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April 21, 2009

Mr. James Finnucan
Executive Director
Ansonia Housing Authority
36 Main Street
Ansonia, Connecticut 06401

SUBJECT:	ASTM PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT
SITE:	RIVERSIDE APARTMENTS-OLSON DRIVE, ANSONIA, CT
MAP ID:	031/05 & 06
PAYNE#:	09.113/001A

Dear Mr. Finnucan:

At the request of Ansonia Housing Authority (Ansonia, CT), Payne Environmental, LLC (PAYNE) has conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the Site known as Riverside Apartments located at Olson Drive in the City of Ansonia, New Haven County, Connecticut (the Site). The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there is visible or recorded evidence of a release, or threat of a release, of hazardous or regulated substances, or petroleum products on the Site or on any nearby properties where such a release, or threat of a release, could pose a risk of environmental impairment to the Site; to evaluate the potential presence of recognized environmental conditions and/or hazardous building materials on the Site.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study Site includes the parcel and improvements known as Riverside Apartments located at Olson Drive in the City of Ansonia, New Haven County, Connecticut at 41º20’35.34”N latitude and 73º04’54.77”W longitude. This parcel is identified in the Ansonia Assessor’s Office as

parcel 031/05 & 06. The approximately 10-acre parcel is improved with eleven (11) apartment buildings, one (1) garage structure and one (1) community building. The apartment buildings and garage were reportedly constructed circa 1960 and the community building in 1994.

The Site does not appear to meet the definition of an "establishment" as defined by the Connecticut Transfer Act. PAYNE recommends that legal counsel knowledgeable in environmental law review the Transfer Act.

RECOGNIZED ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS

The goal of the ASTM E 1527-05 Standard practice is to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), as defined in the Standard and in Section I of this report. Based on the information evaluated during this investigation, Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) have been identified at the Site. These RECs represent areas of concern (AOCs) where petroleum, chemical and/or hazardous materials are currently or have historically been handled or stored at the Site, or are presenting a risk to the Site.

This assessment has revealed evidence of recognized environmental conditions (RECs) in connection with the Site.

- REC #1-Former two (2) 20,000-gallon heating fuel oil underground storage tanks

  Potential impact: Medium

  Explanation: Based on the Site visit, Fire Marshal, CTDEP and previous study records, the Site formerly utilized two (2) 20,000-gallon heating fuel oil underground storage tanks (USTs) reportedly installed in 1963 and removed in 1988. According to the Site interview the USTs were located south of Building #72-#87. Two (2) vent pipes were observed on the south side of the building during the Site visit. No information was reviewed regarding condition of tanks and/or any investigation, testing or proper UST closure.

- REC #2- Maintenance Garage floor drains

  Potential Impact: Medium

  Explanation: During the Site visit floor drains were observed in the maintenance garage structure. Materials introduced to the floor drains are unknown. The outfall, condition and contents of the floor drains are unknown.

- REC #3- Site-wide fill

  Potential Impact: Medium-High

Explanation: Based on the Site interviews the Site area was filled. According to the *Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut* (Stone *et al.,* 1992), the surficial geology at the subject Site is reported to be artificial fill, which is described as earth materials and manmade materials that have been artificially emplaced. The source and nature of the fill material is unknown.

- REC #4- High-risk current and historical abutters

  Potential Impact: Low-Medium

  Explanation: Based on the Site visit two (2) current potential high-risk abutters were observed in the Site area. A gasoline station was observed north of the Site and Acdeclo auto repair southerly. Based on historical Sanborn mapping potential historical high-risk abutters include laundromats, metal fabricators, and junkyards located east of the Site. Potential impact to Site-wide groundwater.

- REC #5- Historic Site use

  Potential Impact: Low

  Explanation: Based on the Site visit two (2) current potential high-risk abutters were observed in the Site area. A gasoline station was observed north of the Site and Acdeclo auto repair southerly. Based on historical Sanborn mapping potential historical high-risk abutters include laundromats, metal fabricators, and junk yards located east of the Site.

- REC#6- Potential previous fuel sources

  Potential Impact: Low

  Explanation: The Site has been developed since at least the late 1800s. The Site was formerly occupied by many structures depicted on historical Sanborn mapping and in the 1934 Site aerial. It is possible that the Site may have utilized other sources of fuel such as coal or stored fuel oil in previous tanks (above ground or underground) for heating purposes. Results of historical research and site observations did not indicate direct evidence of such tanks; however, tank registration requirements were not required historically, and as such, information regarding the presence or disposition of such tanks is limited.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Based on the information evaluated during this investigation, business environmental risks may exist at the Site:

- Based on the age of the buildings, the presence of asbestos-containing materials cannot be precluded.
- Due to the construction dates of the structures, the presence of lead-based paint cannot be precluded.
- Based on the age of the building, the presence of PCBs associated with transformers, lighting, equipment etc. cannot be precluded.
- Potential for asbestos-containing materials, lead-based painted building components, and other miscellaneous materials to remain on Site from former historic site structures.

PAYNE's findings are summarized in the Phase I Site Assessment Report (attached herein). Please feel free to contact the undersigned should you have any questions on the above.

Sincerely,
PAYNE ENVIRONMENTAL, LLC

Neil G. Payne, *CHMM, PhD, LEP*
President

Kathleen C. Pane
Senior Project Manager

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was performed in general conformance with the scope and limitations of the designation ASTM 1527-05 "*Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process*". The purpose of the assessment was to determine whether there is visible or recorded evidence of a release, or threat of a release, of hazardous or regulated substances, or petroleum products on the Site or on any nearby properties where such a release, or threat of a release, could pose a risk of environmental impairment to the Site; and to evaluate the potential presence of Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) in connection with the subject Site. By doing so, Ansonia Housing Authority (Ansonia, CT) intends to establish all appropriate inquiry into the presence of "recognized environmental conditions" on the property consistent with good commercial and customary practices as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) in 42 USC § 9601.

This report is intended to constitute "all appropriate inquiry" into the previous ownership and uses of the property in general conformance with good commercial and customary practices as defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act as defined in 42 USC § 9601. In addition, PAYNE made all attempts to determine if the Site meets the definition of an "establishment" as defined in the Connecticut General Statutes (CGS) Section 22a-134, as amended by Public Act (PA) 01-204.

1.2 Site Identification

The study Site includes the parcel and improvements known as Riverside Apartments located at Olson Drive in the City of Ansonia, New Haven County, Connecticut at 41º20'35.34"N latitude and 73º04'54.77"W longitude. This parcel is identified in the Ansonia Assessor's Office as parcel 031/05 & 06. The approximately 10-acre parcel is improved with eleven (11) apartment buildings, one (1) garage structure and one (1) community building. The apartment buildings and garage were reportedly constructed circa 1960 and the community building in 1994. The Site is located between Maple and High Street and High Street and Lester Street. The Naugatuck River abuts the Site easterly. According to City Assessor records, the Site is located within a mixed-use zone (MDL).

1.3 Scope of Services

In accordance with our proposal, Payne Environmental, LLC (PAYNE) completed an ASTM Phase I ESA of the Site known as Riverside Apartments located at Olsen Drive,

Ansonia, Connecticut. The scope of work for PAYNE's Phase I ESA is in general conformance with standard and routinely accepted practices of the environmental profession and ASTM Designation E 1527-05. The following work items were performed:

- The Site history was reviewed to determine past use of the subject Site dating back to at least 1940 or first documented development, whichever is earlier.

- Current and past uses were evaluated to ascertain the likelihood for deposition of hazardous or regulated substances or petroleum products on the Site. Aerial photographs, Sanborn™ Fire Insurance Maps, and City Directories, where reasonably ascertainable, were reviewed to verify prior uses of the property.

- A search was performed of State and Federal government records and databases relative to regulated facilities or other known environmental violations on the Site or within the approximate minimum search distance as defined in ASTM E 1527. Reasonably ascertainable county and municipal records and any previous environmental reports supplied by the client or obtained by PAYNE also were reviewed.

- Reasonably ascertainable published soil, geologic, hydrogeologic, and topographic data of the subject Site and surrounding area was reviewed.

- The Site was visited and a visual inspection of the land and of building(s) was conducted to identify recognized environmental conditions (RECs), historic recognized environmental conditions (HRECs), and business environmental risks (BERs). The Site was inspected for surface indications of environmental liabilities associated with on-Site storage/disposal systems, petroleum product tanks, septic systems, improperly managed refuse and debris, stained surface areas, stressed vegetation, buildings, chemical storage areas, odors, drums, drains, sumps etc. In addition, the Site was inspected for transformers, substations, or other electrical equipment and for the current and past presence of USTs and ASTs, including sizes, ages, contents, and condition. General features of the Site and surrounding land use, including the number, size and age of structures, locations of roads, and sources of potable water and sewage disposal were noted. The type of Heating Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system and fuel source of the on-Site structure(s) was identified, if possible.

- Previous environmental investigations prepared for the Site were reviewed.

- Interviews were conducted with state and town employees, property owner, tenants, and other persons familiar with the Site use and history, if provided.

- The information and data collected were reviewed, interpreted and used in the formulation of conclusions regarding the potential presence and impact of RECs and/or areas of environmental concern (AOECs).

1.4 Non-Scope Considerations

The ASTM E 1527-05 Standard includes the following list of "additional issues" that are non-scope considerations outside of the scope of the ASTM E 1527-05 practice: Asbestos-Containing Materials, Radon, Lead-Based Paint, Lead in Drinking Water, Wetlands, Regulatory Compliance, Cultural and Historic Resources, Industrial Hygiene, Health and Safety, Ecological Resources, Endangered Species, Indoor Air Quality and High Voltage Powerlines. These items were not included in our assessment of the property.

1.5 Significant Assumptions

The information gathered during this assessment was information that was "practically reviewable". This is, by definition, information that is provided by the source in a manner and in a form that, upon examination, yields information relevant to the property without the need for extraordinary analysis of irrelevant data. The form of the information is such that the user can review the records for a limited geographic area. Records that cannot be feasibly retrieved by reference to the location of the property or a geographic area in which the property is located are not generally practically reviewable. Most databases of public records are practically reviewable if they can be obtained from the source agency by the county, city, zip code, or other geographic area of the facilities listed in the record system. Records that are sorted, filed, organized, or maintained by the source agency only chronologically are not generally practically reviewable. Listings in publicly available records, which do not have adequate address information to be located geographically, are not generally considered practically reviewable. For large databases with numerous records (such as RCRA hazardous waste generators and registered underground storage tanks), the records are not practically reviewable unless they can be obtained from the source agency in the smaller geographic area of zip codes. Even when information is provided by zip code for some large databases, it is common for an unmanageable number of sites to be identified within a given zip code. In these cases, it is not necessary to review the impact of all of the sites that are likely to be listed in any given zip code because that information would not be practically reviewable. In other words, when so much data is generated that it cannot be feasibly reviewed for its impact on the property, it is not practically reviewable.

The information provided herein is that which is publicly available. Information that is publicly available means that the source of the information allows access to the information by anyone upon request at a reasonable time and cost. Information that is obtainable within reasonable time and cost constraints means that the information will be provided by the source within 5 calendar days of receiving a written, telephone, or in-person request at no more than a nominal cost intended to cover the source's cost of retrieving and duplicating the information. Information that can only be reviewed by a

visit to the source is reasonably ascertainable if the visit is permitted by the source within 5 days of request.

1.6 Limitations

PAYNE performed the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment portion of this investigation in general conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Practice E 1527.

Uncertainty is not eliminated. No environmental site assessment can wholly eliminate uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a property. Performance of this practice is intended to reduce, but not eliminate, uncertainty regarding the potential for recognized environmental conditions in connection with a property, and this practice recognizes reasonable limits of time and cost.

The assessment is not exhaustive. All appropriate inquiry does not mean an exhaustive assessment of a clean property. There is a point at which the cost of information obtained or the time required to gather it outweighs the usefulness of the information and, in fact, may be a material detriment to the orderly completion of transactions. There is a balance between the competing goals of limiting the costs and time demands inherent in performing an environmental site assessment and the reduction of uncertainty about unknown conditions resulting from additional information.

The level of inquiry is variable. Not every property will warrant the same level of assessment. Consistent with good commercial or customary practices, the appropriate level of environmental site assessment will be guided by the type of property subject to assessment, the expertise and risk tolerance of the user, and the information developed in the course of the inquiry.

The information provided herein is that information which is reasonably ascertainable from standard sources. This means that the availability of record information varies from information source to information source, including governmental jurisdictions. Neither the user nor the environmental professional is obligated to identify, obtain, or review every possible record that might exist with respect to a property. Instead, this assessment identifies record information that can be reviewed from standard sources, and the user or environmental professional is required to review only information that is reasonably ascertainable from those standard sources. Information used for the following Environmental Site Assessment is information that: (1) is reasonably ascertainable, (2) is publicly available, (3) is obtainable from its source within reasonable time and cost constraints, and (4) is practically reviewable as defined above.

This evaluation has been prepared on behalf of and for the exclusive use of Ansonia Housing Authority (Ansonia, CT) for use in an environmental investigation of the Site.

The conclusions provided by PAYNE are based solely on the scope of the work conducted and the sources of information referenced in this report.

PAYNE performed a limited visual survey at the Site. No sampling of suspect building materials for asbestos analysis was conducted as part of this investigation. No air monitoring was performed. It is possible that future excavation at the Site or other development activities could uncover suspect asbestos-containing materials associated with former Site structures demolished. This report does not present any conclusions with respect to asbestos.

No testing was conducted to determine the presence of radon or lead at the Site. Therefore, this report does not present any conclusions with respect to radon or lead at the Site.

No attempt has been made to audit the facilities or operations conducted at the Site with respect to regulatory compliance.

This work has been undertaken in accordance with generally accepted consulting practices. No other warranty, express or implied, is made. ***In no event may a third party rely on the evaluations, conclusions and professional opinions present in the Phase I ESA report without first obtaining the expressed written consent of PAYNE. PAYNE shall bear no liability for any unauthorized use of the information contained in this report.***

This report reflects Site conditions observed and described by records available to PAYNE as of the date of report preparation. The passage of time may result in significant changes in Site conditions, technology, or economic conditions, which could alter the findings and/or recommendations of the report. Accordingly, the client and any other party to whom the report is provided recognize and agree that PAYNE shall bear no liability for deviations from observed conditions or available records after the time of report preparation.

1.7 User Reliance

An environmental professional is not required to verify independently the information provided by any source but may rely on information provided unless the environmental professional has actual knowledge that certain information is incorrect or unless it is obvious that certain information is incorrect based on other information obtained in the Phase One Environmental Site Assessment process or otherwise actually known to the environmental professional.

1.8 Previous Environmental Investigations

The Client did provide PAYNE with a previous environmental investigation:

- Phase I Environmental Assessment report conducted by GeoQuest, Inc. in August 2005. It appears three (3) buildings were only assessed as part of this study and included units 1-18, units 19-30 and units 72-87. The report states that the Site consisted of two (2) 20,000-gallon fuel oil USTs installed in 1963 and removed in 1988. An attached letter indicates that the tanks were drained, removed and disposed of by the Hitchcock Gas Engine Company, Hitchcock Industrial Waste Division (Bridgeport, CT). In addition the letter states both liquid and tank bottom sludge were pumped out and transported to Hitchcock's licensed TSDF located in Bridgeport and all work was conducted in accordance with applicable regulations. No conclusions or recommendations are provided in the report.

II. SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Location and Legal Description

The study Site includes the parcel and improvements known as Riverside Apartments located at Olson Drive in the City of Ansonia, New Haven County, Connecticut at 41º20'35.34"N latitude and 73º04'54.77"W longitude. This parcel is identified in the Ansonia Assessor's Office as parcel 031/05 & 06. The approximately 10-acre parcel is improved with eleven (11) apartment buildings, one (1) garage structure and one (1) community building. The apartment buildings and garage were reportedly constructed circa 1960 and the community building in 1994. The Site is located between Maples Street and High Street and High Street and Lester Street. The Naugatuck River abuts the Site easterly, as depicted in Figure 1.

2.2 Site and Vicinity General Characteristics

Zoning
According to City Assessor records, the Site is located within a mixed-use zone (MDL).

Perimeter Survey
PAYNE conducted a windshield survey of the surrounding area within an approximately 0.5 mile radius of the Site. The property and surrounding areas are described below:

Northerly:	by Maple Street, further by gasoline station, commercial strip mall (restaurants, laundromat, food market, dollar store);
Easterly:	Olson Drive, further east Naugatuck River;
Southerly:	by Acdelco (auto repair), further by residential properties;
Westerly:	by residential properties.

The above is determined in conjunction with the Ansonia City Hall records. A copy of the property tax map or site plan is included in Attachment B showing the general property shape, boundaries and size. Site figures are provided in Attachment A; copies of local file information are provided in Attachment B.

2.3 Description of Property Improvements

The approximately 10-acre parcel is improved with eleven (11) apartment buildings, one (1) garage structure and one (1) community building. The apartment buildings and garage were reportedly constructed circa 1960 and the community building in 1994.

A. Current Use of the Property

The Site is currently utilized for low-income residential apartments.

B. Exterior Features

The Site consists of eleven (11) apartment building with exterior brick construction with flat tar and gravel roofs. The Site consists of bituminous access driveways and parking lot areas. Grass vegetation exists around building footprints and adjacent to roadways. Minor vegetation (trees) is associated with various portions around the Site buildings. A tree line was observed on the west property boundary.

The Site utilizes a central transformer vault located in Building #72-#87. The equipment is reportedly owned by United Illuminating (UI). Electrical lines run underground to serve the buildings. The vault was not accessible at the time of the Site visit.

The Site consists of several catch basins throughout parking lot and access drive areas, which are reportedly connected to municipal storm water.

A natural gas meter was observed on the northwest corner and vents pipe associated with the former heating fuel USTs area were observed on the south exterior portion of Building #72-#87.

C. Interior Features

During the Site visit one (1) representative apartment was inspected in Building #72-#87. The apartment consisted of a kitchen, living room, bathroom and bedrooms. One (1) basement area was inspected in the same building. The basement was reportedly a former laundry room. A floor drain was observed in the basement area. The buildings reportedly consist of an open basement area and some crawlspace areas. The boiler room located on the north portion of Building #72-#87 consists of four (4) gas fired boilers that feed hot water heat to all the buildings for heating and domestic hot water utilization. The boiler room consists of a floor drain and boiler chemicals.

The garage/maintenance building consists of floor drains and small quantity paints, thinners and gasoline were observed in the area.

D. Heating & Cooling Systems

The Site currently utilizes natural gas for hot water based radiator heating. No cooling system was observed at the time of the Site visit.

2.4 Site Utilities

According to the Site interview and Site observations, the following public and private utilities are available in the general:

- Electric– electrical runs underground. Electrical transformers are located in a vault at the northeast corner of the boiler room building area associated with Building #72-#87.

- Natural Gas– Natural gas meter was observed on the northwest exterior corner of the boiler room portion of Building #72-#87.

- Sanitary Sewer and Public Water – According to the City of Ansonia Engineering Department and the Site visit, the Site utilizes municipal sewer and water.

- Storm Sewer– Catch basins were observed throughout the Site in driveway access areas and parking lot areas and are reportedly connected to municipal storm water system.

III. PHYSICAL SETTING

3.1 Topography

The Site is located at an elevation of approximately 65 feet above sea level (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929). The topography of the Site is generally level.

3.2 Geologic Information

According to the *Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut* (Stone *et al.,* 1992), the surficial geology at the subject Site is reported to be artificial fill, which is described as earth materials and manmade materials that have been artificially emplaced.

The Site is located within the Iapetos, Connecticut Valley Synclinorium. The subsurface geology at the subject Site is reported to be gray to spotted, medium to coarse grained, foliated gneiss.

According to the *Soil Survey of New Haven County* (USDA, SCS July 1979), soils in this area generally are classified as urban land. This map unit consists of areas where urban structures cover more than 85 percent of the surface and the map unit is predominantly Udorthents, which are well drained to excessively drained soils mainly near urban areas.

3.3 Ground Water and Surface Water Information

The Site is located in the Naugatuck River Sub Regional Basin of the Naugatuck Complex, which is tributary to the Housatonic. The nearest natural surface water body is the Naugatuck River abutting the property easterly (Figure 1).

The Site is located in Flood Zone X, areas of the 500-year flood and areas of the 100-year flood according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map of Connecticut prepared for this area.

Groundwater in the general vicinity of the subject site is classified by CTDEP as GA groundwater. Ground water in the general vicinity of the subject site is classified by CTDEP as GA ground water. This classification indicates that it is within the area of influence of private and potential public water supply wells. Presumed suitable for direct human consumption. Based on topography and drainage mapping, groundwater is expected to flow in an easterly direction toward Naugatuck River.

There are no reported and/or mapped inland wetlands associated with the Site.

IV. SITE HISTORY

4.1 General

The usage history of the Site has been reconstructed from information available at the Municipal Fire Department, Building Department, Engineering Department, Public Works and Zoning Department, Clerk's Office, Assessor's Office, reviews of topographic maps, street directories, land title information, and Sanborn™ Fire Insurance Maps.

According to telephone directories it appears the apartment buildings were constructed circa 1963. Olson Drive does not appear listed prior to 1963. Based on aerial photographs and Sanborn mapping it appears that Jersey Street was formerly located between High Street and Lester Street which consisted of several residential and commercial structures prior to the development of Riverside Apartments. The historical structures were reportedly destroyed in 1955 during the Naugatuck River flood.

Local file information is provided in Attachment B.

4.2 Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps

Sanborn maps were reviewed at the State of Connecticut Library. Sanborn maps were reviewed for the years 1884, 1890, 1900, 1906, 1911, 1924, and 1963.

1884 Sanborn: The Site appears to consist of several structures labeled dwellings grocery, saloon, tailor and "gas engine job work on carriages". High Street appears to run from the west and then branch northerly. The east portion of the Site area consists of Jersey Street, which does not exist presently.

1890 Sanborn: The Site area appears similar to the 1884 Sanborn mapping.

1900 Sanborn: The Site area appears to consist of dwellings, stables, and stores. The western street appears to be labeled Jersey Street or Riverside Avenue. A metal refinery building appears to be located in the southeast Site area.

1906 Sanborn: The Site area appears similar to the 1900 Sanborn with the exception that southeast structures appear to be labeled shed, office and storage house.

1911 Sanborn: The Site area appears similar to the 1906 Sanborn with the exception that the a southeast structure appears to be labeled laundry and dwelling buildings appear to be larger in size and labeled tenements. In addition, a southwest building appears to be labeled printing.

1924 Sanborn: The Site appears to consist of structures labeled dwelling, flat, or store. Buildings along the Naugatuck River southeast of the Site area appear to be labeled junk storage.

1963 Sanborn: The Site appears to consist of eight (8) buildings and one (1) garage/office labeled Riverside Apartments. There appears to be a construction note regarding all buildings to be fire proofed.

4.3 City Directories

Phone directories were reviewed at the State of Connecticut Library from 1961 until 2008. The following was observed:

YEAR	LISTING
1961-1962	No listing for Olson Drive
1963	Five (5) vacant listings
1964-2008	Residential listings (year 2004, 6 Olson Drive listed as Tinney Community Center)

4.4 Title of Ownership

According to Ansonia City Hall land records City of Ansonia Housing Authority currently owns the Site and they purchased the property in the early 1960s. No additional land records were reviewed. According to the City Assessor's card the City of Ansonia has owned the property since the 1900s. No additional information was available.

4.5 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs were available for review at the time of this investigation for the years 1934, 1965, 1991 and 2004. The following was observed:

1934: The Site appears similar to the 1924 Sanborn mapping.

1965: The Site parcel appears similar to today with the exception that there appears to be no community building.

1991: The Site appears similar to the 1965 Sanborn with the exception that the west portion of the property appears more vegetated.

2004: The Site appears similar the 1991 aerial, with the exception that the community center appears on the Site.

4.6 Historical Topographic, Property and Atlas Mapping

Historical on-line maps for the Site area were reviewed on the University of New Hampshire (UNH) Library Government Documents Department website and the University of Connecticut website for the Site area.

USGS topographic maps were reviewed for the years 1895, 1940, and 1953. No additional significant features were observed in the maps reviewed. The exact Site location could not be confirmed.

4.7 Historic Uses of Adjoining Properties

The historical research into properties neighboring the Site has been completed. In addition, aerial photographs and telephone directories were reviewed for the Site and neighboring sites which provide information about the historical uses of the adjoining sites. No discrepancies were apparent from the review of this data.

The Site area appears to have been utilized primarily for mixed residential and commercial use since at least the late 1800s.

V. ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS REVIEW

5.1 Standard Environmental Records Review

PAYNE utilized an electronic database service to complete the environmental record review. The database search was used to identify properties that may be listed in the referenced Agency records, located within the ASTM-specified search radii:

Federal National Priorities Listing (NPL) Sites
Federal Delisted NPL Sites
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation And Liability Information System List (CERCLIS)
Federal CERCLIS: No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) Site List
Federal Resource Conservation And Recovery Act (RCRA) Generator's List
Federal RCRA Non-CORRACTS TSD Facilities List
Federal RCRA CORRACTS Facilities List
Federal RCRA Treatment, Storage And Disposal Facilities (TSDFs) List
Federal Institutional Control/Engineering Control (IC/EC) Registries
Federal Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) List
State And Tribal Lists Of *Hazardous Waste Sites* Identified For Investigation Or Remediation:
State-And Tribal-Equivalent NPL
State-And Tribal-Equivalent CERCLIS
State-And Tribal-*Landfill* And/Or *Solid* Waste Disposal Site Lists
State-And Tribal-Leaking Storage Tanks Lists
State And Tribal Registered Storage Tank Lists
State And Tribal *Institutional Control/Engineering Control* Registries
State And Tribal Voluntary Cleanup Sites
State And Tribal Brownfield Sites

Following is a summary of information provided for each of the above-listed databases. The complete environmental database report is provided in Attachment D.

A. NPL Sites

The National Priorities List (NPL) is a list of contaminated sites that are considered the highest priority for clean up by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

- The Site is not listed on the NPL list.
- The database did not identify NPL sites within a 1.0-mile radius of the Site.

B. CERCLIS Sites

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Information System (CERCLIS) list identifies sites, which are suspected to have contamination and require additional investigation to assess if they should be

considered for inclusion on the NPL.

- The Site is not listed on CERCLIS.
- The database did not identify any CERCLIS sites within a quarter-mile radius of the Site.

C. Federal ERNS List

The Federal Emergency Response Notification System (ERNS) list tracks information on reported releases of oil and hazardous materials.

- The Site is not identified on the Federal ERNS list.

D. RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD Facilities

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) non-Corrective Action Sites (CORRACTS) Transportation, Storage and Disposal (TSD) Facilities List tracks facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste and are not associated with corrective action activity.

- The Site is not listed as a RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD Facility.
- The database did not identify RCRA non-CORRACTS TSD facilities within 0.5-mile radius of the Site.

E. RCRA CORRACTS TSD Facilities

The RCRA CORRACTS TSD Facilities list catalogues facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste and have been associated with corrective action activity.

- The Site is not listed as a RCRA CORRACTS TSD Facility.
- The database did not identify RCRA CORRACTS TSD facility within one mile of the Site.

F. RCRA Generators

The RCRA Generator list is maintained by the USEPA to track facilities that generate hazardous waste.

- The Site is not listed as a RCRA Generator.
  The database did identify eight (8) RCRA Generator facilities within an eighth of a mile of the Site. The nearest facilities located at 115 Howard

Avenue approximately 0.18 miles southwest of the Site.

G. State/Tribal Hazardous Waste Sites and Spill Sites

The State/Tribal Hazardous Waste Sites and State/Tribal Spill Sites lists are maintained by the DEP, in order to track sites where releases of oil or hazardous materials have occurred.

- The Site is not listed as a State/Tribal hazardous waste site.
- No facilities are listed within a half-mile of the Site.
- The Site is not listed on the State spills list.
- Ten (10) SPILLS are reported within an eighth of a mile of the Site. The nearest facility located at 19 Lester Street approximately 0.08 miles northwest of the Site. According to the regulatory database the facility the spill consisted of one (1) gallon of transmission oil due to a motor vehicle accident. Spills reported within an eighth of a mile are reported as closed.

H. State/Tribal Registered Underground Storage Tanks (USTs)

The DEP maintains a list of registered USTs.

- The subject Site is listed on the State's registered UST list. According to the regulatory database the Site consisted of two (2) 24,000-gallon heating fuel USTs installed in 1963 and removed in 1988.
- The databases did identify any facilities within an eighth of a mile of the Site.

I. State/Tribal Landfills and Solid Waste Disposal Sites

- The Site is not listed on the Solid Waste Disposal Sites database.
- The database did identify Solid Waste Disposal Sites within a one-half mile radius of the Site.

J. State/Tribal Leaking Underground Storage Tanks

The State Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) sites list is maintained by DEP in order to track sites where releases of oil or hazardous materials have occurred from leaking, registered USTs. Based on information from the database report:

- The subject Site is not listed as a LUST site.

- The database did not identify LUST sites within an eighth of a mile of the Site.

K. State/Tribal *Institutional Control/Engineering Control* Registries

The Site is not listed on the registry.

L. State/Tribal Voluntary Cleanup Sites

The Site is not a listed Voluntary Cleanup site.

M. State/Tribal Brownfield Sites

The Site is not a listed brownfield site.

N. Connecticut Property Transfer Act

The Site does not appear to meet the definition of an "establishment" as defined by the Connecticut Transfer Act. PAYNE recommends that legal counsel knowledgeable in environmental law review the Transfer Act.

O. Summary of Area Review

The database report identified 184 mapped facilities located within the ASTM Designation E-1527-05 search radii.

Off-site facilities which are either located hydraulically downgradient of the Site, based on the inferred direction of ground water flow, have a "closed" status, are geologically separated from the subject Site by a water body, or are located in a different drainage basin are not believed to have the potential to adversely impact the Site and are not discussed further.

Nearby off-site properties (less than ⅛-mile) located hydraulically upgradient or crossgradient of the Site, based on the inferred direction of ground water, may have the potential to impact the Site and are discussed in further detail below. Properties located more than ⅛-mile upgradient or crossgradient of the Site are not considered significant given the location of the Site and the availability of municipal water. It should be noted that no documentation or evidence was discovered indicating the groundwater or soil systems at the Site have been impacted by off-Site facilities. Furthermore, impacts to the Site originating from upgradient sources are not the responsibility of the Site owner.

5.2 Additional Environmental Records Review

In conformance with ASTM, inquiry was made with representatives of the DEP, local health department, fire department and municipal offices as described below.

A. Health Department

Records were reviewed at the Naugatuck Valley Health District. Numerous complaints were reviewed (pests, cleanliness, water damage, mold etc.). No information was reviewed relevant to this study.

B. Fire Department/Fire Marshal

PAYNE visited the local Fire Marshal to review material on file regarding complaints, spills, activities or other incidents that might have occurred on the Site. Several miscellaneous fire inspections were reviewed. The following was reviewed relevant to this study:

- UST notification indicating the removal of two (2) 24,000-gallon #2 heating fuel USTs reportedly installed in 1963 and removed in 1988.

- Two (2) spill reports on Olsen Drive. One report indicates in 2006 two (2) gallons of antifreeze in the road due to motor vehicle accident at 1 Olson Drive. The second report indicates a 2004 spill of one (1) gallon of petroleum oil dumped in a cove area on Olsen Drive.

C. Tax Assessor's Office

PAYNE reviewed maps and field cards for the Site in the local Tax Assessor's Office. The field card indicates the Site utilizes electric baseboard heat. No historical field cards were available for review according to Assessor personnel.

Copies of the Tax Assessor Field Cards are also included in Attachment B.

D. Engineering Division

PAYNE requested information pertaining to public water and sewer records at the local Engineering Department. The Department stated that municipal sewer and water are available in the area and that the Site currently utilizes both.

E. Building Department

Records for the Site were reviewed in written file form. The following was reviewed in significance to this study:

- December 1, 1993-permit for cabinet replacement.
- December 28, 1994-permit for community center construction.
- December 11, 1995-permit for renovation work
- January 8, 1997-permit for construction of service building.
- December 9, 2004-permit for reroofing.
- August 31, 2006-permit for reroofing.

F. Other DEP File Information

PAYNE requested information from CT DEP file room staff utilizing the "File Request Form". The Site name and address was listed and all files available were requested for review associated with the Site. DEP staff supplied PAYNE a P5 file for the City of Ansonia and UST file. No other files were provided. The following was reviewed:

- UST notification received by CTDEP in 1990. The form did not appear to have any additional information to the Fire Marshal copy reviewed.

G. Other USEPA File Information

No other relevant USEPA file information identified for Site.

H. User-Provided Information

The ASTM Standard requires disclosure in the Phase I report whether the user of the report has specialized knowledge about previous ownership or uses of the property that may be material to identifying RECs, or whether the user has determined that the property's Title contains environmental liens or other information related to environmental condition of the property, including engineering and institutional controls and Activity and Use Limitations, as defined by ASTM. As of this report preparation, the user has not informed PAYNE that there are liens or other information about the environmental condition of the property in the Title. In addition, the user has not indicated

specialized knowledge about previous ownership or uses of the property that may be material to identifying RECs.

The User, in this case, City of Ansonia Housing Authority (Ansonia, CT), provided information necessary to determine the possibility of recognized environmental conditions associated with the property. These tasks do not require the technical expertise of the environmental professional and are generally not performed by them. The following includes the information provided by the User of this Phase One Environmental Site Assessment.

Deed / Title Records:

Deed and Title Records were not provided to PAYNE as a part of the User Provided Information, but rather obtained by PAYNE directly. PAYNE reviewed these records.

Environmental Liens:

A search for Environmental Liens was not completed for the Site.

Activity and Use Limitations:

Activity and Use Limitations (AUL's) are one indication of a past or present release of a hazardous substance or petroleum product. AUL's are an explicit recognition by a federal, tribal, state, or local regulatory agency that residual levels of hazardous substances or petroleum products may be present on a property, and that unrestricted use of the property may not be acceptable. This environmental professional reviewed agency records and IC/EC registries for the presence of AUL's on the property to determine if a recognized environmental condition is present on the subject property. No Activity and Use Limitations are known to be present for the Site. (ASTM Section 5.1 – 5.4)

Specialized Knowledge:

There is no specialized knowledge about the Site as provided by the User of this Environmental Site Assessment. Therefore, no specialized knowledge was supplied to the environmental professional. (ASTM Section 6.3)

Commonly Known or Reasonably Ascertainable Records:

The User provided no Commonly Known or Reasonably Ascertainable Records, beyond those of the interviews and public records review. No information sources are known by the User except those stated herein. (ASTM Section 6.6)

Valuation Reduction for Environmental Issues:

There has been no significant reduction in the purchase price to value equation as stated by the User. Therefore, no additional information was supplied to the environmental professional. (ASTM Section 6.5)

Owner, Manager or Property Manager Information:

PAYNE conducted an interview with William Passage, Larry Thomas and Donald Laviano with the Ansonia Housing Authority.

VI. SITE RECONNAISSANCE

6.1 General

The objective of the site reconnaissance is to obtain information indicating the presence or likely presence of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property. This reconnaissance includes a physical and visual inspection of the property and structures on the property to the extent they are not obstructed by bodies of water, buildings, snow cover, impervious layers or are not able to be inspected due to other obstacles or are unavailable during the course of this inspection. The following presents data learned from the site reconnaissance.

The Site was visited on April 9, 2009 for the purpose of performing surficial reconnaissance. William Passage, Larry Thomas and Donald Laviano with the Ansonia Housing Authority accompanied PAYNE. Donald Laviano handles maintenance at the facility. During reconnaissance, the Site and portions of adjacent properties and surrounding roadways were traversed on foot or in a vehicle and inspected for signs of potential environmental impairment, recognized environmental conditions, and hazardous building materials.

6.2 Methodology, Limiting Conditions and General Observations

Weather conditions on the day of the Site visit included a temperature of 53 °F with sunny conditions.

The methodology for this assessment was to physically visit the available areas of the subject site as identified by Ansonia Housing Authority personnel.

6.3 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

PCB-containing dielectric fluid has historically been used in transformers and fluorescent light ballasts manufactured prior to 1982. In addition, PCB-containing fluid has historically been used in hydraulic equipment such as elevators and lifts.

During the Site visit a transformer vault was observed. Access to the vault was not possible at the time of the Site visit. The condition and contents of the transformers in the vault could not be confirmed.

If suspect units are present during any future demolition activities or any activity that would require disposal, they should either be hauled off-site or drained of contents in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

6.4 Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

CFCs consist of chemical compounds of chlorine, fluorine, and carbon atoms. Additionally, some CFCs also include hydrogen atoms. CFCs have been widely used over the past 60 years as refrigerants in household appliances and air conditioners, as industrial solvents, as blowing agents in manufacturing foam products, and as propellants in aerosol sprays (Moeller, 1992).

The 1977 amendments to the Clean Air Act have banned the use of CFCs as propellants in the Unites States since 1978. In addition, an international agreement known as the Montreal Protocol was signed by 40 nations in 1987 and designed to phase out all CFC production by the year 2000 (Godish, 1991).

No suspect CFC equipment was observed during the Site visit.

If suspect units are present during any future demolition activities or any activity that would require disposal, they should either be hauled off-site or drained of refrigerant in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

6.5 Aboveground and Underground Storage Tanks

Aboveground Storage Tanks

No evidence of above ground storage tanks was observed during the Site visit.

Underground Storage Tanks

Vent pipes were observed on the south portion of Building #72-#87. Based on the Site interview, Fire Marshal records and CTDEP records the Site formerly utilized two (2) 20,000-gallon #2 heating fuel oil USTs reportedly installed in 1963 and removed in 1988.

6.6 Floor Drains/Sumps

No sumps were observed. Floor drains were observed in basement areas of the residential apartment buildings, boiler room and maintenance/service garage. The outfall, contents and condition of all floor drains could not be confirmed.

6.7 Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)

Building construction materials that contain asbestos are found in a variety of types and uses. Common types of ACMs used in building construction includes, but is not limited to, vinyl floor tile, linoleum flooring, mastic, ceiling tile, spray-applied acoustical/decorative ceiling materials and fireproofing, plaster, wallboard joint compound, pipe and boiler insulation, roofing and flashing, and many other materials in common use prior to 1978. ACMs also may be present in debris piles containing discarded building construction materials. Certain asbestos-containing building construction materials such as roofing, roofing tar, and adhesives were still commonly used after 1978. Materials that contain over one percent asbestos are considered ACMs and must be handled according to state and federal regulations.

No sampling of suspect building materials for asbestos analysis was conducted as part of this investigation.

6.8 Lead-Based Paint (LBP)

Many houses, apartments, and other buildings constructed prior to 1978 were painted with LBP. Based on the construction of the Site structures the presence of LBP cannot be precluded.

6.9 Regulated and Hazardous Materials Use and Storage

For the purposes of this discussion, hazardous substances are virgin product or raw materials intended to be used in some manner consistent with the reason they were manufactured (in contrast to waste materials).

PAYNE did not observe any materials during the Site visit, with the exception of boiler chemicals in the boiler room and small quantity paints, thinners and gasoline in the maintenance/service garage.

6.10 Regulated and Hazardous Waste Storage and Disposal

There were no surficial indications that the Site is or has been used for the disposal of hazardous waste.

6.11 Water and Wastewater

The Engineering Department stated that municipal sewer and water are currently utilized at the Site.

Catch basins were observed throughout the Site in driveways and parking lots and are reportedly connected to city storm water system.

6.12 Wetlands and Environmentally Sensitive Areas

Wetlands are diverse ecosystems characterized by hydria soils, hydrophilic vegetation, and hydrology. Vegetation or other conditions indicative of jurisdictional wetlands are regulated under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

The Site is located in the Naugatuck River Sub Regional Basin of the Naugatuck Complex, which is tributary to the Housatonic. The nearest natural surface water body is the Naugatuck River abutting the property easterly (Figure 1).

The Site is located in Flood Zone X, areas of the 500-year flood and areas of the 100-year flood according to the Flood Insurance Rate Map of Connecticut prepared for this area.

There are no reported and/or mapped inland wetlands at the Site.

6.13 Odors

There are no suspected or unidentified odors detected at the Site during the visit.

6.14 Pools of Liquid or Pits, Ponds or Lagoons

No pools of liquid, pits, ponds or lagoons were visible on the Site during the visit.

6.15 Stains or Corrosion

No evidence of stains or corrosion was observed on the Site during the visit.

6.16 Stained Pavement or Concrete

No stained pavement or concrete was observed at the Site during the Site visit with the exception of minor oil stain in parking areas due to vehicle traffic.

6.17 Stressed Vegetation

Distressed vegetation can be an indicator of problematic near-surface conditions. Problematic near-surface conditions can be caused by environmental contaminants adversely impacting the quality of plant growth. No evidence of stressed vegetation was observed on the Site.

6.18 On-Site Wells

There are no known on-site supply wells on the Site. This includes natural gas, water, oil or other wells known to the individual interviewed.

6.19 Air Pollution

No air pollution sources were observed at the Site.

VII. INTERVIEWS

The objective of interviews with regulatory officials and other persons is to obtain information indicating recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property. Many individuals were interviewed in connection with this ESA and contributed, therefore, to its contents.

The answers given to the questions discussed during the interview process relative to the subject Site from the individuals identified as having knowledge of the Site are presented within the body of this report.

7.1 Interview with Owner/Key Site Manager

PAYNE interviewed William Passage, Larry Thomas and Donald Laviano with the Ansonia Housing Authority. No other relevant information was documented through the questionnaire.

7.2 Interview with Site Occupants

No occupants were interviewed.

7.3 Interviews with Local and State Agencies

No local or state agencies were interviewed.

VIII. FINDINGS

This Phase I ESA has been performed in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM Designation E 1527-05. Any exceptions to, or deletions from, this report is described in Section I.

8.1 Recognized Environmental Conditions/Areas of Environmental Concern

The goal of the ASTM E 1527 Standard practice is to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) or Areas of Environmental Concern (AOCs), as defined in the Standard and in Section I of this report.

The goal of the ASTM E 1527-05 Standard practice is to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs), as defined in the Standard and in Section I of this report. Based on the information evaluated during this investigation, Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) have been identified at the Site. These RECs represent areas of concern (AOCs) where petroleum, chemical and/or hazardous materials are currently or have historically been handled or stored at the Site, or are presenting a risk to the Site.

This assessment has revealed evidence of recognized environmental conditions (RECs) in connection with the Site.

- REC #1-Former two (2) 20,000-gallon heating fuel oil underground storage tanks

  Potential impact: Medium

  Explanation: Based on the Site visit, Fire Marshal, CTDEP and previous study records, the Site formerly utilized two (2) 20,000-gallon heating fuel oil underground storage tanks (USTs) reportedly installed in 1963 and removed in 1988. According to the Site interview the USTs were located south of Building #72-#87. Two (2) vent pipes were observed on the south side of the building during the Site visit. No information was reviewed regarding condition of tanks and/or any investigation, testing or proper UST closure.

- REC #2- Maintenance Garage floor drains

  Potential Impact: Medium

  Explanation: During the Site visit floor drains were observed in the maintenance garage structure. Materials introduced to the floor drains are unknown. The outfall, condition and contents of the floor drains are unknown.

- REC #3- Site-wide fill

  Potential Impact: Medium-High

  Explanation: Based on the Site interviews the Site area was filled. According to the *Surficial Materials Map of Connecticut* (Stone *et al.,* 1992), the surficial geology at the subject Site is reported to be artificial fill, which is described as earth materials and manmade materials that have been artificially emplaced. The source and nature of the fill material is unknown.

- REC #4- High-risk current and historical abutters

  Potential Impact: Low-Medium

  Explanation: Based on the Site visit two (2) current potential high-risk abutters were observed in the Site area. A gasoline station was observed north of the Site and Acdeclo auto repair southerly. Based on historical Sanborn mapping potential historical high-risk abutters include laundromats, metal fabricators, and junkyards located east of the Site. Potential impact to Site-wide groundwater.

- REC #5- Historic Site use

  Potential Impact: Low

  Explanation: Based on the Site visit two (2) current potential high-risk abutters were observed in the Site area. A gasoline station was observed north of the Site and Acdeclo auto repair southerly. Based on historical Sanborn mapping potential historical high-risk abutters include laundromats, metal fabricators, and junk yards located east of the Site.

- REC#6- Potential previous fuel sources

  Potential Impact: Low

  Explanation: The Site has been developed since at least the late 1800s. The Site was formerly occupied by many structures depicted on historical Sanborn mapping and in the 1934 Site aerial. It is possible that the Site may have utilized other sources of fuel such as coal or stored fuel oil in previous tanks (above ground or underground) for heating purposes. Results of historical research and site observations did not indicate direct evidence of such tanks; however, tank registration requirements were not required historically, and as such, information regarding the presence or disposition of such tanks is limited.

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS

Based on the information evaluated during this investigation, business environmental risks may exist at the Site:

- Based on the age of the buildings, the presence of asbestos-containing materials cannot be precluded.

- Due to the construction dates of the structures, the presence of lead-based paint cannot be precluded.

- Based on the age of the building, the presence of PCBs associated with transformers, lighting, equipment etc. cannot be precluded.

- Potential for asbestos-containing materials, lead-based painted building components, and other miscellaneous materials to remain on Site from former historic site structures.

IX. OPINION & CONCLUSIONS

Payne Environmental LLC has performed a Phase One Environmental Site Assessment in conformance with the scope and limitations of ASTM practice E: 1527-05. The following includes the opinion of the Environmental Professional as to whether the findings mentioned above constitute recognized environmental conditions with respect to this parcel of real estate.

As discussed in Section 8.1, six (6) recognized environmental conditions (RECs) are potentially associated with the Site. PAYNE recommends that a Phase II ESA be performed at the Site to evaluate the RECs to determine if there has been a release at those locations. The Phase II ESA should include a ground penetration radar survey (GPR) survey at the Site to identify known and potentially unknown buried objects/systems/utilities at the Site. In addition soil sampling and groundwater testing to assess existing conditions at the Site are recommended.

X. DEVIATIONS

The environmental professional conducting this Phase One Environmental Site Assessment has completed the assignment in compliance with ASTM practice E:1527-05. No deviations to this practice, such as client-imposed constraints or limiting conditions (access, weather conditions, obstruction, data gaps, etc.) were encountered.

XI. ADDITIONAL SERVICES

No additional services were requested during this Phase One Environmental Site Assessment, which might be considered to be outside the scope of the standard Phase One Environmental Site Assessment pursuant to ASTM practice E:1527-05. No additional services were contingent on the outcome of this Phase One Environmental Site Assessment.

XII. REFERENCES

1. US Geological Survey Topographic Maps, 7.5-minute quadrangle, *Ansonia, CT,* 1964, photo-revised 1984.

2. *Soil Survey of New Haven County, Connecticut,* US Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, 1981.

3. *Surficial Geologic Map of Connecticut,* James W. Clarke, PhD and Others, University of Connecticut, 1990.

4. *The Bedrock Geology Map of Connecticut,* State Geological and Natural History of Connecticut, University of Connecticut, 1958.

5. *Ansonia, Connecticut Inland Wetland Soils Map,* New Haven County.

6. *Flood Insurance Rate Map,* New Haven County, National Insurance Program, August 1980, revised July 13, 1995.

7. *National Priority List for Region I,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

8. *CERCLIS List of Potential Hazardous Waste Site in Region I,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

9. *RCRA Notified List,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

10. *List of RCRA Corrective Action Sites in Region I,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

11. *ERNS List,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

12. *DOCKETS List,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

13. *RAATS List,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

14. *FINDS List,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

15. *Federal Reporting Data System,* USEPA, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

16. *Dynamic Inventory of Hazardous Waste Disposal Site List,* DEP, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

17. *List of Active and Closed Spills in New Haven County between August 1973 and present,* DEP, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

18. *UST List,* DEP, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

19. *LUST List,* DEP, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

20. *Active Waste Landfill List,* DEP, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.

21. *Operational Solid Waste Transfer Stations List,* DEP, updated as required, provided by First Search Technology Corporation.