U.S. Army Corps of Engineers,
Formerly Used Defense Site Program

PROPOSED PLAN

Northeastern Industrial Park (aka Former Schenectady Army Depot-Voorheesville Area, AOC 3) Guilderland, New York Project #C02NY000203

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Proposed Plan identifies the reasoning behind the proposal of "no further action" with regard to groundwater and soil at the Northeastern Industrial Park (NEIP) Area of Concern 3 (AOC 3). The site is also known as the former Schenectady Army Depot – Voorheesville Area (SADVA) Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) in Guilderland, New York (Figure 1-1).

AOC 3 is known as the former Burn Pit area, located at the north end of the former SADVA, where materials were burned or otherwise disposed. Investigations conducted in 2000 and 2001 at the AOC 3 burn pit area found soils impacted by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides and metals. Interim actions were completed to remove visibly identified disposed materials and source area soils.

A supplemental remedial investigation was performed to determine whether any remaining contamination posed a threat to human health or the environment. The Final Supplemental Remedial Investigation (RI) Report (dated June 2016) concluded that no unacceptable risks remain to human health or the environment associated with AOC 3. There remains a *potential* for vapor intrusion risk only if a *future* building is constructed above areas of highest soil gas concentrations. The current property owners (Guilderland Central School District and Northeastern Industrial Park) have been notified of this potential risk. Current and future property owners are responsible to assure vapor intrusion risks are addressed in the construction of future buildings, should they be located in areas of highest soil gas concentration.

This Proposed Plan is issued by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), the lead agency for site activities, in coordination with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and New York State Department of Health, the support agency. USACE is the Department of Defense (DoD) executive agent for the Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP) - FUDS program.

The USACE is issuing this Proposed Plan as part of its public participation responsibilities under Section 117(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA, 42 USC § 9617(a).

This Proposed Plan summarizes information that can be found in greater detail in the Final Supplemental RI (SRI) Report (http://www.nan.usace.army.mil/Missions/Environmental/Environmental-Remediation/Formerly-Used-Defense-Sites/Former-Schenectady-Army-Depot-Voorheesville-Area/Reports/?), and other documents contained in the information repository file for the site, which is located at the Guilderland Public Library, 2228 Western Ave, Guilderland, New York, 12084. The USACE and the NYSDEC encourage the public to review these documents to gain a more comprehensive understanding of the site, the environmental investigation activities, and remedial activities conducted to date that lead to the proposed plan of no further action.

The Proposed Plan summarizes the following:

- Site Characteristics (Section 2.0)
- Site History and Background (Section 3.0)
- Scope and Role of Remedial Response (Section 4.0)
- Summary of Site Risk Assessment (Section 5.0)
- Preferred Action (Section 6.0)

- Community Participation (Section 7.0)
- Glossary of Terms (Section 8.0)
- References (Section 9.0)

Public Meeting

The USACE will hold a public meeting on December 19, 2016, to explain the Proposed Plan. The meeting will be held at the Guilderland High School Large Group Instruction Room, 8 School Road, Guilderland, New York, 12085. Verbal and written comments will be solicited at the meeting. All interested parties are encouraged to attend the meeting to learn more about the site.

Public Comment Period

December 16, 2016 through January 31, 2017

The USACE will accept written comments on this "No Further Action" Proposed Plan during the public comment period of no less than 30 days. The blank public comments page (found on page 9 of 15 within this Proposed Plan) may be used to provide comments to USACE, although the use of this form for comment submission is not required. Comments must be postmarked no later than January 31, 2017. The public may provide written comments during the public meeting or mail comments to:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
New York District
Attn.: Mr. Gregory J. Goepfert
26 Federal Plaza, CENAN-PP-E Room 1811
New York, New York 10278

The USACE, in coordination with the NYSDEC and NYSDOH, will select a final remedy for the site after reviewing and considering all information submitted during the public meeting and public comment period. The "no further action" proposal may be modified based on new information that USACE receives during the meeting and/or comment period. Therefore, the public is encouraged to review and comment on this Proposed Plan.

2.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

AOC 3 is located in an area formerly known as the Schenectady Army Depot, Voorheesville Area or SADVA (Figure 1-2). The former SADVA was a storage and supply depot for the military during World War II and the Korean War. It was established in 1941-1942 and consisted of approximately 650 acres. Former SADVA is classified as a Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS). In 1969, the property was declared surplus. Today, 541 acres of the former SADVA is occupied by the Northeastern Industrial Park (NEIP), and is used for warehouse and light industrial purposes.

AOC 3 is located in the northwestern portion of the NEIP, and is bordered by Black Creek, the Guilderland Nursing Home and Route 146 to the north; by Guilderland High School to the west and northwest; and by NEIP to the south and east. The dominant surface water feature in the vicinity is Black Creek to the north-northwest, which flows west/northwesterly into the Bozen Kill which eventually flows into the Watervliet Reservoir. Based on the last measurements taken for the RI in 2007, the elevation of Black Creek was higher than the water table elevations at AOC 3, indicating that Black Creek was a "losing" stream in this area recharging groundwater at that time. The New York State Bureau of Watershed Management and the NYSDEC have classified the section of Black Creek adjacent to the NEIP as a Class C stream, suitable for recreation and human consumption of fish.

3.0 SITE HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

AOC 3 is one of the nine areas of concern identified in the RI Report that was completed in September 2007 (Figure 1-2). AOC 3 was the location of a former burn pit area that was used for the burning of wastes during DoD operations at the site. In 2012, USACE initiated a Supplemental Remedial Investigation (SRI) to evaluate the nature and extent of chlorinated VOCs in groundwater, and to determine if any site-related human health or ecological risks remain, subsequent to the interim removal actions completed.

Soils

Prior investigations at the AOC 3 burn pit area found soils impacted by volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides and metals. The results of these investigations were incorporated into the AOC 3 Focused Feasibility Study (FFS), dated March 2002.

Soon after the FFS was completed, wastes from DoD operations at the former SADVA were found to extend beyond the former burn pit area and current NEIP northwest fence line, and onto property now occupied by the Guilderland Central School District. Outdated supplies and debris related to DoD operations were

discovered buried in this area in August 2002 during excavation work associated with the school's new bus garage. Based on the discovery of the buried items, an emergency response action was undertaken by USACE from August 27 through November 27, 2002 to identify and remove 1347.52 tons of buried materials and impacted soils on the School District's property.

After the emergency response, a removal action consisting of soil excavation was conducted in the vicinity of the former burn pits on the NEIP property from April 2003 through July 2003 to remove 2731 tons of soils and debris believed to be associated with the burn pit area.

Groundwater

Subsequent to these soil removal measures, quarterly groundwater sampling and analysis was conducted at selected site monitoring wells from September 2003 through June 2005. Two additional quarters of sampling were conducted in August 2006 and November 2006. Further annual sampling and analysis of groundwater from monitoring well MW-9 (Figure 1-3) was conducted in June 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, and 2011, because MW-9 continued to indicate concentrations of the VOC Trichloroethene (TCE) slightly above the NYSDEC Ambient Water Quality Standard (AWQS) for Class GA groundwater of 5 micrograms/Liter (µg/L) or 5 parts per billion. The TCE concentrations ranged from 5.3 µg/L to 7.5 µg/L.

TCE was detected above the AWQS in June 2013 in shallow temporary wells (STW) and deep temporary wells (DTW) wells DTW-1, STW-2, STW-3, STW-4, and STW-6 completed in the aquifer. The groundwater concentrations ranged from 6.76 µg/L to 18.4 µg/L (Figure 1-4). These locations are all in the vicinity of MW-10 and the school parking lot area.

During the Supplemental RI sampling in 2014 and 2015, TCE was detected in monitoring wells MW-8, MW-9, and MW-10 at levels near or just above the AWQS of 5 µg/L (parts per billion) for groundwater. For all three wells, concentrations decreased with time, with some of the most recent samples exhibiting concentrations well below the AWQS. All other detected compounds, Perchloroethene (PCE), cis-1,2 Dichloroethene (DCE), and Vinyl Chloride (VC), were present at concentrations below their respective AWQS.

Decreasing TCE concentrations were observed in these three wells. The samples from MW-8, located on the NEIP/School property border, decreased from 6.26 µg/L in June 2013, to 3.7 µg/L in April 2014, and to 1.0 µg/L in July 2015. The concentrations in MW-9 decreased from 3.72 µg/L in April 2014 to 1.0 µg/L in July 2015. The concentrations from samples in MW-10 decreased from 5.55 µg/L in April 2014, to 1.1 µg/l in May 2015.

Irrigation Wells

Across (north of) Black Creek and northwest of MW-9, the Guilderland Central School District operates five deep water supply wells that pump groundwater into a storage/mixing tank for use for athletic field irrigation (Figure 1-3). These wells are screened relatively deep in the aquifer. In response to community concerns, the mixed irrigation water in the tank was tested in April 2010. TCE was detected at a concentration of 1.8 µg/L, which is below the New York State AWQS of 5 µg/L for drinking water.

Follow-up water sampling of the individual irrigation wells that supply the tank was performed in 2011, TCE was detected in two individual irrigation wells, well #5, at concentrations of 6.7 and 10.0 µg/L, and in well #2, at concentrations of 0.38 and 1.4 µg/L, in June and October 2011, respectively.

Subsequent sampling of the irrigation wells during the Supplemental RI in 2014 and 2015 indicated estimated concentrations of TCE only in irrigation well #2. The estimated concentrations were 0.9 µg/L in 2014, and 0.4 µg/L in 2015. TCE was not detected in irrigation wells #1, #3, #4 or #5 in either year. The results from this recent irrigation water testing for TCE and, other compounds, including PCE, DCE, and VC, did not exceed drinking water standards. Sampling in May 2015 confirmed these results.

Soil Vapor

The potential for soil vapor contamination was addressed through the 2007 human health risk assessment (HHRA) in the RI report. In the HHRA the potential for vapor intrusion of VOCs in shallow groundwater was evaluated through comparison to screening levels developed using USEPA procedures (2002). The screening levels were calculated to correspond to indoor air concentrations that would be protective of human health if vapor intrusion were to occur assuming a residential exposure pathway. The risks of vapor intrusion were evaluated based on groundwater concentrations at each individual permanent well at AOC 3 that were in place in 2007.

The analysis indicated that only the concentrations at MW-9 posed an unacceptable calculated risk.

The modeled risks at MW-9 were based on only two groundwater samples collected in 2006. MW-9 is in an open area located approximately 600 feet hydraulically downgradient of the NEIP warehouse, and approximately 300 feet from the old Guilderland School District bus garage where a groundwater supply well is located. With this approach, and taking MW-9's location into account, there appeared to be no unacceptable risk for vapor intrusion of VOCs into the existing buildings at and near AOC 3.

Further, as part of the Supplemental RI in 2014 and 2015, soil gas sampling was conducted in subsurface soils in the vicinity of NEIP and school property buildings near AOC 3, and along the length of the groundwater plume. The analyses identified PCE, TCE, cis-1,2-DCE, and VC in the soil gas mostly in an area south of Black Creek, but VC was also detected at a low concentration in one subsurface sample collected north of Black Creek.

Based on the initial results of the 2014 Supplemental RI, USACE subsequently collected sub-slab soil vapor samples from buildings near and above the groundwater plume. This sampling was conducted at four buildings, one on the NEIP property and three buildings on the school property. Low-level VOC concentrations less than risk-based screening levels were reported for the subslab samples, with the exception of the sub-slab sample at Building #2, the Maintenance Garage on school property (Figure 1-3). Based on groundwater flow patterns, historical analyses of impacted soil and groundwater, and current analytical data, the elevated PCE concentrations detected in the sub-slab sample at Building #2 are thought to originate from local sources and not from the AOC 3 burn pit area.

Contaminant Source Area

The primary source of contamination at AOC 3 is the former waste burning and waste disposal at the burn pit area by personnel at the former SADVA. Investigation into this area found that soils had been impacted by VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides and metals. These impacted soils subsequently impacted the underlying groundwater over time primarily through percolation of precipitation and vertical leaching.

Some soils were also found to be directly impacted by former waste disposal on the Guilderland school property. These impacted spoils were addressed by the 2002 emergency response action at the Guilderland Bus Garage.

As part of the remedial actions at the former burn pit area on NEIP property, most of the impacted soils were removed in 2003, with minor detectable concentrations of some compounds remaining in soil at depths of 16 to 20 feet bgs. Based on the post-excavation results, contaminant concentrations that pose unacceptably high risk are no longer present at the site.

The direction of groundwater flow in the local shallow aquifer is to the northwest based on previous groundwater elevation measurements conducted at the site. There is no evidence of a continuous confining layer within the glacial deposits beneath the site area so it is assumed that the shallow and deep portions of the glacial deposit aquifer are hydraulically connected. A groundwater contaminant plume extended from the former burn pit area northwest onto the school property as indicated by the results of past sampling events. VOC-impacted soil vapor is associated with the plume. Contaminant concentrations in the plume appear to be decreasing with time.

4.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF REMEDIAL RESPONSE

In accordance with CERCLA, the National Contingency Plan (NCP), USACE only remediates sites that pose unacceptable risks to human health or the environment from historical DoD activities at the site. The SRI concluded that there is no unacceptable risk to human health or the environment associated with AOC 3. Since no unacceptable risk is posed, remedial action is not warranted. It follows that no remedial action objectives were developed for AOC 3 nor were remedial alternatives considered, other than the no further action alternative, since source removal was accomplished by prior interim actions.

5.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISK ASSESSMENT

Human Health Risk Assessment

The purpose of the human health risk assessment (HHRA) was to evaluate the potential threats associated with the residual soil and groundwater impacts at AOC 3. Quantified cancer risks and non-cancer Hazard Indices (HI) were compared with EPA target values, as presented in the SRI Report. Potential exposure scenarios were considered in the human health risk assessment for the following receptors:

Outdoor Maintenance Worker
The outdoor maintenance worker may be exposed to future surface soil (i.e., subsurface soil mixed with current surface soil because of future excavation activities) via incidental ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation of volatile or fugitive dust emissions. Outdoor workers were also considered to be possibly exposed through drinking water or showering. Volatile contaminants may be released during water use and inhaled by the workers. No unacceptable risks were found for this receptor.

Construction Worker
Similar to the outdoor maintenance worker, the future construction worker could be exposed to soil contaminants through incidental ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation of volatile and fugitive dust emissions. Because of the dust-generating potential of construction activities, the inhalation exposure route is of particular importance to the construction worker. No unacceptable risks were found for this receptor.

School Student
Under current site conditions, the student may be exposed to PCE and TCE via soil vapor intrusion. Soil gas sampling locations are depicted on Figure 1-5. Soil gas sample SG-6, collected approximately 200 feet east of the school buildings, had detections of both TCE and PCE (Figure 1-6). PCE and TCE were not detected in sample SG-7, which was collected south of SG-6 and is closer to some of the school buildings. Because it is possible, although unlikely, for the vapors at location SG-6 to migrate into the school building, the HHRA conservatively evaluated the potential impact of this sample's data. No potential non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic effects are expected for a student's exposure to soil vapor intrusion. Under future conditions, the student may be exposed to both future surface soil (i.e., subsurface soil mixed with current surface soil because of future excavation activities) and soil gas. As well, it was assumed that the student could be exposed through drinking water and showering in the school gym and in turn inhaling any volatile chemicals released from the water into the air. For these combined exposure media, there were no unacceptable risks.

Indoor Worker
This indoor worker may be exposed to soil through incidental ingestion, but this receptor may also be exposed to site contaminants through vapor intrusion. The indoor worker was also assumed to be exposed to groundwater through drinking or showering at work. Three indoor worker exposure scenarios were quantified: school worker; NEIP worker; and indoor worker at a future, onsite building.

An assessment of risk with respect to vapor intrusion from soil gas data resulted in the following conclusions:

- For the current/future indoor school worker there were no unacceptable risks;
- For the current/future NEIP worker there were no unacceptable risks; and
- An individual working inside a future building, hypothetically constructed in the area of highest soil gas concentrations, may potentially be subject to unacceptable non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic effects, if vapor intrusion mitigation measures are not taken in the construction of such building.

Off-Site Resident
The off-site adult and child resident could be exposed to soil gas via vapor intrusion and groundwater (through drinking and showering). For an adult or child off-site resident there were no unacceptable risks. The off-site resident evaluation does apply to the residents of the Guilderland Nursing Home.

HRRA Summary
In summary, evaluation of data for soil, groundwater, and soil gas identified no threats to human health under current site conditions. Reasonably foreseeable future land use is industrial for the NEIP and continued use of the school property as an educational institution. If a building is constructed over the area of highest soil gas concentrations, the vapor intrusion pathway may pose a threat to the indoor worker depending on the degree of contaminant attenuation that occurs as the soil gas migrates into the building. In addition, PCE and TCE in soil gas were identified as risk drivers for the hypothetical future on-site resident. Based on the reasonably foreseeable future land uses, it is unlikely that people would reside on the site. The risks to a hypothetical on-site resident were evaluated only to provide a conservative evaluation of potential risks.

Under DoD policy, the DoD conducts response actions for vapor intrusion only in existing structures when DoD is the sole source of contamination. When there are no existing structures overlying or near a potential vapor intrusion pathway, the DoD documents the potential vapor intrusion risk and provides notice of potential vapor intrusion risks to the non-DoD property owners in writing. The transferee should address the

potential for vapor intrusion in future structures at its own expense by adding appropriate mitigating measures during construction or by demonstrating that there is no unacceptable risk under applicable law. For this site, current and future property owners will be notified by USACE of their responsibility to assure vapor intrusion risks are addressed in the construction of future buildings, should they be located in areas of highest soil gas concentrations.

Fate and Transport Model

Although groundwater is not known or expected to be used as a potable drinking water source in the area, it is uncertain whether all homes in this area have converted to the available public drinking water supply. In addition, the Guilderland Central School currently draws irrigation water from the well field located across Black Creek from AOC 3. Therefore, a 1-Dimensional Fate and Transport Model (BIOCHLOR) was run to determine the fate and transport of contaminated groundwater located in an area near monitoring wells MW-8, MW-9, and MW-10.

The model showed that concentrations of TCE greater than 1 µg/L are limited to the area within 120 feet downgradient from the monitoring wells MW-08, MW-09 and MW-10. Concentrations are lower at distances greater than 120 feet from the wells. Furthermore, the model indicated that groundwater concentrations of TCE greater than 5 µg/L, the AWQS, are not expected farther than 50 feet downgradient from the wells.

The distance to the nearest Guilderland School District irrigation well is approximately 300 feet downgradient of monitoring wells MW-8, MW-9, and MW-10. Therefore, it can be reasonably assumed that the slightly elevated TCE concentrations currently observed in the area of monitoring wells MW-8, MW-9, and MW-10 will not impact water quality in the irrigation wells in the future. Although low concentrations of TCE have been detected in the Guilderland School District irrigation wells in the past, this contamination represented the migration of historically higher concentrations of TCE at monitoring wells MW-8, MW-9, and MW-10. The model indicates that groundwater quality at these three monitoring wells should not adversely affect irrigation well water quality in the future. This modeled prediction is consistent with the most recent irrigation well water quality results.

6.0 PREFERRED APPROACH

Based on the results of the Supplemental Remedial Investigation there are no unacceptable risks identified for current or reasonably foreseeable future use of the site including the portions of the NEIP and Guilderland Central School District properties associated with AOC 3; therefore, no further action is deemed necessary. Under CERCLA, the no further action option is appropriate for sites when there is no current or potential threat to human health or the environment.

Under the No Further Action Plan, Land Use Controls (LUCs) would not be implemented, and no monitoring would occur to determine if further remedial action is necessary. All monitoring wells associated with AOC 3 would be properly closed.

7.0 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Public input is important to the decision-making process. Interested parties are encouraged by USACE and the NYSDEC to use the comment period to review the *Proposed Plan* for no further action and to provide their comments to USACE. A notice will be published via local news media to announce the availability of this *Proposed Plan* for public review and comment.

In accordance with CERCLA Section 117(a), a public comment period of not less than 30 days will be provided, and a public meeting regarding the *Proposed Plan* has been scheduled during the public comment period.

Community acceptance of the no further action *Proposed Plan* will be evaluated after the public comment period ends and the public meeting has been held. Following the public comment period, all comments received will be addressed in a "Responsiveness Summary" to be included in the *Decision Document* for AOC 3.

8.0 GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Specialized terms often used in Proposed Plans are defined below:

Below ground surface (bgs): depth in feet below the surrounding ground surface.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): law establishing requirements concerning cleanups of sites where hazardous substances were disposed, and providing for liability of persons responsible for releases of hazardous substances at these sites, and establishing a trust fund to provide for cleanup when

no responsible party can be identified (40 U.S.C. § 9601 *et seq.)*.

Decision Document: A generic term used to describe the documentation for the selection of a removal action, remedial action, or other type of environmental restoration action.

Defense Environmental Restoration Program (DERP): Law authorizing environmental investigation and cleanup at sites in the United States (U.S.) and its territories that the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) either currently owns or owned in the past.

Department of Defense (DoD): An executive branch department of the federal government of the United States charged with coordinating and supervising all agencies and functions of the government concerned directly with national security and the United States Armed Forces.

Feasibility Study (FS): A study undertaken by the lead agency to develop and evaluate options for remedial action.

Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS): Properties that were owned, leased, or otherwise possessed by the U.S. Government and were the responsibility of the DoD, which were transferred prior to October 16, 1986.

Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA): A study of the actual or potential danger to human health from hazardous substances at a specific site. The HHRA estimates the risk to human health at a site if no response action is taken.

Land Use Controls (LUCs): Remedial actions taken by USACE that help minimize the potential for human exposure to contamination by cutting off or breaking the connection between potential receptors and contamination.

Monitoring Well (MW): Wells used to collect groundwater level and groundwater chemical concentration information over a period of time.

New York State Ambient Water Quality Standards (AWQS): Standards and guidance values are ambient water quality values that are set to protect the state's waters. They are derived according to scientific procedures set forth in regulation (6 NYCRR Part 702).

Proposed Plan: A document that presents the preferred remedial alternative for public comment.

Remedial Action: Those actions consistent with a permanent remedy taken instead of, or in addition to, removal action in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance into the environment, to prevent or minimize the release of hazardous substances so that they do not migrate to cause substantial danger to present or future public health or welfare or the environment.

Remedial Investigation (RI): Is a process undertaken by the lead agency to determine the nature and extent of the problem presented by a release.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Carbon-based chemicals, such as chlorinated solvents, whose composition makes it possible for them to evaporate under normal conditions of temperature and pressure.

9.0 REFERENCES

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USEPA, 1989 (and subsequent updates). *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS)*

(https://www.epa.gov/risk/risk-assessment-guidance-superfund-rags-part).

USEPA, 2014. *Human Health Evaluation Manual, Supplemental Guidance: Update of Standard Default Exposure Factors* OSWER Directive 9200.1-120.

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

USE THIS SPACE TO WRITE YOUR COMMENTS

Your input on the Proposed Plan for the **Northeastern Industrial Park AOC 3 site (also known as the former Schenectady Army Depot – Voorheesville Area (SADVA))** in Guilderland, New York is important to the USACE. Comments provided by the public are valuable in helping the USACE select a final remedy for the site.

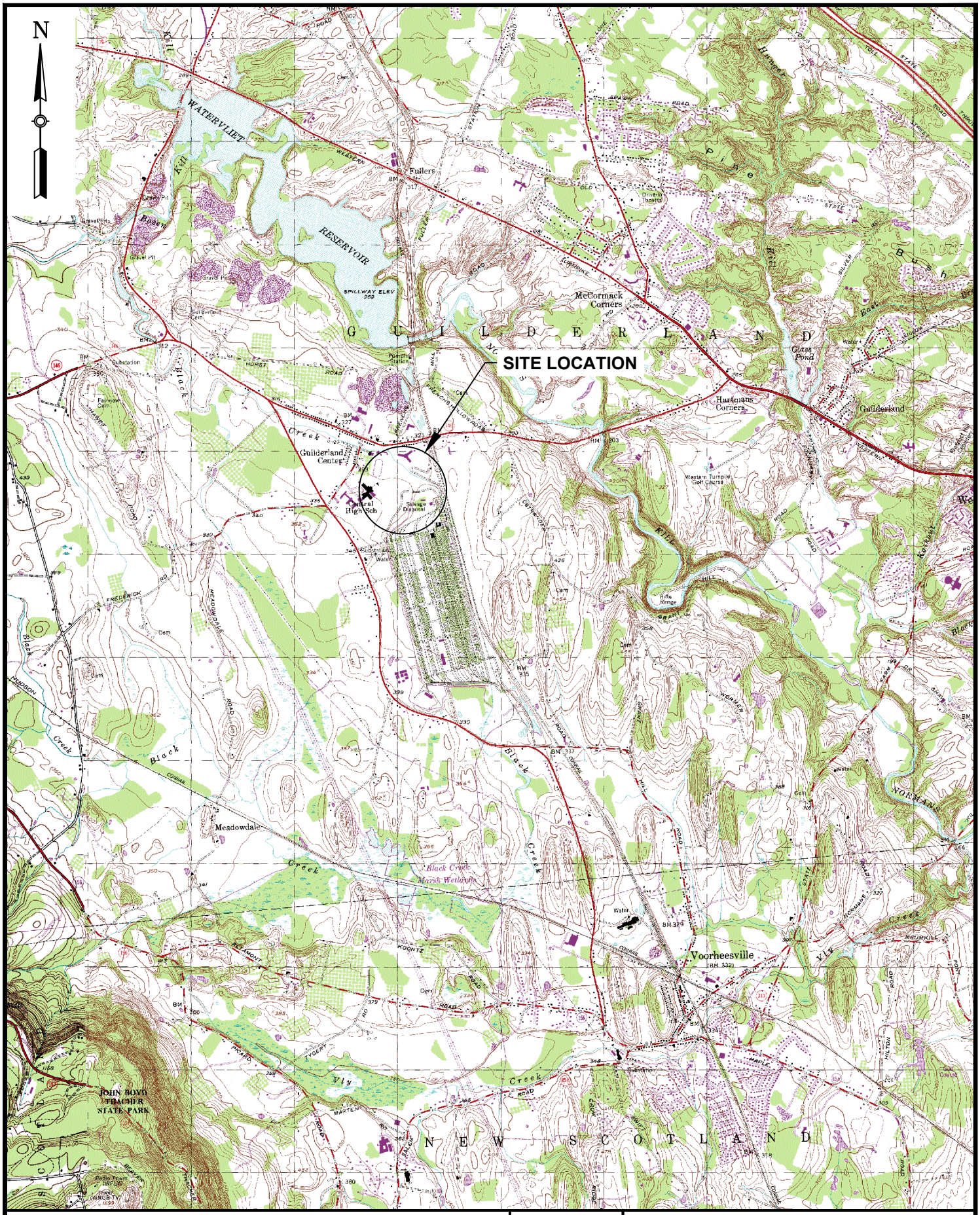
You may use the space below to write your comments, then fold and mail. Comments must be postmarked by January 31, 2017. If you have questions about the comment period, please contact Mr. Gregory J. Goepfert, USACE Project Manager, at (917) 790-8235. Please mail your comments to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York District, Attn: Mr. G. Goepfert, CENAN-PP-E, Room 1811, 26 Federal Plaza, New York, New York 10278.

Name: _____ _____

Address: _____ _____

City: _____ _____

State: _____ Zip _____



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DESIGN BY:	MVF
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DATE:	07-27-2015

SITE LOCATION MAP

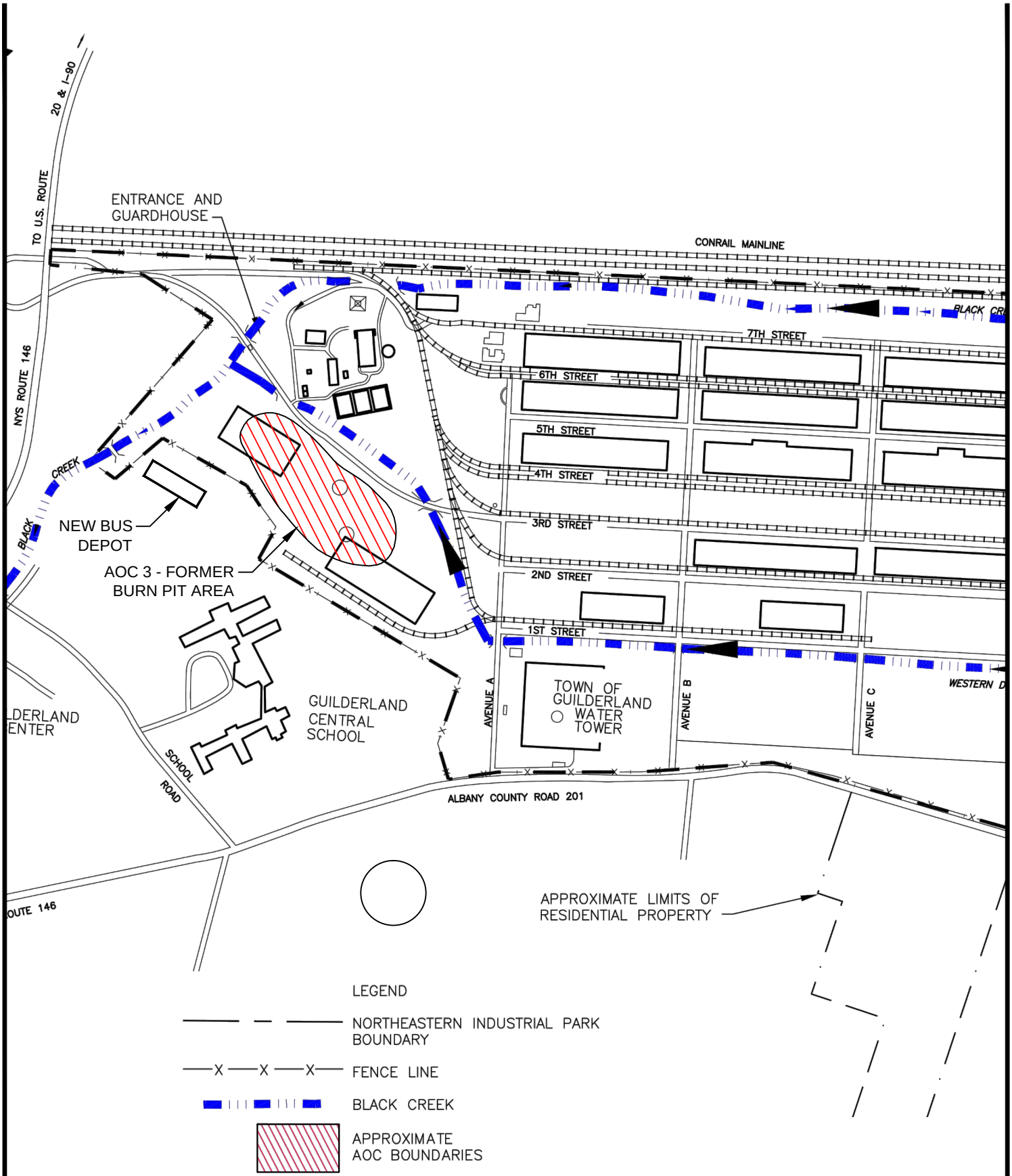
USACE - NORTHEAST INDUSTRIAL PARK AOC 3

GUILDERLAND — ALBANY COUNTY, NY

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-BALTIMORE DISTRICT

FIGURE 1-1

P:\2015\2015-07-27 Location map and Site plan.dwg, 7/27/2015 9:00:32 AM, mvanflue



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DATE:	07-27-2015

SITE PLAN

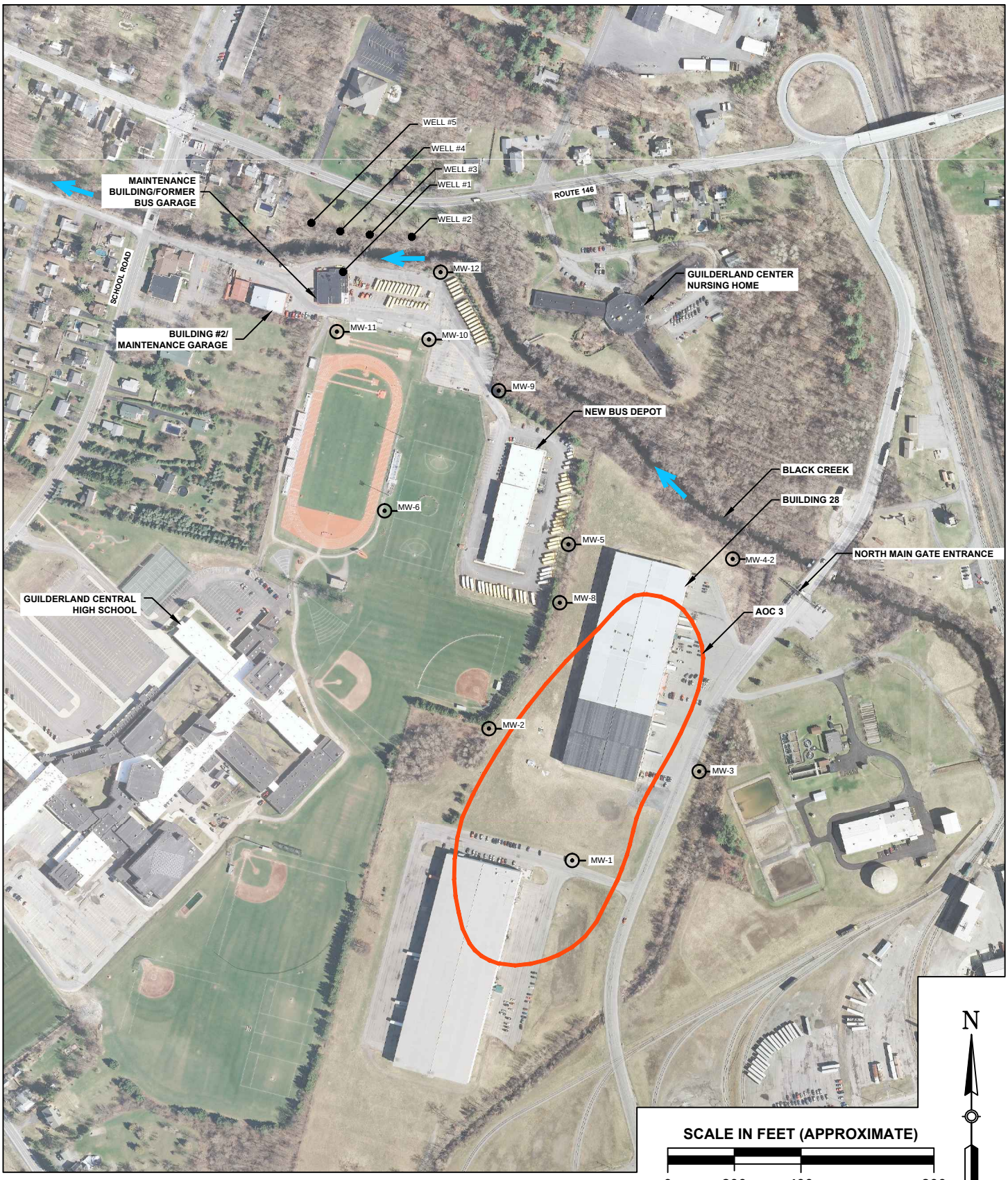
USACE - NORTHEAST INDUSTRIAL PARK AOC 3

GUILDERLAND ALBANY COUNTY, NY

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-BALTIMORE DISTRICT

FIGURE 1-2

P:\2015\2015-07-27 Location map and Site plan.dwg, 7/27/2015 8:59:53 AM, mvanflue



LEGEND:

- FORMER BURN PIT AREA (AOC 3)
- CREEK FLOW
- MONITORING WELL
- IRRIGATION WELL

DRAWN BY:	MVF
DESIGN BY:	MVF
CHECK BY:	LH
PROJ. NO:	610.27
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
DATE:	07-27-2015

AOC-3 MONITORING WELL LOCATIONS

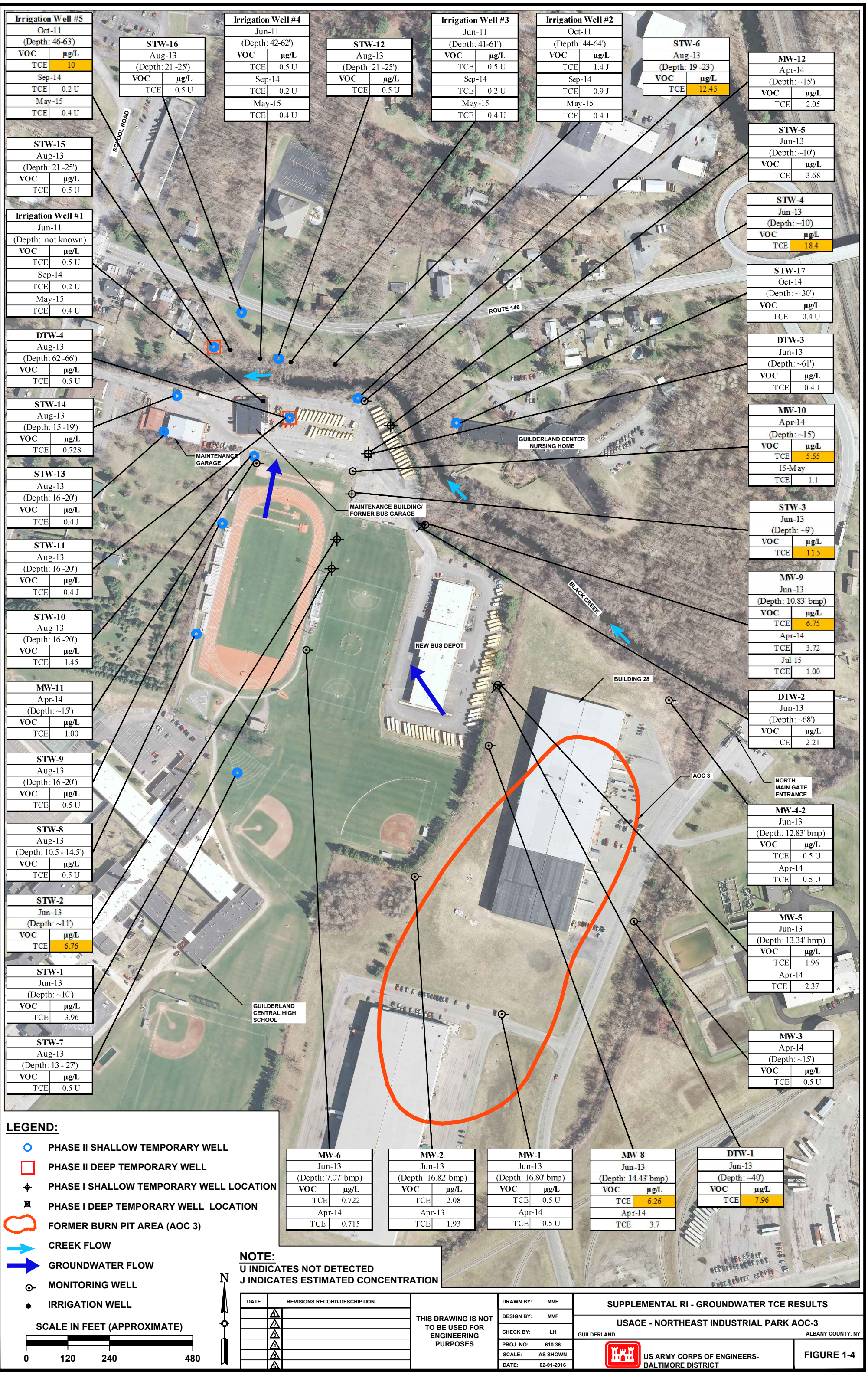
USACE - NORTHEAST INDUSTRIAL PARK AOC 3

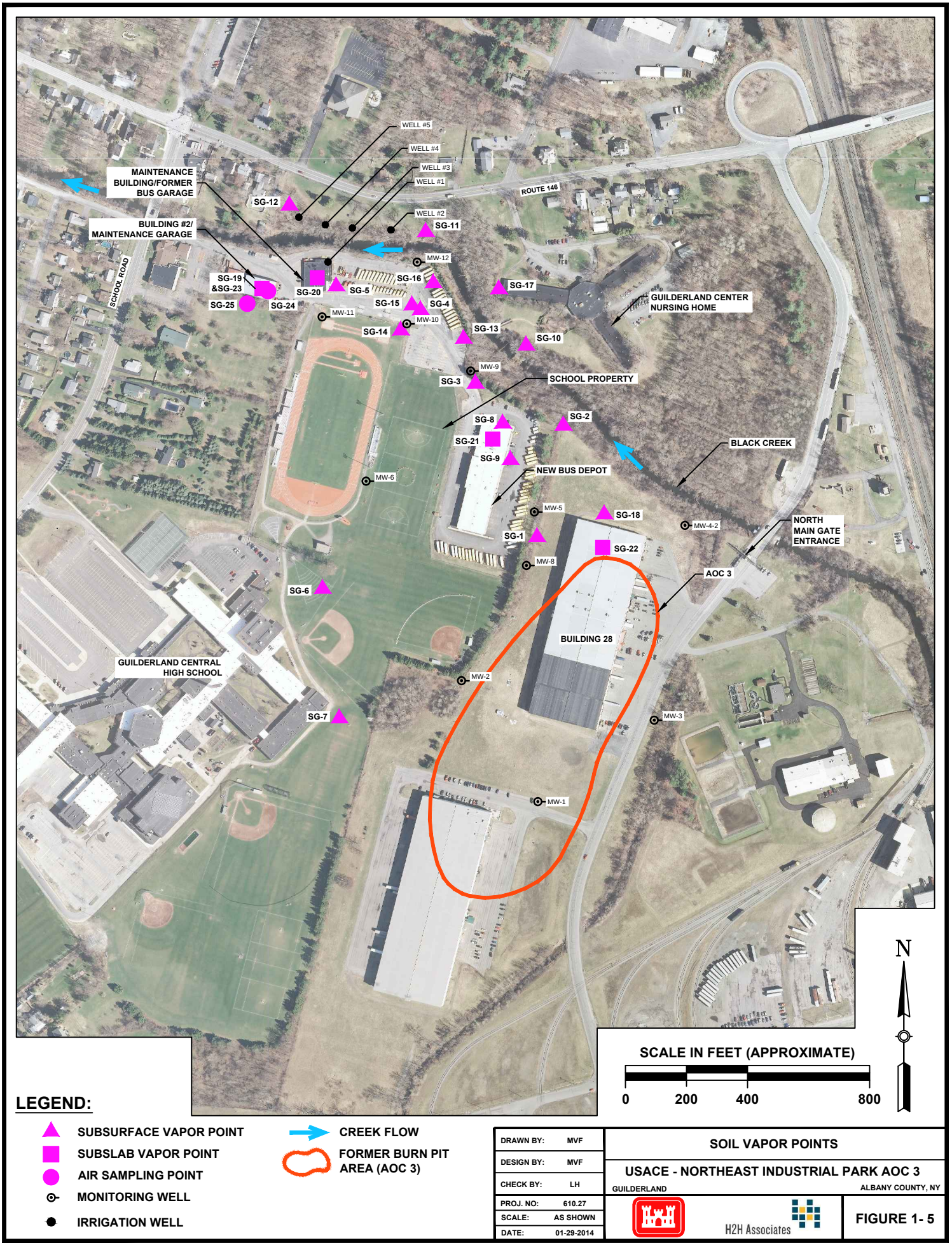
GUILDERLAND — ALBANY COUNTY, NY

US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS-BALTIMORE DISTRICT

FIGURE 1-3

P:\2015\USACE NAB\TO 0009 NEIP AOC 3\CAD\2015-07-27 AOC-3 monitoring well locations.dwg, 7/31/2015 2:43:35 PM, mvanflue


Irrigation Well #5
Oct-11
(Depth: 46-63')
VOC µg/L
TCE 10
Sep-14
TCE 0.2 U
May-15
TCE 0.4 U
STW-16
Aug-13
(Depth: 21 -25')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
Irrigation Well #4
Jun-11
(Depth: 42-62')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
Sep-14
TCE 0.2 U
May-15
TCE 0.4 U
STW-12
Aug-13
(Depth: 21 -25')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
Irrigation Well #3
Jun-11
(Depth: 41-61')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
Sep-14
TCE 0.2 U
May-15
TCE 0.4 U
Irrigation Well #2
Oct-11
(Depth: 44-64')
VOC µg/L
TCE 1.4 J
Sep-14
TCE 0.9 J
May-15
TCE 0.4 J
STW-6
Aug-13
(Depth: 19 -23')
VOC µg/L
TCE 12.45
MW-12
Apr-14
(Depth: ~15')
VOC µg/L
TCE 2.05
STW-15
Aug-13
(Depth: 21 -25')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
SCHOOL ROAD
STW-5
Jun-13
(Depth: ~10')
VOC µg/L
TCE 3.68
Irrigation Well #1
Jun-11
(Depth: not known)
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
Sep-14
TCE 0.2 U
May-15
TCE 0.4 U
STW-4
Jun-13
(Depth: ~10')
VOC µg/L
TCE 18.4
ROUTE 146
STW-17
Oct-14
(Depth: ~ 30')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.4 U
DTW-4
Aug-13
(Depth: 62 -66')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
DTW-3
Jun-13
(Depth: ~61')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.4 J
STW-14
Aug-13
(Depth: 15 -19')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.728
MAINTENANCE GARAGE
GUILDERLAND CENTER NURSING HOME
MW-10
Apr-14
(Depth: ~15')
VOC µg/L
TCE 5.55
15-May
TCE 1.1
STW-13
Aug-13
(Depth: 16 -20')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.4 J
MAINTENANCE BUILDING/ FORMER BUS GARAGE
STW-3
Jun-13
(Depth: ~9')
VOC µg/L
TCE 11.5
STW-11
Aug-13
(Depth: 16 -20')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.4 J
BLACK CREEK
MW-9
Jun-13
(Depth: 10.83' bmp)
VOC µg/L
TCE 6.75
Apr-14
TCE 3.72
Jul-15
TCE 1.00
STW-10
Aug-13
(Depth: 16 -20')
VOC µg/L
TCE 1.45
NEW BUS DEPOT
BUILDING 28
MW-11
Apr-14
(Depth: ~15')
VOC µg/L
TCE 1.00
DTW-2
Jun-13
(Depth: ~68')
VOC µg/L
TCE 2.21
STW-9
Aug-13
(Depth: 16 -20')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
AOC 3
NORTH MAIN GATE ENTRANCE
STW-8
Aug-13
(Depth: 10.5 - 14.5')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
MW-4-2
Jun-13
(Depth: 12.83' bmp)
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
Apr-14
TCE 0.5 U
STW-2
Jun-13
(Depth: ~11')
VOC µg/L
TCE 6.76
MW-5
Jun-13
(Depth: 13.34' bmp)
VOC µg/L
TCE 1.96
Apr-14
TCE 2.37
STW-1
Jun-13
(Depth: ~10')
VOC µg/L
TCE 3.96
GUILDERLAND CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL
MW-3
Apr-14
(Depth: ~15')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
STW-7
Aug-13
(Depth: 13 - 27')
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
MW-6
Jun-13
(Depth: 7.07' bmp)
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.722
Apr-14
TCE 0.715
MW-2
Jun-13
(Depth: 16.82' bmp)
VOC µg/L
TCE 2.08
Apr-13
TCE 1.93
MW-1
Jun-13
(Depth: 16.80' bmp)
VOC µg/L
TCE 0.5 U
Apr-14
TCE 0.5 U
MW-8
Jun-13
(Depth: 14.43' bmp)
VOC µg/L
TCE 6.26
Apr-14
TCE 3.7
DTW-1
Jun-13
(Depth: ~40')
VOC µg/L
TCE 7.96
LEGEND:
PHASE II SHALLOW TEMPORARY WELL
PHASE II DEEP TEMPORARY WELL
PHASE I SHALLOW TEMPORARY WELL LOCATION
PHASE I DEEP TEMPORARY WELL LOCATION
FORMER BURN PIT AREA (AOC 3)
CREEK FLOW
GROUNDWATER FLOW
MONITORING WELL
IRRIGATION WELL
SCALE IN FEET (APPROXIMATE)
0 120 240 480
N
NOTE:
U INDICATES NOT DETECTED
J INDICATES ESTIMATED CONCENTRATION
DATE
REVISIONS RECORD/DESCRIPTION
THIS DRAWING IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ENGINEERING PURPOSES
DRAWN BY: MVF
DESIGN BY: MVF
CHECK BY: LH
PROJ. NO: 610.36
SCALE: AS SHOWN
DATE: 02-01-2016
SUPPLEMENTAL RI - GROUNDWATER TCE RESULTS
USACE - NORTHEAST INDUSTRIAL PARK AOC-3
GUILDERLAND
ALBANY COUNTY, NY
US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS- BALTIMORE DISTRICT
FIGURE 1-4
P:\2016\USACE-NAB\AOC3\CAD\2016-06-28 GW Investagation TCE results.dwg, 6/28/2016 1:47:49 PM, mvanflue



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CHECK BY:	LH
PROJ. NO:	610.27
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
DATE:	01-29-2014

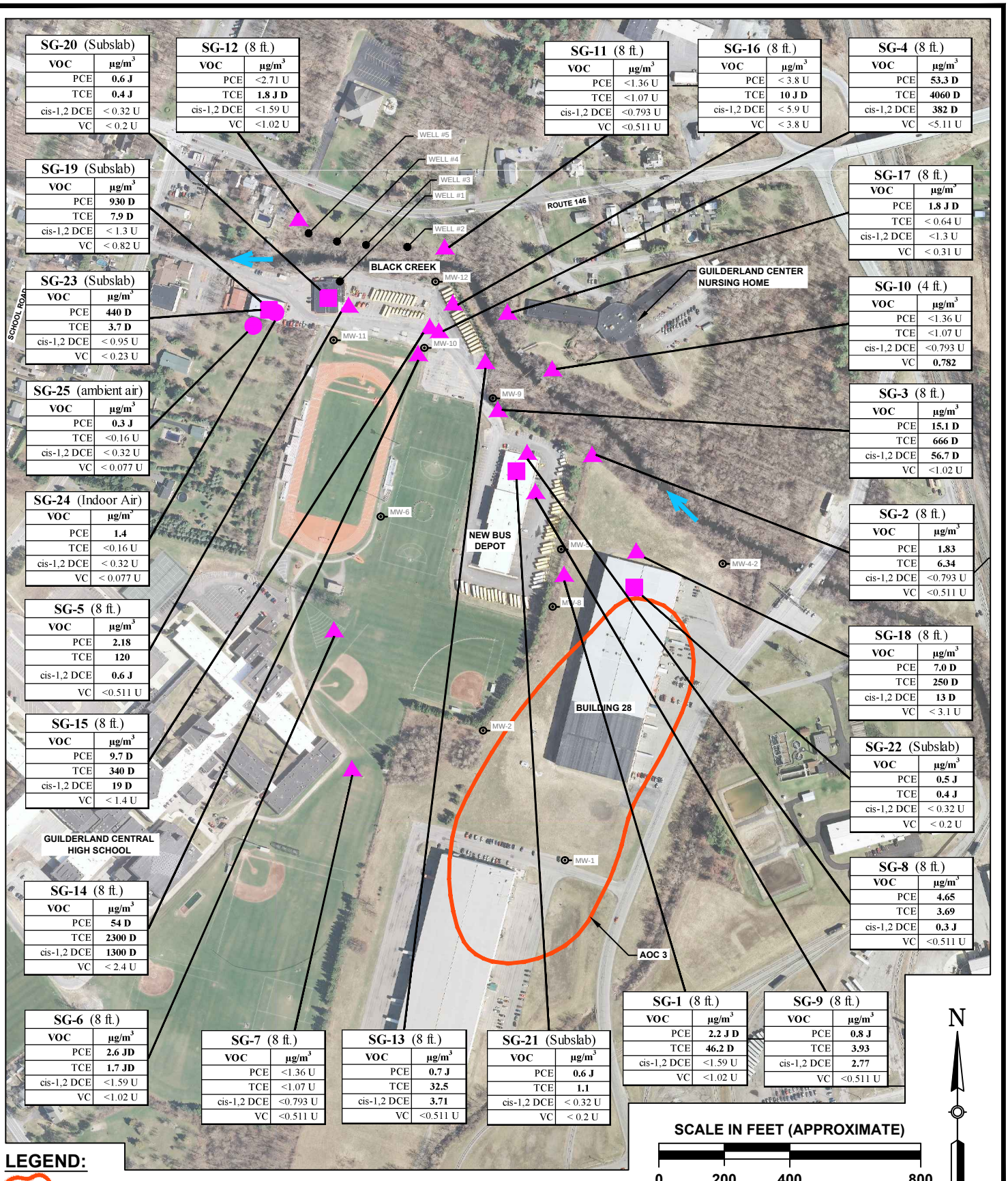
SOIL VAPOR POINTS

USACE - NORTHEAST INDUSTRIAL PARK AOC 3

GUILDERLAND — ALBANY COUNTY, NY

H2H Associates

FIGURE 1- 5



P:\2016\USACE-NAB\AOC3\CAD\2016-06-28 Supplemental RI Soil vapor TCE results.dwg, 6/28/2016 12:14:21 PM, mvanflue