APPENDIX B

Ecoscoping Forms

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Tank 44 AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: There is essentially no viable habitat at this site, though surface water may collect in the containment berm around Tank 44 (aerial photo Figure D_4). Ecological exposure pathways are potentially complete if COPECs are in surface water in the containment berm around Tank 44, or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; therefore, additional site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Consequently, ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures on site using site characterization data, and also downgradient of the Site if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: ASTs 1428 Combat Alert Cell
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The area around the CAC building is paved and provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete for the B1428 aboveground storage tanks, which are located inside the building. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: AST1552 Airfield Lighting Vault
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The area on the south and west sides of Building 1552 consists of paved surface. On the north side of the building there is a small area of grassy vegetation between the building and a gravel road and a 12-foot-by-12-foot, six-inch-thick concrete slab beneath the AST. There has been no release from Site AST1552, and there is no viable ecological habitat. Therefore, ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance*

for additional help.

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: AST1568 RAPCON Support Building
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: April 1, 2010

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Site AST1568 consists of an area in the eastern portion of the storage yard for Building 1568, the former Radar Approach Control (RAPCON) Support Building, where these above-ground storage tanks (ASTs) are currently stored (having been relocated there for storage from Building 1850). The storage yard area consists of graveled or grassy surface that does not provide viable ecological habitat. Because a release has not occurred from Site AST1568, media at the site have not been affected. Therefore, no complete ecological exposure pathways exist at the site; ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1569 Electric Power Station AST (Standby generator near Building 1568)
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the site has very limited grass cover and gravel that provides no viable habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete; therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: AST1572 Liquid Fuel Pump Station
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around AST1572 is pavement/gravel and provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the site because a release has not occurred at this site and there is no viable habitat.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have

commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1573 Vehicle Maintenance Shop AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the Site is pavement/gravel and provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: AST1578 Water Treatment Plant
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Most of the surface surrounding Building 1578 is pavement and concrete, and a small gravelly area surrounds the 500-gallon AST. During the October 2009 site visit this tank was observed to contain DF-8 and was in good condition. One-inch-diameter piping from the AST entered the south side of the building. Trench drains inside building provide secondary containment for the 100,000-gallon AST. No staining or petroleum odors were observed during the site inspection, and there were no visual signs of ecological impact or acute toxicity. No evidence was found that would indicate a potential release from the existing ASTs. Therefore, ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1768 Supply Yard "Used Oil" AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Minimal ecological habitat occurs south of the building and in the wooded drainage area west of the Site. Area north and east of the Site is gravel or pavement. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at the AST 1768 Site, but are possible if COPECs are found to be present in surface soil south or west of the building or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; therefore, additional site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for ecological risk on the basis of sampling results from the SI.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1772 Electric Power Station AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the site is gravel and provides no viable habitat for plants or animals (photo shows area just south of site). Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete; therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1850 CE Maintenance Shop AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms
☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The site is surrounded by pavement and gravel, and provides no viable habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at AST 1850. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1854 Headquarters Building Generator AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated

surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The Headquarters building is surrounded by pavement or gravel and landscaping, and the area provides no viable habitat. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways from the AST 1854; consequently no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: AST 1858 Cold Storage
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: April 1, 2010

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Building 1858 is entirely surrounded by gravel/pavement surfaces on three sides and the Dining Facility (Building 1859) to the east, so the area provides no viable ecological habitat. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways at the site; consequently, no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are

checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: AST 1859 Dining Facility
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge

at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The Dining Facility is surrounded by pavement or gravel and landscaping, and the area provides no viable ecological habitat. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways at the site; consequently, no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1875 Communications Transmitter Standby Generator AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the site has cover of sparse grass and gravel that provides no viable ecological habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at AST 1875; therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Storm Drain Pump Station AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The area around the building provides minimal ecological habitat. It includes gravelly soil all around the building, with very short vegetation on north side, taller grass and forbs (fireweed, etc.) on south and east sides, and also a few small willows on the east side. This provides potential small mammal habitat but no signs of wildlife activity were observed during the October 2009 reconnaissance visit. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at the Site, but possible if COPECs are found to be present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; more site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Therefore, ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures on site using site characterization data, and also downgradient of the Site if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for ecological risk on the basis of sampling results from the site investigation.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Deicing Storage AST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Berms adjacent to the tanks have grass and saplings, and the surrounding area has gravel and pavement; subsequently, the potential for exposure is very limited. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at ASTs 77506; therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have

commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: UST 1400 Former Ammo Storage
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated

surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The B1400 site has marginal habitat quality, dominated by gravel with sparse, low grass. Ecological exposure pathways are considered to be potentially complete at the B1400 site if COPECs are present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; additional site information, soil data, or modeling are needed to determine if groundwater pathways are complete. Consequently, terrestrial (and aquatic, if applicable) ecological receptors will be evaluated for ecological risk on the basis of sampling results from the SI.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1401 Former Ammo Storage Guard Shack UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated

surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

<u>Aquatic Pathway Interactions</u>

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Ecological habitat around UST1401 is of marginal quality, dominated by gravel with sparse, low grass. Ecological exposure pathways are potentially complete if COPECs are found to be present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; additional site information or current surface soil data or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Consequently, terrestrial (and aquatic, if applicable) ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures on site using site characterization data, and aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1404 Control Tower UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the UST 1404 site, which is covered by pavement and gravel that supports only very sparse, low vegetation and provides no viable ecological habitat. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-

contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1428 Combat Alert Cell UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The CAC Site is paved around the building and provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the 1428 underground storage tanks, but possible if COPECs are found to be present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; more site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Therefore, ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures downgradient of the Site, if site characterization data or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-

contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1429 Former Guard Shack UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at UST 1429. The site has pavement and concrete surface that provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-

contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

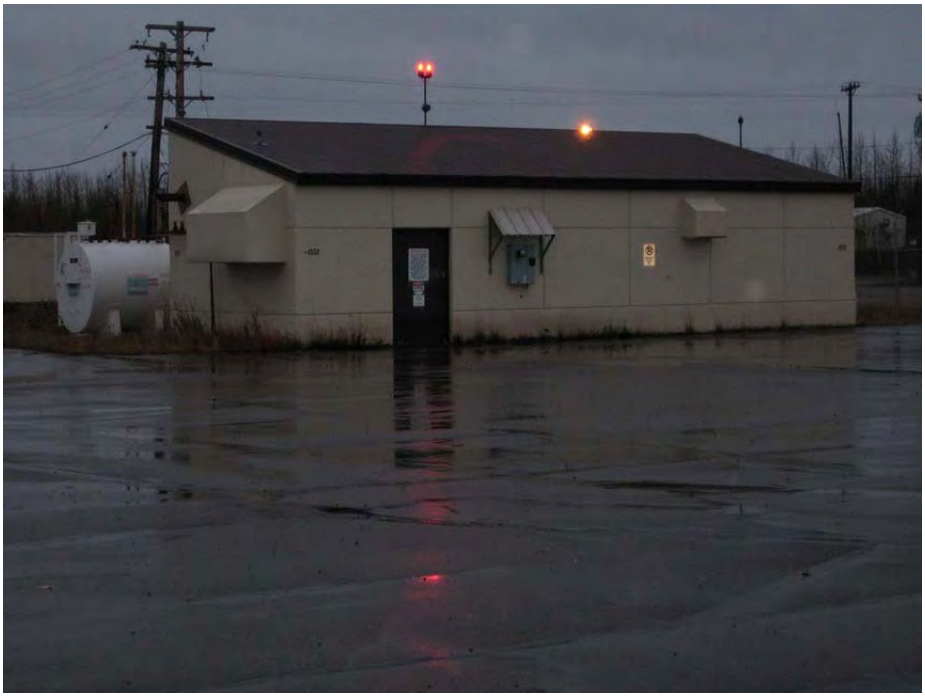
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1552 Airfield Utility Vault UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009



1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater

present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the site is surrounded by pavement or gravel and very limited vegetation, and the area provides no viable habitat. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways at the site and based on the limited extent of DRO contamination beneath the former UST, no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply*.

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1769 Supply Warehouse UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Pavement and gravel surfaces around the site provide no viable habitat on site. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the site but possible if COPECs are found to be present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; therefore, more site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Consequently, no ecological receptors were identified for evaluation on site; however, aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if site characterization data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1770 Former Incinerator
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: No ecological habitat occurs on site but it is adjacent to a wooded drainage area west and south of the site. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at UST1770 site but possible if COPECs are in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; additional site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures west and south of the site using site characterization data, and aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1854 Headquarters Building UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated

surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The Headquarters building is surrounded by pavement or gravel and landscaping, and the area provides no viable habitat. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways from the UST 1854; consequently no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1859 Dining Facility UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge

at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The Dining Facility is surrounded by pavement or gravel and landscaping, and the area provides no viable habitat. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways at the site; consequently, no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 15783 Water Treatment Plant UST
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Gravel surfaces surrounding the site provide no viable habitat for plants or animals, so ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the site. A potential exposure pathway could be complete if constituents of potential concern are identified in groundwater that daylights downgradient. Terrestrial ecological receptors will not be evaluated for this site, but aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if site characterization data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater may occur.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1573 Vehicle Maintenance Shop OWS
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the Site is pavement/gravel and provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete but possible if COPECs are found to be present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; therefore, more site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Consequently, no ecological receptors were identified for evaluation on site; however, aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if site characterization data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1833 MWR Storage OWS
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological habitat around the site is of marginal quality, dominated by gravel with sparse, low grass. Past historical use at Building 1833 as MWR storage shed does not indicate that it would have contained an OWS, and it is not on the list OWS used at FGFOB. Because it is recommended that this site be placed into the no further action category, the site will not be further evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: 1845 Vehicle Maintenance Shop OWS
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the Site is pavement/gravel and provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete but possible if COPECs are found to be present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; therefore, more site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Consequently, no ecological receptors were identified for evaluation on site; however, aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if site characterization data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Old Abandoned Pipeline/Refueling Pads/Valve Pit 9 (OAP/PADS/VP09)-1
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and

discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The OAP underlies various developed areas with buildings, gravel, and paved surfaces that provide no viable habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at the OAP site. However, if COPECs may be present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient, more site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Therefore, ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures on site using site characterization data, and also downgradient of the Site if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for ecological risk on the basis of sampling results from the site investigation.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Old Abandoned Pipeline/Refueling Pads/Valve Pit 9 (OAP/PADS/VP09)-2
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

3. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

4. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and

discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Concrete, pavement, and gravel surfaces provide no viable habitat and the small area of short grass and forbs located on the west side of the site provides limited habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the site; however, a potential exposure pathway could be complete if constituents of potential concern are identified in groundwater that daylights downgradient. Terrestrial ecological receptors will not be evaluated for this site, but aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if site characterization data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater may occur.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Old Abandoned Pipeline/Refueling Pads/Valve Pit 9 (OAP/PADS/VP09)-3
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

5. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

6. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and

discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the Site, which has pavement/gravel surface and only a small amount of ruderal (weedy) vegetation that provides no viable habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete but possible if COPECs are present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; more site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Consequently, no ecological receptors were identified for evaluation on site; however, aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if site characterization data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

6. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: New 1-Mile Pipeline
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Short vegetation with taller grass and forbs (fireweed, etc.) on site along pipeline route can provide habitat for plants and animals, but there is no indication of a complete exposure pathway. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified and no ecological risk assessment will be completed.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

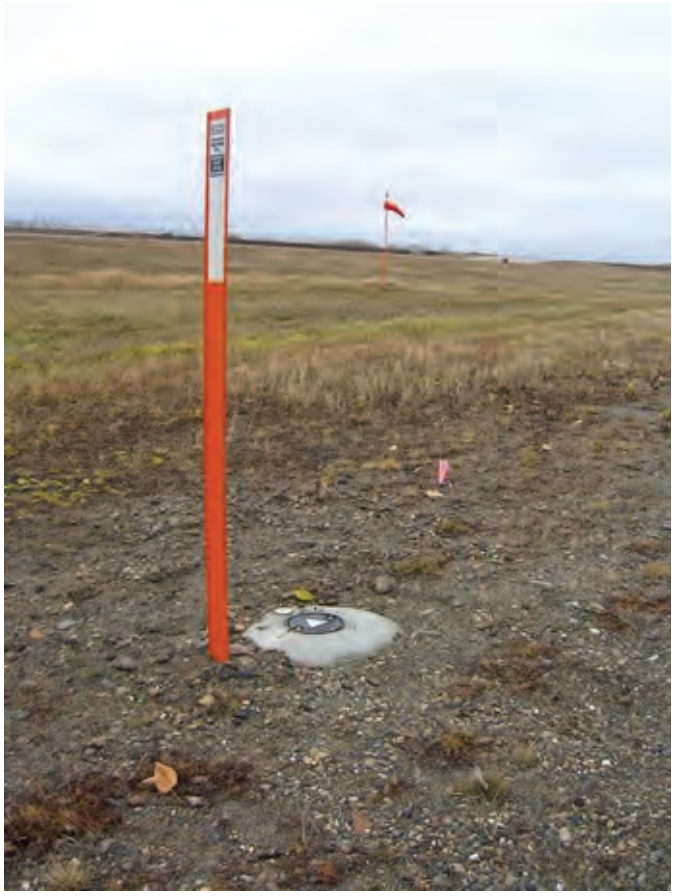
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Instrument Landing System (ILS) Navigational Aids Near W Runway 7
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009



1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ILS8 site has short grass and forbs; there were no signs of animal activity during the October 2009 site reconnaissance visit. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at the Site, but possible if COPECs are found to be present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; more site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Therefore, ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures on site using site characterization data, and also downgradient of the Site if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Tactical Air Navigation (TACAN) South of runway; East of South Apron
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms
☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: During the site reconnaissance in October 2009, the site was fairly dry (unlike much of the airfield area), with dry grass and forbs (dandelion, clover). There was no visible animal activity, but there is potential for bird and small mammal use. Because there is no evidence of site contamination, ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: DS 1769 Disposal Site
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: March 22, 2011

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☐ No – *go to next section.*

Comments: Site was not visited during the October 2009 or August 2010 field events.

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and

discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Site DS1769 is heavily wooded with small- and medium-sized deciduous hardwood (for example, balsam poplar) and spruce trees that provide potential habitat for terrestrial ecological receptors. During the October 2009 visit, a snowshoe hare and evidence of moose presence were observed in an area nearby, although Site DS1769 was not specifically visited. Ecological exposure pathways are considered possible if site-related contaminants are present in surface or near-surface soil, or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient. Therefore, more site information or modeling is needed to determine if those ecological pathways are complete.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Potential Disposal Site Northwest of Main Base Triangle
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: No visible contamination, but area had mounds of soil that seemed to be the result of human activity. The Northwest Disposal Area is heavily wooded with small and medium-size deciduous hardwood trees (balsam poplar, etc.). Ecological exposure pathways may be complete at the site if COPECs are in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient. Therefore, additional site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures at the site using site characterization data, and aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Disposal Site West of Dike Road
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Based on the aerial photography, the area is heavily wooded providing habitat for terrestrial plants and animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered potentially complete at the Site if COPECs may be present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; therefore, more site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures on site using site characterization data, and also downgradient of the Site if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for ecological risk on the basis of sampling results from the site investigation.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Potential Solid Waste Disposal Area (Grant: ADA-02195 West of Radome, East of Dike Road)
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms
☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The Solid Waste (Grant ADA-02195) Site is heavily wooded with small and medium-size deciduous hardwood trees (balsam poplar, etc.); numerous vole burrows were found on the west slope during the site reconnaissance visit in October 2009. However, based on the review of historical drawings, CH2M HILL interpreted that materials disposed in this area were "clean" soil material derived from various construction activities in the area. Therefore, the Solid Waste site is categorized as a No Further Action site and no further ecological evaluation is necessary.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e.,

species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 400 Former CAA – Air Force Weather Station (South of Apron and Building 1573; North of runway)
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: This site consists of pavement/gravel, with no viable habitat on site. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at AOC 400. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 408 Strobe Shack
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: February 27, 2010

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Although a site visit was not conducted, the available information and aerial photos indicate the site has pavement and gravel surface that provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at B408**.** Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 1403 Former LOX plant
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at B1403. B1403 and the 1403 Area are now paved; trees have been removed and there is no viable habitat on site. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 1558 Former Power Plant Transformers
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The site area is covered with gravel that provides no viable habitat under current conditions. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways from the B1558 site. However, if COPECs may be present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient, more site information, groundwater data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Therefore, ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures downgradient of the Site if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e.,

species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: S1769 Supply Warehouse Storage Yard
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: April 1, 2010

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Pavement and gravel surfaces in the storage yard provide no viable ecological habitat on site, and no ecological receptors were identified for evaluation there. However, drainage patterns from the site are not known, and the area west of the site fence has potential habitat (sparse grass and forbs along with willows, alder, balsam poplar) for ecological receptors. Ecological exposure pathways are considered possible if site-related contaminants have migrated off-site to the west or they are found to be present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient. Therefore, more site information or modeling are needed to determine if those ecological pathways are complete.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 1770 Former Incinerator
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 6, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface around the Site is pavement/gravel with very limited habitat for plants or animals. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at B1770**.** Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 1812 Former Satellite Hazardous Waste Accumulation Point
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in

turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Sparsely vegetated, gravel surfaces provide no viable habitat at the Site. Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete but possible if COPECs are found to be present in groundwater that may daylight downgradient; therefore, more site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Consequently, no ecological receptors were identified for evaluation on site; however, aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if site characterization data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 1850 Storage Yard
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms
☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The site is surrounded by pavement and gravel, and provides no viable habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at S1850. An aquatic ecological exposure pathway is likely incomplete because this site is greater than 1,000 feet from the Yukon River. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Building 1879 Pump Station
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: There is essentially no viable habitat at building 1879. Because there are no potential ecological exposure pathways at B1879, no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Precision Approach Radar (PAR) Electric Power Station
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2010

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the Site. The ground surface around the site is gravel with sparse grass that provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Airport Surveillance Radar (ASR) Electric Power Station
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The site facility has been removed, and the site is only a gravel area where the drainage swale has been straightened. The surrounding area is relatively dry and has short vegetation (grass, forbs, and lichens). Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at the site.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Aircraft Arresting System (AAS) (locations N and S of runway)
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at AAS3. The site has pavement and gravel surface that provides no viable habitat for plants or animals. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: AOC023 Waste Accumulation Area
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Ecological exposure pathways are considered incomplete at the AOC023 Waste Accumulation Area, which has pavement/gravel surface and only ruderal (weedy) vegetation that provides no viable habitat. Therefore, no ecological receptors were identified, and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: B1859 Grease Trap
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: 7 Oct 09

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☒ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The Dining Facility is surrounded by pavement or gravel and landscaping, and the area provides no viable ecological habitat. There are no potential ecological exposure pathways at the site; consequently, no ecological receptors were identified and the site will not be evaluated for ecological risk.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Unknown Soil Berm (north of Former Birchwood Hangar)
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 8, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms
☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The BERM site is a small area of saplings (balsam poplar, etc.) and grass surrounded by pavement and gravel that provides very limited viable habitat. Ecological exposure pathways are considered unlikely to be complete at the BERM site. However, if COPECs may be present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient, more site information, soil data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete. Therefore, ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures on site using site characterization data, and also downgradient of the Site if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for ecological risk on the basis of sampling results from the site investigation.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. **Contaminant Quantity** *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. **Toxicity Determination** *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Barge Loading Area
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: October 7, 2009

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☐ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☒ No – *go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Receptor-Pathway Interactions *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: The ground surface at the site is gravel and surrounded by the riparian habitat of the Yukon River. Ecological exposure pathways are considered to be potentially complete at the Site if COPECs are found to be present in surface soil, sediment, surface water, or in groundwater. Therefore, more site information, data, or modeling will be needed to determine if any pathways are complete.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Possible Tar Pit Construction Area
Completed by: H.M. Ohlendorf
Date: February 16, 2010

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? C*heck the appropriate box.*

☒ Yes – *describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*

☐ No – *go to next section.*

Comments: Based on available information and site photos, it appears that direct impacts and toxicity can not be excluded for this site, although there is uncertainty about site conditions. The site and surrounding area provide potentially higher-quality habitat for plants and animals than many other sites at FGFOL, and ecological exposure pathways may be complete if COPECs are present in surface soil or in groundwater that may daylight downgradient. The site was not among those seen during the October 2009 site visit, but grasses and forbs occur at the site (some of the feathery vegetation appears to be horsetail [*Equisetum* sp.]), and a wooded area is located nearby. Therefore, additional site information or modeling are needed to determine if any pathways are complete and the site should be included in the next site ecological survey. Terrestrial ecological receptors will be evaluated for exposures at the site using site characterization data, and aquatic receptors will be evaluated downgradient if data and/or modeling indicate daylighting of groundwater.

2. **Receptor-Pathway Interactions** *Check each terrestrial and aquatic pathways that could occur at the site.*

Terrestrial Pathway Interactions

☐ Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water

☐ Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland "seep" locations (not associated with a wetland or water body)

☐ Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with groundwater present within the root zone

☐ Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash

☐ Contaminants dissolved into moisture in the soil, making them available to roots

☐ Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow or groom

☐ Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

Aquatic Pathway Interactions

☐ Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow

☐ Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters

☐ Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at "seep" locations along banks or directly to surface water

☐ Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater

☐ Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.

☐ Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments

☐ Bioaccumulatives (see Appendix C) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms

☐ Other site-specific exposure pathways

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: Determination of potentially complete pathways will be made when analytical data are available.

3. Habitat

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

☐ Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity)

☐ Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination

☐ Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity *Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.*

☐ Endangered-, threatened-, or species of special concern are present The aquatic environment is or could be affected

☐ Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre

If any of the above boxes are checked go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination *Check all that apply.*

☐ Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see Appendix C)

☐ Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see Appendix D)

If either box is checked complete a detailed Ecologcial Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Conceptual Site Model Guidance) and submit it with the form to you DEC Project Manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC Project Manager.

☐ OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments: