thick in areas along the northern side of the parcel. This was verified during subsequent excavation activities where the fill in the north center of the parcel was approximately six to seven feet thick and increased in thickness as the excavation work progressed to the east and the west. The fill consisted of a mixture of wood, concrete, rubble, bricks, slag, sand and cinders in varying amounts.

Underlying the fill material is a moist, plastic, green to gray, silty clay with fine sand and silt lenses and pockets throughout. Some organic debris was observed in portions of this silty clay layer. Underlying the silty clay was a brown to gray, very dense, silty clay layer with interbedded sand and silt pockets and lenses. Organic debris was observed in this soil unit at some locations during the soil removal project.

Based on the observations made during the drilling and soil sample collection, groundwater was present at approximately 20 feet below grade. Actual water level measurements collected during the sample collection and subsequent work performed at the site indicated a static level of 22 to 23 feet below grade across the site. Based on the groundwater readings collected during the sampling event as well as subsequent work performed at the site, this appears to be perched water, trapped in the sand and silt lenses. No evidence of tidal fluctuation was observed in the water levels, and subsequent excavation activities at the site extended several feet below the water levels with no change in elevation that would indicate a connection to the Hudson River which is influenced by tidal fluctuations.

4.0 Site Remediation

Based on the previous uses of the site, the field screening and analytical results and the presence of separate product on the water table at B-3, the decision was made to excavate the petroleum contaminated soil from the parcel and stockpile it on site pending either disposal or on site remediation. A work plan was prepared and submitted to the NYSDEC for approval. Once approved, the parcel owners proceeded with the remediation project.

The initial phase of the project was the excavation of four test trenches, each starting at B-3 and extending north, south, east and west from the well to determine the approximate extent of the contaminated area. Each trench was excavated to a depth of at least one foot below the anticipated water table based on water level readings collected from B-3 (approximately 22 feet below grade). The north trench was approximately 50 feet in length and started approximately five feet from B-3. The initial depth adjacent to B-3 was 23 feet below grade. No

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water was observed and PID readings indicated the petroleum contamination extended from approximately eight feet below grade to 22 feet below grade. The trench was extended until the PID readings indicated the petroleum contamination ended (approximately 50 feet). The south trench was excavated approximately five feet from B-3 and extended to 27 feet below grade. No evidence of petroleum contamination was observed in this trench. The east trench started approximately five feet from B-3 and extended approximately 20 feet. The initial depth at the well was 22 feet. PID readings indicated petroleum contamination was present between 10 and 15 feet below grade and ended approximately 20 feet from the well. The west trench started approximately five feet from the well and initially extended 25 feet below grade. PID readings indicated the petroleum contamination ended approximately 20 feet below grade. Groundwater entered the excavation at approximately 23 to 24 feet below grade. A sample of this water was collected and there was no visual or olfactory evidence of petroleum contamination. The west trench extended approximately 75 feet from the well and the depth of the contamination ranged from approximately six feet below grade to 20 feet for the first 60 feet and then gradually dropped to approximately 10 feet and came up to 12 feet below grade before ending approximately 75 feet from the monitoring well.

Based on the information collected during the drilling and the excavation of the test trenches, it was determined that stripping the top six feet of soil from the petroleum contaminated soil (PCS) and then removing the PCS was the most effective method of remediation. The excavation started on March 5, 2013. The six feet of non PCS was removed from the area and stockpiled on site. Soil samples were collected every 200 cubic yards to verify it was not contaminated. Each sample was analyzed for the presence of RCRA metals, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) using EPA Method 8260 and Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs) using EPA Method 8270. Elevated levels of lead were detected in the samples and additional samples were collected to verify the soil did not exhibit toxic characteristics for lead. Eight samples were collected and analyzed for lead using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). The results of this testing indicate the soil is not hazardous for lead. As additional non PCS was encountered at the site during the soil removal activities, it was placed in a segregated area and surrounded with silt fence. Composite samples were collected from this stockpile on April 29, 2013. The analytical results were similar to those collected from the initial non PCS samples collected in March. In addition, SVOCs above unrestricted use guidance were detected in two of the samples collected.

The removal of the PCS began on March 11, 2013 after the construction of a storage cell on the north portion of the site. The PCS was excavated and loaded onto the site trucks and placed in the stockpile area. All PCS generated at the site has been stockpiled on polyethylene sheeting was covered daily with additional polyethylene sheeting. The excavation began along the eastern side of the contaminated area approximately six feet east of B-3 and extended to the north

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until a clean, north side wall was obtained. The excavation proceeded west until several clean west wall samples were collected for analysis. The depth of the excavation ranged from 16 feet below grade to approximately 21 feet below grade. Once the western edge of the contamination had been established, the west side of the south wall of the excavation was addressed, with soil removal continuing down to approximately 21 feet below grade in some areas and 15 to 17 feet below grade in others. Due to the presence of free product seeping into the excavation from the south east side of the excavation and in B-3, it was decided that this portion of the excavation would be addressed last. The PCS was removed from the east wall and the north wall of the excavation down to a depth of 16 to 17 feet. Sidewall samples were collected from these areas at various depths ranging from 12 feet to 21 feet below grade to document that the PCS had been removed from these areas. The final depth of the excavation in these areas was 16 to 21 feet below grade.

Groundwater was encountered at 17 to 20 feet below grade depending on the area and the overburden geology. Initially the groundwater was controlled daily using a vacuum truck to pump the water and product from the excavation. This was done five times, generating approximately 6,000 gallons of oil and water. When it became apparent the PCS extended several feet below the water table, EFS recommended that a fractionation (frac) tank and a granular activated carbon filtration system be mobilized to the site for treating the water. This recommendation was accepted and a work plan was submitted to the NYSDEC for approval and the issuance of stipulated agreement which allowed the discharge of the treated water to the surface at the site. The system was mobilized the week of April 1, 2013 and started on April 8, 2013. Initial samples collected on the 8th indicated the system was adequately treating the water and the dewatering and soil removal was started again on April 9, 2013.

During the soil removal, a relatively complex overburden geology was revealed. The native soil at the site consisted primarily of silty clays and clay with varying amounts of organic material in some of the units, while no evidence of organic materials were observed in others. In addition, the moisture content and density of these deposits varied greatly across the site. One somewhat consistent soil type was observed in the bottom of the excavation. It was a dark gray to brown, very dense, dry silty clay interbedded with sand lenses and pockets. Underlying this silty clay is very loose sand and silt. This unit was encountered at approximately 21 to 22 feet below grade in the east portion of the excavation and rose up to 16 to 17 feet below grade to north and west portions of the excavation. Initially, it appeared the groundwater and petroleum was entering the excavation along the top of this brown, silty clay; however at several locations in the southeast portion of the excavation, groundwater and petroleum were trapped in the sand and silt lenses within this unit and were released during the excavation of the PCS.

A dewatering sump was excavated to approximately 24 feet below grade in the southwest corner of the excavation, which allowed EFS to drain the groundwater



by constructing a drainage channel/trench in the center of the excavation. This allowed EFS to dewater the excavation and remove additional contaminated soil along the north side of the excavation. Groundwater entering the excavation from the north was monitored for the presence of petroleum. When it was determined the water entering from this side of the excavation had no evidence of petroleum contamination (sheen, odor or oily residue), the area was backfilled after collecting additional soil samples.

The southern half of the excavation was then addressed. The majority of the floor was excavated down to the brown, silty clay and clean samples were obtained from these areas. Water entering through the bottom of the excavation was monitored and when it was determined there was no petroleum entering the excavation with the water, these areas were backfilled as well. Working in this manner, EFS was able to complete the excavation along the southern half of the floor and the original dewatering channel, leaving three dewatering sumps approximately 23 to 24 feet below grade. These sumps extended through the brown, silty clay into the sand and silt below. Starting from the east end of the excavation, each sump was dewatered and additional petroleum contaminated soil was removed from the area. The sumps were allowed to pump for several hours while observing the water draining in from the side walls as well as upwelling from the bottom of the excavations. This process was repeated over the course of several days in order to allow the sand lenses and pockets to flush out. Once there was no evidence of petroleum entering the sumps and excavated areas, a sidewall sample was collected just above the water entering the excavation as well as a bottom sample to verify the petroleum contamination had been removed from these areas. The surface of the sumps were then coated with Biosolve as a precaution and the sumps were backfilled.

Additional soil has also been removed in the northwest corner of the excavation above 16 feet. A ramp allowing the trucks to enter the excavation had been constructed in this area to provide access to the deeper areas of the site which precluded removing the PCS in this area until the removal of the deeper PCS had been completed. This work was completed on April 25, 2013.

A total of 73 soil samples have been collected to date from the excavation bottom and sidewalls. Attached to this summary is a table summarizing the results of the analysis as well as a site plan indicating the location of the samples collected. The samples were analyzed for the presence of VOCs using EPA Method 8260 and SVOCs using EPA Method 8270. Due to the unknown nature of the potential contaminants at the site the full analytical lists for these methods were reported; not just the petroleum based compounds. The analysis of the samples did not detect the presence of petroleum compounds above the CP-51 guidance values in any of the samples collected. Several solvents were detected in the majority of samples collected, including Acetone, Methylene Chloride and 2-Butanone (MEK). TCE was also detected in one batch of samples analyzed. Only Acetone was detected above the unrestricted use guidelines. The analytical reports

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indicate that Methylene Chloride and TCE were detected in the analytical blanks at the laboratory. It is possible that the Acetone and MEK detected in the samples were also the result of cross contamination and are not present at the site. Elevated detection limits are reported for the initial samples collected due to the laboratory using a dilution factor of 50. This was not necessary or requested; they just assumed the samples were contaminated and diluted them prior to the analysis.

Based on the results of previous analytical testing on the soil below the fill at the site, it was decided not to run the sidewall and bottom samples for the presence RCRA metals. Analysis of soil samples collected below the imported fill did not detect the presence of any of these metals above the unrestricted use SCOs.

The groundwater treatment system was operated approximately eight to 10 hours a day during the work week for approximately three weeks. Approximately 200,000 gallons were treated and discharged at the site during the operation of the system. A total of four sets of samples were collected during the operation of the system. The initial samples were collected on April 8, 2013 and consisted of an influent and effluent sample to demonstrate the system was meeting the discharge standards of the stipulated agreement. Once this had been demonstrated, the system was put into operation and samples were collected on a weekly basis (April 12, 19 and 25) during the operation of the system. The samples consisted of influent, midpoint and effluent samples and were analyzed for the parameters referenced above. No contaminants were detected in any of the samples collected with the exception of the influent samples collected on April 12, 2013 and April 25, 2013. Butyl benzyl phthalate was detected at seven parts per billion (ppb) in the sample collected on the 12th and Acetone was detected in the influent at 10 parts per billion (ppb) in the sample collected on the 25th.

5.0 Remediation Results

Based on the results of the analysis of the soil and groundwater samples collected during and after the removal of the PCS, the petroleum contamination in this parcel has been remediated. The NYSDEC has issued a letter stating that no further action is required in this parcel unless additional petroleum contamination is encountered. The analytical data also detected the presence of several RCRA metals in the soil overlying the PCS. This soil is currently stockpiled at the site. Discussions with the spill investigator assigned to the site regarding the disposition of this soil have resulted in the approval to leave the material on site and use it as fill material under concrete structures, effectively encapsulating it and minimizing the potential for contact. Additional excavation and off site disposal of this soil will not be required by the NYSDEC.



6.0 Conclusions

Based on the results of the additional assessment and subsequent environmental remediation performed at the subject parcel, the following conclusions can be drawn with regard to the RECs identified in the Phase I ESA performed by Bergmann Associates.

1. The continued presence of contaminated material and fill material in the subsurface at the subject property.

Based on the results of the soil and groundwater samples, the petroleum contamination present on this parcel has been remediated to the satisfaction of the NYSDEC. The spill file will not be closed until the final disposition of the PCS has been determined and completed. The elevated concentrations of metals in the fill material will not require removal and off site disposal according the NYSDEC spill investigator. It will remain on site and be encapsulated under concrete and impervious structures. None of the samples collected and analyzed for the toxic characteristic for lead exceeded the TCLP standard.

2. The potential release of materials used in the maintenance and repair of railroad cars and equipment to the subsurface at the subject property from the former railroad roundhouse operations.

These historic releases were confirmed and addressed by the soil excavation project. At this time, the NYSDEC is not requiring any additional remediation in this area. The spill file will be closed once the final disposition of the soil has been determined and completed.

3. The closure of the spill at the subject property without meeting the NYSDEC cleanup standards.

This spill was reported in 2008 and was closed by the NYSDEC spill investigator in late 2008 with no further action required. The location of the contamination was to the north of the subject parcel and the contamination detected in the soil samples analyzed consisted of metals and SVOCs. The metals issue has been addressed by the NYSDEC and will not require additional remediation. The SVOCS detected in the two samples collected from the test pits are below the current standards (CP-51) currently in use by the NYSDEC and do not require remediation. In addition, the location of the test pits are outside the limits of this specific parcel and the contaminants are heavy, long chained hydrocarbons that are insoluble in water and have a tendency to remain stationary as opposed to lighter smaller hydrocarbons with a higher solubility in water and are more mobile. It is unlikely these compounds would impact the parcel currently under consideration for financing.



4. Fill material and material within waste/debris piles at the subject property may contain ACM and LBP.

These items were not addressed under this remediation project.

5. The potential release of material from within the CSO piping onto the subject property.

This item was not addressed under this remediation project; however the CSO right of way is located to the north of the subject parcel and no petroleum contamination was detected in the samples collected from the north wall and floor of the excavation. In addition, no SVOC or VOC contamination was detected in the groundwater samples collected during the dewatering of the excavation. Both facts would indicate that at this time, there has been no impact to the subject parcel from the CSO by SVOCs or VOCs.

6. Potential impacts to the subsurface at the subject property by contaminated PCB sediments within the Hudson River, located adjacent-west of the subject property, the potential deposition of contaminated sediments onto the subject property during a flood event, and the reported deposition of dredged material from the Hudson River used as fill material at the subject property.

Soil samples collected at the larger site in 2007, 2008 and 2013 have been analyzed for the presence of PCBs. The samples collected in February 2013 from the test borings, were specifically from the parcel under consideration. PCBs were detected in one sample analyzed and that was from TP-2 (test pit) at 120 parts per billion, well below the NYSDEC action level of 10 ppm. PCBs were not detected in the other 28 samples collected from across the site. Based on these results, it does not appear PCBs have impacted the subject property.

7. The potential release of contaminated material to the subsurface at the Amtrak Maintenance Facility located adjacent-north of the subject property and the potential migration of contaminants through groundwater to the subject property.

While there have been many documented releases at the Amtrak Maintenance facility, there is no evidence these releases have impacted the subject parcel. The Amtrak facility is located to the north of the parcel and the rails run along the north and east sides of the larger site. Collection and analysis of soil samples from the east and north walls, as



well as the bottom of the excavation did not detect the presence of any contaminants that would be associated with petroleum releases from the Amtrak site. In addition, no petroleum contaminants were detected in the groundwater samples collected during the dewatering and treatment of groundwater from the excavation. Both of these facts indicate there has been no impact to the subject parcel from the Amtrak facility at this time.

8. The potential release of contaminated material to the subsurface at the Martino & Son's Gasoline Station located adjacent-south of the subject property and the potential migration of contaminants through groundwater to the subject property.

B-5 and B-6 were installed along the south and east parcel boundaries to assess the potential for environmental impacts from properties along these borders. Field screening of soil samples collected from these borings did not detect the presence of any contaminants. No soil samples were submitted from laboratory analysis from these borings. Analysis of groundwater samples did not detect the presence of any petroleum based compounds in the samples. This indicates that there has not been an impact to the subject parcel by the Martino & Sons Gasoline Station.