Appendix C
Hazardous Materials

Table C-1
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Building 12	A 55,000-gallon gasoline underground storage tank (UST) was registered with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) as closed in place. No evidence of the UST was noted in the 2011 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA). Since Building 12 is a residential building (built in 1931 based on previous studies), a listing for a 55,000-gallon gasoline tank is most likely erroneous and may pertain to a 550-gallon tank possibly containing fuel oil.
Building 17	A 1,080-gallon UST registered with NYSDEC as closed in place; no evidence of the UST was noted in the 2011 Phase I ESA.
Building 96	Historically used for engine repair/small boat repair/glass cutting and as a contractors' office.
Building 104	An emergency generator with a concrete-encased diesel aboveground storage tank (AST) on a concrete pad, labeled "decommissioned," was noted east-adjacent to the building (this appears to be the 250-gallon AST registered with NYSDEC as "temporarily out of service").
Building 106	An emergency generator was noted adjacent to Building 106.
Building 108	Regulatory databases reported a hydraulic pump explosion in 1995, with some oil entering a drain. The spill was reportedly cleaned up. A diesel-powered emergency generator on a concrete pad and a wooden platform was noted east-adjacent to the building. A photographic lab was historically located in Building 108.
Building 110	Two 275-gallon diesel ASTs were registered with NYSDEC as "temporarily out of service". No evidence of the ASTs was noted during the reconnaissance. The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of potential petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated photoionization detector [PID] readings, odors and/or staining) in a boring north of Building 110. No evidence of contamination was noted on groundwater in the boring, and laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in the soil or groundwater. A photographic lab was historically located in Building 110.
Building 125	An 8,000-gallon No. 2 fuel oil UST registered with NYSDEC as closed in place; no evidence of the UST was noted in the 2011 Phase I ESA. An approximately 50-gallon ethylene glycol (antifreeze) spill occurred on a grassy area adjacent to Building 125 in May 1994 (closed-status NYSDEC Spill #9402697). Stressed vegetation was noted at this location in 1996. However, a letter from NYSDEC to the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) in October 1997 noted that an investigation by Environmental Compliance, Inc. found no ethylene glycol in soil at the spill site and no further action was required.
Building 134	An apparent fuel tank fill port noted northwest-adjacent to the building. A 3,000-gallon No. 2 fuel oil UST was registered with NYSDEC as closed and removed from this building. Floor staining was noted in the boiler room, including around a steel cover for an unknown below-grade structure. The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of potential petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated PID readings, odors and/or staining) and groundwater (elevated PID readings) in a boring advanced between Buildings 130 and 134. However, laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in soil or groundwater samples.

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Building 135	A locked and inaccessible room labeled "hazardous materials response" was noted in this building. The exact purpose of the room and whether hazardous materials or contaminated emergency response equipment were ever stored there could not be determined.
Building 140	Former Building 138 was demolished in 1997. Five fuel oil USTs ranging from 500 to 3,000 gallons in size were historically located near Buildings 138 and 140, and had been removed by 1997. Two of the USTs were removed in 1993 after an oily stain was noted on the seawall nearby; one tank was noted to contain holes upon removal (NYSDEC Spill #9300210). A subsurface investigation in 1997 did not detect elevated VOC concentrations in soil. However, indications of potential groundwater contamination – elevated PID readings, petroleum-like odors and sheen on groundwater – were noted at the soil-groundwater interface. The regulatory database indicated that groundwater was monitored for a year following the investigation. A letter from NYSDEC to USCG in May 2001 indicated that no further action was required regarding Spill 9300210, and the spill listing was closed.
Building 146	One-story transformer building. Locked and inaccessible. A 500-gallon diesel AST registered with NYSDEC as in service. No evidence of the ASTs noted in the 2011 Phase I ESA.
Building 147	Emergency generator with a concrete-encased, approximately 250-gallon diesel AST on a rack in a concrete brick secondary enclosure. Apparent rust staining noted on the concrete. No staining noted under the tank. This tank was not registered with NYSDEC.
Building 298	A walk-in refrigerator was noted in the building.
Building 301	A laundry, which may have included dry cleaning, was located near Building 301 prior to 1966. No information regarding investigation of this site was provided. However, a letter from NYSDEC to USCG in October 1997 referred to an investigation of the former dry cleaner by Environmental Compliance, Inc. and noted that based on "analytical data," no further action is required.
Building 324	Two-story former club building with an outdoor swimming pool. No information was available regarding whether chlorine tanks for the pool were present in the building.
Building 330	Chemical storage included canisters of Refron-22 refrigerant gas and refrigeration oil.
Building 333	An emergency generator on a concrete pad adjacent to the building contained a 250-gallon diesel tank. This tank was not registered with NYSDEC.
Building 400	Building 400 had a variety of historical uses including offices, a school, barracks, maintenance shops and a rifle range. No evidence of a 20,000-gallon UST registered with NYSDEC as closed in place was noted in the 2011 Phase I ESA. Previous studies indicated that a UST was removed from this building prior to 1998, a release was associated with the UST, and remediation had been completed. No further information was available. Two, approximately 1,000-gallon ASTs (possibly hot water tanks) were noted in the boiler room in the basement. The tanks appeared to be empty. A USCG radio tower and an emergency generator with a concrete-encased 250-gallon diesel AST in a concrete secondary enclosure, was located adjacent to the eastern side of the building. The AST is registered with NYSDEC as "temporarily out of service".
Building 515	Building 515 was historically used as a hospital and contained a photographic lab and an X-ray development lab.

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Building 517	Building 517 was historically used as a dental clinic.
Building 550	Building 550 was historically used as a hospital and contained a photographic lab. At the time of the 2011 Phase I ESA, the building was occupied by a high school. Cleaning and maintenance chemicals and small quantities of laboratory chemicals were stored in the building. All lab sinks were equipped with acid neutralizer units. Laboratory chemical disposal was reportedly in accordance with NYC Department of Education guidelines. An approximately 290-gallon No.2 fuel oil AST for an emergency generator was noted on the first floor. This tank was not registered with NYSDEC. No evidence of a 1,000-gallon diesel AST registered with NYSDEC as "temporarily out of service" was noted in the 2011 Phase I ESA. A 10,000-gallon fuel oil UST (removed in 1993) was historically adjacent to this building. Sampling in 1991 reportedly identified petroleum-related VOCs in soil and groundwater, and oil floating on groundwater (NYSDEC Spill #9203952, 9300210). Contaminated soil was reportedly excavated following tank removal. An investigation in 1997 did not detect elevated VOC concentrations in soil. However, indications of potential groundwater contamination – elevated PID readings, petroleum-like odors and sheen on groundwater – were noted at the soil-groundwater interface. The regulatory database indicated that groundwater was monitored for a year following the investigation. A letter from NYSDEC to USCG in May 2001 indicated that no further action was required regarding Spills 9203952 and 9300210, and both spill listings were closed.
Building 606	Building 606 was historically a ferry maintenance shop with historical gasoline storage in canisters in a steel cabinet, and was a garage and tool maintenance shop at the time of the 2011 Phase I ESA. Paint and cleaning and maintenance chemicals were stored in the maintenance area. A filling station was located near Building 606 in the 1940s. Although previous studies referred to a spill investigation at this location noted in the 1997 Environmental Baseline Survey, this investigation appears to have occurred at Building 660, not 606.
Buildings 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662	These buildings were part of a former residential complex referred to as Brick Village. A laundromat/dry cleaner was located in a historical building between current Buildings 642 and 650 in the 1960s. According to a letter from NYSDEC to USCG in October 1997, an investigation of the former dry cleaner was performed by Environmental Compliance, Inc. and based on "analytical data," no further action was required. A fuel tank overfill in the mid-1980s affected soil near Building 660. Contaminated soil was reportedly excavated, spill investigation was reportedly completed in 1998 and no further action was recommended. However, this spill was not reported to NYSDEC and no record of the spill was noted in the regulatory database.
Building 680	Building 680 was historically a commissary/ferry maintenance/commercial building. According to building signs, it historically included a dry cleaner. No evidence of historical dry cleaning occurring on premises was noted (the former dry cleaner space appeared to consist of a storefront and a tailoring room and no dry cleaning equipment was present), and interviews indicated that dry cleaning was more likely done off-site as was common on military bases. An inactive diesel-powered emergency generator labeled "Empty" was noted in boiler room. Soil stockpiles associated with demolition of historical buildings were south-adjacent to the building.

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Building 690	Building 690 was historically an automotive hobby shop. Chemical storage included auto maintenance chemicals, paints, thinners, and a 55-gallon used oil drum.
Building 691	A UST leak in August 1994 released approximately 200 gallons of No. 2 fuel oil to soil (NYSDEC Spill #9406307). The UST was removed. Based on soil sampling results, no further action was determined to be necessary by NYSDEC, and Spill 9406307 was closed. A concrete-encased 250-gallon diesel AST was noted in a concrete secondary containment structure adjacent to the building. This tank was registered with NYSDEC as in service.
Building 699	Building 699 was historically a filling station with 15 USTs containing gasoline, waste oil and heating oil located around the building. Most of the USTs were closed and removed prior to 1996. Three 3,000-gallon gasoline USTs and a fuel pump were in service until 1999. A UST leak which affected groundwater was noted in 1985 (no spill number was identified for this leak) and the leaking UST and contaminated soil were removed. A leaking waste oil UST was noted in 1993 (NYSDEC Spill #9309538). Subsequent sampling identified petroleum-contaminated soil and groundwater, with the highest concentrations west and southwest of the building (NYSDEC Spill #9608473). In 1999, the remaining USTs and fuel pump, contaminated soil and contaminated groundwater were removed. Endpoint sampling indicated that some residual contamination may remain in the soil. Two hydraulic lifts were removed from Building 699, and confirmatory soil samples identified no residual VOCs or SVOCs at the lift locations. Subsequent groundwater monitoring indicated a downward trend in groundwater VOC concentrations, although several petroleum-related VOCs remained in exceedance of NYSDEC Class GA standards (drinking water standards) at the time of the latest sampling (May 2002). A letter from NYSDEC to USCG in June 2002 indicated that no further action was required regarding Spills 9309538 and 9608473, which were closed. The building was surrounded by soil and demolition debris (brick and asphalt) stockpiles, which occupied the historical pump island area to the southwest.
Building 779	The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of potential petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated PID readings, odors and/or staining) in a boring advanced between Buildings 779 and 785. No evidence of contamination was noted on groundwater in the boring, and laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in the soil or groundwater.
Building 825	Refrigerant units and walk-in refrigerators were noted during the reconnaissance.
Building 855	The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated PID readings, odors and/or staining) and groundwater (elevated PID readings) in a boring advanced east of Building 855. However, laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in soil or groundwater samples.
Building 877	The regulatory database indicated that in August 1993, the building's basement was flooded and pumping water from the basement into a storm drain resulted in a sheen in New York Harbor (Spill #9305527). The listing did not note whether contamination remained in the basement. The spill was to be cleaned up by USCG, and the listing was closed the day it was reported. A concrete pad in the boiler room was reportedly the former location of a removed fuel tank (likely the 10,000-gallon diesel AST registered with NYSDEC as "temporarily out of service").

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Building 902	Building 902 historically contained various shops including "industrial" uses, electronics, wood/plastics, painting, engine repair and marine repair, and an oil-water separator. At the time of the 2011 Phase I ESA, the building was used for vehicle storage and maintenance. Auto maintenance chemicals and three 55-gallon used oil drums were stored in the maintenance area. In May 1989, a UST overfill resulted in the release of approximately 100 gallons of petroleum into an excavated utility trench. Soil sampling indicated elevated TPH concentrations in the trench, and remedial activities were reportedly being considered in 1997. This spill was not reported to NYSDEC, and no further information was provided. However, the contamination may have been remediated together with NYSDEC Spill #9402753, discussed below. Two 10,000-gallon USTs were closed in place east-adjacent to Building 902 in 1994. Petroleum-contaminated soil and groundwater were noted during tank closure (Spill #9402753), and contaminated soil was excavated. A 1996 investigation identified low VOC concentrations in soil, and elevated VOC concentrations in groundwater. Although additional groundwater investigation was reportedly planned in 1998, no further information was provided. The regulatory database listed Spill 9402753 as closed, and a NYSDEC letter in May 2002 indicated that remediation was completed. The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of potential petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated PID readings, odors and/or staining) in a boring advanced east of Building 902. No evidence of contamination was noted in three groundwater samples collected in close proximity to this boring, and laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in soil or groundwater samples. A concrete-encased AST on a concrete pad, labeled "diesel, decommissioned," was noted adjacent to the building. This may be one of two 6,000-gallon ASTs registered with NYSDEC as closed in place and "temporarily out of service"; no evidence of a second AST was noted. Apparent rust staining was noted on the concrete; no staining was noted under the tank.
Building 903	Building 903 was historically used for painting and sandblasting buoys and included storage of paints, waste paints and paint thinners. Shallow soil samples and paint chip, sweeping and wipe samples were collected in May 1997. The wipe samples contained various metals, including copper, lead and zinc. The paint chips and sweepings were analyzed using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to determine whether they were hazardous waste. No sweeping samples exceeded hazardous waste criteria but both interior and exterior paint chip samples were determined to exceed lead hazardous waste thresholds. Elevated concentrations of metals (including a maximum lead concentration of 26,300 parts per million or ppm) were identified in the soil samples. TCLP analysis identified several soil samples as exceeding hazardous waste thresholds. No elevated VOC concentrations were detected in soil. A supplementary investigation conducted in September 1997 involved the collection of shallow soil samples further away from the building. Although elevated metal concentrations were detected, the concentrations were lower than those detected adjacent to the building and none of the samples were determined to be hazardous waste by TCLP analysis. The 1997 study concluded that metal concentrations in soil near Building 903 may have been influenced by historical uses of the building or the type of fill present near the building, which contained higher concentrations of ash than fill away from the building. A letter from NYSDEC to USCG in January 1998 indicated that NYSDEC believed the elevated metal concentrations to be attributable to fill based on their distribution (not correlating with emission/exhaust areas for the building) and that no further action was required regarding this area.

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Building 908	Building 908 was historically a materials management building and included a boat and engine repair shop. A suspect fill port was noted north-adjacent to the building. No tanks registered with NYSDEC for this building. Two steel cabinets for gasoline storage were also north-adjacent to the building during the reconnaissance.
Building 910	Building 910 was historically used by Facilities Engineering and had electric and paint shops and an oil-water separator. The building was occupied by offices and maintenance shops (both active and vacant) at the time of the 2011 Phase I ESA. Paints, maintenance chemicals and two 55-gallon drums of cutting oil were stored in the maintenance shops. A sign in the boiler room indicated an oil burner, and a 275-gallon No. 2 fuel oil AST was registered with NYSDEC as in service. However, no evidence of the AST was noted. An empty, inactive 275-gallon UST was southwest-adjacent to the building in 1996. The UST historically stored wastewater from washing pesticide application equipment and contaminated clothing. Soil sampling in 1996 and 1997 indicated that pesticide concentrations in adjacent soil samples were low; however, shallow soil samples contained elevated concentrations of PCBs. A NYSDEC letter in July 1999 indicated that no further action was required regarding this area. Similarly to the 1996 and 1997 sampling, the 2011 Site Characterization identified elevated concentrations of PCBs in a soil boring adjacent to Building 910.
Building 915	A historical paint room was noted in the 2011 Phase I ESA.
Building 928	Building 928 was a motor pool building and historically had a hydraulic car lift and a parts washer. Chemical storage included auto maintenance chemicals, car batteries, and two 55-gallon drums containing used antifreeze and waste oil. A slight chemical odor and floor staining were noted in the building. A suspect fill port was south-adjacent to the building. Two USTs (a 3,000-gallon No. 2 fuel oil tank and a 500-gallon diesel tank) were registered with NYSDEC as closed and removed from this building. A trailer containing fertilizers, pesticides, fungicides and insecticides in secondary spill containment and a small electrical transformer was placed near Building 928 in 1994. No PCBs or elevated pesticide concentrations were identified in a sediment sample collected from an adjacent storm drain in 1996. A NYSDEC letter in July 1999 indicated that no further action was required regarding this area. An October 2010 investigation involved the collection of soil samples southwest of Building 928. Low concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs were identified in soil samples collected near the soil-groundwater interface. Indications of potential groundwater contamination (elevated PID readings, petroleum-like odors and sheen on groundwater) were noted at the soil-groundwater interface. The observed contamination may be attributable to a historical spill at former Liberty Village (discussed below) which occurred in close proximity to Building 928, and/or historical uses of Building 928. The 2011 Site Characterization also noted field screening indicating evidence of potential petroleum-contaminated groundwater (elevated PID readings) in a monitoring well located south of Building 928. However, laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in a groundwater sample from this well. Two tanks (4,000-gallon and 1,000-gallon diesel ASTs) were registered with NYSDEC as active at this building. No ASTs were noted in the building. The AST registration may pertain to the two ASTs located near Building 931; however, the 4,000-gallon tank was labeled as containing gasoline.

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Building 931	Materials stored in the building during the reconnaissance included diesel-powered portable generators, sand, used fluorescent light bulbs and a 55-gallon drum labeled "Super Plus". The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated PID readings, odors and/or staining) in a boring advanced between Buildings 931, 932 and 933. However, laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in soil samples from this boring. Two concrete-encased ASTs (one 1,000-gallon diesel tank and one 4,000-gallon gasoline tank) in a concrete brick secondary enclosure were noted near the building. The tanks were connected to a fuel pump. These may be the tanks registered with NYSDEC for Building 928, as noted above.
Building 932	A concrete structure with three suspect UST vent pipes was south-adjacent to the building. No information regarding the size, contents and status of any tanks was available, and the tank(s), if present, were not registered with NYSDEC. However, a vault containing an oil-water separator and an oil tank was noted adjacent to the building in the 2008 Phase I ESA. Building 932 was built in 1992 as part of a solid waste transfer station for recyclables and non-hazardous waste. The waste transfer station operated since prior to 1972, and an incinerator was historically located in the vicinity. Soil sampling in 1996 identified elevated concentrations of metals and SVOCs, likely due to fill materials beneath this area (Spill #9611562). A letter from NYSDEC to USCG in January 1998 indicated that NYSDEC concurred that the elevated metal and PAH concentrations were attributable to fill, and that no further action was required regarding this area, and the spill listing was closed.
Building 933	Hazardous waste including paints, solvents, batteries, paint sandblast grit and corrosive or flammable liquids was stored in the hazardous waste storage yard near Buildings 933 and 934 between 1986 and 1997 for packaging and removal from the island. An incinerator was located near Building 933 in the 1940s. At the time of the reconnaissance, Building 933 was a storage area for ferry maintenance waste, surrounded by a chain-link fence. The storage area was locked and inaccessible, but was viewed through gaps in the fence. The storage area contained approximately fifty 55-gallon drums and approximately ten smaller containers (possibly paints) stored on a concrete pad. Staining was noted in the storage area, but it could not be determined whether this staining was due to rainwater or drum leakage. Soil samples collected in the hazardous waste storage yard in 1997, after yard operations ceased, contained elevated concentrations of metals and SVOCs, including a maximum lead concentration of 10,200 ppm. These metals and SVOCs were attributed to fill materials. No elevated VOC, pesticide or PCB concentrations were identified in soil. Concrete chip samples from the floors of Buildings 933 and 934 were determined not to be hazardous waste using TCLP analysis. A letter from NYSDEC to USCG in January 1998 indicated that NYSDEC concurred that the elevated metal and PAH concentrations were attributable to fill, and that no further action was required regarding this area.

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Former Liberty Village (Buildings 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958) – demolished and replaced by the Picnic Grounds	The Liberty Village residential buildings were built in the southwestern portion of the project site in the 1980s and demolished in the 2000s. Prior to their construction, the central portion of the Liberty Village site contained a hazardous waste storage yard between 1966 and 1986. Stored waste included pesticides, PCB-containing transformers, paints, solvents and waste oils. Previous reports also noted a filling station and a motor pool associated with the storage yard; however, it was not clear whether these records referred to Buildings 699 and 928 or other historical buildings. A 1,080-gallon UST and an oil-water separator were historically located in the waste storage yard, but were removed by the 1980s. Staining was historically noted on a concrete pad and soil in the yard. Previous studies also noted releases of Diazonon, Malathion and Paraquat pesticides in the former storage yard. Sampling in December 1996 did not identify elevated concentrations of VOCs, pesticides or PCBs in soil. However, borings in the southeastern portion of the former storage yard exhibited elevated PID readings and petroleum-like odors, and sheen was noted in one of the borings at the soil-groundwater interface. A creosote-like odor and elevated PID readings were noted in a boring in the center of the former storage yard. The observations may have indicated petroleum contamination associated with the 1991 fuel oil spill at Liberty Village Building 940 to the south (discussed below) and/or historical activities at the waste storage yard. A letter from NYSDEC to USCG in January 1998 indicated that no further action was required regarding the former hazardous waste storage yard. A leak from a No. 2 fuel oil UST at former Building 940 was reported in April 1991 (Spill 9101242). The leak resulted in soil and groundwater contamination and oil floating on groundwater. Remedial activities included pumping floating oil from monitoring wells and the removal of the leaking tank by 1993. Soil and groundwater investigations were conducted in 1996 and 1997. The investigations indicated oil floating in the wells with a maximum thickness of more than three feet. VOC and/or SVOCs were detected in exceedance of NYSDEC Class GA ambient water quality standards (drinking water standards) in some monitoring wells. Soil VOC concentrations were found to be below guidance values used at the time. Soil samples analyzed for TCLP metals did not exceed hazardous waste thresholds. In 1999, contaminated soil was excavated, floating oil was pumped out of the excavation, and groundwater in the excavation was pumped out, treated and discharged to the sanitary sewer. Endpoint sampling indicated that some residual contamination might remain in the soil. Of note, the excavation extended east of the former Liberty Village area across Gresham Road, near Building 928; as noted above, an October 2010 investigation found evidence of contamination in this area. After 1999, groundwater monitoring indicated a downward trend in VOC concentrations, with no VOC exceedances and only one SVOC (acenaphthene) in exceedance of Class GA standards at the time of the latest sampling in December 2000. The available reports did not indicate whether oil was noted on groundwater after the 1999 remedial activities. However, a letter from NYSDEC to USCG in May 2001 indicated that no further action was required regarding Spill 9101242, which was closed.

Table C-1, cont'd
Potential Hazardous Materials Issues by Building/Area

Location	Description
Former Liberty Village (Buildings 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958) – demolished and replaced by the Picnic Grounds	A farm operated by a not-for-profit group (Added Value) is located in the eastern portion of the Picnic Grounds. Topsoil for the farm was imported from an off-site source. In April 2011, AKRF collected samples of the surface soil in the community garden to verify that this soil is acceptable for growing food crops. The soil samples were collected from the top 6 inches and the 6-12 inch interval and the results compared to NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 375 Soil Cleanup Objectives for Residential Use (RSCOs). Residential Use includes farming other than the raising of livestock or animal products for human consumption. No VOCs or PCBs were detected in the soil samples, and all detected concentrations of SVOCs, metals and pesticides were below their respective RSCOs. The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of potential petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated PID readings, odors and/or staining) and groundwater (elevated PID readings) in two borings advanced in the southern portion of the Picnic Grounds. However, laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in soil or groundwater samples. The contaminated soil was noted more than five feet below grade, and based on its depth and analytical results this soil is not expected to affect the community farm.
Building 960	An emergency generator with a concrete-encased diesel AST in a concrete secondary enclosure was south-adjacent to the building. This may be the 250-gallon AST registered with NYSDEC as in service.
Parade Ground	The 2011 Site Characterization noted evidence of potential petroleum-contaminated soil (elevated PID readings, odors and/or staining) in a boring advanced on the Parade Ground. No evidence of contamination was noted in the groundwater samples collected from this boring, and laboratory analysis identified no elevated VOC concentrations in soil or groundwater samples.

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