



ALLEGHENY  
COUNTY AIRPORT

# Environmental Assessment for the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area Improvement Project

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Prepared for:  
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*This Environmental Assessment becomes a Federal document when evaluated  
and signed by the responsible FAA Official.*

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Date







# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## Environmental Assessment for the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area Improvement Project

	<u>Page</u>
<b>Chapter 1, Purpose and Need .....</b>	<b>1-1</b>
1.1 Introduction .....	1-1
1.2 Airport Information .....	1-2
1.2.1 Airport Physical Setting .....	1-2
1.2.2 Airport Services, Role, and Activity.....	1-2
1.3 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Project .....	1-5
1.3.1 History of Improvements to the Runway 10-28 RSA .....	1-6
1.4 Description of the Proposed Project .....	1-7
1.4.1 Description of Construction Activities .....	1-7
1.4.2 Project Costs and Funding .....	1-11
1.4.3 Conceptual Project Implementation Schedule .....	1-11
1.4.4 Permits Required.....	1-12
1.5 Federal Involvement .....	1-12
1.5.1 FAA's Role.....	1-12
1.5.2 Requested Federal Actions .....	1-13
<b>Chapter 2, Alternatives .....</b>	<b>2-1</b>
2.1 Screening Criteria .....	2-1
2.2 Alternatives Considered.....	2-1
2.2.1 Improve Other Runways at AGC .....	2-2
2.2.2 Use of Declared Distances .....	2-2
2.2.3 Modify Runway 10-28.....	2-3
2.2.4 Fill Runway 10-28 Safety Area .....	2-3
2.2.5 Installation of EMAS (Proposed Project) .....	2-4
2.2.6 No Action Alternative .....	2-4
2.2.7 Designation of Preferred Alternative.....	2-5
<b>Chapter 3, Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences.....</b>	<b>3-1</b>
3.1 Introduction .....	3-1
3.1.1 Study Area.....	3-1
3.1.2 Measuring Environmental Impacts .....	3-1
3.1.3 Measuring Cumulative Impacts .....	3-2
3.1.4 Resources Eliminated from Further Analysis.....	3-5
3.1.5 Resources Considered in this EA.....	3-7
3.1.6 Summary of Potential Environmental Effects .....	3-8
3.2 Air Quality .....	3-11
3.2.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-11
3.2.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-12
3.2.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-12
3.2.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-14
3.2.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-15



	<u>Page</u>
3.3 Biological Resources .....	3-16
3.3.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-16
3.3.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-17
3.3.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-17
3.3.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-21
3.3.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-23
3.4 Climate.....	3-24
3.4.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-25
3.4.2 Methodology .....	3-25
3.4.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-26
3.4.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-27
3.4.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-28
3.5 Hazardous Materials and Waste, Solid Waste, Pollution Prevention, and Contaminated Sites .....	3-28
3.5.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-28
3.5.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-29
3.5.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-29
3.5.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-33
3.5.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-35
3.6 Historical, Architectural, Archeological, and Cultural Resources .....	3-35
3.6.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-35
3.6.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-36
3.6.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-36
3.6.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-37
3.6.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-37
3.7 Land Use .....	3-37
3.7.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-38
3.7.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-38
3.7.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-38
3.7.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-39
3.7.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-39
3.8 Natural Resources and Energy Supply .....	3-41
3.8.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-41
3.8.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-41
3.8.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-41
3.8.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-42
3.8.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-43
3.9 Noise .....	3-43
3.9.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-43
3.9.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-43
3.9.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-44
3.9.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-44
3.9.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-45



	<u>Page</u>
3.10 Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks.....	3-45
3.10.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-46
3.10.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-46
3.10.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-48
3.10.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-51
3.10.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-56
3.11 Visual Effects.....	3-57
3.11.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-57
3.11.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-57
3.11.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-57
3.11.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-58
3.11.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-58
3.12 Water Resources (Wetlands, Floodplains, Surface Water, Groundwater).....	3-58
3.12.1 Regulatory Context.....	3-59
3.12.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology .....	3-60
3.12.3 Existing Conditions .....	3-61
3.12.4 Environmental Consequences.....	3-68
3.12.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices.....	3-70
<b>Chapter 4, Agency Coordination and Public Involvement .....</b>	<b>4-1</b>
4.1 Early Project Involvement .....	4-1
4.1.1 Public Involvement .....	4-1
4.1.2 Agency and Tribal Involvement .....	4-1
4.2 Availability of the Draft EA .....	4-1
4.2.1 Notification and Publication of Draft EA.....	4-1
4.2.2 Commenting on the Draft EA.....	4-1
4.3 Final EA .....	4-2
<b>Chapter 5, List of Preparers and Contractor Disclosure Statements .....</b>	<b>5-1</b>
<b>Appendices</b>	
Appendix A	Master Plan Alternatives (2017)
Appendix B	Construction Air Quality Modeling Technical Report
Appendix C	Biological Resources
Appendix D	Climate Change - Impacts on Airports
Appendix E	Project Geotechnical Survey Technical Report
Appendix F	Cultural Resources
Appendix G	Detailed Traffic Analysis Technical Report for Notional Haul Route Alternatives
Appendix H	Water Resources Technical Report
Appendix I	Agency Coordination and Public Involvement
<b>Figures</b>	
Figure 1-1	Airport Location, Allegheny County Airport .....
Figure 1-2	AGC Operations, 1990 to 2045.....
Figure 1-3	Runway 10-28 Standard RSA Deficit (red) .....



	<u>Page</u>
Figure 1-4 Proposed Project .....	1-10
Figure 3.3-1 Existing Land Cover Classifications .....	3-19
Figure 3.5-1a Hazardous Materials and Contaminated Sites (Landscape View) .....	3-31
Figure 3.5-1b Hazardous Materials and Contaminated Sites (Project View).....	3-32
Figure 3.7-1 Land Use .....	3-40
Figure 3.10-1 Census Tracts and Environmental Justice Communities .....	3-47
Figure 3.10-2 Notational Construction Haul Routes .....	3-53
Figure 3.12-1 Water Resources in the Study Area .....	3-63
Figure 3.12-2 Water Resources at the Runway 10 Area .....	3-64
Figure 3.12-3 Water Resources at the Runway 28 Area .....	3-65
Figure 3.12-4 Water Resources at the mid-Runway 28 Area .....	3-66

## Tables

Table 1-1 FAA Terminal Area Forecast Summary – AGC .....	1-4
Table 1-3 Conceptual Project Cost .....	1-11
Table 1-4 Summary of Potentially Required Permits and Approvals.....	1-12
Table 2-1 Runway 10-28 Displaced Threshold and Declared Distances to Accommodate Full and Partial RSA.....	2-2
Table 2-2 Alternatives Screening Criteria Evaluation .....	2-5
Table 3.1-1 Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects in the Study Area .....	3-4
Table 3.1-2 Summary of Potential Environmental Consequences .....	3-8
Table 3.2-1 Attainment Status of Criteria Pollutants in Study Area .....	3-13
Table 3.2-2 Estimated Emissions from Construction Elements .....	3-14
Table 3.3-1 Special-Status Wildlife Species with Potential to Occur in Study Area .....	3-21
Table 3.3-2 Habitat Type and Area Impacted by the Proposed Project .....	3-22
Table 3.4-1 Annual GHG Emissions (short tons of CO <sub>2</sub> e) .....	3-27
Table 3.9-1 Construction Equipment Noise Emission Criteria Limits .....	3-44
Table 3.10-1 Historical and Projected Population of Selected Geographies in the Study Area .....	3-48
Table 3.10-2 Labor Force, Unemployment, and Median Household Income for Potentially Affected Jurisdictions (5-Year Estimates 2015-2019).....	3-49
Table 3.10-3 Select Racial and Income Characteristics for Residents within the Study Area, 2015-2019 .....	3-50
Table 3.10-4 Weekday Peak Hour Traffic Increases During Construction .....	3-54
Table 3.12-1 Surface Water Resources in the Project Area .....	3-67
Table 3.12-2 Potential Direct Impacts to Stormwater Infrastructure Resources in the Project Footprint .....	3-68



# List of Acronyms

ACAA	Allegheny County Airport Authority	NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
ACEIT	Airport Construction Emissions Inventory Tool	NOX	Nitrogen Oxides
AGC	Allegheny County Airport	OSW	Other Surface Water
APE	Area of Potential Effects	PIT	Pittsburg International Airport
ASDA	Accelerate Stop Distance Available	PM <sub>10</sub>	Particulate Matter Less Than or Equal to 10 Microns in Diameter
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	Particulate Matter Less Than or Equal to 2.5 Microns in Diameter
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations	PNDI	Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory
CO	Carbon Monoxide	RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide	RSA	Runway Safety Area
CO <sub>2e</sub>	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent	SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
Db	Decibel	SOX	Sulfur Oxides
DCNR	Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	STEP	South Taylor Environmental Park
DEP	Department of Environmental Protection	TODA	Takeoff Distance Available
EA	Environmental Assessment	TORA	Takeoff Run Available
EMAS	Engineered Material Arresting System	U.S.C	United States Code
EO	Executive Order	USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration	USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact	USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
GHG	Greenhouse Gas	VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
Kg	Kilogram	WHMP	Wildlife Hazard Management Plan
LDA	Landing Distance Available		
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards		



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# CHAPTER 1

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## Purpose and Need

### 1.1 Introduction

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) proposes to improve the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA) at the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) to meet standards and safety requirements as established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access the airport.<sup>1</sup> AGC does not currently offer a runway with a standard RSA. The Proposed Project includes expanding the Runway 10 and Runway 28 RSAs with fill, installing an Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS) at each Runway end, and widening the mid-Runway 28 RSA with fill. The need for Runway 10-28 RSA improvements was identified in the 2017 AGC Master Plan Update.<sup>2</sup>

This proposal requires certain decisions and approvals by the FAA, and these federal actions are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). This Environmental Assessment (EA) was prepared in accordance with NEPA; Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA (2020); FAA Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures* (2015), FAA Order 5050.4B, *NEPA Implementing Instructions for Airport Actions* (2006); and the *Order 1050.1F Desk Reference* (2020). The FAA is the lead federal agency with primary responsibility to ensure the requested federal actions comply with NEPA.

Per Section 163 of the FAA Reauthorization Act (2018), FAA has determined that all components of the Proposed Project are under FAA approval authority. All project components are considered in this NEPA analysis to avoid diminishing the potential significance of impacts associated with the Proposed Project and to properly consider connected actions, such as actions that are closely related and cannot proceed without previous or simultaneous actions or actions that are interdependent parts of a larger action and depend on the larger action for justification.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> FAA, 1999. *Order 5200.8: Runway Safety Area Program*. October; FAA, 2004. *Order 5200.9, Financial Feasibility and Equivalency of Runway Safety Area Improvements and Engineered Material Arresting Systems*; FAA 2012. *Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5300-13A-Airport Design*; and FAA 2019 *Errata Sheet for AC 150/5300-13A, Airport Design, Consolidated Change 1*.

<sup>2</sup> *Allegheny County Airport 2017 Master Plan Update*. Prepared by McFarland Johnson for Allegheny County Airport Authority.

<sup>3</sup> CEQ 2020, *NEPA Implementing Regulations*, 40 CFR Section 1501.9(e).



## 1.2 Airport Information

### 1.2.1 Airport Physical Setting

AGC is located on 432 acres in West Mifflin Borough, Allegheny County approximately nine miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (**Figure 1-1**). The airport is bordered by State Highway 885 (Lebanon Road) and Union Railroad line to the west, where they run through a tunnel beneath Runway 10, and Lebanon Church Road to the south and east. The airport boundary at the Runway 10 end is also adjacent to the U.S. Steel South Taylor Environmental Park (STEP) Landfill and Treatment Plant. The airport is generally situated among residential, commercial, and industrial land uses and was built on top of a hill with steep slopes abutting the existing RSAs.

### 1.2.2 Airport Services, Role, and Activity

AGC opened in 1931 and served as Pittsburgh's main commercial airport until Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT) was constructed in 1952. Due to its contribution to local aviation history from 1931 through 1973 and the historic architecture of many of the facilities, areas of the airport are considered a Historic District eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act (54 U.S.C. § 300101 *et seq*). AGC now operates as a national, non-primary general aviation airport designated as a reliever airport for PIT.<sup>4</sup> Rostraver Airport is 10 miles to the southeast, PIT is 16 miles to the northwest, Washington County Airport is 21 miles to the southwest, and Arnold Palmer Regional Airport is 24 miles to the east.<sup>5</sup>

The two runways and one heliport at AGC primarily support business, recreation, and corporate general aviation. Runway 10-28 is 6,501 feet long and 150 feet wide, and Runway 13-31 is 3,825 feet long and 100 feet wide. Additional airport facilities consist of a terminal, air traffic control tower, numerous hangars, and three warehouses. Businesses located on the airport include two full-service fixed base operators, an aviation maintenance school, air medical transport services, and flight training operations.

**Table 1-1** summarizes the number of AGC annual aircraft operations<sup>6</sup> for recent years and the estimated activity for select forecast years. AGC has seen a gradual decline in total operations since its peak in the late 1990s (**Figure 1-2**).<sup>7</sup> Note that the Proposed Project does not impact the volume of anticipated operations at AGC, and these data are given only to help characterize the airport environment.

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<sup>4</sup> *Report to Congress, National Plan of Integrated Airport Systems 2021-2025*. FAA, September 30, 2020.

<sup>5</sup> AirNav, 2020. *KAGC, Allegheny County Airport, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA*. <<http://www.airnav.com/airport/kagc>> (Accessed December 2020).

<sup>6</sup> An aircraft operation is defined as one takeoff or one landing of an aircraft.

<sup>7</sup> *FAA, FY 2020 to 2045 Terminal Area Forecast*, issued May 2021.





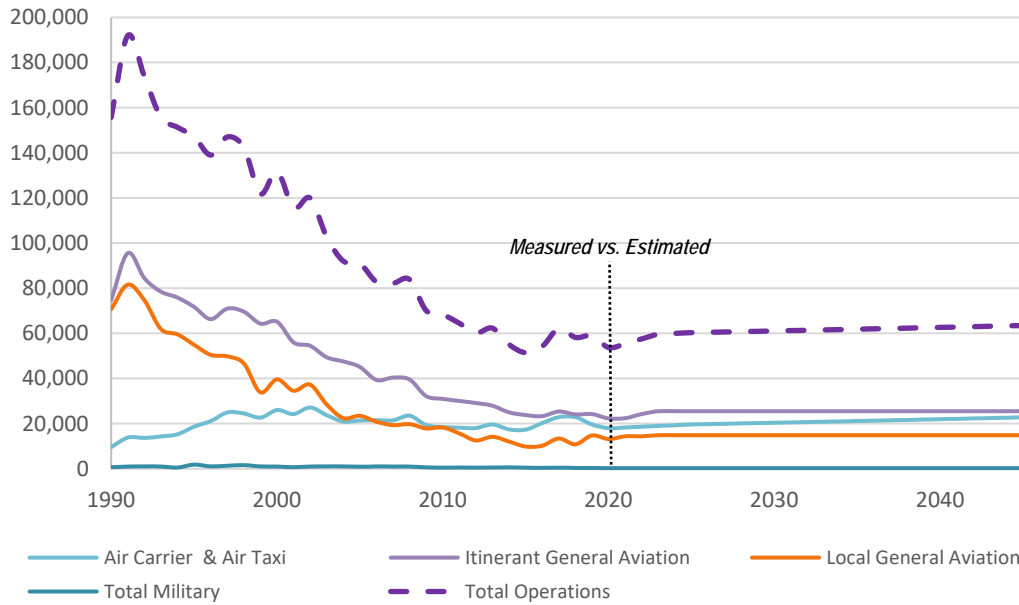


**TABLE 1-1**  
**FAA TERMINAL AREA FORECAST SUMMARY – AGC**

YEAR	Itinerant Operations			Local Operations		TOTAL
	Air Carrier & Air Taxi	General Aviation	Military	General Aviation	Military	
Historic Activity						
2009	19,370	32,161	506	17,889	148	70,074
2010	18,473	30,989	416	18,289	79	68,246
2011	18,212	30,055	423	15,680	154	64,524
2012	18,046	29,098	325	12,538	194	60,201
2013	19,635	27,919	454	14,202	88	62,298
2014	17,403	24,992	405	12,046	207	55,053
2015	17,340	23,782	235	9,882	228	51,467
2016	20,251	23,299	312	10,231	110	54,203
2017	22,861	25,389	318	13,418	186	62,172
2018	22,885	24,068	318	10,836	62	58,169
2019	19,644	24,224	245	14,744	58	58,960
2020	17,967	22,314	245	13,177	44	53,747
Projected Activity						
2021	18,302	22,419	245	14,378	44	55,388
2022	18,637	24,221	245	14,378	44	57,525
2023	18,974	25,481	245	14,896	44	59,640
2024	19,309	25,481	245	14,896	44	59,975
2025	19,644	25,481	245	14,896	44	60,310
2026	19,792	25,481	245	14,896	44	60,458
2027	19,943	25,481	245	14,896	44	60,609
2028	20,094	25,481	245	14,896	44	60,760
2029	20,245	25,481	245	14,896	44	60,911
2030	20,398	25,481	245	14,896	44	61,064
2031	20,551	25,481	245	14,896	44	61,217

SOURCE: FAA, *2020 Terminal Area Forecast*, issued May 2021; note this forecast is compatible with the preferred operations forecast given in the AGC 2017 Master Plan Update, which was derived from the FAA 2017 TAF.





**Figure 1-2**  
AGC Operations, 1990 to 2045

### 1.3 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Project

An RSA is a rectangular area surrounding a runway that is designed to enhance the safety of aircraft that undershoot, overrun, or otherwise leave the paved runway surface.<sup>8</sup> An airport must keep the RSA cleared, graded, drained, and accessible by firefighting and rescue equipment.<sup>9</sup> RSA standards and dimensions are defined by the FAA based on the type of aircraft using the airport. In situations where land is not available or if existing obstacles make a standard RSA impossible, the FAA works with the airport to find alternative solutions. FAA regularly re-evaluates standard and non-standard RSAs and requires incremental improvements as applicable. Both Runways 10-28 and 13-31 have non-standard RSAs. The rationale for the selection of Runway 10-28 as the primary focus of this EA is detailed in Chapter 2.

For Runway 10-28, a standard RSA would extend 1,000 feet from the departure end of the runway, be 500 feet wide, and have no more than 3 percent slope for 200 feet off the runway end and at maximum 5 percent thereafter (**Figure 1-3**).<sup>10</sup> However, a standard RSA for Runway 10-28 at AGC is not feasible. The RSA has been determined by previous studies and airport master plans to be 1,000 feet short on the Runway 10 (western) end and 793 feet short on the Runway 28 (eastern) end, and, in some areas, steeper than the FAA standards. The area off the Runway 10 end has an

<sup>8</sup> FAA, 1999. *Order 5200.8: Runway Safety Area Program*. October. And FAA, 2004. *Order 5200.9, Financial Feasibility and Equivalency of Runway Safety Area Improvements and Engineered Material Arresting Systems*

<sup>9</sup> FAA 2012. *Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5300-13A-Airport Design* and 2019 *Errata Sheet for AC 150/5300-13A, Airport Design, Consolidated Change 1*, <[https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory\\_Circular/150-5300-13A-chg1-interactive-201612.pdf](https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory_Circular/150-5300-13A-chg1-interactive-201612.pdf)> (Accessed January 2021).

<sup>10</sup> Runway 10-28 is the Airport's primary runway and is a D-III runway, with the Gulfstream V designated as the critical aircraft. The runway is also commonly used by Gulfstream IV and Bombardier Challenger 600 aircraft. (FAA, 2005. *Advisory Circular 150/5325-4B, Runway Length Requirements for Airport Design*)



approximately 20 percent slope, and the area off the Runway 28 end has a 7.6 percent slope. There is also development around the runway within the dimensions of a standard RSA that cannot be reasonably relocated, such as the highways, railroad, landfill, and residential developments. Both the Railroad and State Highway 885 run through a tunnel underneath the Runway 10 end and Lebanon Church Road runs at grade through the RSA beyond the Runway 28 end.

The purpose of the Proposed Project is to improve the Runway 10-28 RSA to meet standards and safety requirements to the extent practicable in accordance with FAA Order 5200.8, *Runway Safety Area Program*. The project is needed as AGC does not currently offer a runway with a standard RSA for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access the airport. If no RSA improvements are made, then the airport will continue to be in non-compliance with FAA safety standards and the increased risk to aircraft using the airport would persist.



**Figure 1-3**  
Runway 10-28 Standard RSA Deficit (red)

### 1.3.1 History of Improvements to the Runway 10-28 RSA

Accidents occurred on Runway 10-28 prior to 1998, and the 1998 Airport Master Plan identified the deficiencies and called for RSA improvements at AGC. The first aircraft overrun occurred in 1984. A second overrun occurred in January 1998, when a jet on an executive/corporate flight in rainy, foggy conditions overran Runway 10-28 at AGC, coming to a stop at the edge of an adjacent mobile home park.<sup>11</sup> The airplane and two mobile homes were destroyed by fire (there were no fatalities).

ACAA has regularly revisited alternatives or new technologies to maintain and improve aircraft safety in this area. In order to simplify this document, the studies listed below are summarized or incorporated by reference into this EA as relevant.

- Environmental Site Assessment (2001) for the acquisition of three West Mifflin Motors parcels within the RSA boundary along Lebanon Church Road (2-3 acres).<sup>12</sup> The acquisition of these properties and relocation of these services removes incompatible uses from crucial aircraft

<sup>11</sup> Bureau of Aircraft Accidents Archives, 2001, Pittsburgh-Allegheny County: Crash of a Cessna 500 Citation I in Pittsburgh. <<https://www.baaa-acro.com/city/pittsburgh-allegheny-county>> (Accessed May 2021).

<sup>12</sup> ACAA, 2001. *Phase I Environmental Site Assessment for AGC Runway 28 Project, West Mifflin Motors*, September. Prepared by McFarland-Johnson, Inc.



safety areas and increases safety for both aircraft users and private business owners and customers.

- EA (2002) to evaluate alternatives for improving the Runway 28 RSA and Runway Object Free Area.<sup>13</sup> The Finding of No Significant Impact associated with this EA proposed the acquisition of Broscius Trailer Park property within the Runway 28 RSA, Runway Object Free Area, and other, landlocked property (65 mobile homes / 12.97 acres) at the end of the runway; the acquisition of the West Mifflin Motors parcels; and grading in critical areas adjacent to the Runway. This study ultimately resulted in the purchase of properties and relocation of homes and businesses within the Runway 28 RSA.
- Runway 10 RSA Study (2004)<sup>14</sup> and Addendum (2005)<sup>15</sup> evaluated alternatives to improving the Runway 28 RSA and Runway Object Free Area. The Study recommended fill be placed within the Runway 10 RSA up to the Airport property line to correct steep slopes in that area. The FAA approved a nonstandard RSA, and these alternatives were included in the 2006 Airport Master Plan Update and Airport Layout Plan.
- AGC 2017 Master Plan Update, Appendix D<sup>16</sup> evaluated RSA alternatives to address the nonstandard conditions of Runway 10-28. These alternatives are discussed further in Section 2.2.

## 1.4 Description of the Proposed Project

### 1.4.1 Description of Construction Activities

The Proposed Project is largely comprised of the preferred alternative elements described in the 2017 AGC Airport Master Plan Update (**Figure 1-4**). The Proposed Project would place fill material (clean dirt or stone) in three distinct areas on airport property in the Runway 10-28 RSA, including mid-runway and at both ends of the runway. This fill would correct the nonstandard slope in all three areas and would correct the width in the mid-runway location and for approximately 335 feet at each runway end. An Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS), designed specifically for AGC to compensate fully for the remaining RSA length deficits, would also be installed at both ends of the runway.<sup>17</sup>

#### ***An Engineered Material***

***Arresting System (EMAS)*** is akin to an emergency runaway truck ramp on a highway. It uses crushable material placed at the end of a runway to stop an aircraft that overruns the runway. The tires of the aircraft sink in and the aircraft is decelerated. To date, EMAS is successfully operating at 115 runway ends at 67 airports in the United States.

<sup>13</sup> ACAA, 2002. *Final Environmental Assessment for Allegheny County Airport Runway 28 Safety Area and Object Free Area Improvements*, January. Prepared by McFarland-Johnson, Inc.

<sup>14</sup> ACAA, 2004. *Runway Safety Area Study*, June. Prepared by Maguire Group, Inc.; Landrum & Brown, Inc.; Michael Baker Jr., Inc.; and Sci-Tek Environmental Services Co.

<sup>15</sup> ACAA, 2005. *Addendum to Runway 28R and Runway 14-32 Final Runway Safety Area Improvement Study and Determination*, June. Prepared by Michael Baker Jr., Inc.

<sup>16</sup> *Allegheny County Airport 2017 Master Plan Update*. Prepared by McFarland Johnson for Allegheny County Airport Authority.

<sup>17</sup> FAA, 2021. Fact Sheet – *Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS)*. <[https://www.faa.gov/news/fact\\_sheets/news\\_story.cfm?newsId=13754](https://www.faa.gov/news/fact_sheets/news_story.cfm?newsId=13754)> (Accessed November 2021).



The design, installation, and maintenance of the EMAS system is controlled by criteria established by the FAA.<sup>18</sup> The EMAS bed is comprised of a single layer of up to 4 feet by 4 feet blocks that crush and move under the weight of the aircraft.<sup>19</sup> In traditional EMAS systems, these blocks have a core of crushable concrete and are covered in foam and sealed with plastic and nylon to ensure durability against jet blast and climate. Caulk or tape is applied as appropriate to seal the spaces between the blocks. A green version of the blocks uses silica from recycled glass anchored within a high-strength plastic mesh system and coated with cement and sealant. Prior to block installation, the EMAS bed is graded and paved and vents are installed around the system for drainage purposes. Snow removal is not necessary or typically performed as the EMAS is designed to prevent water from accumulating on the surface, but any requirements or limitations would be specifically addressed in the FAA-approved EMAS inspection and maintenance program.<sup>20</sup>

Other related improvements include re-routing service roads; relocating airport, utility, and other infrastructure that would be impacted by the fill; and establishing stormwater management features to support the new areas as necessary. Preliminary engineering and design studies estimate the details of these actions as follows:

*Expand the Runway 10 RSA*

- Install fill to extend RSA 335 feet and widen 500 feet across the new length. Taper from new RSA elevation to existing elevation at a 2:1 slope.<sup>21</sup> Approximately 442,467 cubic yards of fill would require 24,582 dump truck trips (standard triaxle dump truck capacity is 18 cubic yards).
- Install a 300-foot by 150-foot EMAS bed

*Expand the Runway 28 RSA*

- Install fill to extend RSA 335 feet and widen 500 feet across the new length. Taper from new RSA elevation to existing elevation at a 2:1 slope. Approximately 61,239 cubic yards of fill would require 3,403 standard dump truck trips.
- Install a 300 foot by 150-foot EMAS bed

*Expand a Portion of the mid-Runway RSA*

- Install 55,000 cubic yards of fill. Approximately 54,002 cubic yards of fill would require 3,001 standard dump truck trips.

*Other Improvements*

- Remove existing, 10-foot-wide dirt airport service roads within the fill footprint
  - Runway 10 end: 1,800 linear feet
  - Runway 28 end: 4,370 linear feet
  - Mid-Runway: 2,630 linear feet

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<sup>18</sup> FAA, 2012. Advisory Circular 150/5220-22B, *Engineered Materials Arresting Systems for Aircraft Overruns*  
FAA, 2014. Advisory Circular 150/5300-13A, *Chapter 307. Runway Safety Area / Engineered Materials Arresting Systems*.

<sup>19</sup> Runway Safe, 2021. *EMASMAX Engineered Material Arresting System*. <<https://runwaysafe.com/references/>> (Accessed September 2021).

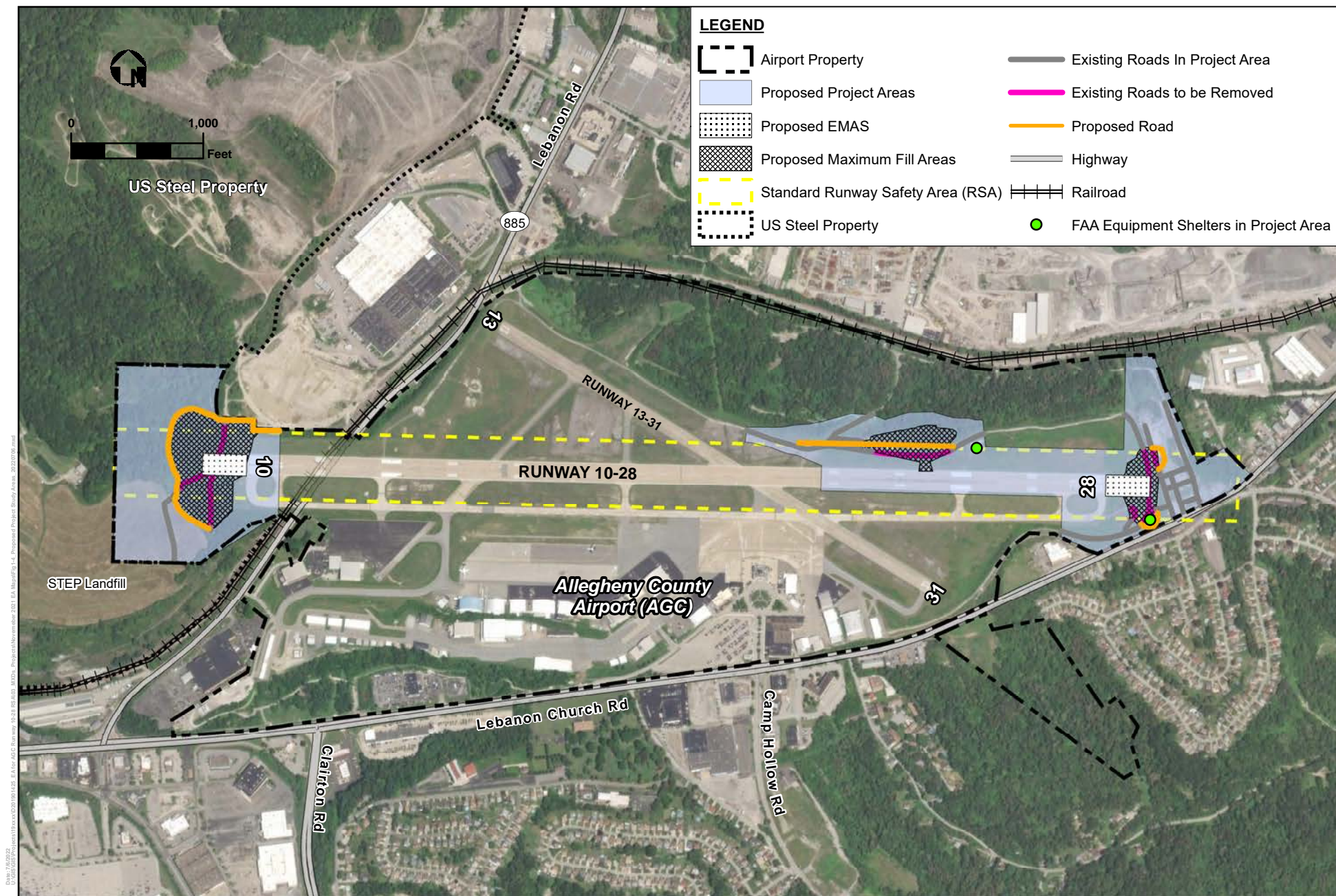
<sup>20</sup> FAA, 2017. Advisory Circular 150/5220-16E, *Automated Weather Observing Systems for Non-Federal Applications, with Change 1*.

<sup>21</sup> In some specific, localized areas, the slope may be increased to 1.5:1 in order to avoid impacts to adjacent resources.



- Establish new, 10-foot-wide dirt airport service roads to reconnect existing airport service road system
  - Runway 10 end: 1,920 linear feet
  - Runway 28 end: 460 linear feet (250 to the north, 210 to the south)
  - Mid-Runway: 1,180 linear feet
- Relocate or extend groundwater monitoring wells within fill footprint at Runway 10 end; relocate existing utility pipeline at the Runway 28 end.
- Relocate airport boundary fence at both ends of the runway along fill/new service roads.
- Relocate impacted FAA navigational aids; specifically, the Runway 28 Medium-Intensity Approach Lighting System with Runway Alignment Indicator (MALSR), the Runway 10 Localizer (located at the Runway 28 end), and the Runway 10 Runway End Identification Lights (REIL), including their associated equipment shelters and/or infrastructure.
- Modify the existing airport stormwater management system as necessary to accommodate the Proposed Project. Further engineering of stormwater management features will be the result of ongoing site planning and permitting processes, but may include the relocation and installation of ditches, swales, and culverts channeling stormwater into existing retention ponds.
- Clear trees and vegetation and remove objects within the Proposed Project footprint. This includes 36 acres at the Runway 10 end and 48 acres at the Runway 28 end and mid-runway location. The cleared and graded areas would be replanted to minimize erosion and the RSA area would be maintained as pavement and grass per EMAS design guidelines.





Source: Esri; GAI; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 1-4**  
 PROPOSED PROJECT STUDY AREAS



## 1.4.2 Project Costs and Funding

The conceptual cost estimate for the development of the Proposed Project is approximately \$39.6 million (**Table 1-3**). The ACAA is seeking FAA funding for certain project elements determined to be eligible under the Airport Improvement Program.<sup>22</sup> Note that stormwater modifications will be implemented as designed in association with each individual, site-specific project element and are not itemized separately.

**TABLE 1-3**  
**CONCEPTUAL PROJECT COST**

Action	Estimated Costs
<b>Runway 10 End</b>	
EMAS	\$6,000,000
Earthwork (fill)	\$12,200,000
New Roads / Fence / Utilities / Stormwater Management / Erosion and Sediment Control	\$545,000
Well Abandonment / Replacement	\$300,000
<b>Runway 28 End</b>	
EMAS	\$6,000,000
Earthwork (fill)	\$2,000,000
New Roads / Fence / Stormwater Management / Erosion and Sediment Control	\$355,000
FAA Facilities	\$1,000,000
<b>Mid-Runway 28</b>	
Earthwork (fill)	\$1,900,000
New Roads / Fence / Stormwater Management / Erosion and Sediment Control	\$335,000
<b>Additional</b>	
Engineering	\$3,875,400
FAA Review	\$100,000
Construction Management	\$5,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$39,610,400</b>

SOURCES: GAI, 2021; AGC 2017 Master Plan Update, Appendix D

## 1.4.3 Conceptual Project Implementation Schedule

The anticipated progression of the project includes concurrent engineering and project design work as the NEPA process is concluded. Assuming the Proposed Project is approved, and adequate funding is available, construction activities are anticipated to begin in 2023. The Proposed Project would be completed in 2026 and the Airport would return to regular operations. Note that

<sup>22</sup> This EA provides information necessary for the FAA to fulfill its obligations under NEPA. Any decisions, determinations, and environmental approvals related to this EA do not signify an FAA commitment to provide financial support for the Proposed Project. A funding commitment can only be made if, and when, AGC submits a grant application for a specific, eligible project and FAA's consideration of the separate Federal funding criteria prescribed by 49 USC 47115(d) and 49 USC 40117.



stormwater modifications will be implemented as designed in association with each individual, site-specific project element and thus are considered within each project element's timeline.

## 1.4.4 Permits Required

Permits that may be required to implement the Proposed Project are listed **Table 1-4**.

**TABLE 1-4**  
**SUMMARY OF POTENTIALLY REQUIRED PERMITS AND APPROVALS**

Permit	Lead Agency	Status	Responsible Entity
<b>Federal</b>			
Clean Water Act Section 404 Streams (unlikely)	Joint U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	If deemed necessary, permit required prior to construction	Allegheny County Airport Authority
<b>State</b>			
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)	Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection	Permit required prior to construction	Allegheny County Airport Authority
<b>Local</b>			
Local Construction Permits	Allegheny County / Borough of West Mifflin	Permits required prior to construction	Construction Contractor

## 1.5 Federal Involvement

### 1.5.1 FAA's Role

Airport Sponsors are required to seek FAA approvals necessary to implement proposed airport development projects and may also request federal funding for eligible projects under the Airport Improvement Program.<sup>23</sup>

The FAA's statutory mission is to ensure the safest, most efficient operation of the airport and airway system pursuant to Title 49, United States Code (U.S.C.) § 47101. The FAA accomplishes this mission, in part, through the review and approval of proposed airport development projects. The purpose of this process is to ensure compliance with safety, operational, airspace, and airport design standards. Implementation of the Proposed Project at AGC would result in a need for the FAA to review and approve the proposed RSA improvements.

<sup>23</sup> An airport sponsor is an airport, typically represented by an airport director, that has received FAA grants and is subject to Federal grant assurances. Paragraph 201(a) of FAA Order 5050.4B, states "airport sponsors are responsible for deciding when and where airport development is needed and for building and operating airport facilities."



## 1.5.2 Requested Federal Actions

The specific federal actions under consideration through this EA include:

1. Conditional approval of those portions of the *AGC Airport Layout Plan* that may depict components of the Proposed Project pursuant to 49 U.S.C. §§ 40103(b), 44718, and 47107(a) (16), and Title 14 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 77.
2. Approval of request for federal assistance for eligible components of the Proposed Project as shown on the Airport Layout Plan under the federal grant-in-aid program authorized by the *Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982*, as amended (49 U.S.C. § 47101, *et seq.*).



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# CHAPTER 2

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## Alternatives

### 2.1 Screening Criteria

The alternatives screening process identifies, compares, and evaluates reasonable alternatives for the Proposed Development Project (as defined in Section 1.4). Screening criteria considers whether the potential alternative meets the purpose and need, is constructible, and avoids significant impacts to existing land uses, the environment, and airport operational efficiency. Screening criteria includes the following considerations:

- **Provide a Runway with an Acceptable RSA at AGC:** meets safety requirements as established by FAA for protection of existing users in the event of accidental overshoot of existing AGC runways.
- **Land Use:** avoids existing land use constraints that would interfere with safe and efficient aircraft operations or would cause significant community disruption, such as incompatible private or public lands. Constraints are identified in Section 1.2.1 and include adjacent highways, railroad, landfill, and residential developments.
- **Constructability:** does not have unreasonably high construction costs, is buildable/feasible, and can be completed without substantial impacts to daily airport operations.
- **Environmental Impacts:** avoids or minimizes environmental impacts.
- **Operational Efficiency:** supports the ongoing safe, organized, and effective use and movement of aircraft and aviation support services.

Alternatives that did not meet the evaluation criteria were eliminated from further consideration and were not subject to a detailed analysis of environmental impacts in this EA. As required under 40 CFR § 1502.14(d), the No Action Alternative was advanced through the alternatives analysis as a basis of comparison against which the impacts of the other alternatives were evaluated.

### 2.2 Alternatives Considered

Since 2001 and in coordination with FAA, AGC has evaluated a substantial number of alternatives for improving the RSA (Section 1.3.1). Many alternatives for airport improvements have been developed, considered, and dismissed in preceding environmental analysis documents, and these alternatives are summarized herein. Graphics depicting these alternatives are excerpted from the 2017 AGC Master Plan Update and available in **Appendix A**.



## 2.2.1 Improve Other Runways at AGC

This alternative considered improving Runway 13-31 and downgrading Runway 10-28 so fewer aircraft are exposed to risks associated with the Runway 10-28 non-standard RSA. Runway 13-31 would become the primary instrument runway at AGC (shifting service from Runway 10-28). Runway 13-31 would be widened and extended 2,676 feet and a parallel taxiway would be constructed.<sup>24</sup> Additionally, this alternative would require a tunnel for part of Lebanon-Church Road (\$30M) and the acquisition of 70 residences along Glencoe Drive (\$10.5M). This alternative would not avoid existing land use constraints and would be cost prohibitive and operationally inefficient and thus is dismissed from further consideration.

## 2.2.2 Use of Declared Distances

Declared distances are specific operational lengths designated at a given airport for pilots to understand the appropriate takeoff and landing weight and speed for their aircraft. Where the reduction of usable runway length is necessary, airports can designate a displaced threshold, which marks the extent of usable runway located at a point other than the physical beginning of the runway. For Runway 10-28 to meet full standard RSA requirements without physically improving the RSA, displaced thresholds of 1,551 feet and 2,508 feet would be required for Runway 10 and 28, respectively.<sup>25</sup> To accommodate a partial standard RSA (dismissing the mid-Runway 28 nonstandard RSA) and accommodate at least 600 feet of RSA prior to each landing threshold, the Runway 10 approach end would require a displaced threshold of 490 feet and the Runway 28 approach end would require a displaced threshold of 413 feet. The resulting Takeoff Run Available (TORA), Takeoff Distance Available (TODA), Accelerate Stop Distance Available (ASDA), and Landing Distance Available (LDA) for displaced thresholds that support both full and partial RSA are shown in **Table 2-1**.

**TABLE 2-1**  
**RUNWAY 10-28 DISPLACED THRESHOLD AND DECLARED DISTANCES TO ACCOMMODATE**  
**FULL AND PARTIAL RSA**

Runway End	Displaced Threshold (feet)	TORA (feet)	TODA (feet)	ASDA (feet)	LDA (feet)
<b>Full RSA</b>					
10	1,551	6,501	6,501	3,592	2,041
28	2,508	6,501	6,501	4,549	2,041
<b>Partial RSA</b>					
10	490	6,501	6,501	5,686	5,195
28	413	6,501	6,501	5,608	5,195

SOURCE: Matrix is reproduced from McFarland Johnson, 2017. *Allegheny County Airport 2017 Master Plan Update*. Distances are as defined in AC 150/5300-13A for displaced thresholds.

<sup>24</sup> ACAA, 2002. *Final Environmental Assessment for Allegheny County Airport Runway 28 Safety Area and Object Free Area Improvements*, January. Prepared by McFarland-Johnson, Inc.

<sup>25</sup> *Allegheny County Airport 2017 Master Plan Update*. Prepared by McFarland Johnson for Allegheny County Airport Authority.



As shown in **Table 2-1**, declared distances on Runway 10-28 would substantially reduce the effective useable runway length. In the Full RSA scenario, the remaining available length would prohibit use of the runway by the critical design aircraft, which has been approved by FAA through detailed forecasting analysis in the 2017 Master Plan Update process as the appropriate user group of this airport. In the Partial RSA scenario, the critical design aircraft would not be able to land in wet conditions and would encounter substantial payload restrictions in dry conditions. Thus, as AGC would no longer be able to serve the aircraft it was designed for, this alternative is considered operationally infeasible and is dismissed from further consideration.

### 2.2.3 Modify Runway 10-28

Several alternatives have considered the relocation, shift, realignment, or reduction of Runway 10-28. There is no available land at AGC to relocate Runway 10-28, and any shift or realignment would encounter the same RSA constraints that exist for the current configuration (landfill, highway/railroad, residences, slope, dropoff, etc.) as well as encroach on contributing elements to the National Register of Historic Places Historic District designation at AGC. Reducing the runway length is operationally infeasible as the Runway is already marginally long enough to serve the aircraft it was designed for.<sup>26</sup> This alternative does not avoid land use constraints, would have higher construction costs than the Proposed Project, and would be operationally inefficient and thus it is dismissed from further consideration

### 2.2.4 Fill Runway 10-28 Safety Area

Numerous engineered alternatives have looked at the varying extent of fill required to correct the Runway 10-28 RSA. All of the following alternatives provide a runway with an acceptable RSA but have varying affects to adjacent land uses and have additional constructability considerations. Note that these alternatives are specific to the Runway 10-28 ends; no feasible action alternative to the minimal mid-runway fill is proposed for that location and it will be carried forward for full analysis.

**Fill Entire Standard RSA.** This alternative (500 feet wide for 1,000 feet at each runway end) is constrained beyond the Runway 10 end by the location of the landfill (i.e., extending a 500-foot RSA for a full 1,000 feet would require fill be placed on top of the existing landfill). In addition, there is an area of existing deficient nonstandard grading that runs parallel to the northside of the Runway 10 end. This area begins immediately north of the Runway 10 end and runs east approximately 980 feet. This area is approximately 40 feet wide from the RSA boundary (approximately 65 feet from the Airport property line) and has a sloped drop of approximately 40 feet in elevation. Correcting this area of deficient nonstandard grading would require construction of an approximately 980-foot long by 40-foot-high retaining wall. Due to slope requirements outside of the standard RSA width of 500 feet, it would require the acquisition of properties beyond the Airport boundary and extension of the existing Lebanon Road/Highway 885 and rail tunnel.

At the Runway 28 end, a tunnel for Lebanon Church Road would be required, involving further substantial cost and property acquisition. As this alternative would cost considerably more,

<sup>26</sup> Full operational analysis per *FAA AC 150/5325-4B, Runway Length Requirements for Airport Design*, is available in the 2017 AGC Master Plan Update. Runway 10-28 is a D-III runway, and the Critical Design Aircraft is the Gulfstream V (also commonly used by Gulfstream IV and Bombardier Challenger 600).



introduce a number of constructability challenges, and have greater potential environmental and land use impacts than the Proposed Project, it was dismissed from further consideration.

**Fill to Property Line.** The airport property at the Runway 10 end could accommodate a 1,000-foot by 500-foot RSA; however, to keep the entire project within airport boundaries would require an extensive, 3,165-foot long by 170-foot-high retaining wall and extension of the existing Lebanon Road tunnel. At the Runway 28 end, the RSA would be 500 feet wide for 485 feet and partial width for 515 feet. This alternative would construct an 880-linear foot, 20-foot-high retaining wall along Lebanon Church Road and require the acquisition of three residential properties at the Runway 28 end (3 acres). Avoiding the land acquisition would require a 1,475 by 50-foot retaining wall. As this alternative would cost considerably more, introduce a number of constructability challenges, and have greater potential environmental and land use impacts than the Proposed Project, it was dismissed from further consideration.

### 2.2.5 Installation of EMAS (Proposed Project)

Installing an EMAS bed at each end of the runway would slow down aircraft that overrun the runway more quickly; therefore, the RSA does not need to be as long. The EMAS proposed at the Runway 10-28 ends would be 300 feet long and 150 feet wide off the end of the existing pavement. Fill will still be required to construct the EMAS due to the steep slopes at both runway ends; however, most of the fill can be placed at approximately a 2:1 slope and, based on engineering design analysis that occurred subsequent to a Geotechnical Survey prepared for this alternative, it is anticipated that these slopes would avoid the landfill at the Runway 10 end without the need for a retaining wall. The Proposed Project would not include correcting the deficient grading in the area immediately north of the Runway 10 end that runs east approximately 980 feet (see Section 2.2.4); however, fill and grading would be applied in the area mid-runway towards the Runway 28 end and in combination with the installation of EMAS beds off both runway ends would improve safety to the extent practicable.

The drawings constituting the engineering design analysis are provided in **Appendix E**. Further site characterization and engineering is ongoing concurrent with this analysis, but preliminary geotechnical tests have determined that this alternative is constructible and can largely avoid impacts to land use and potentially significant environmental risks. Because it avoids land use constraints and minimizes the total fill required (and thus is also considerably less expensive than other possible solutions), this alternative is carried forward for detailed evaluation in this EA.

### 2.2.6 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be built, including clearing; the placement, compaction, and grading of fill; and EMAS construction. All existing RSAs at AGC would continue to be non-standard and aircraft that overrun the runway would be at greater risk for damage and injury.

This Alternative does not meet the purpose and need, but it is carried forward for analysis purposes as required under 40 CFR § 1502.14(d) as a basis of comparison against which the impacts of the other alternatives can be compared.



## 2.2.7 Designation of Preferred Alternative

The ACAA designates the installation of EMAS at both ends of Runway 10-28 as the Preferred Alternative for the Proposed Project. This Alternative meets the purpose and need in an operationally efficient manner with no encroachment into adjacent land uses, no apparent significant environmental or operational impacts, and is more economic than other alternatives. Only the Proposed Project Alternative, as described in Section 1.4.1 and Section 2.2.5, is carried forward for full analysis.

**Table 2-2** summarizes the results of alternative evaluation against the screening criteria.

**TABLE 2-2  
ALTERNATIVES SCREENING CRITERIA EVALUATION**

Alternative	Provide Runway with Acceptable RSA	Avoids Land Use Constraints	Constructible and Cost Effective	Avoids Obvious and Significant Environmental Impacts	Operationally Efficient	Carried Forward for Further Analysis
Improve Runway 13-31 Instead <sup>1</sup>	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Use Declared Distances <sup>2</sup>	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Modify Runway 10-28	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Fill Entire Runway 10-28 RSA <sup>2</sup>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Fill RSA to AGC Property Line <sup>2</sup>	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Install EMAS <sup>2</sup>	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
No Action	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

**SOURCES:**

<sup>1</sup> ACAA, 2002. Final Environmental Assessment for Allegheny County Airport Runway 28 Safety Area and Object Free Area Improvements, January. Prepared by McFarland-Johnson, Inc.

<sup>2</sup> *Allegheny County Airport 2017 Master Plan Update*. Prepared by McFarland Johnson for ACAA.



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## CHAPTER 3

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# Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the existing natural and human environment and potential impacts of the Proposed Project. The purpose of environmental analysis is to determine whether impacts resulting from the implementation of a proposed project would exceed a threshold level of significance for each resource.

#### 3.1.1 Study Area

The study area defined for the Proposed Project includes all areas that may be directly or indirectly impacted by construction or ongoing maintenance activities. The Proposed Project study area accommodates the *project footprint* (portions of the AGC runway and taxiway safety zones, maximum fill area, construction lay down areas, and extents of potential service road relocation) and a *project area* buffer of airport property adjacent to the footprint (**Figure 1-4**). The study area is shaded grey in **Figure 1-4** and relevant analysis maps throughout this document. The analysis for most resources considers the affected environment within the Proposed Project study area but may be further scaled as appropriate to the individual resource as discussed in the corresponding resource analysis section. Terms used in this EA are defined as follows:

- *Project Footprint*: when used in this document, this term refers to the maximum anticipated area of ground disturbance and establishment of persistent airport amenities (e.g., where fill and roads would be placed plus a 25-foot buffer to accommodate any temporary impacts from construction and ongoing maintenance).
- *Project Area*: includes locations directly adjacent to the project footprint that may be indirectly impacted, or that may include negligible direct impacts currently unforeseen but encountered as final design plans and construction occur. The project area acts as an envelope that would capture a maximum boundary of potential actions and provide a conservative analysis of related impacts. The evaluation of a greater project area ensures that project design, buffers, and other best practices are established where appropriate, so potential impacts do not migrate offsite and affect known adjacent resources in the vicinity of the project.

#### 3.1.2 Measuring Environmental Impacts

Potential impacts are quantified where possible and discussed at a level of detail necessary to determine the significance of the impacts. Impact significance was evaluated per FAA Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures* and associated Desk Reference and



according to NEPA implementing regulations at 40 CFR Section 1508.27, which requires considerations of both context and intensity. The environmental consequences analysis considers all potential environmental impacts of the initial clearing, placement and compaction of fill, construction of EMAS bed, and relocation of service roads and utilities; implementation or use of the improved RSA; and ongoing maintenance.

### 3.1.3 Measuring Cumulative Impacts

While this section identifies other actions that may impact the same resources as the Proposed Project, the analysis of cumulative effects from the Proposed Project is further considered specific to relevant resources and summarized in the respective resource section of this chapter.

#### 3.1.3.1 Definition of Cumulative Impacts

CEQ regulations require federal agencies to assess the effect on the environment that results from the incremental effect of the proposed action when added to the other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency (federal or non-federal) or person undertakes such other actions. Cumulative effects can result from individually minor but collectively significant actions taking place over a period of time. CEQ and the USEPA have published guidance addressing implementation of cumulative effect analyses, including *Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis* (CEQ 2005), *Consideration of Cumulative Effects in EPA Review of NEPA Documents* (USEPA 1999), and *Considering Cumulative Effects Under NEPA* (CEQ 1997). Chapter 15 of the FAA's Order 1050.1F Desk Reference also provides guidance on the analysis of cumulative impacts associated with proposed actions.

CEQ guidance identifies cumulative effects as those environmental effects resulting “from spatial and temporal crowding of environmental perturbations” whereas “the effects of human activities will accumulate when a second perturbation occurs at a site before the ecosystem can fully rebound from the effects of the first perturbation.”<sup>27</sup> Cumulative effects analysis normally will encompass a region of influence or geographic boundaries beyond the immediate area of the proposed action, and a timeframe including past actions and foreseeable future actions, to capture these additional effects.

#### 3.1.3.2 Determination of Significance

The determination of the relative significance of the proposed action's incremental impacts are “evaluated in terms of both the total threshold beyond which the resource degrades to unacceptable levels and the incremental contribution of the proposed action to reaching that threshold.”<sup>28</sup> For a proposed action to have a cumulatively significant impact to an environmental resource, two conditions must be met. First, the combined effects of all identified past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects, activities, and processes on a resource, including the effects of the proposed action, must be significant. Second, the proposed action must make a measurable or meaningful contribution to that significant cumulative impact.

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<sup>27</sup> CEQ, 1997. *Considering Cumulative Effects Under NEPA*

<sup>28</sup> *Id.*



### 3.1.3.3 Relevant Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

To determine which past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions could influence the resource areas carried forward for further analysis, several factors were considered. These factors include project locations, the extent of environmental effects, likely future actions, and the project's relative contribution to cumulative effects on a specific environmental resource. If no such potential relationship exists, the project was not carried forward into the cumulative impacts analysis.<sup>29</sup>

For purposes of identifying potential cumulative impacts, projects in the Airport environs that occurred in the recent past, current projects, and reasonably foreseeable future projects within the next five years were selected for further analysis. Past projects are defined as those projects that have undergone NEPA review by the FAA and/or have been constructed within the past four years. Future projects are those projects that were identified by ACAA under the Airport Capital Improvement Program (ACIP) and have as yet not been reviewed under NEPA. The environmental impacts of these projects will be analyzed in separate documents, reviewed by the FAA, and by permitting/approval regulatory agencies, as applicable. These projects will be designed to avoid, minimize, and/or mitigate environmental impacts on Airport property. Local and regional activities have also been included in the cumulative impacts analysis because they occur near the Airport and, in combination with Airport projects, may have the potential for cumulative effects. These projects are likely not subject to NEPA review under the FAA but may be analyzed under NEPA by other regulatory agencies.

**Table 3.1-1** identifies the past, present, and reasonably foreseeable projects at the Airport and in the Airport environs that may produce temporary (construction-related) or ongoing (project-related) incremental effects to air quality, climate, wildlife, land use, noise, socioeconomics, surface transportation, natural resources, and surface water, that in combination with the effects of the Proposed Project would have the potential to result in cumulative impacts. For past actions, the cumulative impacts analysis only considers those actions or activities that have had ongoing impacts that may add to impacts of the Proposed Project. Likewise, present and reasonably foreseeable future actions selected for inclusion in the analysis are those that may have effects added to the effects of the Proposed Project as experienced by specific environmental receptors. The projects listed in **Table 3.1-1** are divided between Airport projects and local and regional projects set in the Airport environs.

#### **Airport Projects**

The AGC projects listed in **Table 3.1-1** are identified through ongoing Airport planning, including the AGC Master Plan Update, Airport Layout Plan, and the Joint ACIP. These plans and programs are intended to continually maintain airport assets, increase efficiency of airport operations, and, in some cases, foster the increased use of airport services. All Airport projects are reviewed for their potential to impact environmental resources.

<sup>29</sup> CEQ, 2005. *Guidance on the Consideration of Past Actions in Cumulative Effects Analysis*.



**TABLE 3.1-1**  
**PAST, PRESENT, AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE PROJECTS IN THE STUDY AREA**

Action	Description	Year	Status
<b>AGC Improvement Projects</b>			
<b>Past Projects</b>			
Terminal and Hangar Restoration, Phase 1	Renovated Hangar 22 and Terminal	2018	Completed
Terminal and Hangar Restoration, Phase 2	Renovated first floor restrooms	2019	Completed
Terminal and Hangar Restoration, Phase 3	Installed utilities (HVAC, water, electricity, LED lighting, and alarm panel)	2020	Completed
Upper West Ramp Drainage and Pavement Improvements	Refined drainage system and improved pavement at apron; reconstructed vehicle service road; constructed entrance lanes and sidewalk and curb	2020-2021	Completed
Terminal Building Renovations	Renovated rooms in main terminal	2021	Completed
<b>Present Projects</b>			
Airfield Drainage Improvements	Drainage system refinement for Runway 10-28 and 13-31	2022	Under Construction
Airfield Joint, Crack Sealing and Pavement Rehabilitation	Taxiway A and Terminal Apron	2022	Under Construction
Airfield Signage Upgrades	Renovate to current standard	2022	Under Construction
Hangar 22 South Wall Repairs	Structural repairs	2022	Under Construction
<b>Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects</b>			
Airfield Signage Upgrades	Renovate to current standard	2023	Planned
Airfield Pavement Joint Crack Rehabilitation	<i>Scope undefined</i>	2023	Planned
Hangar Redevelopment	<i>Scope undefined</i>	2023	Planned
Stormwater System Rehab	<i>Scope undefined</i>	2023	Planned
Hangar Redevelopment	<i>Scope undefined</i>	2024	Planned
Airfield Pavement Joint Crack Rehabilitation	<i>Scope undefined</i>	2025	Planned
<b>Local and Regional Activities</b>			
<b>Present Projects</b>			
Operation of US Steel property, including STEP	Ongoing remediation of contaminated areas. Ongoing operation of STEP landfill and treatment plant. Ongoing exclusion of development activities on US Steel property.	Ongoing	Ongoing
Lebanon Church Rehabilitation Project (PennDOT) - from Lebanon Church Road / Buttermilk Hollow intersection to 885 (Lebanon Road)	Rehabilitate pavement, widen road, and construct ADA sidewalk. Segment runs adjacent to AGC and access gates.	2022	Under Construction
Mon-Fayette Expressway / Turnpike 43 Project, segment 53B1A (Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission)	Total expressway construction includes 68-mile Toll Route 43 connecting PA Route 51 in Jefferson Hills to I-376 in West Virginia. EIS complete in 2004 and revisited in 2015. Segment will run through RPZ of AGC Runway 33.	2022	Under Construction



**TABLE 3.1-1**  
**PAST, PRESENT, AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE PROJECTS IN THE STUDY AREA**

Action	Description	Year	Status
<b>Reasonably Foreseeable Future Projects</b>			
Route 885 Tunnel Structural Repairs (ACAA)	Tunnel under Runway 10-28	2025	Planned

Several of the Airport projects identified in **Table 3.1-1** were determined to be categorically excluded and it is presumed that they would not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment and are thus eliminated from further analysis. Other projects identified in **Table 3.1-1** may produce negligible environmental effects that could combine with the effects of other projects in the surrounding area; however, due to the isolated scope and temporary duration of the projects and implementation of best management practices, the incremental impacts to affected resources are not anticipated to become cumulatively significant to any affected resource and thus are also eliminated from further analysis. In general, airport maintenance and improvement projects do not have significant environmental effects due to the type of project, the extent of the built environment in which the projects occur, and required compliance and mitigation in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. It is important to note that some of the projects listed in **Table 3.1-1** improve or remove pavements and improve the airport stormwater system, which would have an ongoing beneficial impact to local resources such as soils and surface waters.

### ***Local and Regional Projects***

Regarding the local and regional projects identified in **Table 3.1-1**, there have been no past development projects within or adjacent to the study area that would be likely to produce effects that in combination with the minimal impacts anticipated from the Proposed Project would result in cumulative impacts. Similarly, present and reasonably foreseeable future projects are also not anticipated to contribute to cumulative impacts. The Proposed Project is situated in an industrial and commercial corridor and is adjacent to an existing landfill area and highway, which has ongoing environmental impacts to various environmental resources, which is further evaluated in specific resource sections of this chapter.

## **3.1.4 Resources Eliminated from Further Analysis**

In accordance with CEQ regulations (40 CFR § 1502.15), resources upon which the Proposed Project is determined to have no effect do not warrant detailed examination. FAA Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, identifies the environmental resource categories to be evaluated for potential effects associated with relevant FAA actions. The environmental resource categories that would not be affected by the Proposed Project include Coastal Resources; Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(f) resources; Farmland; and the Wild and Scenic Rivers subcategory of Water Resources. No impacts to these resources are expected, including incremental impacts that may intermingle with other activities and result in cumulative impacts within the greater landscape. The rationale for eliminating these resources from further detailed analysis is summarized below.



### 3.1.4.1 Coastal Resources

Coastal resources include those natural resources that occur within coastal waters and adjacent shorelands. Coastal zone management relates to specific additional protection of the rich natural, commercial, recreational, ecological, industrial, and aesthetic resources of the coastal zone through land use review and controls. In accordance with The *Coastal Zone Management Act* (16 U.S.C. §§ 1451-1466) Section 307 and 15 CFR part 930, subpart C, federal agency activities affecting a land or water use or natural resource of a state's coastal zone must be consistent to the maximum extent practicable with the enforceable policies of the state's coastal management program. The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) administers the Commonwealth Coastal Resources Management Program under the authority of Governor's Executive Order 1980-20.<sup>30</sup>

As Allegheny County and the Borough of West Mifflin are located over 100 miles from the Lake Erie Coastal Zone and 250 miles from the Delaware Estuary, and are not hydrologically connected to either area, the Proposed Project will not affect any land or water use within Pennsylvania's coastal zones. Thus, it is not necessary to evaluate compatibility of the Proposed Project with the Pennsylvania Coastal Zone Management Program, and these resources have been eliminated from further analysis.

### 3.1.4.2 Department of Transportation Act, Section 4(f)

Section 4(f) Resources include significant publicly-owned parks, recreational areas, wildlife and waterfowl refuges, and public and private historic sites (properties listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places). Section 4(f) of the *Department of Transportation Act of 1966* (codified at U.S.C. 49 § 303) provides that the Secretary of Transportation may approve a transportation project requiring use of these resources only if there is no feasible and prudent alternative to their use and the project is planned to minimize harm as much as possible resulting from that use.

There are no publicly owned parks, recreational areas, or wildlife or waterfowl refuges within 0.5 miles of the Proposed Project study area, and these types of resources would not be affected by any aspect of the Proposed Project. Portions of the Airport have been identified as being eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places; however, the Proposed Project is located fully outside of and not anticipated to have any impacts to the Historic District (Section 3.6). Thus, these resources have been eliminated from further analysis.

### 3.1.4.3 Farmlands

The *Farmland Protection Policy Act of 1981* (7 U.S.C. §§ 4201-4209) protects farmland defined as prime, unique, or of statewide or local importance from conversion to other uses. Prime, unique, and statewide and locally important farmland is defined in 7 CFR § 657.5. Prime farmland is land that has the best combination of physical and chemical characteristics for producing food, feed, fiber, forage, oilseed, and other agricultural crops with minimum inputs of fuel, fertilizer, pesticides, and labor and without intolerable soil erosion. Unique farmland is land used for

<sup>30</sup> Pennsylvania DEP, Coastal Resources Management Program, 1999 with changes to 2003. *Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Coastal Resources Management Program Technical Guidance Document*.



producing high-value food and fiber crops and has the special combination of soil quality, location, growing season, and moisture necessary to produce high quality crops or high yields of crops. Statewide and locally important farmland is land that has been designated as “important” by either a state government (state Secretary of Agriculture or higher office), by county commissioners, or by an equivalent elected body.

There are no areas within the Proposed Project area that are identified as prime, unique, or statewide or locally important farmland,<sup>31</sup> and the Proposed Project does not involve land acquisition or the conversion of agricultural land to airport use; therefore, this resource has been eliminated from further analysis.

#### 3.1.4.4 Water Resources (Wild and Scenic Rivers subcategory)

Wild and Scenic Rivers are rivers, tributaries, creeks, and small lakes, with adjacent land that possess outstanding scenic, recreational, and wildlife values, which are designated through the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* (1968) (16 U.S.C. §§ 1271-1287) to be preserved in free-flowing condition. An analysis of potential impacts may be necessary if a proposed action is located within one-quarter mile of the ordinary high-water mark on each side of a Wild and Scenic Rivers System river. The Nationwide Rivers Inventory is a register of river segments that potentially qualify for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. In order to be listed on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, a river must be free flowing and possess one or more Outstanding Remarkable Values. Pennsylvania has 6 river segments, or 409.3 miles, designated as Wild and Scenic (0.05 percent of the state's river miles).

There are no designated Wild and Scenic Rivers segments and no river segments listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory in Allegheny County, and this resource has been eliminated from further analysis.<sup>32</sup>

### 3.1.5 Resources Considered in this EA

FAA Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, identifies environmental impact categories that the FAA examines for most of its actions. A total of 11 resource categories were evaluated for their potential to be impacted by the Proposed Project, including: air quality; biological resources; climate; hazardous materials and waste, solid waste, pollution prevention, and contaminated sites; historical, architectural, archeological, and cultural resources; land use; natural resources and energy supply; noise; socioeconomic, environmental justice, and children’s environmental health and safety risks; visual effects; and water resources (wetlands, floodplains, surface waters, and groundwater subcategories only).

<sup>31</sup> US Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2021. *Web Soil Survey*. <<https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>> (Accessed October 2021).

<sup>32</sup> *Nationwide Rivers Inventory*, National Park Service, 2021. <<https://www.nps.gov/maps/full.html?mapId=8adbe798-0d7e-40fb-bd48-225513d64977>> (Accessed October 2021). *Wild and Scenic River Database*, 2021. <<https://www.rivers.gov/pennsylvania.php>> (Accessed October 2021).



### 3.1.6 Summary of Potential Environmental Effects

**Table 3.1-2** summarizes the potential environmental effects anticipated from implementation of the Proposed Project or No Action Alternative as identified and further discussed throughout Chapter 3.

**TABLE 3.1-2  
SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Project
<b>Air Quality</b>	Existing conditions would persist. Air basin is in marginal nonattainment for 8-hour ozone and nonattainment for PM <sub>2.5</sub> and SO <sub>2</sub> .	Temporary construction-related emissions would not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the NAAQS. Anticipated emissions increases over No Action during construction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CO +40.93</li> <li>• VOC +4.17</li> <li>• NOx +36.42</li> <li>• SOx +0.29</li> <li>• PM<sub>10</sub> +1.64</li> <li>• PM<sub>2.5</sub> +0.81</li> </ul>
<b>Biological Resources – Vegetation and Habitat</b>	Existing conditions would persist. AGC is located in a human-dominated, urban/industrial environment with very little natural or open space area available; although, the U.S. Steel Facility, U.S. Steel South Taylor Environmental Park (STEP), and a greenspace corridor are located adjacent to the study area to the west and north, and provide some habitat value in the greater landscape. Past fill operations, industrial setting, and ongoing disturbance has resulted in a highly altered upland community with significant nuisance/exotic species proliferation.	Proposed Project would remove 5.92 acres of degraded forest habitat. Slopes would be revegetated with a weed-free seed mix designed specifically to avoid attracting wildlife. If unmanaged, slopes may become a weed source. Removal of forested area would contribute incrementally to the general decrease of natural area in the greater landscape and reduction of the forested corridor north of the Runway 10 end.
<b>Biological Resources – Wildlife</b>	Existing conditions would persist. Wildlife species are relatively common within the vicinity of the airport and include those generally associated with and tolerant of highly disturbed, urban areas. There is ongoing potential for bird/wildlife encounters with aircraft. Wildlife is generally discouraged from utilizing Airport property (landing, nesting, loafing, and foraging) per the FAA-approved ACAA WHMP. No Critical Habitat or special status species are known at AGC. Indiana and Northern long-eared bats may be present in forested areas.	Most resident wildlife would be displaced by construction activities, likely migrating to adjacent natural areas. The Proposed Project would have No Effect on the Indiana and Northern long-eared bats; however, ACAA would consider performing tree clearing activities only from November 15 to March 31 to occur outside of bat nesting season. This time restriction would also minimize any impact or disturbance to migratory birds utilizing adjacent forest habitats. Incremental land use conversions across the region cumulatively have the long-term effect of shrinking viable wildlife populations.
<b>Climate</b>	Existing conditions would persist.	AGC would continue to conform with and support local climate change planning initiatives. EMAS and related stormwater improvements would be designed to withstand impacts of climate change, including prolonged high temperatures and increased volume and intensity of precipitation events.



**TABLE 3.1-2**  
**SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Project
	<p>AGC facility and aircraft support operations are in conformance with and in support of standards and goals established in <i>Pennsylvania Climate Change Act of 2008</i> and <i>The Pennsylvania Climate Action Plan</i> (2021). ACAA would continue to implement energy-saving strategies throughout its operations to help reduce and offset GHG emissions across the region.</p> <p>Ongoing GHG emissions are associated with fossil fuel combustion in support of ongoing facility and aviation operations at AGC.</p>	<p>Temporary construction-related GHG emissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+40,431 short tons CO<sub>2e</sub></li> </ul>
<b>Hazardous Materials and Waste, Solid Waste, and Pollution Prevention and Contaminated Sites</b>	<p>Existing conditions would persist.</p> <p>Hazardous materials are used and stored onsite at AGC, and hazardous wastes are generated in support of airport management and aircraft operations and maintenance in accordance with federal and state hazardous material management protocols.</p> <p>The U.S. Steel Taylor Facility and STEP are adjacent to the AGC Runway 10 end. 7.8 acres of a closed hazardous waste landfill cell extend onto leased airport property.</p> <p>There is groundwater contamination at STEP and the surrounding area due to former U.S. Steel and historic coal mining activities.</p> <p>Solid waste and recycling collection is performed in accordance with the <i>Allegheny County Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan</i>.</p>	<p>There would be a minimal increase in use and disposal of hazardous materials to support construction activities. All construction activities will be performed in accordance with existing hazardous material and waste protocols, and no additional risk to human health or the environment is anticipated.</p> <p>Requires relocation of three STEP monitoring wells at the Runway 10 end and 1,000 feet of leachate pipeline at the Runway 28 end.</p> <p>There would be a temporary increase in solid waste generation in association with clearing 5.92 acres of forest land.</p> <p>Construction may require a groundwater management plan to manage contaminated groundwater.</p>
<b>Historic, Architectural, Archaeological, and Cultural Resources</b>	<p>Existing conditions would persist.</p> <p>A programmatic agreement identifies 280 acres of the 432-acre Airport property as a National Register-eligible Historic District, encompassing airport buildings, structures, and runways.</p> <p>Initial Airport development eliminated the potential for finding prehistoric archaeological resources over most of the property.</p>	No effect.
<b>Land Use</b>	<p>The existing RSAs would continue to be nonstandard and confer reduced safety benefits to land uses near the Runway 10-28 ends.</p> <p>Standard RSA dimensions at the Runway 28 end extend over part of Lebanon Church Road and adjacent commercial and institutional land uses. These land uses are incompatible within an RSA. All other existing land uses adjacent to AGC are considered compatible with an airport.</p>	<p>The Proposed Project is consistent with federal, state, and local, plans and objectives and resolves adjacent incompatible uses within existing RSA. As the EMAS compensates for the full RSA there would no longer be incompatible land uses within the RSA.</p> <p>The EMAS system would confer a positive impact to surrounding land uses by improving safety at the runway ends.</p>
<b>Natural Resources and Energy Supply</b>	<p>Existing conditions would persist. The demand for aircraft fuel, and to some extent water and energy, would continue to correlate with operations as forecasted for the Airport.</p>	<p>Approximately 557,709 cubic yards of clean fill material would be required. Demand for fill material is unlikely to overwhelm or restrict regional supply.</p> <p>The 30,986 dump truck loads (61,972 roundtrips) required to import fill to the site</p>



**TABLE 3.1-2  
SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

<b>Resource</b>	<b>No Action Alternative</b>	<b>Proposed Project</b>
		<p>may result in a relatively substantial amount of fuel consumption; however, this fuel demand would not exceed local fuel supplies.</p> <p>Water and energy consumption would temporarily increase over existing demand, but increase would not overwhelm existing or future supply.</p>
<b>Noise and Noise-Compatible Land Use</b>	<p>Existing conditions would persist.</p> <p>The surrounding industrial and commercial environment includes noise from airport, highways, and commercial and industrial uses.</p>	<p>The nearest sensitive receptors (residential communities 365 feet from Runway 28 end) and other noise sensitive uses are not likely to perceive temporary and intermittent construction noise estimated at 45 dB at their location.</p>
<b>Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks</b>	<p>Existing condition would persist.</p> <p>Airport operation would continue to provide positive effects to local economy.</p> <p>No ongoing adverse effects to environmental justice communities or risks to children's environmental health and safety.</p>	<p>Beneficial effect on the local economy, including the creation of temporary construction jobs and tax revenue.</p> <p>The 30,986 dump truck trips would increase local peak hour traffic by 0.3 to 1.1 percent; however, the additional truck trips would be temporary and are not anticipated to degrade level of service on surrounding roads.</p> <p>Impacts to environmental justice communities and additional exposure or unmitigated risks to children's environmental health and safety are not anticipated.</p>
<b>Visual Effects</b>	<p>Existing conditions would persist.</p> <p>The Airport is generally not visible to surrounding land uses, but is otherwise aesthetically consistent with existing industrial development in the viewshed.</p> <p>Most land uses in this area generate light emissions.</p>	<p>No permanent impact on the visual character and scenic quality of the area. No persistent light nuisance anticipated.</p>
<b>Water Resources (Wetlands, Surface Water, Floodplains, Public Water Supply, and Groundwater)</b>	<p>Existing condition would persist.</p> <p>The Airport is not in a floodplain.</p> <p>The river reaches connected to airport surface water are impaired by various contaminants. AGC operates in accordance with existing NPDES stormwater permits.</p> <p>There is potentially contaminated groundwater in the Study Area. No mapped Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas are within the airport vicinity.</p>	<p>No jurisdictional wetlands occur in the Proposed Project footprint.</p> <p>All channels in the Proposed Project footprint are constructed, AGC stormwater conveyance infrastructure and recommended as Other Surface Waters, which are not subject to permitting requirements.</p> <p>Fill depth may locally alter flow rate and depth to groundwater. No affect to public water supply.</p>
<b>Cumulative Impacts</b>	<p>Existing condition would persist.</p> <p>Ongoing private development/ redevelopment of land for residential, commercial, and industrial uses off airport property is expected to continue to infill available land.</p> <p>Although Comprehensive Land Use Plans guide efficient and appropriate development decisions, establishment of new activities and land uses in the region may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• increase or redistribute vehicle traffic</li> </ul>	<p>Negligible incremental impacts to environmental receptors affected by other actions at AGC and within the greater landscape, including air quality, climate, wildlife, land use, noise, socioeconomics, surface transportation, natural resources, surface water, and hazardous materials and hazardous waste. As the cumulative projects are limited in scope, generally produce impacts that are temporary in duration, and would include implementation of best management practices, the incremental impacts to affected resources from these projects when combined with the effects of</p>



**TABLE 3.1-2**  
**SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES**

Resource	No Action Alternative	Proposed Project
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>contribute to emissions of criteria pollutants and GHGs</li> <li>increase ambient noise</li> <li>improve socioeconomic conditions</li> <li>adversely affect water quality/quantity and other aquatic resources</li> <li>convert or fragment available wildlife habitat</li> </ul>	the Proposed Project are not anticipated to result in cumulatively significant impacts to any affected resource.

NOTES: CO = carbon monoxide; CO<sub>2e</sub> = CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent; Db = Decibel; GHG = greenhouse gas; NAAQS = National Ambient Air Quality Standards; NO<sub>x</sub> = nitrogen oxides; PM<sub>10</sub> = particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter; PM<sub>2.5</sub> = particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter; STEP = South Taylor Environmental Park; SO<sub>x</sub> = sulfur oxides; VOC = volatile organic compound; WHMP = Wildlife Hazard Management Plan

## 3.2 Air Quality

Air quality in a given location is described by the concentration of various pollutants in the atmosphere. A region's air quality is influenced by many factors including the type and amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the air basin, and the prevailing meteorological conditions.

### 3.2.1 Regulatory Context

*The Clean Air Act of 1970* (42 U.S.C. §§ 7401-7671q), provides the basis for regulating air quality in the United States. The Clean Air Act charges the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) with developing National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for six common air pollutants (known as criteria pollutants) considered harmful to public health and the environment. These pollutants include ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter (coarse particulates or PM<sub>10</sub>), particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter (fine particulates or PM<sub>2.5</sub>), and lead. Areas in which concentrations of criteria pollutants do not exceed the NAAQS are designated as being in "attainment," and those areas where pollutant concentrations exceed the NAAQS are designated as being in "nonattainment." States are required to prepare State Implementation Plans demonstrating how and when pollutant concentrations will be reduced below the NAAQS. Under the General Conformity Rule (see 40 CFR part 93), certain federal actions occurring in nonattainment areas require a general conformity determination as defined under 40 CFR §93.153(b). The FAA has identified some types of projects that are "presumed to conform" (see 72 Federal Register 41565-41580 [July 30, 2007]) and are thus not subject to conformity requirements.

The Pennsylvania DEP works to protect Pennsylvania's air, land and water and works with the public to prevent pollution within the state. The Bureau of Air Quality within the DEP manages air quality monitoring for much of the state, develops State Implementation Plans, issue permits for the operation of emissions sources, and verifies pollution emissions from industrial sources. For Allegheny County, the local air quality is monitored by the Allegheny County Health Department.



### 3.2.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

This analysis provides a quantitative estimate of projected emissions from construction activities only, as once completed there are no operational emissions associated with the Proposed Project. As AGC is within a nonattainment area for multiple criteria pollutants, an evaluation must be done in order to determine if the Proposed Project will increase the frequency or severity of these exceedances of the NAAQS. The Proposed Project does not fit within the projects identified in the FAA's list of "Presumed to Conform" actions. Accordingly, the General Conformity Rule is applicable and the overall emissions from the Proposed Project must be compared to the applicable *de minimis* levels for each relevant criteria pollutant. For purposes of this analysis, the project emissions were calculated and compared against the applicable *de minimis* levels. If the projected total emissions exceed the *de minimis* levels, further analysis in the form of a General Conformity determination must be completed. If the projected emissions do not exceed the *de minimis* levels, the General Conformity rule does not apply, and no further analysis is required to confirm that the Proposed Project will not increase the frequency or severity of the applicable criteria pollutant concentrations.

Construction emissions associated with the Proposed Project were calculated using the Airport Construction Emissions Inventory Tool (ACEIT),<sup>33</sup> which contains construction emission factors from existing USEPA regulatory models, such as the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES, revised January 2013) and NONROAD (July 2009), as well as emission factors for fugitive emissions. To calculate a construction emissions inventory, the user specifies certain high-level inputs (such as project site location, weather, and cost), and ACEIT uses a series of assumptions to generate lists of emissions sources (such as construction equipment and employee on-road automobiles) and associated usage factors. ACEIT default activity levels were used for the AGC construction inventory estimates where information was otherwise not available. For example, the project description included precise amounts of fill for the Runway 10 RSA and Runway 28 RSA, so these values were used instead of the default levels given by ACEIT. In order to provide the most conservative estimate of potential emissions, the analysis assumed that construction and related emissions would occur in one calendar year. The project list, modeling parameters, and complete construction modeling assumptions can be found in **Appendix B**.

### 3.2.3 Existing Conditions

**Table 3.2-1** lists the criteria pollutants, NAAQS attainment status, and *de minimis* thresholds applicable to Proposed Project study area. Allegheny County is designated as being in nonattainment for three criteria pollutants: ozone, sulfur dioxide, and PM<sub>2.5</sub> (2012 standard). The Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley area, which includes the entirety of Allegheny County and AGC, is designated as being in marginal nonattainment for the 8-Hour Ozone (2008) standard. Allegheny County is also part of the Ozone Transport Region that includes Pennsylvania and a number of neighboring northeastern states. Among other things, the Ozone Transport Region designation requires member states to install a certain level of controls for the pollutants that form ozone (ozone precursors), even if they meet the ozone standards. Parts of Allegheny County, including the

<sup>33</sup> This tool was released with the 2016 TRB ACRP, *Guidance for Estimating Airport Construction Emissions*. ACRP Report 102. <<https://doi.org/10.17226/22437>>.



Borough of West Mifflin and AGC, are designated as being in nonattainment for sulfur dioxide. Allegheny County is designated as being in moderate nonattainment for the most recent PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard (2012). There are areas of Allegheny County that are currently designated as being in maintenance for both carbon monoxide and PM<sub>10</sub>, but the Borough of West Mifflin is found to be in attainment for both of these pollutants. The Borough of West Mifflin is not classified as being in maintenance for any of the remaining criteria pollutants. The Pennsylvania DEP maintains State Implementation Plans for each of the criteria nonattainment pollutants in line with the applicable USEPA regulations.<sup>34</sup>

**TABLE 3.2-1**  
**ATTAINMENT STATUS OF CRITERIA POLLUTANTS IN STUDY AREA**

Criteria Pollutants	NAAQS Attainment Status	Associated <i>De Minimis</i> Threshold (if applicable)
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	N/A
Lead	Attainment	N/A
Nitrogen Oxides	Attainment	N/A
Ozone (8 Hour, 2008)	Marginal Nonattainment	100 short tons of NO <sub>x</sub> / 50 short tons of VOC
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Attainment	N/A
Particulate Matter (PM <sub>2.5</sub> )	Nonattainment	100 short tons
Sulfur Dioxide	Nonattainment	100 short tons

NOTES: N/A = Not Applicable; VOC = Volatile Organic Compound

Source: USEPA, 2021. *Green Book National Area and County-Level Multi-Pollutant Information*.  
<[https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo\\_pa.html](https://www3.epa.gov/airquality/greenbook/anayo_pa.html)> (Accessed November 2021).

The airport is located southwest of Pittsburgh with the Monongahela River to the north and east of AGC. Despite the hilly terrain, there are no meteorological or topographic features that would interfere with the dispersal of local air pollutant emissions. The Allegheny County Health Department maintains six air quality monitoring stations within Allegheny County covering the three nonattainment pollutants. The closest station to AGC is located approximately 3.75 miles to the southeast at South Allegheny high School in Liberty Borough and monitors sulfur dioxide and PM<sub>2.5</sub>. The closest monitor for ozone is located 5.75 miles to the northwest at the Allegheny County Health Department office in Pittsburgh. The Allegheny County Air Quality Annual Report states that there were no days where the 8-hour ozone standard was exceeded at any of the County's monitoring stations.<sup>35</sup> The Air Quality Annual Report stated that the Liberty Borough monitor was found to not exceed the annual sulfur dioxide standard but did exceed the hourly standard five times in 2019. The Report also stated that the Liberty Borough monitor exceeded the annual PM<sub>2.5</sub> standard and exceeded the 24-hour standard nine times in 2019.

Existing emission sources at AGC are typical of airports, including aircraft engines, ground service equipment, and auxiliary power units. As this analysis focuses only on the temporary increase in

<sup>34</sup> Pennsylvania DEP, 2021. *State Implementation Plans*.  
<<https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Air/BAQ/Regulations/Pages/Implementation.aspx>> (Accessed October 2021).

<sup>35</sup> Allegheny County Health Department. 2019. *Air Quality Annual Report for 2019 with 1999 – 2019 Trends*.



emissions from construction activities, a quantitative baseline air quality inventory for AGC was not prepared.

## 3.2.4 Environmental Consequences

### 3.2.4.1 Proposed Project

Construction associated with the Proposed Project is scheduled to begin in 2023 and may result in the production of mobile source emissions, primarily nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), from the use of heavy-duty non-road construction equipment, such as graders, backhoes, and dozers, as well as on-road vehicles, such as dump trucks delivering the fill and cars used in employee travel to and from construction sites. In addition, fugitive dust emissions would result from site preparation and grading activities. Construction emissions can vary substantially from day to day depending on the phase of construction, the specific type of construction activities performed on a given day, and weather conditions.

Estimated construction-related criteria pollutant emissions associated with the Proposed Project are shown in **Table 3.2-2**.

**TABLE 3.2-2**  
**ESTIMATED EMISSIONS FROM CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS**

Project Element	Emissions (short tons/year)					
	CO	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Runway 10 RSA	17.42	2.28	16.00	0.12	0.70	0.40
Runway 28 RSA	11.76	0.99	12.24	0.10	0.53	0.24
Midrunway RSA	7.50	0.69	7.86	0.06	0.26	0.15
Access Road Removal	1.20	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.01
Access Road Addition	1.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.01
NAVAIDS	1.89	0.08	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
Shed Relocation	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
<b>Proposed Project Maximum Annual Emissions</b>	40.93	4.17	36.42	0.29	1.64	0.81
<b>De Minimis Thresholds</b>	none	50	100	100	none	100
<b>De Minimis Threshold Exceeded</b>	NA	No	No	No	NA	No

NOTES: CO = carbon monoxide; N/A = Not Applicable; NO<sub>x</sub> = nitrogen oxides; PM10 = particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter; PM2.5 = particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter; SO<sub>2</sub> = sulfur dioxide; VOC = volatile organic compound  
Values may not total due to rounding

SOURCE: ACEIT, 2021; Environmental Science Associates, 2021.

The Proposed Project emissions are all lower than the *de minimis* levels applicable to the Airport geographic area; therefore, a General Conformity Determination is not required.



### 3.2.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be built. As a result, there would be no additional emissions generated at the Airport. Accordingly, the No Action Alternative would not cause or contribute to an exceedance of the NAAQS.

### 3.2.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

Air quality effects determinations are based on changes in emissions of regulated pollutants under a proposed project when compared to a no action alternative for the same time frame, and impacts are reviewed for significance in light of federal air pollution standards and regulations. FAA Order 1050.1F states that significant air quality impacts would be demonstrated if the Proposed Action exceeded one or more of the NAAQS for any of the time periods analyzed or increased the frequency or severity of any such existing violations.

The construction emissions associated with the Proposed Project and the No Action Alternative would not cause or contribute to violations of the NAAQS for criteria pollutants throughout project construction or implementation even when considering the nonattainment and maintenance status of Allegheny County. Thus, the Proposed Project would not cause significant impacts to air quality in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F.

As of January 1, 2021, Allegheny County adopted a “clean construction” ordinance requiring ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel in certain vehicles and equipment and installation of Best Available Retrofit Technology (BART) as applicable. The ordinance also prevents contractors from operating any applicable equipment that has not received the BART upgrade.<sup>36</sup> Construction of the Proposed Project would be subject to this ordinance as well.

Although the Proposed Project would not have significant air quality impacts and mitigation is not required, the airport and its construction contractors may choose to employ additional measures to further reduce emissions from construction activities and fugitive dust. The Pennsylvania Code incentivizes use of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for controlling construction equipment emissions by providing exemptions from special permitting requirements if BACT is used during construction and demolition operations.<sup>37</sup> In addition, some or all of the following practices would be considered during construction of the Proposed Project:

- Curtailing construction activities during periods of high wind conditions.
- Reducing exposed erodible surface area through appropriate materials and equipment staging procedures; stabilizing stockpiles of raw materials and other temporarily disturbed areas with water or ground cover.
- Stabilizing soils and establishing persistent ground cover as soon as possible after grading and construction activities.
- Reducing equipment idling times and onsite vehicle speeds.

<sup>36</sup> County of Allegheny, Municipal Code, Article 914. § 5-914.03.

<sup>37</sup> Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Code. Title 25, Chapter 127, § 127.213.



- Utilizing vapor-recovery systems for fuel-storage facilities.
- Using low- or zero-emissions equipment.
- Using covered haul trucks during materials transportation.
- Minimize the transportation distance between the fill origin location and the Proposed Project study area, and ensure all vehicles used for the project are fuel-efficient and meet emissions standards.

### 3.3 Biological Resources

Biological resources include terrestrial and aquatic plant and animal species; special status species, such as those protected under the federal *Endangered Species Act* or the State of Pennsylvania; and environmentally sensitive or critical habitats. Habitat is defined as the area or environment where the resources and conditions are present that cause or allow a plant or animal to live there. This analysis focuses on the biological resources observed or suspected to be present within or in the vicinity of the Proposed Project.

#### 3.3.1 Regulatory Context

The *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (16 U.S.C. §§ 1531-1544) requires the FAA to determine if a Proposed Project under its purview would affect a federally listed species or critical habitat designated for that species.<sup>38</sup> In addition, candidate species (any species that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] is considering for listing as “endangered” or “threatened”), shall be identified. Although Pennsylvania’s rare species of concern do not have the same regulatory protection as federal endangered or threatened species, state status is defined by the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (DCNR) (plants),<sup>39</sup> Pennsylvania Game Commission (mammals and birds),<sup>40</sup> and Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission (fish, reptiles, amphibians, and aquatic invertebrates).<sup>41</sup> These agencies recommend or require applicable protective measures on a case-by-case basis.

The *Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918* (16 U.S.C. § 703 *et seq.*) is protective of many of the bird species with the potential to use the Proposed Project area. Specific to Pennsylvania, all non-game birds and their habitat are protected.<sup>42</sup> Although the Bald Eagle is no longer listed as threatened or endangered, this species is still protected by the *Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act of 1940* (16 U.S.C. § 668 *et seq.*), the *Migratory Bird Treaty Act* (16 U.S.C. § 703 *et seq.*), and Pennsylvania nongame species regulations.

<sup>38</sup> *Endangered Species Act*. 16 U.S. Code § 1531-1544. December 28, 1973. As amended 1976-1982, 1984, and 1988.

<sup>39</sup> Plants: Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, 1988. Title 17 Chapter 45, *Conservation of Native Wild Plants*, January 1, 1988.

<sup>40</sup> Mammals and Birds: Pennsylvania Game Commission, 1990. Title 34 Chapter 133, *Game and Wildlife Code*, revised Dec. 1, 1990.

<sup>41</sup> Fish, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Aquatic Invertebrates: Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, 1991. Title 30, Chapter 75, *Fish and Boat Code*, revised February 9, 1991.

<sup>42</sup> Game birds, by Pennsylvania definition, include geese, brant, wild ducks, mergansers, swans, coots, gallinules, rails, snipe, woodcock, turkeys, grouse, pheasants, Hungarian partridges, bobwhite quail, and mourning doves. (Pennsylvania Game Commission, 1990. *Mammals and Birds: Title 34 Chapter 133, Game and Wildlife Code*, revised Dec. 1, 1990).



### 3.3.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

A thorough review of publicly available resources, prior studies, and known site conditions was conducted to characterize biological resources within the Proposed Project study area and to provide a comprehensive listing of the potential for species occurrence, including any special status species. Database searches included:

- US Geological Survey, Multi-Resolution, Land Characteristics Consortium, National Land Cover Database
- US Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey
- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation database
- USFWS Environmental Conservation Online System
- USFWS Critical Habitat Mapper
- Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program Conservation Planning and Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Environmental Review
- Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access
- Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission Allegheny County Land Use/Land Cover

A team of environmental scientists conducted onsite field surveys in June 2021, to characterize the environmental and natural resources within the Proposed Project study area, including approximately 36 acres at the Runway 10 end and 48 acres at the Runway 28 end and mid-Runway location (see grey shaded area on **Figure 1-4**). These surveys included pedestrian surveys, vegetative community identification, habitat assessments/evaluations, and a preliminary listed species review.

### 3.3.3 Existing Conditions

#### 3.3.3.1 Habitat

Generally, most area within the study area is already disturbed and degraded and provides negligible habitat value in the regional landscape. The study area at the Runway 28 end is largely mowed grass surrounding airport access roads or concrete and paved ground that used to be a mobile home park. The study area at the site of the mid-Runway 28 fill location includes the fringe of a small, isolated wooded area bounded by railroad and industrial development to the north and abutting grassed and active airport area to the south. The study area at the Runway 10 end is a low-quality, unmaintained wooded hillslope remnant with a dense understory of bushy, non-native vegetation. This area has been impacted by the industrial and airport land uses directly to the east, landfill and historic coal mine to the west, and highway and commercial hub to the south. It is bisected by the existing airport and STEP landfill service roads with further evidence of extensive off-road vehicle recreation as quite a few unofficial trails meander throughout.

The wooded area off the Runway 10 end is the southern edge of a larger forested area that runs to the north-northeast. This area includes the U.S. Steel Taylor Facility, a restricted-access 490-acre property under remediation for past mining and waste disposal practices. The forested area of the Taylor Facility north of the STEP landfill is largely unmanaged and functions as wildlife habitat,



including a wetland mitigation area to the east of airport property and adjacent to the Proposed Project study area. An approximately 3-mile long, largely forested natural area identified in the Allegheny County Land Use Plan as a greenspace corridor runs to the north-northeast beginning immediately north of the Taylor Facility.<sup>43</sup> This habitat is predominantly classified as an oak-hickory forest, including white and red oaks, tulip trees, red maple, hickories, and a dense, shrubby understory. This corridor is bounded by Highway 885 (Lebanon Road) to the east and Streets Run (a tributary of the Monongahela River) and Baldwin Road to the west and terminates just prior to the Highway 837 interchange, bridge, and riverfront development at the Monongahela River. A Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program core habitat natural resource area, Liberty Valley, is four miles south of the Proposed Project area.

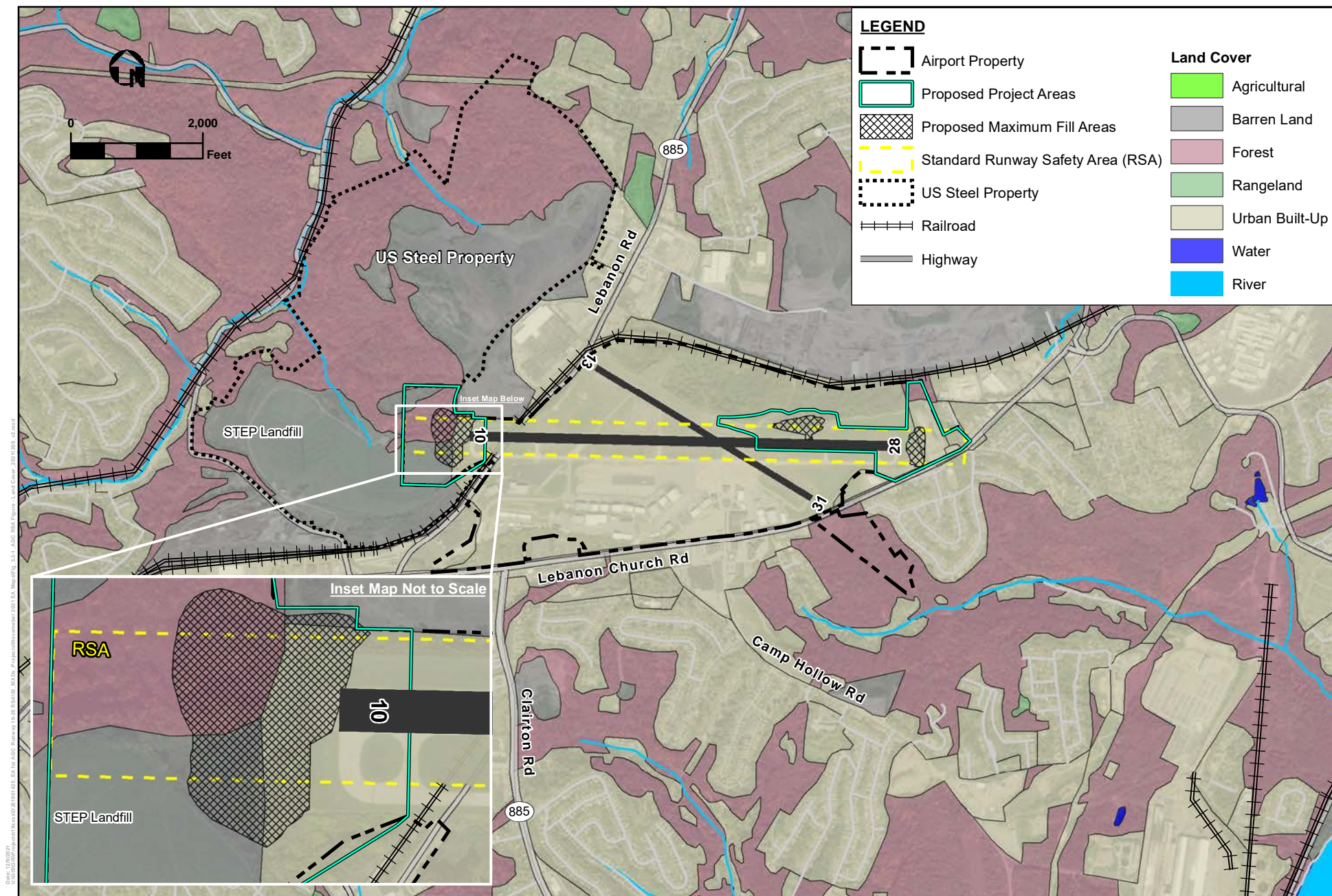
As the AGC campus and surrounding area is urbanized/industrial, much of the land cover (and habitat type) is defined by human-dominated land uses, and natural habitat or vegetation communities are generally absent. **Figure 3.3-1** illustrates the existing land cover classifications within the Proposed Project study area and adjacent greater landscape. These classifications are described as follows:<sup>44</sup>

- *Agricultural*: includes the use of growing and harvesting of crops and livestock. These are areas such as pastures, farms, and ranches. There is a negligible amount of agricultural land available in the greater landscape adjacent to the airport and none in proximity to the study area.
- *Barren Land*: is of limited ability to support life and in which less than one-third of the area has vegetation or another cover. In general, it is an area of thin soil, sand, or rocks. This category is present within the study area and adjacent to the proposed fill area at the Runway 10 end and includes the U.S. Steel Taylor Facility and STEP landfill site.
- *Forest*: is generally undeveloped land covering a minimum area of 1 acre upon which the primary vegetative species are trees, including land that formerly had such tree cover and that will be regenerated, and tree plantations. Tree-covered areas in intensive agricultural crop production settings, such as fruit orchards, or tree-covered areas in urban settings, such as city parks, are not considered forestland. The forested portions of the Proposed Project area are mostly dominated by healthy mature canopy trees, such as maples, oaks, and cherries. The underbrush of these forested areas is typical of disturbed land and contains dense patches of noxious invasive species, such as blackberry bushes, multiflora rose, and Japanese honeysuckle. Forest is present within the project area at the Runway 10 end and within the Airport/ urban build-up area at the mid-Runway 28 fill area. It also occurs in the U.S. Steel Taylor Facility natural area (north of the STEP landfill and slag pit to the Monongahela River).
- *Rangeland*: is comprised of areas where the potential natural vegetation is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs and where natural herbivory was an important influence in its precivilization state. There is a negligible amount of rangeland within the study area and none in proximity to the Proposed Project area.
- *Urban Build-Up*: is comprised of areas of intensive use with much of the land covered by structures. Included in this category are cities, towns, villages, commercial developments along

<sup>43</sup> Allegheny County, 2008. *Allegheny Places: The Allegheny County Comprehensive Plan*. December.

<sup>44</sup> Human-dominated land use categories correspond with land use parcel data available from Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA) <<https://www.pasda.psu.edu/>> (Accessed July 2021). Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, 2015. *Allegheny County Land Use/Land Cover 2010*.





Source: Esri; Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access (PASDA), accessed July 2021 at <https://www.pasda.psu.edu/>; Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, 2015, Land Use/Land Cover 2010; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.3-1**  
**LAND COVER**



- highways, transportation, power, communication complexes, and institutions that may, in some instances, be isolated from urban areas. The majority of the Proposed Project area and AGC campus is categorized as urban build-up.
- *Water*: all land areas that are persistently covered in water, including streams, canals, lakes, reservoirs, bays, and estuaries. The AGC campus does not contain any land that is consistently covered in water, but ephemeral, intermittent, and perennial streams; wetlands; and man-made stormwater features are located within the study area. Water (including river) systems are further discussed in Section 3.12 *Water Resources*.

### 3.3.3.2 Common Wildlife

Characteristic wildlife that would be expected in the vicinity of AGC includes typical forest-dwelling creatures such as mammals (white-tailed deer, groundhogs, grey squirrels), multiple bird species (finches, cardinals, robins, red-wing black bird, and wild turkeys) and reptiles and amphibians (Eastern box turtle, Eastern American toad, Northern dusky salamander, spotted salamander, red spotted newt, and the Eastern garter snake). AGC property includes limited quality habitat and is fully surrounded by chain link fence to exclude larger wildlife species off of airport property, and as such, minimal common wildlife species (wild turkeys, small bird species, and one Eastern box turtle) were observed during field assessments.

### 3.3.3.3 Special Status Species

A PNDI environmental review performed by the Pennsylvania DCNR, Pennsylvania Fish and Boat Commission, Pennsylvania Game Commission, and the USFWS concluded that that no known occurrences of species or resources under DCNR's jurisdiction, such as plants, terrestrial invertebrates, natural communities, and geologic features, are recorded in the vicinity of the Proposed Project (**Appendix C**).<sup>45</sup> This area is not part of a designated Natural Heritage Area, Important Bird Area, or other designated critical habitat or significant ecosystem.

Based on observations of available habitat, the federally listed or protected and state listed special status species with potential to occur in the Proposed Project area are listed in **Table 3.3-1**,<sup>46</sup> and a comprehensive list of special status species in the County, including migratory birds that may utilize adjacent forests, is available in **Appendix C**. While there are no known occurrences of threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species within the study area,<sup>47</sup> the Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and Northern long-eared bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) are listed as Federal Species of Concern by the Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program, and favorable habitat may occur within and adjacent to the study area. Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory mapping indicates that these bats have potential habitat throughout Allegheny County, including the Proposed Project areas. Suitable potential bat habitat includes forests containing trees greater than 5 inches in diameter, including species with exfoliating bark, nitrogen-fixing species, and other species such as sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), hickory (*Carya* sp.), oak (*Quercus* sp.), sassafras (*Sassafras*

<sup>45</sup> PDCNR, 2021. AGC Runway Improvements. *PNDI Environmental Review* Receipt Number 734056.

<sup>46</sup> USFWS, 2021. *Information for Planning and Consultation (IPaC)* <<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>> (Accessed April 2021).

<sup>47</sup> Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program <<http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/inventories.aspx>>.



*albidum*), slippery elm (*Ulmus rubra*), and wild black cherry (*Prunus serotina*).<sup>48</sup> In general, any tree removal to be done should be conducted during winter months to ensure that any potential bat nesting trees are undisturbed.

**TABLE 3.3-1**  
**SPECIAL-STATUS WILDLIFE SPECIES WITH POTENTIAL TO OCCUR IN STUDY AREA**

Species	Common Name	Status	Jurisdiction	Potential Occurrence within the Study Area/Proposed Project Area <sup>1</sup>
<i>Myotis sodalist</i>	Indiana Bat	Endangered	USFWS	Low possibility for this species to occur within the study area. Minimal habitat may exist, including sugar maple, hickory, oak, elm, sassafras, and/or black cherry, as well as standing dead trees or snags.
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Northern Long – eared Bat	Threatened	USFWS	Low possibility for this species to occur within the study area. Minimal habitat may exist, including sugar maple, hickory, oak, elm, sassafras, and/or black cherry, as well as standing dead trees or snags.

(1): The PNDI review has concluded that the Proposed Project is not likely to impact any special status species.

**SOURCES:**

- USFWS Information for Planning and Consultation database, <<https://ecos.fws.gov/ipac/>> (Accessed March 2021).
- NatureServe Explorer, <<https://explorer.natureserve.org/>> (Accessed April 2021).
- Pennsylvania DCNR 2021. AGC Runway Improvements. *PNDI Environmental Review* Receipt Number 734056
- Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program Conservation Explorer: <<http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/species.aspx>>

NOTE: Species were evaluated for their potential to occur within the study area and, therefore, their potential to be impacted by the Proposed Project footprint. Potential to occur was based on a combination of baseline biological surveys and historical information. Potential to occur within the Proposed Project area may also be influenced by occurrences in adjacent similar habitat, and this potential has been noted as appropriate.

### 3.3.4 Environmental Consequences

Potential impacts to biological resources from construction and ongoing maintenance activities include direct impacts of habitat loss as natural areas are permanently converted to airport use.

#### 3.3.4.1 Habitat

##### **Proposed Project**

The Proposed Project anticipates direct impacts from clearing, grading, and compacting the maximum fill area only, with no to negligible temporary impacts anticipated outside of this area (Table 3.3-2). Approximately 5.92 acres of forested habitat, none of which is considered high-quality vegetative land cover, would be impacted by the Proposed Project.

<sup>48</sup> USFWS, 2009. *Range-wide Indiana Bat Protection and Enhancement Plan Guidelines*.



**TABLE 3.3-2**  
**HABITAT TYPE AND AREA IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED PROJECT**

	<b>Total Direct Impacts</b> (acres within maximum fill area)	<b>Forest</b> (acres)	<b>Barren Land</b> (acres)	<b>Urban Build Up</b> (acres)
Runway 10 End	9.20	3.59	2.14	3.48
Runway 28 End	3.06	0.00	0.0	3.06
Mid-Runway 28	3.42	2.33	0.0	1.09
<b>TOTAL</b>	15.68	5.92	2.14	7.63

The slopes will be revegetated with a weed-free seed mix designed specifically to avoid attracting wildlife per ACAA and FAA requirements. The slopes will receive minimal routine maintenance, and trees that revegetate this area naturally may need to be removed or maintained at a height that does not create vertical obstructions to aircraft. Without regular mowing or herbicide treatment, it is likely that invasive weed species may recolonize the area over time. This situation would increase edge habitat in proximity to the managed wetland and forest in the U.S. Steel Taylor Facility natural area, which may act as a source for weed species if such establish on unmaintained slopes.

The Proposed Project will contribute incrementally, coupled with other development pressure in the region, to the general decrease of natural area in the greater landscape and reduction of the forested corridor north of the Runway 10 end.

### ***No Action Alternative***

Under the No Action Alternative, no additional site disturbance would occur. The No Action Alternative would not affect existing, already disturbed and degraded habitats, and these areas would continue to provide negligible habitat value in the regional landscape.

#### **3.3.4.2 Wildlife**

##### ***Proposed Project***

Although most of the construction activity would occur in portions of the Airport that have been disturbed and graded in the past and are subject to ongoing human presence and noise disturbance from airport, road, and other adjacent industrial activities, the loss of 5.92 acres of forested cover would likely impact some resident and transient wildlife species within the Proposed Project areas. Once clearing begins, most mobile wildlife species would be expected to avoid or leave the project area and migrate as possible to the adjacent forest habitat associated with the U.S. Steel Taylor Facility and further north. It is not likely that larger mammal species would recolonize the harvested forest areas as trees would not be reestablished on slopes supporting the new RSA. The slopes would be designed and maintained specifically to avoid attractiveness to insects, rodents, and other food species for birds and other wildlife. Limited resident species diversity is a preferable situation



for the Airport to minimize wildlife safety hazards and discourage wildlife attractant ecosystems from establishing.<sup>49</sup>

The Pennsylvania DCNR PNDI Environmental Review concluded that the Proposed Project is not expected to impact special status species, and that no further coordination is required for this project.<sup>50</sup> The PNDI review is valid for two years, after which the Proposed Project and any changes would need to be resubmitted for supplemental review and potential update. It is anticipated that the Proposed Project would have No Effect on the Indiana and Northern long-eared bats; however, as a conservative measure, ACAA would consider clearing trees located within the Proposed Project footprint only from November 15 to March 31 to occur outside of bat nesting season.<sup>51</sup> This time restriction would also minimize any impact or disturbance to migratory birds utilizing adjacent forest habitats.

Localized habitat loss or degradation, continued noise interference, or direct physical impacts to species can have a cumulative impact when viewed on a regional scale. Although abundant alternate habitat currently exists outside of the Proposed Project area, incremental land use conversions across the region cumulatively have the long-term effect of shrinking viable wildlife populations.

### **No Action Alternative**

Under the No Action Alternative, there would be no additional affects to species occupying the marginal habitat available within the Proposed Project area.

## **3.3.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices**

FAA Order 1050.1F identifies that factors to consider in a significance determination for biological resources include whether or not the action would have the potential for a long-term or permanent loss of unlisted plant or wildlife species; adverse impacts to special status species or their habitats; substantial loss, reduction, degradation, disturbance, or fragmentation of native species' habitats or their populations; or adverse impacts on a species' reproductive success rates, natural mortality rates, non-natural mortality, or ability to sustain the minimum population levels required for population maintenance.

Given the type and frequency of habitat available in the Project Area, the Proposed Project would not significantly impact terrestrial and aquatic plant and animal species, game and non-game species, special status species, or environmentally sensitive or critical habitats. There are no species of concern known or anticipated to occur within the Proposed Project area, and the Proposed Project

<sup>49</sup> As it is not a Part 139 airport, AGC is not required to and has not developed an airport-specific Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP); however, ACAA aligns wildlife and landscape management techniques outlined in the *Pittsburg International Airport WHMP* (ACAA 2016).

<sup>50</sup> PDCNR 2021. *AGC Runway Improvements. PNDI Environmental Review* Receipt Number 734056.

<sup>51</sup> U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2021. *Guidance on Developing and Implementing an Indiana Bat Conservation Plan*. May 20. For project areas affecting Indiana bat swarming habitat (near hibernacula) only cut trees between Nov 15 and March 31. For project areas affecting Indiana bat summer habitat, only cut trees between October 1 and March 31.



would likely not cause substantial loss, reduction, degradation, disturbance to the native species in the area.

Although the Proposed Project would not have significant impacts to biological resources and mitigation is not required, the airport and its construction contractors may choose to employ additional voluntary measures that would be protective of onsite and adjacent ecosystems, such as the following considerations:<sup>52</sup>

- Use a conservative approach to project design that minimizes permanent and temporary disturbances to soil and native vegetation. This will conserve habitat and limit opportunities for invasive plants.
- Limit tree clearing activities to occur outside of the breeding seasons of bats and migratory birds.
- Install water quality best management practices during and after construction to minimize erosion and sedimentation in waterways. Use clean project materials (e.g., weed-free straw) or materials native to the worksite to avoid introducing invasive species from contaminated sources.
- Use native plants for revegetation and stormwater management.
- Avoid blanket herbicide applications; instead, spot-treat undesirable tall woody vegetation and invasive weeds. Where mowing is necessary and in accordance with the Wildlife Hazard Management Plan, reduce frequency to once every few years during the dormant season (i.e., after first frost in late fall and before bird nesting in early spring), leaving some refugia for overwintering wildlife.
- Monitor for invasive plants before, during, and after project activities and promptly control any identified infestations. Frequent monitoring allows for early detection and rapid response.

### 3.4 Climate

Increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in the atmosphere are affecting global climate, and there is a direct correlation between fuel combustion and GHG emissions.<sup>53</sup> GHGs include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Long-term climate data collection and models indicate Earth's climate is changing, with associated impacts including warmer air temperatures, increased sea level rise, intensified storm activity, and alteration of seasonal precipitation events.

The analysis of climate includes both the potential emission of additional GHGs incrementally contributing to climate change, but also includes an assessment of the project's resiliency to the potential effects of climate change. Resiliency is defined as "the ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration, or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions."<sup>54</sup> Airports Council International

<sup>52</sup> PDCNR 2021. *AGC Runway Improvements. PNDI Environmental Review Receipt Number 734056.*

<sup>53</sup> International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) <<https://www.ipcc.ch/>> (Accessed September 2021).

<sup>54</sup> International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2012, *Managing the Risks of Extreme Events and Disasters to Advance Climate Change Adaptation. A Special Report of Working Groups I and II of the Intergovernmental Panel*



members adopted the Resolution on Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change, advancing the determination that responsible airport sponsors should analyze potential vulnerabilities to infrastructure and operations and avoid or mitigate potential threats to existing assets and future developments.<sup>55</sup> These considerations may help reduce the impact of climate-related threats, which otherwise would result in loss of revenue or require increased expenditure to retrofit airport assets to a new environment.

### 3.4.1 Regulatory Context

Executive Order (EO) 13990, *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis* (2021), establishes direction for federal agencies for improving climate preparedness and resilience strategies. EO 14057 *Catalyzing America's Clean Energy Economy Through Federal Sustainability* (2021) provides specific goals and management practices to be implemented by federal agencies. The CEQ provides guidance on the consideration of GHG in NEPA documents.<sup>56</sup> While there is currently no formal planning process established, federal entities generally consider adaptation to the effects of climate change in accordance with local, state, and federal planning initiatives.

The *Pennsylvania Climate Change Act of 2008* (Act 70) requires the Pennsylvania DEP to maintain an inventory of GHG emissions across the state and assess climate impacts and develop an action plan every three years. The *Climate Impacts Assessment* (2021)<sup>57</sup> includes analysis of climate conditions and prediction of future climate scenarios. The *Pennsylvania Climate Action Plan* (2021)<sup>58</sup> includes strategies to reduce GHG emissions, establishes statewide reduction goals of 26 percent by 2025 and 80 percent by 2050 (over 2005 levels), and it offers 18 specific adaptation strategies as climate change continues to impact the state. The Pennsylvania DEP voluntary Local Climate Action Program has 53 local governments across Pennsylvania in membership, all of which have focused on, and reduced, their GHG footprint.

### 3.4.2 Methodology

GHG analysis was performed in conjunction with the air quality analysis discussed in Section 3.2. Construction emissions associated with the Proposed Project were calculated using ACEIT<sup>59</sup> and methodologies prescribed in the FAA's Aviation Emissions and Air Quality Handbook.<sup>60</sup> Only the temporary emissions from construction activities are analyzed as there are no ongoing actions once the project is in place, and all construction was assumed to occur in the year 2023 in order to provide

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*on Climate Change, Glossary of Terms* [Field, C.B., V. Barros, T.F. Stocker, D. Qin, D.J. Dokken, K.L. Ebi, M.D. Mastrandrea, K.J. Mach, G.-K. Plattner, S.K. Allen, M. Tignor, and P.M. Midgley (eds.)]. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK, and New York, NY, USA.

<sup>55</sup> Airports Council International (ACI), 2018. ACI Policy Brief: *Airports' Resilience and Adaptation to a Changing Climate*, September and ACI Resolution March 2018.

<sup>56</sup> CEQ 2016. *Final Guidance for Federal Departments and Agencies on Consideration of Greenhouse Gas Emissions and the Effects of Climate Change in NEPA Reviews*. – Under Review.

<sup>57</sup> Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2021. *Pennsylvania Climate Impacts Assessment*.

<sup>58</sup> Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2021. *Pennsylvania Climate Action Plan*.

<sup>59</sup> This tool was released with the 2016 TRB ACRP, *Guidance for Estimating Airport Construction Emissions*. ACRP Report 102 <<https://doi.org/10.17226/22437>>.

<sup>60</sup> FAA, Office of Environment and Energy, 2015. *Aviation Emissions and Air Quality Handbook*, Version 3/Update 1. January.



the most conservative emissions estimate. Construction of EMAS blocks is not included in the emissions estimate, but is anticipated to have a relatively small impact on GHG emissions. Reference Section 3.2.2. and **Appendix B** for additional details regarding methodology and model inputs (including the project list, modeling parameters, and complete construction modeling assumptions).

GHG emissions from construction equipment and vehicles are converted to metric tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) by using a standard factor that accounts for the differences in 100-year global warming potential for each GHG. Global warming potential represents the amount of heat captured by a mass of GHG compared to a similar mass of CO<sub>2</sub>. For example, 1 kilogram (kg) of methane is approximately equivalent to 25 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>, and nitrous oxide is approximately 298 times more potent a GHG than CO<sub>2</sub>.

Climate resiliency, including measures considered in planning the Proposed Project that would protect facilities and infrastructure constructed as part of the Proposed Project, is analyzed qualitatively against local planning initiatives, and considers the four elements generally associated with climate change predictions: increased temperatures, climate (precipitation) shift, increased incidence of extreme storm events, and sea level rise. This analysis considers the potential impacts specific to protecting and maintaining airport infrastructure associated with the Proposed Project in light of anticipated climate changes for this region as given in the Pennsylvania DEP *Climate Impacts Assessment* (2021).<sup>61</sup>

### 3.4.3 Existing Conditions

The Pennsylvania DEP is planning for an increase in summer and winter temperature, increase in occurrence and volume and altered seasonality of rain events, and increased incidence and severity of major storms. The general implications of these climate changes specific to airports are detailed in **Appendix D**. Pennsylvania DEP has measured a 2-degree Fahrenheit temperature increase since 1900 and has identified the following science-based climate predictions for the region by 2050.<sup>62</sup>

- A 5.9-degree Fahrenheit average temperature increase.
- An average of five to eight weeks over 90 degrees every year (compared to 5 days per year in 1971–2000).
- 95 degrees or hotter 10 days every year (compared to less than one day in 1971–2000).
- Episodes of drought interspersed with extreme rainfall events, leading to an average 8 percent increase in rain and causing statewide inland flooding events.
- A 2.1-foot sea level rise and more tidal flooding in the Delaware Estuary coastal zone.
- Significant fluctuations in Lake Erie's water levels and temperatures, as well as coastal erosion.

The ACAA is committed to GHG reduction and climate change adaptation. Currently ACAA oversees the PIT microgrid, which powers both terminals, the airfield, the Hyatt hotel, and a gas

<sup>61</sup> Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2021. *Pennsylvania Climate Impacts Assessment*.

<sup>62</sup> Predictions reproduced from: Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2021. *Pennsylvania Climate Impacts Assessment*.



station, and is fueled by the airport's onsite natural gas wells and 8-acre, 8,000 solar panel field. The ACAA serves on the Allegheny County Green Action Team, supporting sustainability initiatives across the Pittsburgh region, has planted honeybee apiaries throughout the airport, and instituted a successful recycling program.

### 3.4.4 Environmental Consequences

Climate effects determinations are based on changes in GHG emissions relative to existing conditions and participation in local, regional, national, and global programs.

#### 3.4.4.1 Proposed Project

Construction activities are anticipated to contribute 40,431 short tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. It is understood that, while the incremental consequence of additional GHG emissions associated with activities at AGC and the airport's participation in climate-related programs may be trivial, the airport does have an incremental additive role in the cumulative success of reducing its contribution to, and thus the impacts of, climate change (**Table 3.4-1**). A detailed discussion of how GHG emissions were modeled for the Proposed Project is included in **Appendix B**.

**TABLE 3.4-1**  
**ANNUAL GHG EMISSIONS (SHORT TONS OF CO<sub>2</sub>e)**

<b>Proposed Project (2023-2026)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>US Aviation Sector (2019)</b>	<b>West Mifflin Borough (2018)</b>	<b>Pennsylvania (2018)</b>	<b>United States (2019)</b>	<b>Global (2019)<sup>2</sup></b>
40,431	196,211,413	985,809	296,631,974	7,228,957,577	33,000,000,000 - 55,000,000,000

**NOTES:**

<sup>1</sup> The total GHG emissions for the Proposed Project are based on the results of the air quality construction emissions analysis discussed in Section 3.2, *Air Quality*. The calculated emissions represent the estimated emissions for the period of Proposed Project construction. In addition to criteria pollutants, the ACEIT model estimates emissions of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). While CO<sub>2</sub> makes up the majority of greenhouse gases emitted globally, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O constitute the second and third largest amounts of greenhouse gas emissions worldwide. Together, these three gases make up 98 percent of global emissions and 97 percent of national emissions (USEPA. Greenhouse Gas Emissions, <<https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions>>). The total emissions for CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O were converted to CO<sub>2</sub>e and combined with total CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to produce total short tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e reported in this table.

<sup>2</sup> There is no definitive source of current information totaling carbon emissions on a global scale; thus, a range is given based on a wide search of various known credible agencies. Estimating global GHG emissions is a multifaceted task including emissions over multiple industries and both developed and undeveloped regions of the world as emissions change and shift constantly in each of these areas.

SOURCES: EPA 2021. Inventory of US Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Sinks, 1990 – 2019, US Department of Energy, Office of Science, 2014. Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center, <[https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/trends/emis/meth\\_reg.html#](https://cdiac.ess-dive.lbl.gov/trends/emis/meth_reg.html#)> (Accessed November 2021). The Congress of Neighboring Communities, CONNECT Climate Action Plan, May 2022. Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2021 Pennsylvania Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, September 2021.

It is not anticipated that the Proposed Project will experience or exacerbate additional impacts from the anticipated effects of climate change. The EMAS system is fortified to withstand a variety of climates, and as such is specifically designed to tolerate prolonged high temperatures and manage precipitation events, including snow and rainstorms, without disproportionate facility weathering. Furthermore, the 2:1 and 1.5:1 slopes and accompanying engineered stormwater management system that will be established beyond the EMAS bed would be less vulnerable to excessive rain or increased erosion than the existing condition where, in some places, the slopes are 23 percent grade with no stormwater management system in place.



#### 3.4.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no additional GHG would be produced at AGC as no construction would occur. The ACAA would continue to implement energy-saving strategies throughout its operations to help reduce and offset GHG emissions across the region.

#### 3.4.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

There are no federal standards established for aviation-related GHG emissions. Likewise, the FAA has not identified any significance thresholds for aviation-related GHG emissions, nor has it identified specific factors to consider in making a significance determination for GHG emissions.

It is not anticipated that GHG emissions associated with the Proposed Project would be significant. GHG emissions are expected to increase temporarily in relation to construction. Although the contribution of GHG emissions at AGC is negligible on a global scale, ACAA will adhere to all state and local plans to reduce GHG emissions from its facilities, equipment, and procedures, and conform with FAA, state, and local climate change resiliency planning initiatives. The Proposed Project will consider best industry practices to further reduce the AGC/ACAA GHG emission footprint as the Proposed Project is designed and implemented.

Because there would be no significant GHG emissions or climate-related impacts associated with the Proposed Project, any measures undertaken by the Airport would be voluntary and are not required by the FAA. However, ACAA would consider strategies and best industry practices to reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, increase efficiency, optimize performance, eliminate unnecessary use of resources, and protect the environment.

### 3.5 Hazardous Materials and Waste, Solid Waste, Pollution Prevention, and Contaminated Sites

Hazardous materials and wastes are chemical substances that pose a substantial hazard to human health or the environment. Solid waste is any garbage, refuse, sludge, or other discarded material resulting from industrial, commercial, institutional, and residential activity. Pollution prevention is a “multi-media” program that is intended to reduce or eliminate the effect that an operation or activity may have on the total environment. Contaminated sites are known locations where hazardous materials and waste or other solid waste are present.

#### 3.5.1 Regulatory Context

Federal, state, and local laws have been established to govern the transport, use, storage, disposal and cleanup of hazardous materials and waste, including the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (42 U.S.C. §§ 9601-9675); the *Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act* (42 U.S.C. §§ 11001-11050); the *Oil Pollution Act* (33 U.S.C. §§ 2701-2762); the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA) (42 U.S.C. §§ 6901-6992k); and the *Toxic Substances Control Act* (15 U.S.C. §§ 2601-2697). Other state regulations and agency guidance include the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania *Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act* (Public Law



756, No. 108) and FAA Advisory Circular 150/5320-15A, *Management of Airport Industrial Wastes*.

Solid waste is primarily controlled through RCRA. Pollution prevention is established as a national objective in the *Pollution Prevention Act of 1990* (42 U.S.C. §§ 13101-13109). This legislation requires pollution be addressed at the source, whenever possible, through waste reduction and prevention. In addition to reduction of waste at the source, use of non-hazardous substances, affirmative procurement, recycling, and conversion to energy are all methods of curtailing solid and hazardous wastes.

### 3.5.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

Environmental analyses of hazardous materials and solid wastes focus on evaluating the activities that utilize hazardous materials or produce hazardous or solid waste as a byproduct and identifying locations where hazardous materials (including environmental contamination) might occur.

The following databases were reviewed to determine the presence of hazardous or solid waste sites in the Proposed Project study area:

- USEPA My Environment Mapper<sup>63</sup>
- Pennsylvania DEP Open Data and Reports<sup>64</sup>
- RCRA Corrective Action Reports for Contaminated Groundwater and Human Exposures on the adjacent U.S. Steel Taylor Facility property<sup>65</sup>

A Preliminary Geotechnical Survey associated with the Proposed Project was performed by a team of geologists in February 2021, which included an initial evaluation of groundwater chemistry in the study area (**Appendix E**).<sup>66</sup> A total of nine borings were drilled to characterize the subsurface conditions within the study area, and geotechnical and environmental laboratory tests were performed to provide anticipated geologic and groundwater conditions and the potential effects on construction.

### 3.5.3 Existing Conditions

There are previously contaminated areas adjacent to the Proposed Project area. The Pittsburgh Coal Seam, which was extensively mined until the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, underlies most of the AGC

<sup>63</sup> US EPA MyMap Interactive Tool <<https://geopub.epa.gov/myem/envmap/myenv.html?minx=-79.97593999999994&miny=40.299630000000008&maxx=-79.87393999999993&maxy=40.401630000000008&ve=11,40.350584,-79.924940&pText=West%20Mifflin,%20Pennsylvania&pTheme=home>> (Accessed July 2021).

<sup>64</sup> Pennsylvania DEP <<https://www.dep.pa.gov/DataandTools/Reports/Pages/default.aspx>> and <<https://newdata-padep-1.opendata.arcgis.com/>> (Accessed July 2021). Reports include: Pennsylvania DEP, Bureau of Environmental Cleanup and Brownfields. *Regulated Storage Tank Cleanup Incidents. West Mifflin Borough*. Downloaded July 14, 2021. Pennsylvania DEP, Bureau of Environmental Cleanup and Brownfields. *Hazardous Sites Cleanup Act (HSCA) Activities. West Mifflin Borough*. Downloaded July 13, 2021. Pennsylvania DEP, *Land Recycling Program. Sites in Progress. West Mifflin Borough*. Downloaded July 13, 2021.

<sup>65</sup> USEPA 2017. *Documentation of Environmental Indicator Determination, RCRA Corrective Action, Environmental Indicator RCRIS code (CA725) Current Human Exposures Under Control and Groundwater Under Control*.

<sup>66</sup> ACAA, 2021. *Preliminary Geotechnical Exploration Report for the Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project AGC, Pennsylvania*.



property, study area, and neighboring land uses. The abandoned mines are located 250 feet beneath the ground surface and have caused acid mine drainage at multiple off-airport locations. Additionally, U.S. Steel Corporation has owned the 490-acre Taylor Facility property to the west and north of AGC since the early 1900s and has used it for disposal of iron- and steelmaking byproducts. The U.S. Steel Taylor Facility was previously designated as a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act Superfund site but was delisted in 1983 and is no longer on the National Priorities List of Superfund sites. Within the 490-acre Taylor Facility, and adjacent to the AGC Runway 10 end, is the 240-acre U.S. Steel STEP. The STEP includes a landfill area comprised of three distinct cells: the hazardous and old residual waste landfill cells are permanently closed, and the residual waste landfill cell is closed/inactive.<sup>67</sup> The hazardous waste landfill encompasses a subsurface expanse of 10.7 acres, of which 7.8 acres extend onto AGC property (**Figure 3.5-1**). This area is under a lease agreement with ACAA.

A leachate pipeline originates at the STEP wastewater treatment plant and terminates 5 miles to the southeast at the Irvine Works wastewater treatment plant (**Figure 3.5-1**). This pipeline is used to collect and transfer contaminated groundwater from the hazardous waste landfill to an offsite treatment facility. Additionally, U.S. Steel operates several groundwater monitoring wells adjacent to the airport. The Preliminary Geotechnical Survey performed in conjunction with this Proposed Project noted contamination in various groundwater samples, including 14 elevated metal parameters detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits; of these, four parameters (cobalt, lead, manganese and vanadium) were detected in one or more groundwater samples at concentrations above their respective non-residential Pennsylvania DEP medium-specific concentrations (**Appendix E**).

AGC hazardous substances are handled in accordance with all applicable federal and state regulations. Hazardous materials are used and stored onsite at AGC, and hazardous wastes are generated in support of airport management and aircraft operation and maintenance. Such substances include petroleum, oils, and lubricants and other materials used for aircraft and ground vehicle maintenance. AGC operates a fuel farm near the southern terminus of Taxiway E, comprised of five 20,000-gallon Jet A fuel tanks, one 20,000-gallon 100LL fuel tank, one 12,000-gallon 100LL fuel tank, and one 10,000-gallon Jet A fuel tank (**Figure 3.5-1**). Deicing services are provided by the Voyager Jet Center Fixed Base Operator north of the fuel farm. Potassium acetate is stored in a 5,000-gallon underground storage tank for use in airfield deicing. Three additional underground fuel tanks are also associated with the Voyager Jet Center Fixed Base Operator facilities, one with a capacity of 12,000 gallons containing 100LL fuel and two with 20,000-gallon capacities containing Jet A fuel.

There are no existing contaminated areas within AGC airport property. Only two documented hazardous materials incidents have occurred at AGC, both of which did not occur near the Proposed Project areas and have been previously cleaned up and closed.

<sup>67</sup> U.S. Steel Corporation, 2020. *Draft Phase IIC Project Summary Report, Groundwater Monitoring Network Evaluation Hazardous and Residual Waste Landfills, South Taylor Environmental Park, West Mifflin, Pennsylvania*. November 2020.

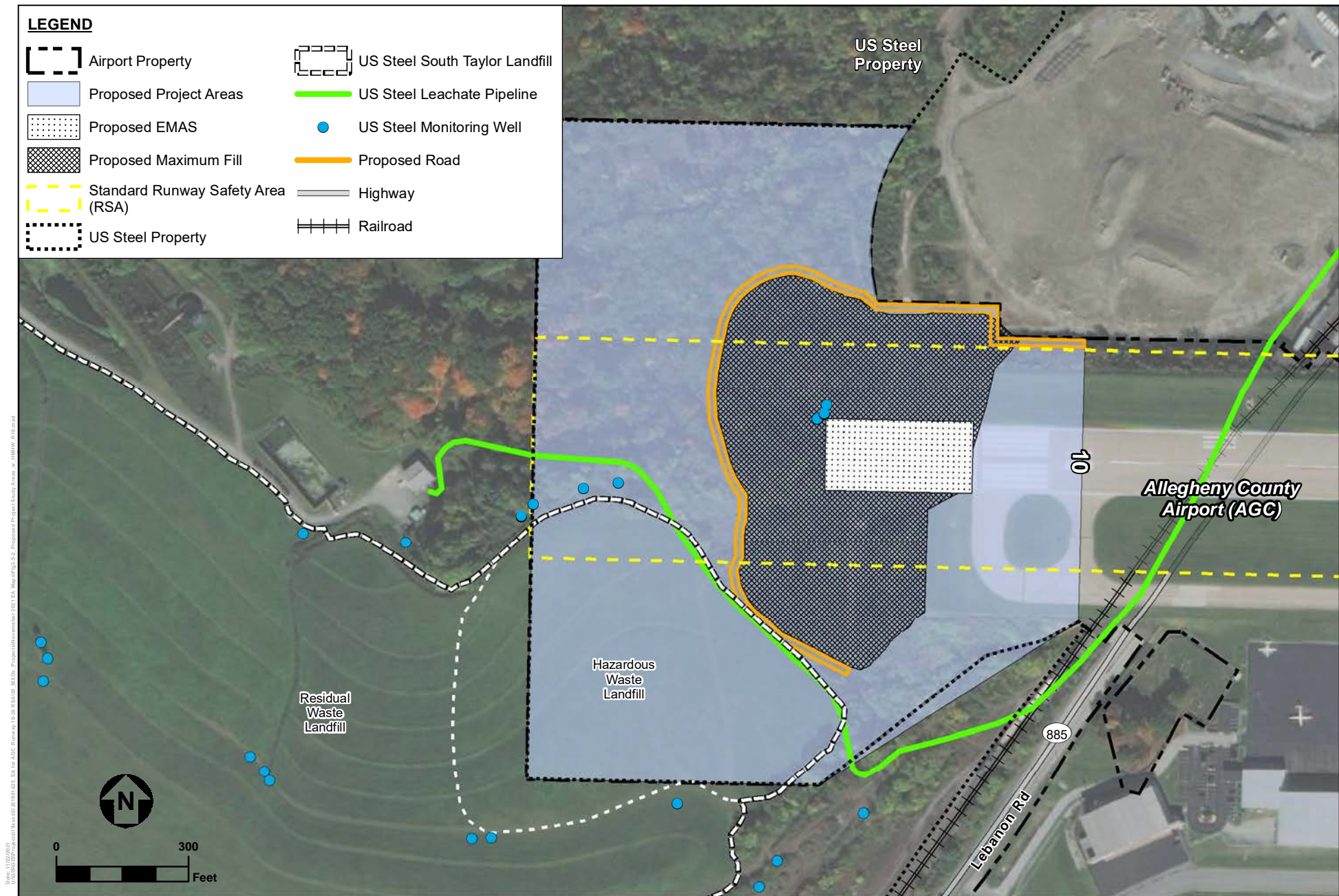




Source: Esri; GAI; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.5-1a**  
 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND CONTAMINATED SITES





Source: Esri; Michael Baker International, 2020/2021; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.5-1b**  
 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND CONTAMINATED SITES - RUNWAY END 10 CLOSE-UP



Solid waste and recycling collection at AGC is provided by Waste Management through a contract with the ACAA. Solid waste and recycling collection is performed in accordance with the Allegheny County Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan.<sup>68</sup>

### 3.5.4 Environmental Consequences

The magnitude of potential impacts associated with hazardous substances depends on their toxicity, transportation, storage, and disposal. Factors included in the analysis were the potential for substantial increases in the human health risk or environmental exposure through storage, use, transportation, or disposal of hazardous materials, hazardous waste, or toxic substances. An increase in the quantity or toxicity of hazardous materials and/or hazardous waste handled by a facility may also result in a potentially adverse effect, especially if the facility is not equipped to handle a new waste stream.

For contaminated sites, factors considered included the potential for disturbance of a contaminated site, potential changes in remediation status of existing sites, or addition of new sites. A threshold for contaminated site impacts would be exceeded if the Proposed Project were not compatible with existing land use controls or caused interference with existing remediation activities; had the potential to cause migration of contamination; or exposed human receptors, including construction workers or site employees, to unmitigated health risks associated with potential direct contact with contaminants.

#### 3.5.4.1 Proposed Project

The grading and fill required for the Proposed Project would deliberately avoid encroaching upon the boundary of the U.S. Steel STEP Hazardous Waste Landfill at the Runway 10 end, as a result, no impacts to the landfill or land use controls would occur. A 1,000-foot segment of the U.S. Steel leachate pipeline crosses the Proposed Project area at the Runway 28 end, and three monitoring wells associated with clean-up activities at the landfill site at the Runway 10 end are within the Proposed Project construction footprint. Both the pipeline and the monitoring wells would require relocation outside of the maximum fill area. Discussions between U.S. Steel and Pennsylvania DEP regarding the relocation of these amenities are ongoing concurrent with the NEPA process, and any regulations or requirements that emerge from these discussions will be implemented by ACAA and the construction contractor.<sup>69</sup> No existing hazardous material or waste handling facilities on AGC are within the Proposed Project area or would be impacted by construction activities.

In accordance with municipal and residual waste regulations,<sup>70</sup> the construction contractor will ensure that only clean fill would be transported to the project site and that all off-site waste and borrow areas have an Environmental and Sampling Plan approved by the local conservation district or Pennsylvania DEP. Clean fill is defined as “uncontaminated, non-water soluble, non-decomposable, inert, solid material used to level an area or bring an area to grade.”<sup>71</sup> The

<sup>68</sup> Allegheny County Health Department, 2018. *2019 Municipal Solid Waste Management Plan*. September.

<sup>69</sup> Personal communication between Matthew Sickles, GAI and Eric Williams, U.S. Steel on November 2, 2021, regarding *Follow up to 11/2/21 Call – Coordination with U.S. Steel for ACAA AGC RSA EA Project*.

<sup>70</sup> 25 Pennsylvania Code § 271.101(b)(3) and § 287.101(b)(6).

<sup>71</sup> Pennsylvania DEP, Bureau of Waste Management, 2021. *Management of Fill Policy*, Document 258-2182-773.



construction contractor will submit a Standard Clean Fill note as required for General NPDES Permit approval application.<sup>72</sup> Surface water runoff from the new RSA slopes would be subject to stormwater management, including monitoring and treatment of hazardous contaminants with stormwater management infrastructure to be expanded as appropriate to capture, convey, and treat the additional volume. Nonpoint source pollution is not anticipated to result from the Proposed Project.

Because lead, manganese, and vanadium were detected in groundwater at concentrations above the non-residential medium-specific concentrations, construction personnel would avoid direct contact with encountered groundwater. If groundwater is anticipated to be encountered during construction activities, a site-specific Health and Safety Plan would be developed to address potential exposure. In addition, if planned construction activities would require excavations or dewatering thereof, a Groundwater Management Plan would be developed, including procedures for the proper management, storage, sampling, transportation, infiltration, and/or disposal of potentially impacted groundwater. The Groundwater Management Plan would include procedures for discharging and infiltrating extracted water within the Proposed Project site boundary and procedures for required sampling and analysis if extracted groundwater is to be disposed offsite.

Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would involve hazardous materials such as engine oil, lubricants, solvents, sealants, and paint. During construction activities, all hazardous materials used and all hazardous waste generated would be handled by the contractor in accordance with the contractor's management plan and other applicable federal, state, and local protocols. Hazardous materials storage and construction equipment maintenance would be conducted away from any surface water resources. The construction contractor will be responsible for pollution prevention, spill prevention, and response plans specifying the measures to be taken to prevent and, when necessary, clean up and minimize the environmental impact of any accidental releases of hazardous materials. The ongoing use of the RSA and EMAS post-construction would not involve additional use of hazardous materials or the generation of hazardous or solid waste.

A temporary increase in solid waste generation at AGC would occur in association with clearing 5.92 acres of forest land within the Proposed Project footprint at the Runway 10 end and mid-Runway 28 area. An unknown volume of woody and vegetative landscape debris would be transported off-site by the construction contractor for composting in accordance with local procedures, and would not exceed the capacity of local composting facilities. The airport is committed to sustainable environmental stewardship and is dedicated to the ongoing pursuit of pollution prevention activities that may be relevant to this construction activity.

#### 3.5.4.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would not affect the ongoing management of hazardous substances and solid waste at AGC. All hazardous materials, contaminated sites, and solid waste would continue

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<sup>72</sup> Pennsylvania Certification of Clean Fill electronic submission form  
<<https://www.dep.pa.gov/Business/Land/Waste/SolidWaste/Residual/Pages/default.aspx>> (Accessed September 2021).



to be appropriately managed through existing infrastructure and protocols in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

### 3.5.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

The FAA has not established a significance threshold for impacts associated with hazardous materials and waste, solid waste, pollution prevention, or contaminated sites. However, the FAA has identified factors to be considered when evaluating a project for potential impacts to hazardous materials and waste, solid waste, and pollution prevention. These factors include identifying whether a project would violate applicable federal, state, tribal, or local laws or regulations regarding hazardous materials and/or solid waste management; involve a contaminated site (including, but not limited to, a site listed on the NPL); produce an appreciably different quantity or type of hazardous waste; generate an appreciably different quantity or type of solid waste or use a different method of collection or disposal and/or would exceed local capacity; or adversely affect human health and the environment.

The Proposed Project would not violate any laws or regulations and adherence to all federal, state, and local laws would be maintained during construction and operation. In addition, the Proposed Project would deliberately avoid encroaching upon the boundary of the U.S. Steel STEP Hazardous Waste Landfill at the Runway 10 end. Existing infrastructure supporting the landfill (i.e., pipeline and monitoring wells) would be relocated before construction and any contaminated sites and associated infrastructure would be avoided during construction. No impacts to the landfill or land use controls would occur. The Proposed Project would also not use or generate significant volumes of hazardous materials or create new waste streams. Therefore, no significant environmental impacts are anticipated to result from the Proposed Project.

## 3.6 Historical, Architectural, Archeological, and Cultural Resources

Historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources are expressions of human culture and history in the physical environment, and may include archaeological sites, buildings, structures, objects, districts, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were important in past human events. They may consist of physical remains, but also may include areas where significant human events occurred even though evidence of the events no longer persists. Historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources also include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional cultural or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups

### 3.6.1 Regulatory Context

Section 106 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (54 U.S.C. § 300101 *et seq.*) requires a federal agency with jurisdiction over a proposed federal action (referred to as an “undertaking”) to take into account the potential effects of the undertaking on historic properties. “Historic properties” refers to “any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register [of Historic Places]” (36 CFR 800.16(l)(1)). The



Section 106 process is accomplished through consultation with the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), Tribal Historic Preservation Offices designated by a federally recognized American Indian tribes, local governments, and other interested parties. The goal of consultation is to identify potentially affected historic properties, assess effects to such properties, and seek ways to avoid, minimize, or mitigate any adverse effects on such properties. The *Environmental Rights Amendment* (Pa. Const. Art. 1, § 27) and the *Pennsylvania History Code* (37 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 500 *et seq.* (1988)) is the Pennsylvania legislation regarding cultural resources. Consultation with American Indian tribes regarding issues related to Section 106 must recognize the government-to-government relationship between the U.S. federal government and tribes as set forth in EO 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments* and the *Presidential Memorandum on Tribal Consultation* (2009).<sup>73</sup>

### 3.6.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

An Area of Potential Effects (APE) is a specialized study area developed for the consideration of potential impacts to historic, historic architectural, and archaeological resources. The APE defines the areas within which an action and its alternatives could directly impact or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties and/or archaeological resources. The APE for this Proposed Project is congruent with the Proposed Project area. The Pennsylvania SHPO requires submittal of project information through their portal for consultation under Section 106 and the Pennsylvania History Code, and consultation materials for the Proposed Project are available in **Appendix F**.<sup>74</sup>

### 3.6.3 Existing Conditions

A Programmatic Agreement made between ACAA, FAA, the SHPO, and interested Tribal Historic Preservation Offices in July 2008 (amended February 2021) identifies 280 acres of the 432-acre Airport property as a National Register-eligible Historic District, encompassing airport buildings, structures, and runways. The 2021 Programmatic Agreement Amendment states that improvement to the Runway 10-28 RSA can proceed without National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 consultation. The 2008 Programmatic Agreement also notes that, to develop the airport, most of AGC property was cut, filled, and graded. Hilltops were removed in excess of 20 to 30 feet and the peripheries of the property were filled in excess of 30 feet, essentially eliminating the potential for finding prehistoric archaeological resources over most of the property.

<sup>73</sup> Other crucial laws related to cultural resources not detailed here include the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act* (16 U.S.C. §§ 470aa - 470mm) and the *Native Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* (25 U.S.C. §§ 3001-3013).

<sup>74</sup> Pennsylvania State Historic Office, Historical and Museum Commission, *Environmental Review PA-SHARE Submission Portal* <<https://www.phmc.pa.gov/Preservation/Environmental-Review/Pages/default.aspx>> (Accessed October 2021).



### 3.6.4 Environmental Consequences

#### 3.6.4.1 Proposed Project

The Pennsylvania SHPO determined that the Proposed Project will have no effect on above ground or archaeological resources.<sup>75</sup> Outreach to American Indian tribes with interest in this region has been initiated and is ongoing during this NEPA process. As the intent is limited to the placement of fill on airport property, with the exception of the need to relocate existing utilities to outside of the fill area there is no excavation and minimal soil disturbance associated with the Proposed Undertaking; thus, it is not anticipated that undiscovered artifacts are at risk from further site clearing and grading activities. However, in the event an unanticipated discovery of previously unidentified archaeological resources is made during construction of the proposed undertaking, or if historic property concerns arise, construction activities in the vicinity of the discovery will stop, and all reasonable measures will be taken to avoid or minimize harm to the property until the FAA and ACAA conclude further consultation with Pennsylvania SHPO (**Appendix F**).

#### 3.6.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no site disturbance would occur; thus, no impacts to unknown cultural resources would be anticipated.

### 3.6.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

In the significance determination for cultural resources, FAA Order 1050.1F considers whether or not the action would have the potential to result in a finding of Adverse Effect through the Section 106 process. According to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a proposed action has an effect on a historic property when the action may alter characteristics of the property that may qualify it for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR, Part 800.9(a)). An effect would be considered adverse if it diminishes the integrity of the property's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. Adverse effects include the physical destruction of all or part of the property, changes to aspects of the property's setting, or alteration of character-defining features (36 CFR, Part 800.9(b)).

The Proposed Project will have no effect on historic, architectural, archaeological, and cultural resources within the APE. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to exceed any threshold indicating a significant impact.

## 3.7 Land Use

Land use refers to the way land is developed and employed. It is typically described in general categories of activity such as residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, open space, transportation/ utilities, or vacant/undeveloped. Land use planning in the vicinity of airports ensures

<sup>75</sup> Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office, Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. October 5, 2021. Letter from Andrea MacDonald, Director SHPO to William Caramana, GIA Consultants Inc., regarding ER Project #2021PR06386.001, *Improvement of the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area, Federal Aviation Administration, West Mifflin Borough, Allegheny County*.



that airport actions are compatible with current and future off-airport land uses and that both on and off airport activities can be conducted safely.

### 3.7.1 Regulatory Context

Section 1502.16(c) of the CEQ Regulations requires the discussion of environmental impacts including “possible conflicts between the proposed action and the objectives of federal, regional, State, and local (and in the case of a reservation, Indian tribe) land use plans, policies and controls for the area concerned.” Land use controls in the vicinity of AGC are established by the Borough of West Mifflin and are implemented through the zoning regulations of the West Mifflin Code, which defines the specific land uses permitted in each zoning district.

### 3.7.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

The evaluation of the compatibility of the Proposed Project with surrounding land uses is focused on the Proposed Project and adjacent areas. Land use data is available from the Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access geospatial data access portal<sup>76</sup> and the Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission Global Information System Center.<sup>77</sup>

Per Section 9.3 of the *FAA Order 1050.1F Desk Reference*, conflicts may occur when a Proposed Project creates impacts that are incompatible with existing and/or future planned land uses. Factors considered in evaluating land use impacts include the potential for the Proposed Project to be incompatible with surrounding land uses; result in a change of land use that would degrade airport services or safety; or be inconsistent or in conflict with the environmental goals, objectives, or guidelines of the Allegheny County Comprehensive Land Use Plan<sup>78</sup> or West Mifflin Borough Zoning ordinances.<sup>79</sup> To avoid duplication, land use compatibility planning related to Noise (Section 3.9), Socioeconomics (Section 3.10), lands protected under Section 4(f) of the DOT Act (Section 3.1.3), Visual Effects (Section 3.11), and the management of wildlife hazard attractant habitat (Section 3.3) are discussed in the corresponding sections of this EA.

### 3.7.3 Existing Conditions

AGC is located in an industrial/built up area of the Borough of West Mifflin. All land within the Proposed Project area is currently within the AGC property boundary and is used for transportation/airport services as designated (**Figure 3.7-1**). At the Runway 10 end, the Proposed Project area boundary is surrounded by industrial, open space, and vacant land. This includes the U.S. Steel STEP landfill, a quarry site, and undeveloped land. At the Runway 28 end, the Proposed Project area is surrounded by commercial, institutional, residential, and industrial uses. These uses include retail activities (e.g., home renovation showrooms and automobile dealerships), a warehouse for building materials, a fire station, and single-family homes. The length of a standard

<sup>76</sup> Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access <<https://www.pasda.psu.edu/>> (Accessed July 2021). Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, 2015. Allegheny County Land Use/Land Cover 2010.

<sup>77</sup> Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission GIS Center <<https://www.spcregion.org/resources-tools/gis-center/>> (Accessed July 2021).

<sup>78</sup> Allegheny County Economic Development, Planning Division. 2008. *Allegheny Places: the Allegheny County Comprehensive Plan*. December,

<sup>79</sup> West Mifflin Borough, 2021. *Zoning Map* <<https://westmifflinborough.com/zoning/>> (Accessed July 2021).



RSA at the Runway 28 end extends over Lebanon Church Road and commercial and institutional land uses, which are incompatible land uses within an RSA.

The Proposed Project study area encompasses multiple zoning districts including (I-1) Restricted Industrial and (C-1) General Commercial districts. An (R-4) Mobile Home Park Residential district is designated beyond the Runway 28 end and refers to a former mobile home park site that has since been relocated.<sup>80</sup> An (R-2) Medium-Density Residential district is found adjacent to the Proposed Project area across Lebanon Church Road south of the Runway 28 end.

### 3.7.4 Environmental Consequences

#### 3.7.4.1 Proposed Project

The Proposed Project would occur entirely on AGC property and would not result in changes to local land uses or conversion of adjacent land uses to airport use. The Proposed Project is consistent with local, state, and federal plans and objectives, and no uses have been identified within or outside of airport property that would be incompatible or otherwise degrade airport services or safety. The proposed EMAS system would improve safety infrastructure, thus conferring a positive impact to surrounding land uses by compensating for the full length of the RSA, especially at the Runway 28 end where incompatible land uses occur within the existing RSA.

#### 3.7.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the length of a standard RSA at the Runway 28 end would continue to extend over Lebanon Church Road and commercial and institutional land uses incompatible with an RSA. Incompatible Residential land uses at the Runway 28 end were resolved in 2002 with the relocation of the Broschius Mobile Home Park. Under the No Action Alternative, surrounding land uses near the ends of Runway 10-28 would not benefit from any safety improvements to the existing nonstandard RSA, and airport operations would continue under the same level of operational safety (see Section 1.4). The proposed EMAS would not be constructed, and the additional stopping assistance would not be available in the event of runway overruns.

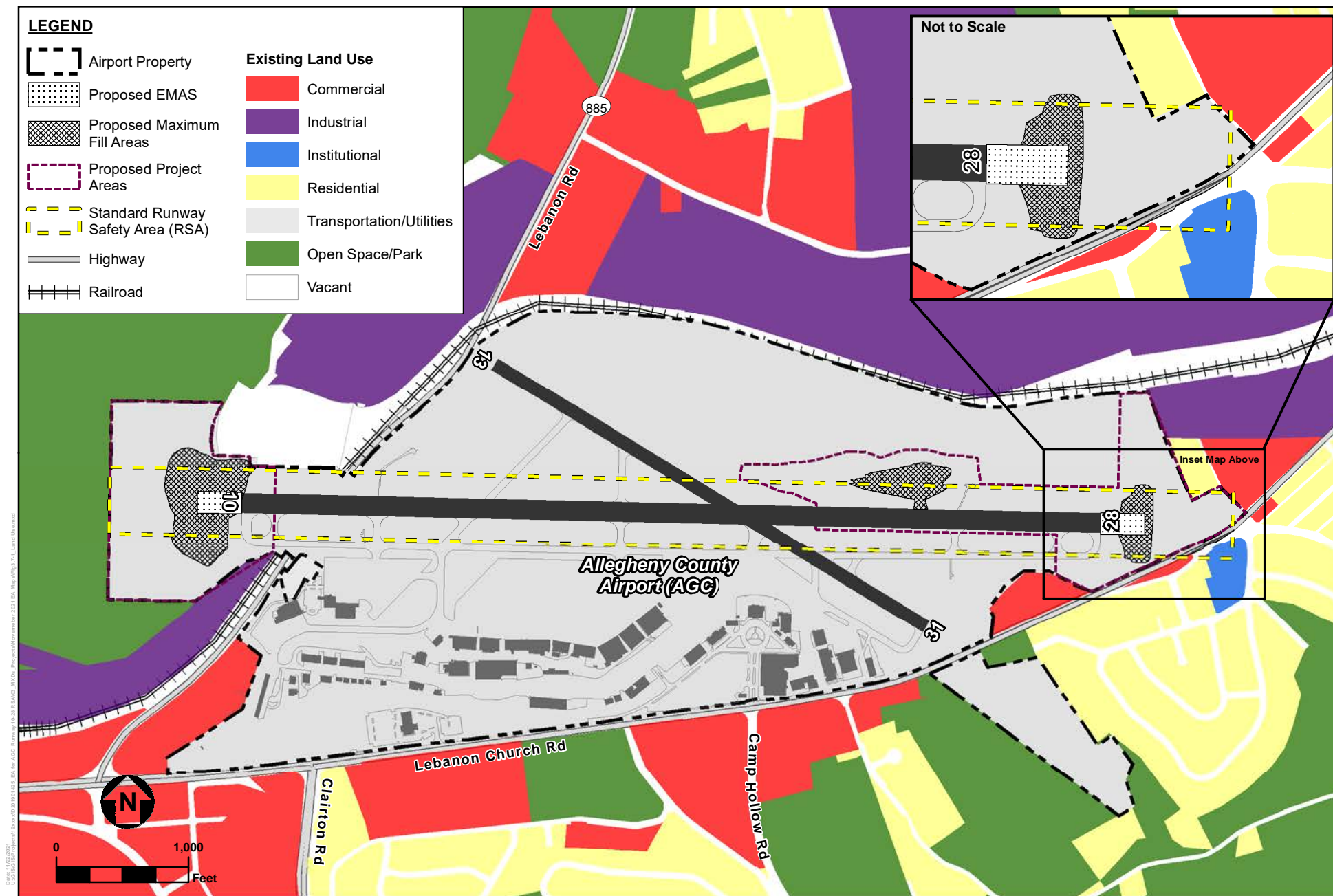
### 3.7.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

A significant land use impact would occur if the Proposed Project was not compatible with existing zoning or land use in the area. Whether or not a land use impact is significant typically depends on the significance of impacts related to other resource categories such as noise, health, safety, or environmental justice. These potential impacts are discussed in Sections 3.9 and 3.10, respectively.

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<sup>80</sup> ACAA, 2002. *Final Environmental Assessment for Allegheny County Airport Runway 28 Safety Area and Object Free Area Improvements*, January. Prepared by McFarland-Johnson, Inc.





Source: Esri; Pennsylvania Spatial Data Access, 2010; Southwestern Pennsylvania Commission, 2021; Western Pennsylvania Regional Data Center, 2021; Adapted by ESA, 2021

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.7-1**  
 LAND USE SURROUNDING AGC



It is anticipated that the Proposed Project will have a beneficial impact on land use as it improves airfield safety by mitigating the effects of potential runway end overruns that could negatively impact areas adjacent to AGC. The improvements would all occur on AGC property and would not result in discontinuation of any off-airport activities. No adverse impacts to land use around the Proposed Project areas are anticipated.

## 3.8 Natural Resources and Energy Supply

### 3.8.1 Regulatory Context

Federal laws addressing natural resources and energy supply include the *Energy Independence and Security Act* of 2007 (42 U.S.C. § 17001 *et seq.*) and the *Energy Policy Act* of 1992 (42 U.S.C. § 15801 *et seq.*). These laws encourage agencies to take actions to move operations and infrastructure toward energy reliability and independence. The FAA requires the consideration of potential impacts to utilities (including electricity, water/sewage, and fuel), impacts to consumable or scarce materials, and compliance with state and local rules, ordinances, or guidelines. In keeping with the spirit of NEPA, the FAA encourages the development of facilities designed and constructed with sustainability and energy efficiency best practices (FAA Order 1053.1, *Energy and Water Management Program for FAA Buildings and Facilities*).

### 3.8.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

The analysis discusses the demand for energy and natural resources generated by the Proposed Project, including changes in demand for these resources. Per FAA Order 1050.1F, Exhibit 4-1, the analysis should consider situations in which the Proposed Project or alternative(s) would have the potential to cause demand to exceed available or future supplies of these resources. The analysis also analyzes whether the Proposed Project, when compared to the No Action Alternative, would have the potential to exceed the local energy supply.

### 3.8.3 Existing Conditions

#### 3.8.3.1 Natural Resources

The Airport and surrounding community are provided water service by the Pennsylvania American Water Company through their West Mifflin system. The West Mifflin system draws its water from the Monongahela River at an intake point approximately four miles north of the Airport. The Airport has no aquifer of its own and there are no reliable sources of groundwater on Airport property.

Construction of the Proposed Project would require approximately 442,468 cubic yards of fill material at the Runway 10 RSA, the Runway 28 RSA would require approximately 61,239 cubic yards of fill, and the mid-Runway 28 RSA would require approximately 54,002 cubic yards of fill.

#### 3.8.3.2 Energy Supply and Utilities Services

Utility services are provided by several local companies. Electrical service is provided to more than 600,000 customers throughout Allegheny and Beaver Counties, including West Mifflin Borough,



by Duquesne Light Company.<sup>81</sup> Gas service is provided to West Mifflin Borough by the Columbia Gas Company. The Columbia Gas Company provides gas service to approximately 4 million customers in 450 communities in 26 counties in western and southern Pennsylvania.<sup>82</sup> Sanitary sewage service is provided throughout AGC facilities by the West Mifflin Sanitary Sewer Municipal Authority. Municipal sewage lines convey sewage from Airport property to the Curry Hollow Pumping Station and on to the Thompson Run Sewage Treatment Plant.

## 3.8.4 Environmental Consequences

### 3.8.4.1 Proposed Project

The primary natural resources that would be utilized as part of the Proposed Project are water and fill material (clean dirt or rock). Water would be used during construction activities for purposes of reducing dust and cleaning equipment; however, once construction is complete, there would be no further increased demand for water resources associated with the Proposed Project. The temporary increase in demand for water associated with Proposed Project construction would not exceed local supplies.

The Proposed Project would require a total of approximately 557,709 cubic yards of clean fill material. The location of the borrow site(s) is undetermined at this time; however, there are several site options in proximity to (e.g., within 50 miles of) the Proposed Project area. It is not anticipated that the demand for fill material associated with this project would overwhelm the selected borrow pit operation(s) or restrict regional supply for other actions in the area.

Importing the fill material to the project site would require approximately 30,986 dump truck loads from the borrow site to the Proposed Project area (61,972 total trips there and back). Assuming that the borrow site is no greater than 50 miles from the Project Area, and dependent on the age and fuel efficiency of the vehicles, operator's driving habits, and traffic encountered, the number of trips may result in a substantial relative amount of fuel consumption. However, this fuel demand would not exceed local fuel supplies.

While there may be a temporary increase in the use of electricity and other utility services at AGC during construction, the increase in demand on these resources would be minimal and is not anticipated to exceed local supplies. Once completed, the use of these resources would revert to pre-construction levels. It is not anticipated that the Proposed Project would have any impact on sewer services.

### 3.8.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be built. As a result, there would be no additional demands made on natural resources or energy supply at the Airport.

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<sup>81</sup> Duquesne Light Company, *Duquesne Light Co. Fact Sheet* <[https://www.duquesnelight.com/docs/default-source/default-document-library/company-fact-sheet-2021-v36cf3cb0262c1670a862eff320080324a.pdf?sfvrsn=1432ac42\\_2](https://www.duquesnelight.com/docs/default-source/default-document-library/company-fact-sheet-2021-v36cf3cb0262c1670a862eff320080324a.pdf?sfvrsn=1432ac42_2)> (Accessed November 2021).

<sup>82</sup> Columbia Gas of Pennsylvania <<https://www.columbiagaspa.com/our-company/about-us>> (Accessed November 2021).



### 3.8.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

The Proposed Project is unlikely to result in more than a minimal relative increase in demand on natural resources or energy supply, and all natural resource demands would be associated with project construction and temporary in nature. Water, fill material, and the provision of utility services, such as gas and electricity, are all generally available in Western Pennsylvania, and the temporary minor increase in demand associated with the project construction would not exceed local supplies. Accordingly, no significant impacts to natural resources or energy supplies are anticipated.

## 3.9 Noise

### 3.9.1 Regulatory Context

FAA Order 1050.1F defines noise sensitive areas as areas where noise interferes with normal activities associated with its use. Noise sensitive areas may include residential, educational, health, religious structures and sites, parks and recreational areas, areas with wilderness characteristics, wildlife refuges, and cultural and historical sites. FAA Order 1050.1F recommends applying accepted Federal Highway Administration guidance for the analysis and mitigation of construction related noise, and local ordinances may dictate specific construction-related noise constraints.

### 3.9.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

This analysis focuses on and provides a quantitative estimation of noise from construction activities, including site preparation, fill activities, and EMAS construction. The Proposed Project would not affect or change aircraft operations at the Airport; therefore, analysis of potential noise impacts was limited to noise generated by project construction.

The evaluation of construction-related noise impacts followed guidance provided in the Federal Highway Administration Construction Noise Handbook.<sup>83</sup> Table 7.3 in the Construction Noise Handbook identifies different types of construction equipment and the noise levels they generate at 50 feet from the equipment. The noise analysis identified the typical noise levels generated by the different types of construction equipment anticipated to be employed for the project and the distance between the Proposed Project construction areas and the nearest noise-sensitive receptors (i.e., residences). **Table 3.9-1** identifies the construction equipment that would be used in completing the Proposed Project and the noise levels this equipment would generate at a distance of 50 feet. Construction noise was evaluated using these noise levels and applying a “point” source distance attenuation of 6 decibels (dB) per every 50 feet between the construction area and the nearest noise sensitive receptors.

<sup>83</sup> Federal Highway Administration, 2006. *Construction Noise Handbook, Table 7.3: Example of Possible Construction Equipment Noise Emission Criteria Limits*. FHWA-HEP-06-015; DOT-VNTSC-FHWA-06-02; NTIS No. PB2006—09102  
<[https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction\\_noise/handbook/handbook00.cfm](https://www.fhwa.dot.gov/environment/noise/construction_noise/handbook/handbook00.cfm)> (Accessed November 2021).



**TABLE 3.9-1**  
**CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT NOISE EMISSION CRITERIA LIMITS**

<b>Equipment Description</b>	<b>Lmax Noise Limit (at 50 feet, decibel, slow)</b>
Chain Saw	85
Chipper/Stump Grinder	85*
Concrete Truck	85
Dozer	85
Dump Truck	84
Excavator	85
Hydroseeder	85*
Loader	80
Off-Road Truck	85*
Other General Equipment	85*
Pickup Truck	55
Pumps	77
Roller	85*
Scraper	85
Skid Steer Loader	80
Tractors/Loader/Backhoe	84
Water Truck	85*

NOTE: \* = Classified as other types of construction equipment

SOURCE: Federal Highway Administration, 2006. Construction Noise Handbook, Table 7.3: Example of Possible Construction Equipment Noise Emission Criteria Limits. FHWA-HEP-06-015; DOT-VNTSC-FHWA-06-02; NTIS No. PB2006-109102.

### 3.9.3 Existing Conditions

The study area is generally neither remote in character nor quiet as it includes a busy airfield bordered by 4-lane highways and industrial and commercial uses. There are areas of residential development to the east and southeast of the Airport property across Lebanon Church Road at the Runway 28 end.

### 3.9.4 Environmental Consequences

#### 3.9.4.1 Proposed Project

Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would result in a temporary increase in ambient noise levels in the immediate vicinity of work areas on the Airport property, the surrounding areas, and on the haul routes used by construction equipment and dump trucks carrying fill material to the Proposed Project site. It is anticipated that the greatest noise increase would occur during site clearing, fill, and grading, but there would also be temporary noise associated with the installation of the EMAS beds beyond both runway ends. Some construction equipment would generate noise levels of approximately 85 dB as measured at 50 feet (**Table 3.9-1**). Equipment that would be used would include, but may not be limited to, chain saws, chippers/stump



grinders, concrete trucks, dozers, dump trucks, excavators, hydroseeders, off-road trucks, rollers, and scrapers. The proposed construction haul routes would avoid routing construction traffic through residential areas (see **Figure 3.10-2**). The proposed haul routes from Lebanon Church Road and State Route 885, both major thoroughfares, would utilize roads through unpopulated areas or areas devoted to industrial uses.

The nearest noise sensitive receptors are residences along Rodeo Drive, approximately 365 feet south of the Runway 28 end project area. Rodeo Drive is located across from the southern boundary of the Airport, beyond Lebanon Church Road, a busy, four-lane thoroughfare. The loudest average noise level produced 50 feet beyond the project area would be approximately 85 dB. At the closest noise receptor, the temporary, intermittent noise from construction activity would be approximately 45 dB (approximately the level of the average office space and quieter than an ordinary conversation at 3 feet).<sup>84</sup> Considering this low noise level, ambient noise from traffic on Lebanon Church Road, and intermittent noise from ongoing aircraft operations, it is unlikely that construction noise would be noticeable at this location.

In order to progress the construction phase, dump trucks carrying fill loads and other construction operations may run during nighttime hours. All construction activity would be conducted in compliance with local noise ordinances, which state that between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. noise in excess of 55 dB cannot enter a residential community. The 45 dB anticipated at the nearest residential receptor is well within this requirement, and residents near to the Project area at the Runway 28 end are unlikely to be disturbed by nighttime construction operations should they occur.

#### 3.9.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be built. As a result, there would be no increases in noise at the Airport.

### 3.9.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

Given the type of construction associated with the Proposed Project and the distance from construction areas to noise-sensitive land uses, no significant construction noise impacts would occur. Due to attenuation and the existing industrial character of the Project area, temporary, intermittent noise from construction activities is not likely to be perceived by or distracting to nearby noise receptors.

## 3.10 Socioeconomics, Environmental Justice, and Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks

A socioeconomic analysis evaluates how elements of the human environment might be affected by the Proposed Project and alternative(s). Socioeconomic impacts are generally associated with the loss or creation of jobs or significant tax base, depression or stimulation of economic activity, and

<sup>84</sup> U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, 1972. *Aircraft Noise Impact—Planning Guidelines for Local Agencies*.



inducement of population growth in an affected area. Environmental justice describes whether environmental impacts associated with a Proposed Project disproportionately effects minority and/or low-income communities and whether these communities have been provided the opportunity for meaningful involvement in project-related decisions. Finally, children may experience disproportionate health and safety risks due to exposure routes that differ from adult lifestyles or are attributable to products or substances that the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest.

### 3.10.1 Regulatory Context

Executive Order 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations* (1994), directs federal agencies to identify and address the disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of their actions on minority and low-income populations. DOT Order 5610.2 (1997), *Environmental Justice in Minority and Low-Income Populations*, implements EO 12898. Per FAA Order 1050.1F, the FAA is required to both consider the potential impacts of its projects on minority<sup>85</sup> and low-income<sup>86</sup> populations (environmental justice communities), as well as meaningfully engage these populations in the NEPA process.

Executive Order 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risk*, requires federal agencies to identify and assess environmental health and safety risks that may disproportionately affect children and ensure that its actions address any disproportionate risks.

### 3.10.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

The Borough of West Mifflin, including the census tracts including and surrounding AGC, would be the areas most likely to experience any potential socioeconomic and physical environmental impacts as a result of the Proposed Project (**Figure 3.10-1**). Census tracts 4885 and 4886 are those directly adjacent to and encompassing AGC. U.S. Census Bureau data was used to describe socioeconomic conditions in the Proposed Project area, and this EA provides a qualitative analysis describing the potential for the Proposed Project and No Action Alternative to:

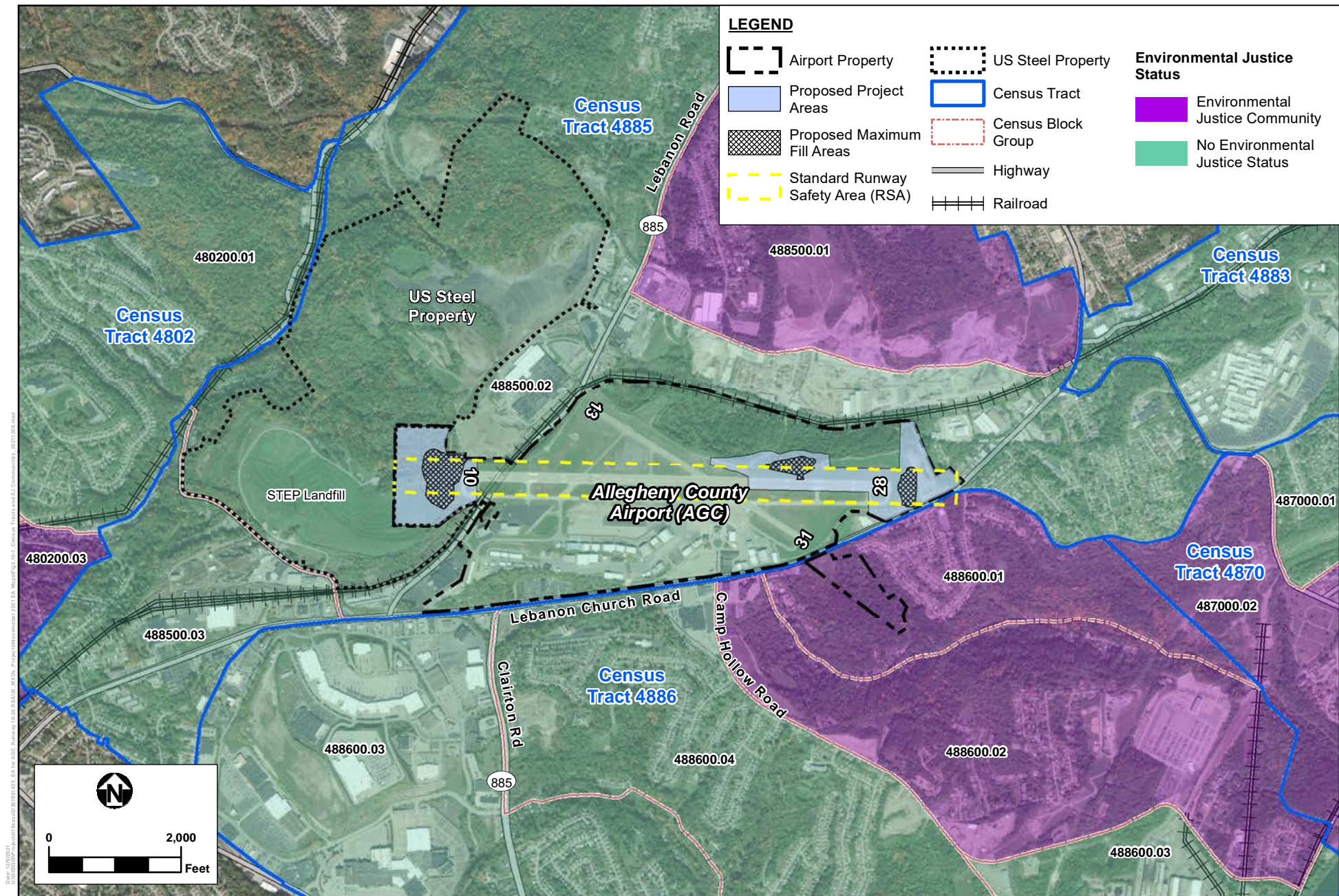
- Induce or deflate employment opportunity, economic activity, population, housing availability, or regional growth
- Impact public services (including the local transportation network)
- Disrupt or divide a community

U.S. Census Bureau data was also used to determine if minority or low-income communities (environmental justice communities) are located in proximity to AGC and to assess the potential

<sup>85</sup> DOT Order 5610.2(a) defines “minority population” as any readily identifiable group of minority persons who live in geographic proximity, and if circumstances warrant, geographically dispersed/transient persons (such as migrant workers or Native Americans) who will be similarly affected by a proposed DOT program, policy or activity “minorities” are members of the following population groups: American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian or Pacific Islander, Black not of Hispanic origin, or Hispanic.

<sup>86</sup> DOT Order 5610.2(a) defines “low income” as a person whose median household income is at or below the Department of Health and Human Services poverty guidelines < <https://www.hhs.gov/>>.





Source: Esri; U.S. Census Bureau, 2019; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.10-1**  
ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE COMMUNITIES IN THE PROPOSED PROJECT AREA



vulnerability of specific communities or groups to environmental impacts identified throughout this EA.

For purposes of identifying the potential for the Proposed Project to result in risks to children, land uses that attract and are used by children, such as schools and parks, were identified within the Proposed Project study area.

### 3.10.3 Existing Conditions

#### 3.10.3.1 Socioeconomics

The socioeconomic analysis evaluates how the Proposed Project potentially affects the human environment, including elements such as population, employment, housing, and public services. The following sections describe population, housing, and community; employment and economics; and transportation in the Proposed Project study area.

#### ***Population, Housing, and Community***

**Table 3.10-1** summarizes historical population estimates and population projections for the Borough of West Mifflin and Allegheny County. Both areas experienced population decline between 2000 and 2019, and populations are projected to continue declining through 2040.<sup>87</sup>

**TABLE 3.10-1  
HISTORICAL AND PROJECTED POPULATION OF SELECTED GEOGRAPHIES IN THE STUDY AREA**

	U.S. Census		ACS 2019 (5-year estimate)	DEP Population Projections		
	2000	2010	2019	2020	2030	2040
Allegheny County	1,281,666	1,223,348	1,221,744	1,179,072	1,155,460	1,136,415
Borough of West Mifflin	22,464	20,313	19,834	18,717	17,032	15,398

SOURCES: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000; U.S. Census Bureau, 2010; U.S. Census Bureau 2019a, Department of Environmental protection, no date.

In 2019, Allegheny County was estimated to have 600,399 housing units of which approximately 9.8% were vacant. In 2019, the Borough of West Mifflin was estimated to have 9,662 housing units of which approximately 8.9% were vacant. The census tracts included in the study area demonstrated similar vacancy rates with the exception of Census Tract 4802 and 4870, which had vacancy rates of 10.4% and 12.3%, respectively.<sup>88</sup>

#### ***Employment and Economics***

**Table 3.10-2** identifies the unemployment rate and median household income in the study area. Unemployment rates in the study area census tracts range from 1.7% in Census Tract 4883 to 9.4%

<sup>87</sup> Pennsylvania DEP. *Population Projections Report* <[https://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/Division%20of%20Planning%20and%20Conservation/2010\\_2040PopulationProjections.pdf](https://files.dep.state.pa.us/Water/Division%20of%20Planning%20and%20Conservation/2010_2040PopulationProjections.pdf)> (Accessed September 2021).

<sup>88</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, 2019. *DP04 Selected Housing Characteristics; 2015–2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates; selected geographies*.



in Census Tract 4802. Census Tracts 4870 and 4883 have unemployment rates that are significantly lower than those of the Borough of West Mifflin and Allegheny County as a whole. Census Tracts 4885 and 4886 have unemployment rates similar to those of the Borough of West Mifflin, and Census Tract 4802 has an unemployment rate that is significantly higher than that of Allegheny County, Borough of West Mifflin, or surrounding census tracts.

Median household incomes in the study area range from \$34,776 in Census Tract 4870, which is significantly lower than the median household income for Allegheny County or the Borough of West Mifflin, to \$86,188, which is significantly higher than that of Allegheny County or the Borough of West Mifflin.

AGC generated approximately \$2 billion dollars in total economic output in 2017.<sup>89</sup> At that time there were 4,409 on-airport employees with labor income of \$349 million. Overall, the aviation-related economic activities at AGC are responsible for an estimated 10,472 jobs on the airport and in the surrounding area. Activities supported by AGC generated \$2.5 million dollars in annual state tax revenue and \$1,854,000 in local tax revenue (2015 data).

**TABLE 3.10-2**  
**LABOR FORCE, UNEMPLOYMENT, AND MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR POTENTIALLY AFFECTED JURISDICTIONS (5-YEAR ESTIMATES 2015-2019)**

<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Civilian Labor Force</b>	<b>Unemployment Rate*</b>	<b>Median Household Income</b>
Allegheny County	661,218	4.8%	\$ 61,043
Borough of West Mifflin	10,037	6.7%	\$ 42,321
Census Tract 4870 – Dravosburg	861	1.9%	\$34,776
Census Tract 4883 – West Mifflin	1,024	1.7%	\$60,938
Census Tract 4886 – West Mifflin (AGC south of Lebanon Church Road)	2,744	6.9%	\$66,181
Census Tract 4802 – Baldwin Borough	1,879	9.4%	\$86,188
Census Tract 4885 – West Mifflin (AGC north of Lebanon Church Road))	1,585	6.1%	\$53,906

\* Not seasonally adjusted.

SOURCE: U.S. Census Bureau, 2019

### ***Surface Transportation***

The Airport is accessed by Allegheny County Airport Road from two intersections along Lebanon Church Road. Lebanon Church Road is a major four-lane thoroughfare that runs from the southwest at the intersection of State Route 51 to just east of the Airport where it continues as a two-lane road at the intersection of Buttermilk Hollow Road. Lebanon Church Road is also accessed by way of Lebanon Road (State Route 885), which runs along the west of the Airport through a tunnel beneath

<sup>89</sup> ACAA 2017. *Pittsburgh International Airport and Allegheny County Airport and the Allegheny County Airport Authority Economic Impact Study*. PennDOT 2011. *Pennsylvania Airports Economic Impact, the Economic Impact of Allegheny County Airport*.



the Runway 10 end. Clairton Boulevard (State Route 885), a major-four lane thoroughfare, connects to Lebanon Church Road from the south.

An analysis of existing peak hour traffic volumes using traffic data from PennDOT's Traffic Information Repository indicates that existing traffic operates at an acceptable level of service on the local road network.<sup>90</sup>

### 3.10.3.2 Environmental Justice

Minority and low-income communities in areas around AGC were identified using EJSCREEN, the USEPA's environmental justice screening and mapping tool, and the U.S. Census Bureau's 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-Year Data Release.<sup>91</sup> Minority and low-income populations for each census block group in the study area were identified. Census block groups that have minority and/or low-income populations greater than or equal to their populations for the Borough of West Mifflin as a whole are identified as environmental justice communities. The average percentage minority population for the Borough of West Mifflin is 13.5%, and the percentage of people living below the poverty line is 13.9%. **Table 3.10-3** describes the demographics for the census block groups in which the Airport and surrounding areas are located. As shown, four census block groups (480200.03, 488500.02, 488600.01, and 488600.02) have a greater percentage minority population than the Borough of West Mifflin as a whole.<sup>92</sup> These census block groups represent environmental justice communities. All four of these census block groups, as well as Census Block Group 487000.02, indicate poverty rates greater than that of the Borough of West Mifflin. Census Block Group 487000.02 is also an environmental justice community. The environmental justice communities located in the AGC area are shown on **Figure 3.10-1**.

**TABLE 3.10-3**  
**SELECT RACIAL AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS FOR RESIDENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA, 2015-2019**

	Total Population	Percent Total Minority	Percent of People Living Below Poverty Level (2019)
<b>Allegheny County</b>	1,221,744	21.5%	11.6%
<b>Borough of West Mifflin</b>	19,834	13.5%	13.9%
<b>Census Tract 4802</b>	3,529	15.1%	5.5%
<b>Census Block Group 480200.01</b>	2,203	3.5%	2.2%
<b>Census Block Group 480200.03</b>	784	<b>51.3%</b>	<b>17.0%</b>
<b>Census Tract 4885</b>	2,817	9.5%	11.4%
<b>Census Block Group 488500.01</b>	851	0.0%	1.4%
<b>Census Block Group 488500.02</b>	1,428	<b>16.9%</b>	<b>21.6%</b>

<sup>90</sup> Pennsylvania Department of Transportation, 2021. *Traffic Information Repository* <<https://www.penndot.gov/ProjectAndPrograms/Planning/TrafficInformation/Pages/default.aspx>> (Accessed November 2021).

<sup>91</sup> USEPA, 2021. *EJSCREEN* <<https://www.epa.gov/ejscreen>> (Accessed July and December 2021). US Census Bureau, 2020. *American Community Survey 2015-2019 5-Year Data Release* <<https://www.census.gov/newsroom/press-kits/2020/acs-5-year.html>> (Accessed June and December 2021).

<sup>92</sup> Minority population represents the combined non-white and white and non-white Hispanic populations in each census block group.



**TABLE 3.10-3**  
**SELECT RACIAL AND INCOME CHARACTERISTICS FOR RESIDENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA, 2015-2019**

	Total Population	Percent Total Minority	Percent of People Living Below Poverty Level (2019)
<b>Census Block Group 488500.03</b>	538	5.2%	0.0%
<b>Census Tract 4886</b>	4,755	10.5%	12.2%
<b>Census Block Group 488600.01</b>	850	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>22.5%</b>
<b>Census Block Group 488600.02</b>	566	<b>37.3%</b>	<b>41.9%</b>
<b>Census Block Group 488600.03</b>	1,083	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Census Block Group 488600.04</b>	2,256	6%	6.7%
<b>Census Tract 4883</b>	2,046	3.3%	9.8%
<b>Census Block Group 488300.01</b>	2,046	3.3%	9.8%
<b>Census Tract 4870</b>	1,730	4.9%	10.2%
<b>Census Block Group 487000.01</b>	744	6.2%	2.3%
<b>Census Block Group 487000.02</b>	986	3.9%	<b>16.1%</b>

NOTES: Bolded numbers indicate that these census tracts are identified as minority or low-income populations.

SOURCE: 2015-2019 American Community Survey 5-year survey estimates.

### 3.10.3.3 Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks

AGC is located in the West Mifflin Area School District. The West Mifflin School District operates one high school, one middle school, two elementary schools, and one online K-12 "cyber academy." The closest school to AGC is Clara Barton Elementary School, located approximately one mile south of the Airport. The Borough of West Mifflin operates one public park, West Mifflin Community Park, and 20 public playgrounds. In addition, the City of Pittsburgh operates two parks north of the Airport, McBride Park and Lincoln Place Parklet. West Mifflin Community Park is located approximately three miles east of the Airport and McBride Park and Lincoln Place Parklet are located approximately three miles north of the Airport. The closest playground is Edgewater Drive Park, located approximately two miles north of the Airport.

## 3.10.4 Environmental Consequences

### 3.10.4.1 Proposed Project

#### **Socioeconomics**

The socioeconomics analysis in this EA is focused on determining whether the Proposed Project would result in substantial economic impacts in the region, changes to the community tax base, or disruptions to local surface traffic conditions. Per guidance in the *FAA Order 1050.1F Desk Reference*, the analysis must consider certain factors, including whether a proposed action, when compared to the no action alternative, would:

- Induce substantial economic growth in an area, either directly or indirectly (e.g., through establishing projects in an undeveloped area);
- Disrupt or divide the physical arrangement of an established community;



- Cause extensive relocation when sufficient replacement housing is unavailable;
- Cause extensive relocation of community businesses that would cause severe economic hardship for affected communities;
- Disrupt local traffic patterns and substantially reduce the levels of service of roads serving an airport and its surrounding communities; or,
- Produce a substantial change in the community tax base.

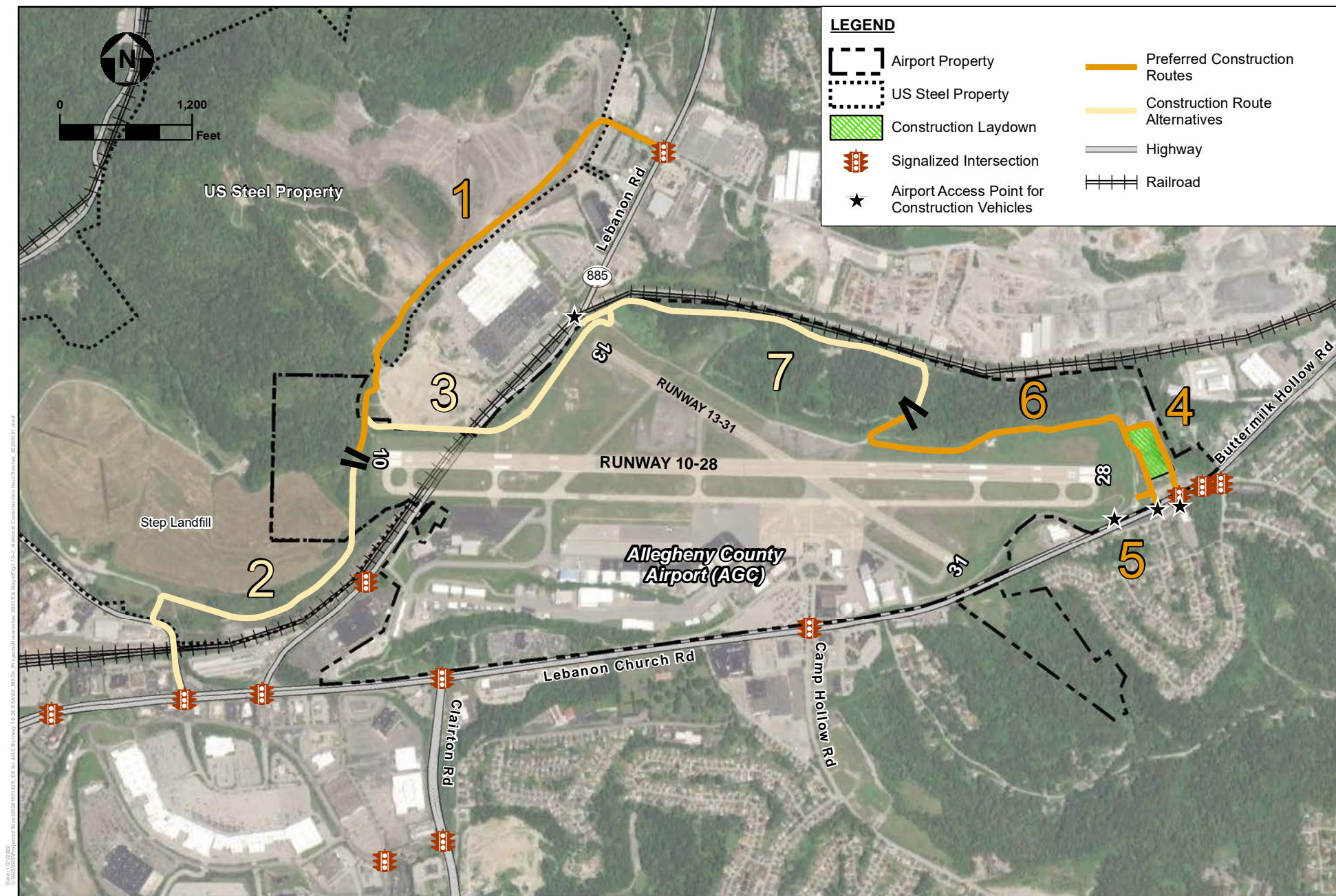
The determination of a significant impact is not solely reliant upon the presence of these factors, but rather by evaluating the context and intensity of each factor.

While the Proposed Project would include improvements to the RSAs, this activity would be limited to the Airport property and would not disrupt or divide the local community. The Proposed Project would not cause the relocation of businesses or employees and thus would not produce economic hardship or place a strain on local housing stocks. The Proposed Project may include temporary employment opportunities associated with construction of the RSAs. It is expected that these employment opportunities would be filled locally and would provide a direct economic benefit to the surrounding community. The temporary increase in employment opportunities associated with project construction would likely induce some minor local economic growth with a corresponding change in the community tax base due to use of local services by project employees.

A detailed traffic analysis was performed specific to the potential haul route alternatives (**Appendix G**). The Proposed Project would see a minor increase in motor vehicle traffic on area roads due to use by construction vehicles, including dump trucks. Construction activities associated with the Proposed Project would require an estimated total 30,986 truck trips to and from the Proposed Project area. Proposed construction haul routes are shown on **Figure 3.10-2**. Although the construction contractor will select the most efficient and accessible route, it is likely that construction vehicles (e.g., dump trucks) will access the Project area at the Runway 10 end from the north on State Route 885 and existing service roads on U.S. Steel property (route segment 1). Construction vehicles are likely to access the Project area at the Runway 28 end via existing airport service entrances on Lebanon Church Road (route 5) and access the fill areas on existing Airport service roads (segments 5 and 6). It is anticipated that typical peak hour truck traffic would include eight loads per hour (16 round trips per hour).

**Table 3.10-4** shows existing and estimated weekday peak hour traffic associated with the Proposed Project. As shown, the increases in maximum weekday peak hour traffic volume on the roadways studied vary from 0.3 to 1.1 percent during construction. While the number of peak hour truck trips is anticipated to increase between seven and 14 percent on all major roads except for Clairton Road, this represents a less than two percent increase in overall peak hour traffic. Clairton Road (State Road 885) south of Lebanon Church Road (Lebanon Road is State Road 885 north of Lebanon Church Road), would see an approximate 24 percent increase in peak hour truck traffic. However, this represents just a one percent increase in total peak hour traffic. Therefore, construction trips are not anticipated to significantly degrade levels of service on area roadways. The complete traffic analysis is included in **Appendix G**.





Source: Esri; GAI; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.10-2**  
 NOTIONAL CONSTRUCTION HAUL ROUTE ALTERNATIVES



The Proposed Project would not induce any new ongoing demand on transportation systems beyond the construction phase. Although construction-related traffic would not unduly strain the local road network, construction vehicles transporting fill and other material to the site would be limited to specific routes and times to account for the compressive strength of roadway materials and periods of high traffic. Incorporation of these mitigation measures is expected to moderate any potential temporary or permanent impacts to existing surface transportation systems and infrastructure. The completed Proposed Project will result in enhanced RSA safety, and is not anticipated to induce new surface traffic to AGC or any other parts of the surrounding community.

**TABLE 3.10-4**  
**WEEKDAY PEAK HOUR TRAFFIC INCREASES DURING CONSTRUCTION**

Roadway	Average Daily Traffic (Current)	Average Daily Truck Traffic (Current)	K Factor <sup>1</sup>	Existing Peak Hour Volume	Existing Peak Hour Truck Traffic	Peak Hour Traffic Percent Increase <sup>2</sup>	Peak Hour Truck Traffic Percent Increase <sup>2</sup>
SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) North of AGC	17,621	1,525	8	1,410	122	1.1%	13.1%
SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) South of AGC	25,035	2,626	7	1,752	184	0.9%	8.7%
SR 0885 (Clairton Rd) South of SR 0885	14,339	619	11	1,577	68	1.0%	23.5%
SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) east of SR 0885 <sup>3</sup>	25,594	1,154	10	2,559	115	0.3%	7.0%
SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) west of SR 0885	32,203	1,988	10	3,220	199	0.5%	8.0%
SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) <sup>4</sup>	10,186	815	11	1,120	90	0.7%	8.9%
SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) north of SR 2040	23,684	1,390	10	2,368	139	0.7%	11.5%
SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) south of SR 2040	26,286	2,041	7	1,840	143	0.9%	11.2%

SOURCE: GAI Consultants, 2021. *Preliminary Construction Traffic Impact Review Allegheny County Airport Runway Safety Area Improvements Environmental Assessment*, November 16.

NOTES: SR = State Road

1. K factor is the percentage of average daily traffic occurring during the peak hour.

2. Percent increase assumes eight trucks per hour (16 roundtrips) during construction.

3. Four trucks per hour assumed since roadway is assumed to only be used by trucks to Runway 28 and Midfield locations.

4. Four trucks per hour assumed since this roadway assumed to only be used by trucks to Runway 10.

The two transportation projects outlined in **Table 3.1-1** are not anticipated to interact with the Proposed Project in a way that would further impact service on local roads. The Mon-Fayette Expressway / Turnpike 43 Project segment identified for this location does not interfere with egress to or from the airport and would not displace existing traffic in a way that would intermingle with fill truck trips because it is a new roadway/not currently used, it is not located adjacent to the airport, and construction is not expected to occur within the same timeframe as the Proposed Project.



Likewise, the Proposed Project construction timeframe is not anticipated to overlap with the Lebanon Church Rehabilitation Project in a way that would exacerbate local traffic. The Lebanon Church Road project will run adjacent to AGC and airport access points and includes the rehabilitation of existing pavement, road widening, and the construction of an Americans with Disabilities Act-accessible sidewalk along Lebanon Church Road from the Buttermilk Hollow intersection to Highway 885 (Lebanon Road) (**Figure 3.10-2**). Coordination between AGC and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation is ongoing concurrent with this EA and final Project design to ensure the RSA Proposed Project and the Lebanon Church Road Rehabilitation project are compatible and do not interfere with public egress in this location.

### ***Environmental Justice***

Five census block groups (480200.03, 488500.02, 488600.01, 488600.02, and 487000.02) have been identified as environmental justice communities. As no significant environmental impacts associated with the Proposed Project have been identified, the Proposed Project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects to the identified environmental justice communities.

### ***Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks***

AGC property is fenced, and there are no schools, parks, or other locations where children would spend time located within close proximity to AGC. The closest school, Clara Barton Elementary School, located approximately one mile south of the Airport, is not near the proposed construction truck access routes for the Proposed Project and is unlikely to be affected by construction activities that might represent environmental health and safety risks to children. Similarly, the closest parks and playground are not near the proposed construction truck access routes and are unlikely to be affected by construction activities that might represent environmental health and safety risks to children.

## **3.10.4.2 No Action Alternative**

### ***Socioeconomics***

Under the No Action Alternative, the RSAs at AGC would not be improved and there would be no physical development with potential to disrupt or divide the local community. Furthermore, there would be no potential for relocation of employees or additional strain on local housing stocks. While the Airport provides economic benefits to the community, there would be no potential for an increase in these benefits under the No Action Alternative. Finally, there would be no increase in traffic volume on area roadways under the No Action Alternative. Accordingly, no significant socioeconomic impacts would occur under the No Action Alternative.

### ***Environmental Justice***

As previously discussed, five census block groups (480200.03, 488500.02, 488600.01, 488600.02, and 487000.02) have been identified as environmental justice communities. Under the No Action Alternative, improvements to the RSAs at AGC would not occur and there would be no impacts to the identified environmental justice communities.



### ***Children's Environmental Health and Safety Risks***

Under the No Action Alternative, improvements to the RSAs at AGC would not occur. There are no existing risks to children's health or safety that would increase with the No Action Alternative as there are no schools or parks in close distance to AGC or adjacent to proposed construction haul routes and the airport is fenced with controlled access.

### **3.10.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices**

The FAA has not established significance thresholds for socioeconomic, environmental justice, or children's environmental health or safety risks. The FAA has identified factors to consider in determining whether a Proposed Project would result in a significant socioeconomic impact. Because the Proposed Project would not produce substantial economic growth in undeveloped areas, disruption of the physical arrangement of established communities, extensive relocation of residents without available sufficient relocation housing, relocation of businesses that would create severe economic hardship, a substantial loss in community tax base, or a substantial degradation of level of service on area roadways, the Proposed Project would not result in a significant socioeconomic impact.

While the FAA has not identified a significant impact threshold for environmental justice, it has been established that an impact may occur if a Proposed Project would cause a disproportionate and adverse effect on low-income or minority populations. Environmental justice communities have been identified adjacent to the truck routes; however, these routes pass by both communities identified as environmental justice communities as well as communities not identified as environmental justice communities with similar effect. Furthermore, as discussed in Section 3.9, analysis indicates the closest residential noise receptor to the Proposed Project site would be exposed to noise levels of only approximately 45 dB, and construction activity-related noise at this level is not anticipated to negatively impact surrounding communities. There is no indication any disproportionately high or adverse effects would be experienced by environmental justice communities in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. Therefore, the temporary effects of project construction would not be concentrated in environmental justice communities and would not result in significant impacts to these communities.

As discussed in FAA Order 1050.1F, while no significance threshold has been established for identifying significant impacts related to children's environmental health and safety risks, the factor to consider in determining whether there is a significant impact is whether a Proposed Project would have the potential to lead to a disproportionate health or safety risk to children. As previously discussed, there are no schools, parks, or other locations where children would spend time located within close proximity to AGC and the airport is fenced with controlled access. As stated in Sections 3.2 and 3.9, the Proposed Project would not result in any significant air quality or noise impacts that might affect the health of children. Furthermore, as discussed in Section 3.5, there is no potential for release of identified or heretofore undiscovered hazardous materials that would be harmful to children. Accordingly, the Proposed Project would not produce significant children's environmental health or safety risk impacts.



## 3.11 Visual Effects

### 3.11.1 Regulatory Context

Beyond FAA Order 1050.1F, there is no other specific regulatory context for evaluating the visual effects of a project. The FAA 1050.1F Desk Reference states that an assessment of potential impacts to visual resources is required to consider to what extent a Proposed Project could produce light emissions with potential to interfere with activity or cause annoyance or otherwise degrade the visual character of an existing environment.

### 3.11.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

Per Section 13.3.3 of the FAA Order 1050.1F Desk Reference, the analysis of potential visual effects impacts was completed by reviewing land uses surrounding the Airport for sensitivity to light emissions as well as the potential for the Proposed Project to interfere with the aesthetics and visual character of the surrounding areas. These factors are defined as follows:

- Light Emissions Effects
  - Create annoyance or interfere with normal activities from light emissions;
  - Affect the visual character of the area due to the light emissions, including the importance, uniqueness, and aesthetic value of the affected visual resources.
- Visual Resources and Visual Character Effects
  - Affect the nature of the visual character of the area, including the importance, uniqueness, and aesthetic value of the affected visual resources;
  - Contrast with the visual resources and/or visual character in the study area; and
  - Block or obstruct the views of visual resources, including whether these resources would still be viewable from other locations.

### 3.11.3 Existing Conditions

As described in Section 3.7, AGC is located in a highly developed area, including industrial, commercial, and some residential uses, and as such has visual character typical of these uses with some natural forest area to the north/northwest. The airport is situated on a hill and, excluding components of the Runway 10 localizer (located at the Runway 28 end) and Runway 28 MALSR, is generally not visible from adjacent locations. Dense vegetation along the Airport fence line and the varying topography generally block views west to the Airport.

Existing light sources at the Airport primarily include runway and taxiway lights, lighted airfield directional signage, and light from navigational equipment. The Airport has a rotating beacon that emits alternating white and green flashes of light from sunset to sunrise that identifies the location of the Airport from a distance at night. Other light sources include lighting on the terminal area buildings, hangars, warehouses, and parking area.



### 3.11.4 Environmental Consequences

#### 3.11.4.1 Proposed Project

The Proposed Project is unlikely to introduce new light sources to cause annoyance or effect the visual character of the area. There would be no new physical development that would introduce new fixed light sources to the Airport, and light sources associated with construction would be unlikely as most activities would be confined to daylight hours. If nighttime construction operations were to occur and additional night lighting were required, because of the distance between the nearest residential development and the Airport, the degree of vegetation along the Airport boundaries, and the Airport's location on a hilltop, it is not likely that light emissions would be perceived by sensitive receptors (i.e., adjacent residential communities).

It is also unlikely that the Proposed Project would detract from surrounding visual resources. The Proposed Project does not include development that would result in new buildings or other structures that would interfere with visual resources or the visual character of the surrounding area. While construction equipment would be noticeably present on the Airport property during development of the Proposed Project, because of the distance between the Airport and surrounding development, the degree of vegetation along the Airport boundaries, and the Airport's location on a hilltop, the temporary presence of construction equipment and construction activities would be unlikely to be observed beyond the airfield.

#### 3.11.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, the Proposed Project would not be built. Therefore, there would be no new sources of light emissions or effects to the visual character of the areas surrounding the Airport. Light emissions at the Airport would remain limited to the airport buildings and parking area. Visual resources and character would remain unchanged and continue to reflect a typical general aviation airport.

### 3.11.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

The Proposed Project would not result in any significant visual effects to the visual environment of AGC or surrounding areas.

## 3.12 Water Resources (Wetlands, Floodplains, Surface Water, Groundwater)

Water resources include wetlands, floodplains, surface water, and groundwater – interconnected components of functional watershed systems and crucial elements of the human environment. *Wetlands* are areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. *Floodplains* are valued for their natural flood and erosion control, enhancement of biological productivity, and socioeconomic benefits and functions. A floodplain is defined as the lowlands and relatively flat areas adjoining



inland and coastal waters, including flood prone areas of offshore islands that are, at a minimum, prone to the 100-year flood or a flood having a 1 percent chance of occurring in any given year. *Streams and Rivers* are naturally occurring, navigable bodies of water defined by the USACE as perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral. *Groundwater* is subsurface water that occupies the space between sand, clay, and rock formations.

### 3.12.1 Regulatory Context

The primary federal laws protecting the nation's waters are outlined below.<sup>93</sup> The Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection Division of Water Quality protects and manages clean water and public health in the state pursuant to portions of the *Pennsylvania Clean Streams Law* (Public Law 1987-394-1937) and federal Clean Water Act.

The *Clean Water Act of 1972* (Public Law 95-217) establishes a regulatory framework to reduce pollutant discharges into waterways and manage polluted runoff. The Pennsylvania DEP oversees most Clean Water Act regulations and jointly administers the Section 404 program with the USACE. Key components of the Clean Water Act pertinent to the Proposed Project include the following sections:

- *Sections 303 and 304* provide for water quality standards, criteria, and guidelines. Section 303(d) authorizes states to identify impaired waters that do not meet standards for their designated uses, and develop Total Maximum Daily Loads, which establish the maximum amount of a pollutant allowed in a waterbody.
- *Section 401* requires that states certify water quality associated with activities that result in discharges of dredged or fill material into jurisdictional water bodies. Section 401 certification is required for any activity (including but not limited to the construction or operation of facilities) that may result in any discharge into navigable waters.
- *Section 402* regulates point-source and nonpoint-source discharges to surface waters through the NPDES program.
- *Section 404* protects waters of the U.S., which include wetlands, rivers, and perennial streams. Additionally, EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, directs federal agencies to take action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands on their property and mandates review of proposed actions on wetlands through procedures established by NEPA. A permit is required from the Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers (USACE) for discharges of dredge or fill material into waters of the U.S. In coordination with the Federal Section 404 requirements, applications for potential wetland impacts are made directly to the Pennsylvania DEP or through a joint permit application process with the Pennsylvania DEP and the USACE.<sup>94</sup> Although impacts are permissible, they must first be avoided and minimized to the greatest extent practicable, and as a last resort, mitigated if avoidance and minimization is not possible.

*Safe Drinking Water Act of 1972* (Public Law 93-523) and Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-339) protects sole source aquifers or recharge areas and authorizes the USEPA to set national

<sup>93</sup> Other crucial laws related to water resources not detailed here include the *Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899* and the *Water Quality Act of 1987* (Public Law 100-4).

<sup>94</sup> Pennsylvania Code, Title 25 – Environmental Protection, Chapter 105 *Waterways and Wetlands Program*.



health-based standards for drinking water to protect against both naturally occurring and man-made contaminants that may be found in drinking water.

*Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management (1977)* addresses potential development in the nation's floodplains. The EO requires that actions avoid floodplains, and, if no practicable alternative exists, to design actions to minimize risk of loss of human life, damage to property, or interruption of the natural and beneficial values of floodplain resources. Agencies are required to make a finding that there is no practicable alternative before taking action that would encroach on a 100-year floodplain (7 CFR 650.25). The Federal Emergency Management Agency identifies flood hazard areas that are depicted on Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

### 3.12.2 Resource Study Area and Methodology

A thorough review of publicly available resources, prior studies, and known site conditions was conducted to characterize water resources within the study area. Database searches included:

- USFWS National Wetlands Inventory database<sup>95</sup>
- Collective Efforts Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report for the Allegheny County Airport Property, February 2016
- Collective Efforts Proposed Project Wetland Delineation and Stream Evaluation, June 2021

A team of environmental scientists conducted onsite field surveys in June 2021, to characterize the surface water and wetland resources within the Proposed Project area. These surveys included pedestrian surveys, site-specific delineations of wetlands, and characterization of streams and other surface waters, and a technical report detailing these actions is available in **Appendix H**. Wetland and waterbody features identified within the study area are classified according to the Cowardin classification system<sup>96</sup> and identified based on field delineations of the approximate wetland jurisdictional boundaries in accordance with federal and regional guidelines.<sup>97</sup>

A preliminary evaluation of groundwater resources was performed by a team of geologists in February 2021, as part of the Preliminary Geotechnical Survey associated with the Proposed Project (**Appendix E**).<sup>98</sup> A total of nine borings were drilled to characterize the subsurface conditions within the project site, and geotechnical and environmental laboratory tests were performed to provide anticipated geologic and groundwater conditions and the potential effects on construction.

<sup>95</sup> US Fish and Wildlife Service, 2021. *National Wetlands Inventory, Wetlands Mapper* <<https://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>> (Accessed June 2021).

<sup>96</sup> Cowardin, Carter, Golet, and LaRoe. 1979. *Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats of the United States*.

<sup>97</sup> USACE 1987, *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual*; USACE, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), USDA NRCS, and USFWS 1989, *Federal Manual for Identifying and Delineating Jurisdictional Wetlands*; USACE 2012, *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region*.

<sup>98</sup> ACAA, 2021. *Preliminary Geotechnical Exploration Report for the Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project AGC, Pennsylvania*.



### 3.12.3 Existing Conditions

The Proposed Project footprint is chiefly located within the Streets Run-Monongahela River watershed (**Figure 3.12-1**).<sup>99</sup> Photos and additional details describing the water resources summarized below are available in **Appendix H**.

**Wetlands.** The study team identified no wetlands within the Proposed Project footprint at either Runway end. One palustrine emergent wetland (identified as WET-1), approximately 0.06 acres in size, is located approximately 70 feet west of the proposed maximum fill area at the Runway 10 end (**Figure 3.12-2**). These types of wetlands are typically characterized by aquatic plants, such as cattails (*Typha sp.*), arrow arum (*Petandra virginica*), black willow (*Salix Negra*), pin oak (*Quercus palustris*), elderberry (*Sambucus sp.*), and soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), and are frequently used by wildlife (such as birds like storks, herons, waterfowl, and ducks and mammals like white tail deer, muskrats, beavers, shrews, and mice) for nesting and feeding, particularly during migration. Additionally, a wetland mitigation area associated with the U.S. Steel STEP is located northwest of the Proposed Project footprint at the Runway 10 end.<sup>100</sup>

**Floodplains.** AGC was constructed on top of a hill. Per the Federal Emergency Management Agency Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the Proposed Project location,<sup>101</sup> the Proposed Project area is not located within or adjacent to any floodplains, and the nearest stream is Streets Run, approximately 0.6 miles from the Runway 10 RSA construction area (**Appendix H**). Thus, no impacts to floodplains are anticipated and floodplains are eliminated from further analysis.

**Surface Water.** Surface waters are identified as either natural channels or other surface waters (OSWs). Natural channels are drainages that, although may convey stormwater, were not constructed for that purpose by humans and may display more natural stream features such as sinuosity, pools, and riffles and may support aquatic plants and wildlife. OSWs include man-made stormwater ponds and drainage features, such as upland-cut ditches and riprap-lined ditches, designed and constructed to convey stormwater. AGC actively manages OSWs to reduce their attractiveness to wildlife.<sup>102</sup>

The June 2021, onsite stream evaluation associated with the Proposed Project resulted in the identification of 13 channels within the Proposed Project area (**Figure 3.12-1; Table 3.12-1**). Nine channels were identified at the Runway 10 area (**Figure 3.12-2**), two channels were identified at

<sup>99</sup> US Geological Survey, 2021. *National Hydrography Dataset, Watershed Boundary Dataset* <[https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/national-hydrography/national-hydrography-dataset?qt-science\\_support\\_page\\_related\\_con=0#qt-science\\_support\\_page\\_related\\_con](https://www.usgs.gov/core-science-systems/ngp/national-hydrography/national-hydrography-dataset?qt-science_support_page_related_con=0#qt-science_support_page_related_con)> (Accessed July 2021); Pennsylvania DEP, 2021. *PaEmapper* <<https://gis.dep.pa.gov/emappa/>> (Accessed July 2021).

<sup>100</sup> USEPA 2017. *Documentation of Environmental Indicator Determination, RCRA Corrective Action Environmental Indicator RCRIS code (CA725) – Current Human Exposures Under Control*. Seep water is collected from the North Taylor tributary to Streets Run and treated prior to discharge to the North Taylor tributary. The treatment system includes neutralization of acid mine drainage with slag, then treatment of the slag discharge through a constructed wetland area.

<sup>101</sup> Federal Emergency Management Agency, 2014. *Flood Insurance Rate Map #42003C0481H and #42003C0477H* <<https://www.fema.gov/flood-maps/national-flood-hazard-layer>> (Accessed October 2021).

<sup>102</sup> As it is not a Part 139 airport, AGC is not required to and has not developed an airport-specific Wildlife Hazard Management Plan (WHMP); however, ACAA aligns wildlife and landscape management techniques outlined in the *Pittsburg International Airport WHMP* (ACAA 2016).



the Runway 28 area (**Figure 3.12-3**), and two channels were identified at the mid-Runway 28 end (**Figure 3.12-4**). All 13 channels drain to the Monongahela River.

*Streams and Rivers:* Of the 13 identified channels in the Project area, 6 channels or a total of 1,531 linear feet are determined to be natural stream channels (**Table 3.12-1**). All of these natural stream channels are located at the Runway 10 end (**Figure 3.12-2**).

The Pennsylvania DEP has listed the surface water within and adjacent to the site (South Taylor tributary, North Taylor tributary, and Streets Run) as impaired waters due to metals from abandoned coal mine drainage and other land uses. Streets Run is impacted by aluminum, iron, and low pH.<sup>103</sup> The Monongahela River is impacted by chlordane, PCBs, and inorganics.<sup>104</sup> Peters Creek is impaired from aluminum, iron, manganese, and low pH.<sup>105</sup>

*Other Surface Waters:* a total of 7 channels were identified as OSWs during field investigations, most of which are riprap-lined channels that intermittently convey airport stormwater runoff from the runways and other impermeable surfaces through constructed outfalls during precipitation events (**Table 3.12-1**). The OSWs observed all contained constructed outfall and/or inlet structures. These are all man-made features that were constructed during or after airport development and as such do not show up on Pennsylvania DEP historical streams database. The outfalls contributing to these OSWs are included in the AGC NPDES permit.

Swales and ditches are OSWs that are engineered to convey stormwater runoff from paved surfaces or developed areas, and they can occur on a spectrum from grassed, riprap-lined, or concrete flumes. Various swales exist within the airport property and Proposed Project area, but, as they are not regulated by the USACE, they are not specifically delineated or analyzed for potential impacts from the Proposed Project. Revisions to the existing stormwater management system as necessary to accommodate the proposed construction will be included in the final project design.

**Groundwater.** No public groundwater sources are located within Airport property. Groundwater at AGC is assumed to flow through watersheds like adjacent surface waters and likely moves from the higher elevations of the airport down through the respective basins. The preliminary geotechnical study performed for this project observed groundwater in some borings at depths between 7.6 and 14.2 feet below the ground surface<sup>106</sup> (**Appendix E**), and other activities at the U.S. Steel STEP have noted that groundwater in this area was highly impacted by historic coal

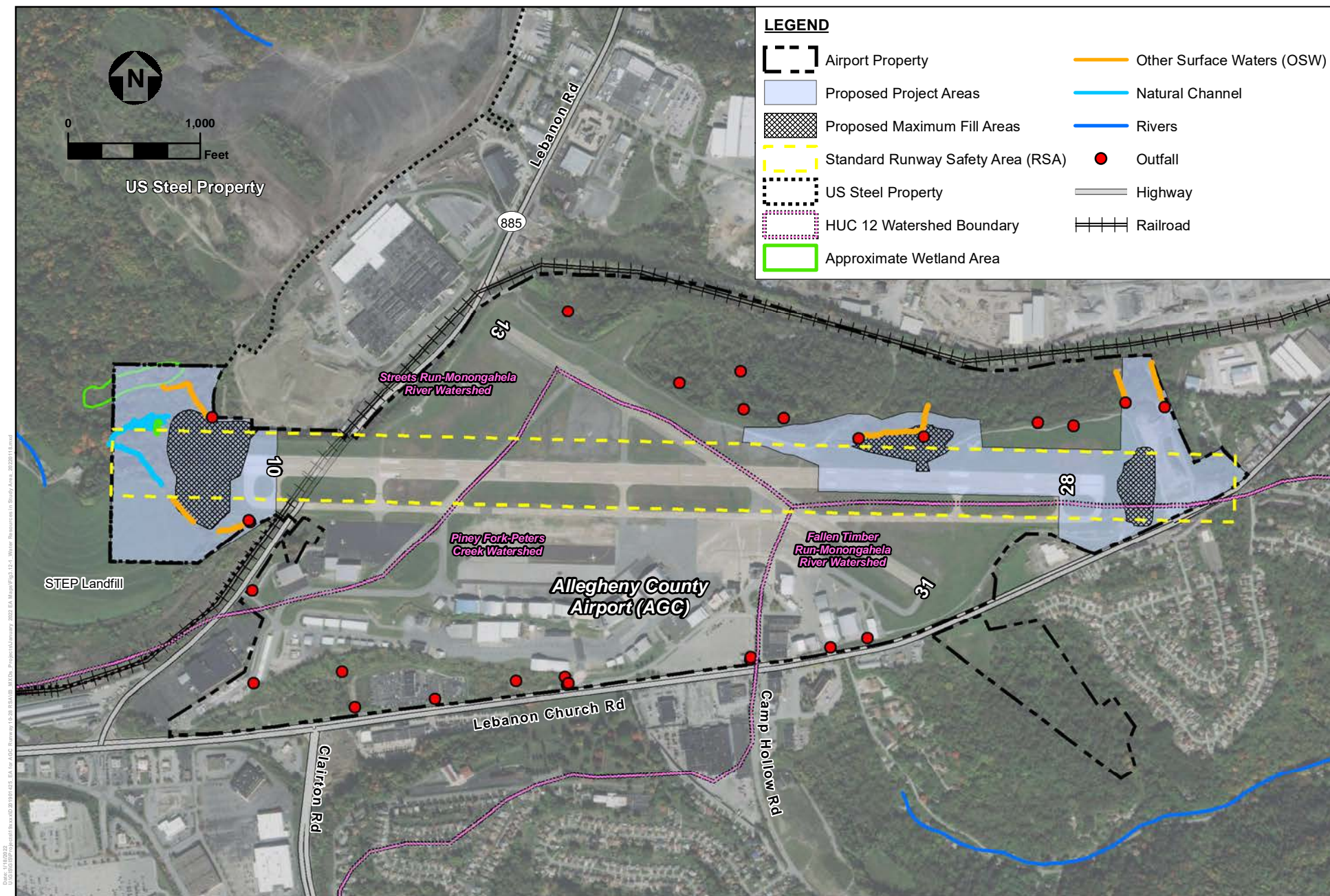
<sup>103</sup> Pennsylvania DEP, 2009. *Streets Run Watershed TMDL, Allegheny County, For Abandoned Mine Drainage Affected Segments* <<https://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wqp/wqstandards/TMDL/Streets%20Run%20FinalTMDL.pdf>> (Accessed November 2021).

<sup>104</sup> Pennsylvania DEP, 1999. *TMDL for the Monongahela River, Greene County PCBs and Chlordane* <[https://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wqp/wqstandards/TMDL/Monongah\\_TMDL.pdf](https://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wqp/wqstandards/TMDL/Monongah_TMDL.pdf)> (Accessed November 2021).

<sup>105</sup> Pennsylvania DEP, 2009. *Peters Creek Watershed TMDL: Allegheny and Washington Counties, for Mine Drainage Affected Segments*. January 6 <<https://www.dep.state.pa.us/dep/deputate/watermgt/wqp/wqstandards/TMDL/Peters%20Creek%20Final%20TMDL.pdf>> (Accessed November 2021).

<sup>106</sup> ACAA, 2021. *Preliminary Geotechnical Exploration Report for the Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project AGC, Pennsylvania*.

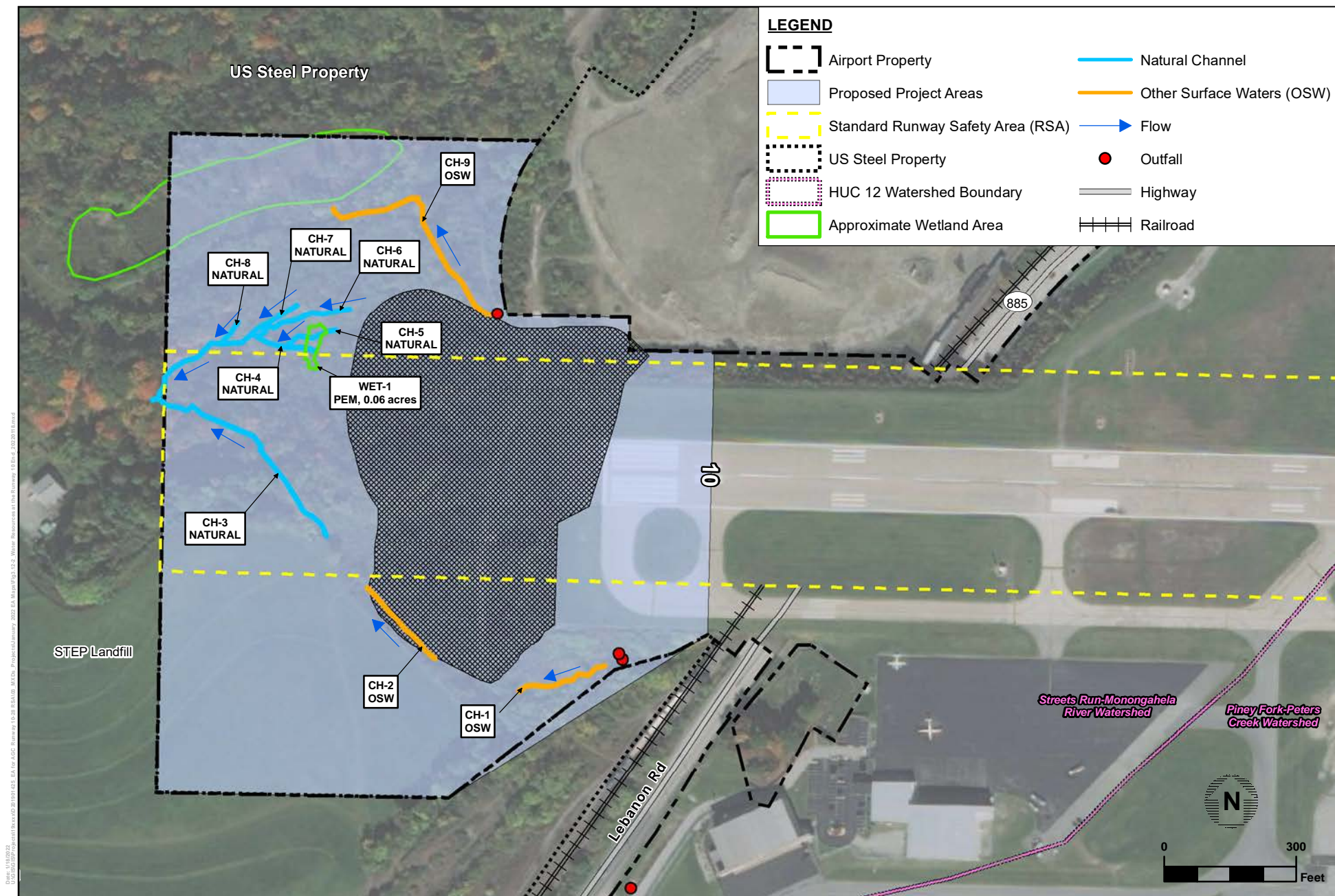




Source: Esri; Collective Efforts, 2021; PA Spatial Data Access PAeMap; Adapted by ESA, 2022.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.12-1**  
 WATER RESOURCES IN THE STUDY AREA

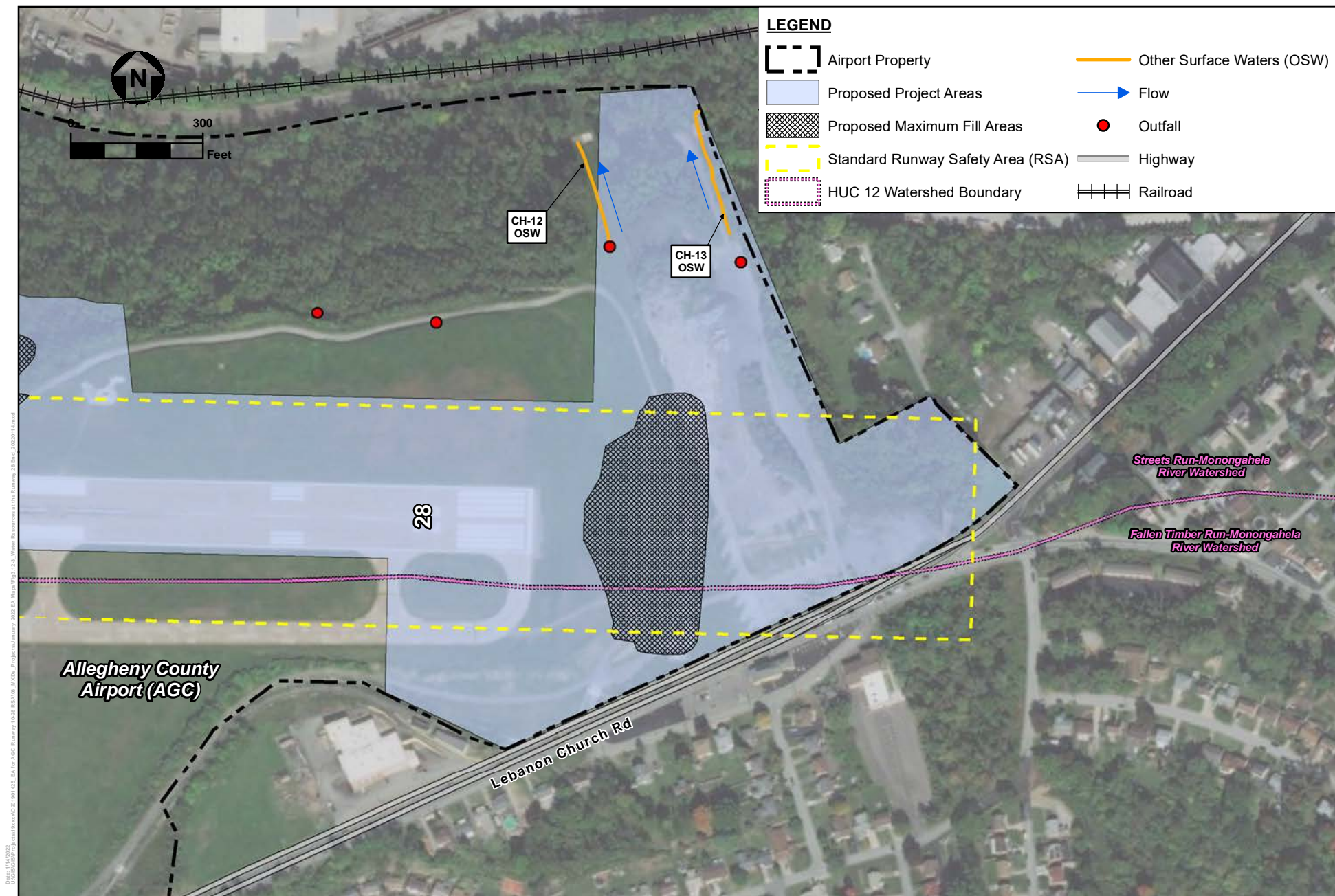




Source: Esri; Collective Efforts, 2021; PA Spatial Data Access PAeMap; Adapted by ESA, 2022.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.12-2**  
 WATER RESOURCES AT THE RUNWAY 10 END

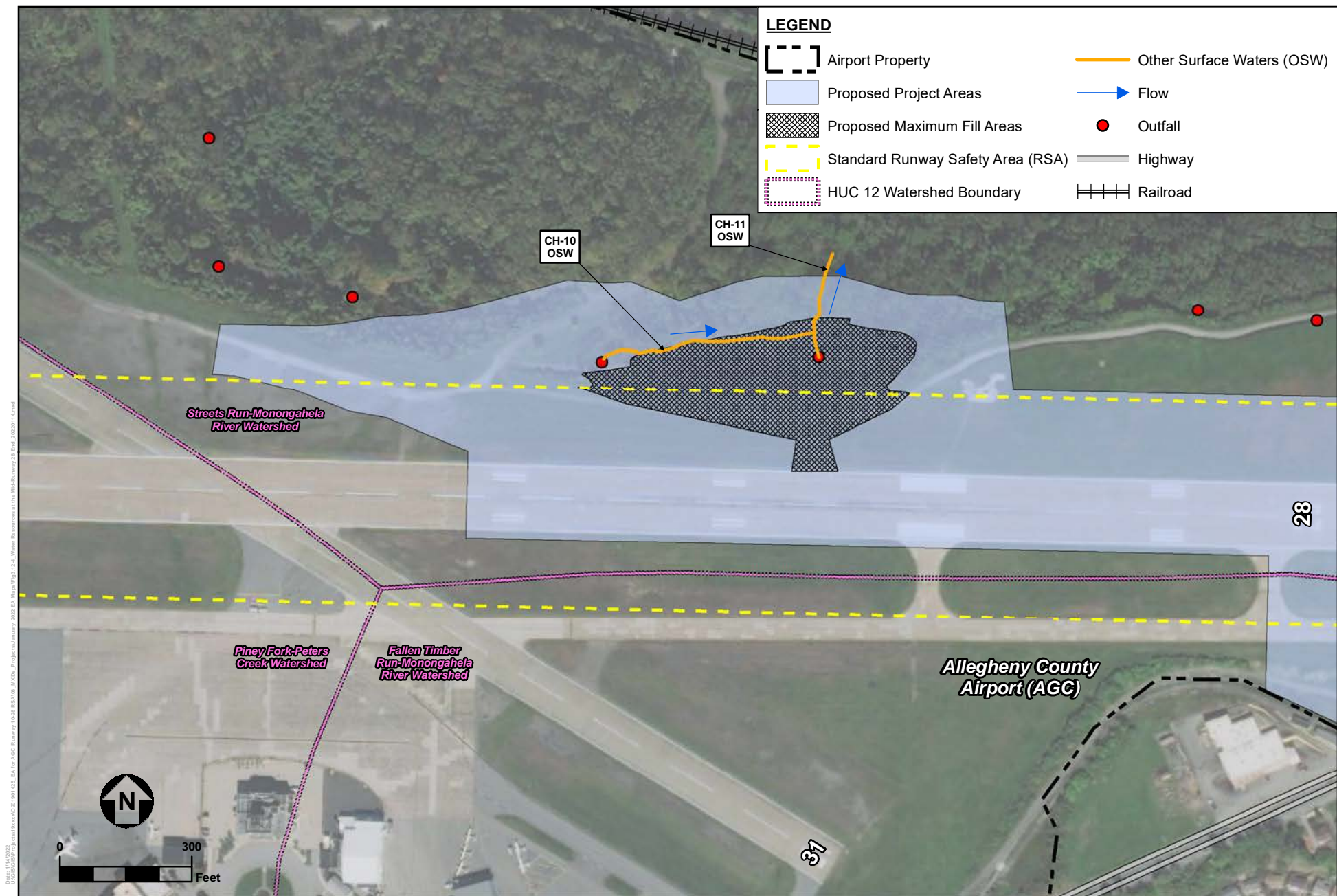




Source: Esri; Collective Efforts, 2021; PA Spatial Data Access PAeMap; Adapted by ESA, 2022.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3.12-3**  
 WATER RESOURCES AT THE RUNWAY 28 END





Source: Esri; Collective Efforts, 2021; PA Spatial Data Access PAeMap; Adapted by ESA, 2022.

**FIGURE 3.12-4**  
WATER RESOURCES AT MID AIRFIELD



mining operations and its depth and location is highly variable and unpredictable.<sup>107</sup> Shallow groundwater was only sporadically encountered beneath the site and at varying elevations, and it is anticipated that the encountered groundwater may represent perched conditions that may be seasonally present.<sup>108</sup> Some existing groundwater contamination was observed, which is further discussed in Section 3.5.

**TABLE 3.12-1**  
**SURFACE WATER RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA**

Surface Water Resource		Presence in Proposed Project Area	Location (associated with Runway 10 or 28 ends)	Observed Flow during 6/2021 Field Review	Characteristics
<b>Wetlands</b>	Wetland 1 (WET-1)	0.06 acres	10	NA	Palustrine emergent.
<b>Surface Water</b>					
<b>Natural</b>	Channel 3 (CH-3)	535 feet	10	yes	Perennial. Steep channel that flows west down hillslope. Converges with CH-4 at the bottom of the hillslope outside of the Proposed Project area.
	Channel 4 (CH-4)	448 feet	10	yes	Perennial. Flows southwest down the hillslope. Begins at WET-1.
	Channel 5 (CH-5)	128 feet	10	yes	Perennial. Flows west, through WET-1, into CH-4.
	Channel 6 (CH-6)	234 feet	10	yes	Perennial. Flow west off wooded hillslope into CH-4.
	Channel 7 (CH-7)	122 feet	10	yes	Perennial. Flow west off wooded hillslope into CH-4.
	Channel 8 (CH-8)	64 feet	10	yes	Perennial. Flow west off wooded hillslope into CH-4.
<b>OSWs: engineered stormwater management infrastructure</b>	Channel 1 (CH-1)	214 feet	10	no	Steep channel that flows from the top of the runway to the west before reaching the access road.
	Channel 2 (CH-2)	223 feet	10	no	Man-made ditch. Observed piping at both ends of the stream to channel it under the access roads and geo lining.
	Channel 9 (CH-9)	551 feet	10	yes	Channel begins at a stormwater outfall located within the project footprint. Flows north off hillslope into channelized section of access road. Flows into the North Taylor Landfill wetland.
	Channel 10 (CH-10)	494 feet	mid-28	no	Begins from a stormwater outfall off of an existing access road. Flows east down wooded hillslope into CH-11. Contains riprap throughout portions of the channel near the outfall. Channels drain active airport area through outfalls and are not present on the PAeMap historical stream layer; thus, are recommended as not USACE-regulated.

<sup>107</sup> U.S Steel Corporation, 2020. *Draft Phase IIC Project Summary Report, Groundwater Monitoring Network Evaluation Hazardous and Residual Waste Landfills, South Taylor Environmental Park, West Mifflin, Pennsylvania*. November

<sup>108</sup> ACAA, 2021. *Preliminary Geotechnical Exploration Report for the Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project AGC, Pennsylvania*.



**TABLE 3.12-1**  
**SURFACE WATER RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT AREA**

Surface Water Resource		Presence in Proposed Project Area	Location (associated with Runway 10 or 28 ends)	Observed Flow during 6/2021 Field Review	Characteristics
OSWs: <i>engineered stormwater management infrastructure</i>	Channel 11 (CH-11)	246 feet	mid-28	no	Begins from a stormwater outfall on wooded hillslope. Flows north down the hillslope. Contains riprap on the upstream end of the channel near the outfall. Channels drain active airport area through outfalls and are not present on the PAeMap historical stream layer; thus, are recommended as not USACE-regulated
	Channel 12 (CH-12)	249 feet	28	no	Roadside ditch reinforced with rip rap lining and gabion netting. Begins from an outfall and flows north.
	Channel 13 (CH-13)	294 feet	28	no	Roadside ditch reinforced with rip rap throughout the channel. Flows north off of the existing access road into wooded hillslope.

## 3.12.4 Environmental Consequences

### 3.12.4.1 Proposed Project

**Surface Water.** A total of 1,531 linear feet of natural channel at the Runway 10 end are within the Proposed Project area; however, no natural stream segments are identified within any of the Proposed Project footprint/fill areas and a minimum 50-foot setback will be enforced between existing streams and areas of ground disturbance (**Table 3.12-2**). All water resources within the Proposed Project footprint/fill areas were identified as OSWs. The OSWs are not likely to be claimed as waters of the U.S. since they are stormwater control features constructed or excavated in upland or in non-jurisdictional waters to convey, treat, infiltrate, or store stormwater run-off. As such, a permit from the USACE should not be required for relocation of these features. OSW channels that cannot be avoided will be re-routed/re-established around the fill area or as appropriate to drain the newly established slopes as determined during final project design.

**TABLE 3.12-2**  
**POTENTIAL DIRECT IMPACTS TO STORMWATER INFRASTRUCTURE RESOURCES IN THE PROJECT FOOTPRINT**

Surface Water Resource		Total (linear) Presence in Proposed Project Area	Location	Area of Impact (linear feet)
OSW	Channel 10 (CH-10)	494 feet	Mid-R28	411.36 feet
	Channel 11 (CH-11)	246 feet	Mid-R28	97.14 feet
	Channel 2 (CH-2)	223 feet	R10	171.94 feet
	Channel 9 (CH-9)	551 feet	R10	38.06 feet
TOTAL		1,514 feet		868 feet



In response to written comments received by the USEPA for this project (see Appendix I, sections I-4.6.5 - Response 01-05 and I-4.6.6 - Response 01-06), the ACAA will request that the USACE complete a jurisdictional determination for Channels 2, 9, 10, and 11 characterized as “other surface waters” that will be directly impacted by the proposed project as identified in **Table 3.12.-2**. For purposes of this analysis, it is assumed that these resources are subject to regulatory jurisdiction under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1344) or Section 9 or 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. § 401 *et seq.*) However, the area in question represents approximately 868 lineal feet of surface waters and because the total length is less than 1,000 feet, the Proposed Project would qualify for inclusion under an existing Section 404 Nationwide Permit. The Nationwide Permit streamlines the permitting process for specific types of projects with minimal potential to impact aquatic environments.

In the absence of appropriate best management practices, which are often identified during permitting processes, the earth moving activities associated with the Proposed Project could trigger excessive erosion and sedimentation that would impact water quality within the Streets Run and Monongahela River basins. These sediments may carry nutrients, heavy metals/mercury, pesticides, or other pollution that could further exacerbate the impairment status of these systems. However, such negative impacts to water quality and stormwater management would be avoided and minimized to the extent possible through the application of best management practices and adherence to water quality permit requirements. The final grade of most slope areas is anticipated to be 1:2 (or 1.5:1 in small, isolated areas to avoid resources or property boundaries as needed) and drainage features would be designed in order to arrest overland flow velocity and minimize erosion potential. After construction is complete, vegetation on the slopes would be established and maintained.

Further coordination with the Pennsylvania DEP may occur as necessary during final site design and construction permitting phases. Modifications to the AGC general NPDES permit for stormwater (No. PAG-03) would likely be necessary if the proposed fill impacts AGC’s existing outfalls, but no minimum setback to adjacent OSWs is required. A NPDES General Permit for stormwater discharges associated with construction activities is required for projects that disturb more than 1 acre. The NPDES permit will include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan, a Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan, a threatened and endangered species search, and municipal notification. The Post-Construction Stormwater Management Plan details erosion control, sediment control, waste management, and other general best management practices to be implemented onsite to protect water quality. Land development and construction guidance provided in FAA Advisory Circular 150/5370.10G, *Standards for Specifying the Construction of Airports*, would also be incorporated into the Proposed Project plans and specifications to reduce potential for erosion and minimize construction-related impacts. AGC also maintains and implements site-specific pollution prevention plans and requires best management practices to protect water resources during construction.

**Groundwater.** The Proposed Project would clear existing slopes and compact clean fill on top of cleared surfaces. In some areas the topography would be elevated 50 feet above the existing grade, and as such, the Proposed Project is likely to alter the existing flow rate and depth to groundwater, as well as existing superficial recharge characteristics within the fill footprint. Because clean fill



would be used, it is not likely that the Proposed Project will further contaminate existing groundwater.<sup>109</sup> The Proposed Project would not involve the use of groundwater and would not affect a sole source aquifer or the Pennsylvania Comprehensive State Groundwater Protection Program (1998).

Groundwater contamination and its implications to worker safety is further evaluated in Section 3.5. If planned construction activities would involve dewatering, a Groundwater Management Plan may be required, including procedures for the proper management, storage, sampling, transportation, infiltration, and/or disposal of potentially impacted groundwater.

#### 3.12.4.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative baseline conditions for water resources would continue and no additional impacts to these resources would be anticipated.

### 3.12.5 Significance Determination and Best Management Practices

**Surface Water.** FAA Order 1050.1F states that surface water impacts are significant if the proposed action would: 1) exceed water quality standards established by Federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory agencies, or 2) contaminate public drinking water supply such that public health may be adversely affected.

Implementation of erosion control best management practices and pollution prevention measures would minimize the potential for substantial water quality impacts during construction. The Proposed Project would include modification to the airport's existing stormwater management system to accommodate the project and any potential increased amount of runoff after construction is complete. Given the use of project-specific erosion control and pollution prevention measures it is expected that water quality standards would not be exceeded. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to exceed thresholds indicating a significant impact.

**Groundwater and Public Water Supply.** FAA Order 1050.1F states that groundwater impacts are significant if the proposed action would: 1) exceed groundwater quality standards established by Federal, state, local, and tribal regulatory agencies, or 2) contaminate an aquifer used for public water supply such that public health may be adversely affected.

Although the compaction of fill and establishment of compacted slopes over existing elevations may alter surface water contribution and thus the volume and direction of flow of superficial or perched groundwater, it is not expected that the Proposed Project will substantively impact groundwater. The Proposed Project will not impact public water supply. Therefore, the Proposed Project is not expected to exceed thresholds indicating a significant impact for these resources.

**Best Management Practices.** The Proposed Project would include the implementation of best management practices per Pennsylvania DEP permits to minimize erosion and sedimentation and

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<sup>109</sup> ACAA, 2021. *Preliminary Geotechnical Exploration Report for the Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project AGC, Pennsylvania.*



maintain water quality throughout the construction and operational phases. Collectively, erosion control measures and pollution prevention plans would be expected to preclude substantial water quality impacts and any significant potential for the Proposed Project to exceed applicable water quality standards.

Construction best management practices would be designed to minimize erosion and sedimentation and prevent spills. Selection of erosion control best management practices is based on the intent to minimize disturbed areas, stabilize disturbed areas, and protect water quality. Selection of sediment control best management practices is based on the intent to retain sediment onsite and control the site perimeter. Specific measures and practices that may be implemented include:

- *Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan* – identifies equipment storage, cleaning and maintenance areas/activities; points of ingress and egress to the construction site; material loading, unloading, and storage practices and areas, including locations for construction materials, building materials, and waste materials; and materials, equipment, or vehicles that may come in contact with storm water.
- *Construction Sequencing and Erosion Control Measures* – Construction sequencing and phasing would be specified in individual project plans and specifications. Construction sequencing is an effective method to minimize erosion by reducing the amount of exposed land at any one time. In addition to construction sequencing, erosion control measures further reduce the potential to exceed water quality standards. These measures consist of reducing erosive effects of rain on exposed soils through the use of temporary and permanent soil stabilization measures, stabilizing slopes, and re-establishing vegetation to stabilize disturbed areas and reduce stormwater flow velocities. Common erosion control measures that may be used during construction include mulching, sodding, and/or seeding to stabilize exposed soils and establish ground cover.
- *Structural Controls to Minimize Sediment Transport* – The use of structural controls during construction to minimize erosion and sediment transport would be further detailed in individual project plans and specifications. Structural controls may include, but not necessarily be limited to staked hay bales, silt fences, and floating baffles in adjacent water bodies.
- *Pollution Prevention and Control* – Pollution prevention and waste management plans provide an effective means to address the storage, handling, and disposal of fuels, lubricants, and other materials used during construction (see Section 3.5). This may include, but not be limited to, implementing a construction-phase Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan, Solid Waste Management Plan, and spill prevention and response plans documenting the measures that will be taken to prevent accidental releases to the environment and, should they occur, the actions that will be undertaken to minimize the environmental impact. In addition, the contractor would be required to comply with Federal, state, and local hazardous materials/waste management regulations to assure proper management of hazardous and other special waste streams for the Proposed Project.



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# CHAPTER 4

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## Agency Coordination and Public Involvement

### 4.1 Early Project Involvement

#### 4.1.1 Public Involvement

An early project announcement fact sheet describing the purpose and need for RSA improvements and the intent to evaluate alternatives to improve the RSA was placed on the ACAA website in May 2021 (**Appendix I**).

#### 4.1.2 Agency and Tribal Involvement

Early coordination letters describing the purpose and need for RSA improvements and the intent to evaluate alternatives to improve the RSA were sent to potentially interested resource agencies, tribes, and other stakeholders in July – November 2021(**Appendix I**). Recommendations were received from USEPA, the U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service, and Pennsylvania DCNR and incorporated into the analysis given in Chapter 3.

### 4.2 Availability of the Draft EA

#### 4.2.1 Notification and Publication of Draft EA

A Notice of Availability of the Draft EA and Notice of Public Hearing was published in the *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette* and *Pittsburgh Courier* newspapers on February 27, 2022, and March 2, 2022, respectively (**Appendix I**). The Notice and a PDF of the Draft EA were placed on the AGC website and are available for download at <https://flypittsburgh.com/alleggheny-county-airport/runway-safety-area-improvements-at-alleggheny-county-airport-agc/>. Hardcopies of the Draft EA were made available for public review at the airport by appointment only, which could be scheduled by calling (412) 466-3026.

#### 4.2.2 Commenting on the Draft EA

The Draft EA was made available for review by the public, government agencies, and interested parties for a 36-day review period beginning on February 27, 2022. On March 31, 2022, it was noted that the Draft EA published on the ACAA website was missing appendices. An updated version was published to the ACAA website and the public comment period was extended by 30 days. The public comment period concluded at 5:00 p.m. on May 2, 2022. A total of three letters including 11 comments on the Draft EA were received by AGC. Copies of the letters and comments and the responses to the comments received are provided in **Appendix I**.



A virtual Public Workshop was held on March 29, 2022, from 6:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m., followed by a virtual Public Hearing beginning at 7:00 p.m. (**Appendix I**). During the virtual Public Workshop, representatives of the Airport and the Study Team provided a brief presentation on the Proposed Project and its environmental impacts and answered questions from the Workshop participants. No verbal comments were given at the Hearing.

## 4.3 Final EA

The FAA will review the EA to determine its adequacy under NEPA, CEQ regulations implementing NEPA (40 CFR Part 1500), and FAA Orders 1050.1F and 5050.4B. Based on the analysis in the Final EA, the FAA will decide whether to either issue a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI), a FONSI with Record of Decision, or prepare an Environmental Impact Statement.



# CHAPTER 5

## List of Preparers and Contractor Disclosure Statements

Name	Title	Project Responsibility	Education	Years' Experience
<b>GAI</b>				
Jack Thompson, Jr., CM, LEED AP	Engineering Director / Associate	Project Technical Advisor	AS, Civil Engineering Technology, AA, General Education	35
Matthew Sickles, P.E.	Business Development Director / Associate	Project Director	B.S. Civil Engineering	32
Daniel DePra, P.E., BCEE, PMP	Engineering Director / Senior Associate	Project Manager	B.S. Mechanical Engineering; B.S. Chemistry; M.S. Civil Engineering; MBA	28
Ben Resnick, RPA 10135	Group Manager, Cultural Resources	Cultural Resources	M.A. Anthropology; MBA; B.A. Anthropology	41
Don Splitstone, P.E.	Geotechnical Engineering Manager	Geotechnical Survey	B.S. Engineering Physics, B.S. Civil and Environmental Engineering	25
Todd Wilson., P.E.	Assistant Engineering Manager	Transportation Study	MBA; BS Civil Engineering	15
<b>Environmental Science Associates</b>				
Mike Arnold, LEED AP	Senior Vice President / Airports Director	Project Director Project approach and QA/QC	B.S. Civil Engineering.	31
Amy Paulson	Principal Associate / Senior Planner	Project Manager Project approach, impact evaluations, technical writing, and QA/QC	M.S. Conservation Biology and Sustainable Development, B.S. Ecology	24
Chris Jones, AICP	Principal Associate / Aviation Specialist	Impact evaluations, technical writing, and QA/QC	J.D. Law; B.A. Sociology	18
Patrick Hickman, PLA, AICP, LEED AP	Managing Associate / Planner	Impact evaluations, technical writing	M.S. Urban and Regional Planning, B.S. Landscape Architecture.	12
Sean Burlingame	Managing Associate / Air Quality and Acoustics Analyst	GIS Analysis	B.S. Aviation Management	15
Jessica O'Dell	Associate Planner / Socioeconomic Analyst	Impact evaluations, technical writing	B.S. Environmental Science; B.A. International Relations	4
Alexandra Thompson	Associate Planner / Socioeconomic SME	QA/QC	M.A. Urban Planning, B.A. Peace and Conflict Studies	12



<b>Name</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Project Responsibility</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Years' Experience</b>
Steven Goetzinger	Managing Associate / Airport Noise SME	Impact evaluations and technical writing	B.S. Chemistry, M.S. Air Quality	15
James Songco	Senior Graphic Designer, Project Technician	Graphics and design	A.A. Fine and Studio Art, B.F.A. Graphic Design	22
Gary Gick	Senior Publications Specialist	QA/QC and final document production		30
Autumn Ward, CM, ENV SP	Principal Associate; Aviation Specialist and NEPA Outreach SME	Public Engagement	M.S. Aeronautics, B.S. Aviation Business Administration	17
<b>Collective Efforts</b>				
Coreen Casadei	Principal	Project Manager QA/QC	BS Civil Engineering, BS Physics	34
Rachael Galloway	Environmental Scientist	GIS Analysis, field team, technical writing	BS Geography: Environmental Studies and Sustainability,	3
Dominic Costantini	Environmental Scientist	Field team, technical writing	BS Environmental Studies	2
Brianna Shea	Environmental Scientist	Field team, technical support	BS Environmental Science	2



# Appendix A

## **Master Plan Alternatives (2017)**



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Figure 1: Constraints Map

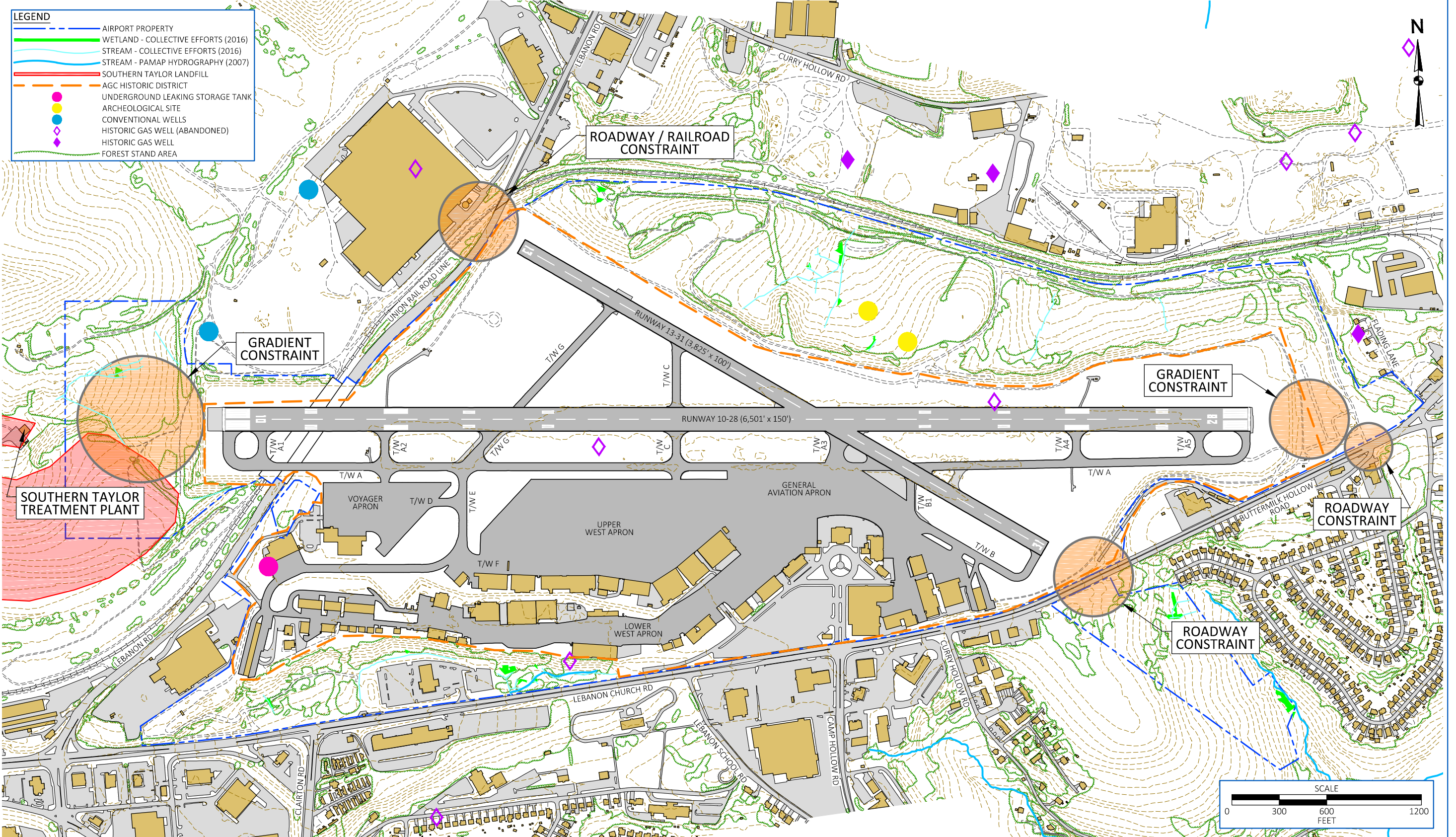
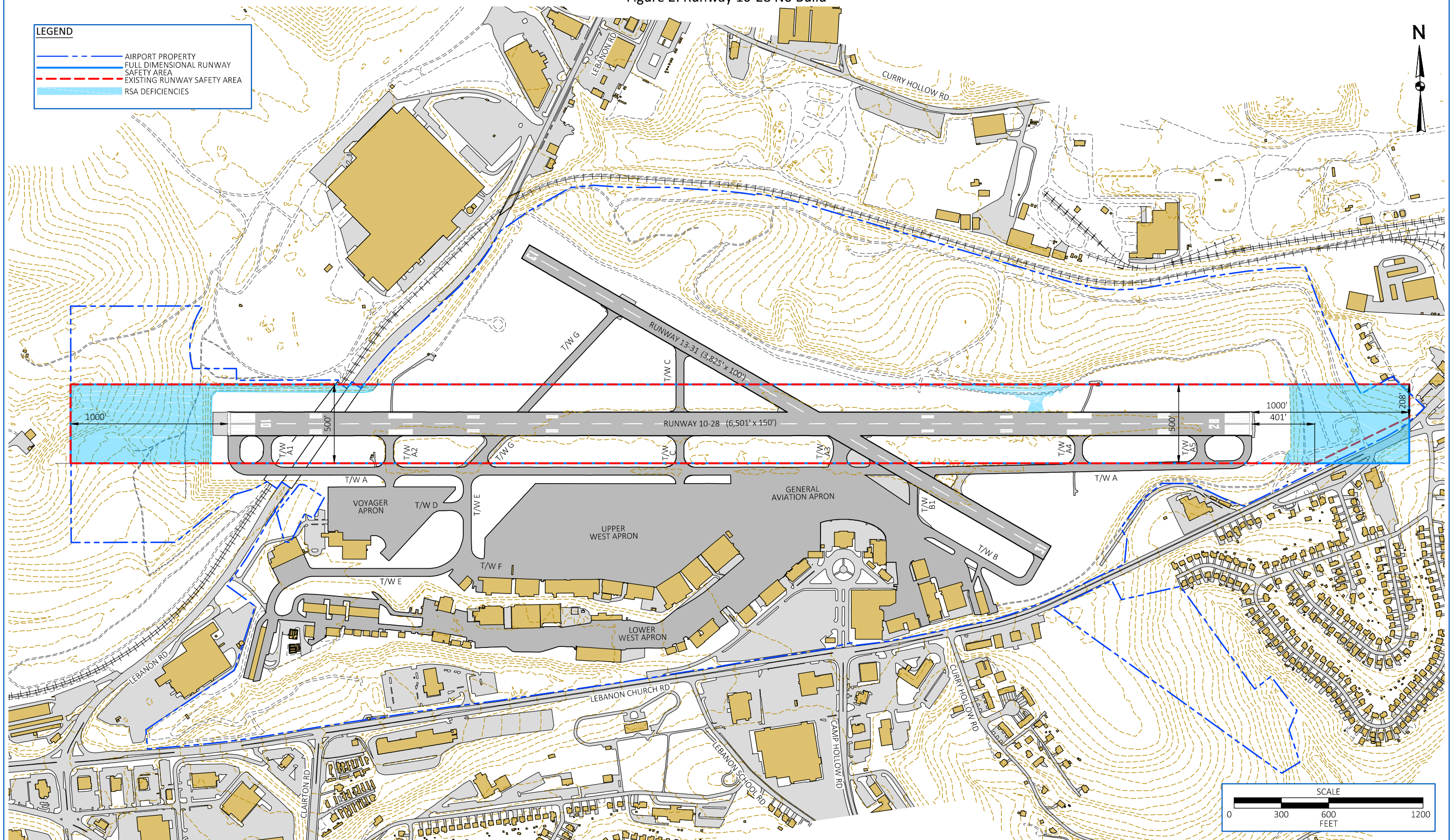




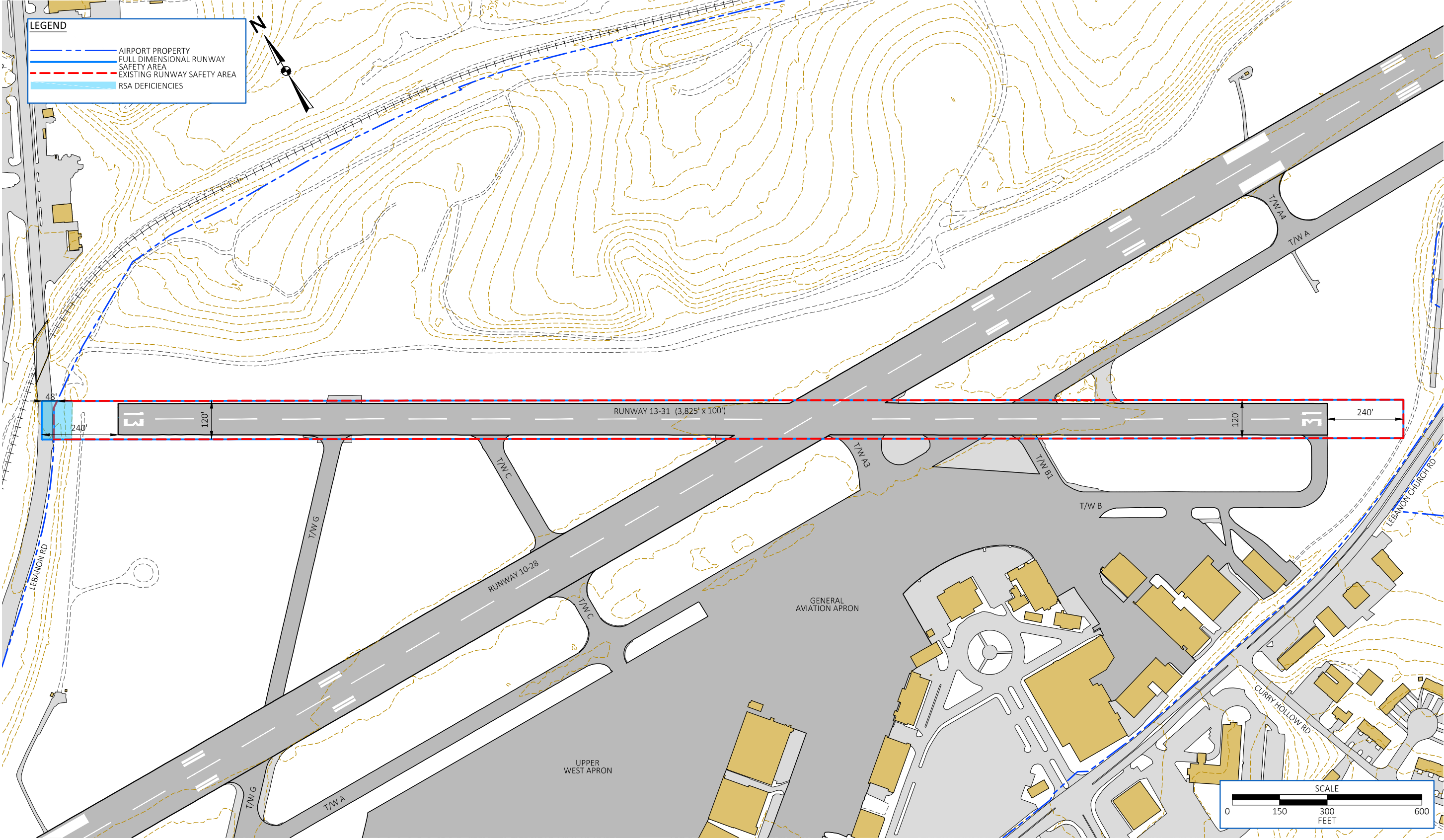
Figure 2: Runway 10-28 No Build



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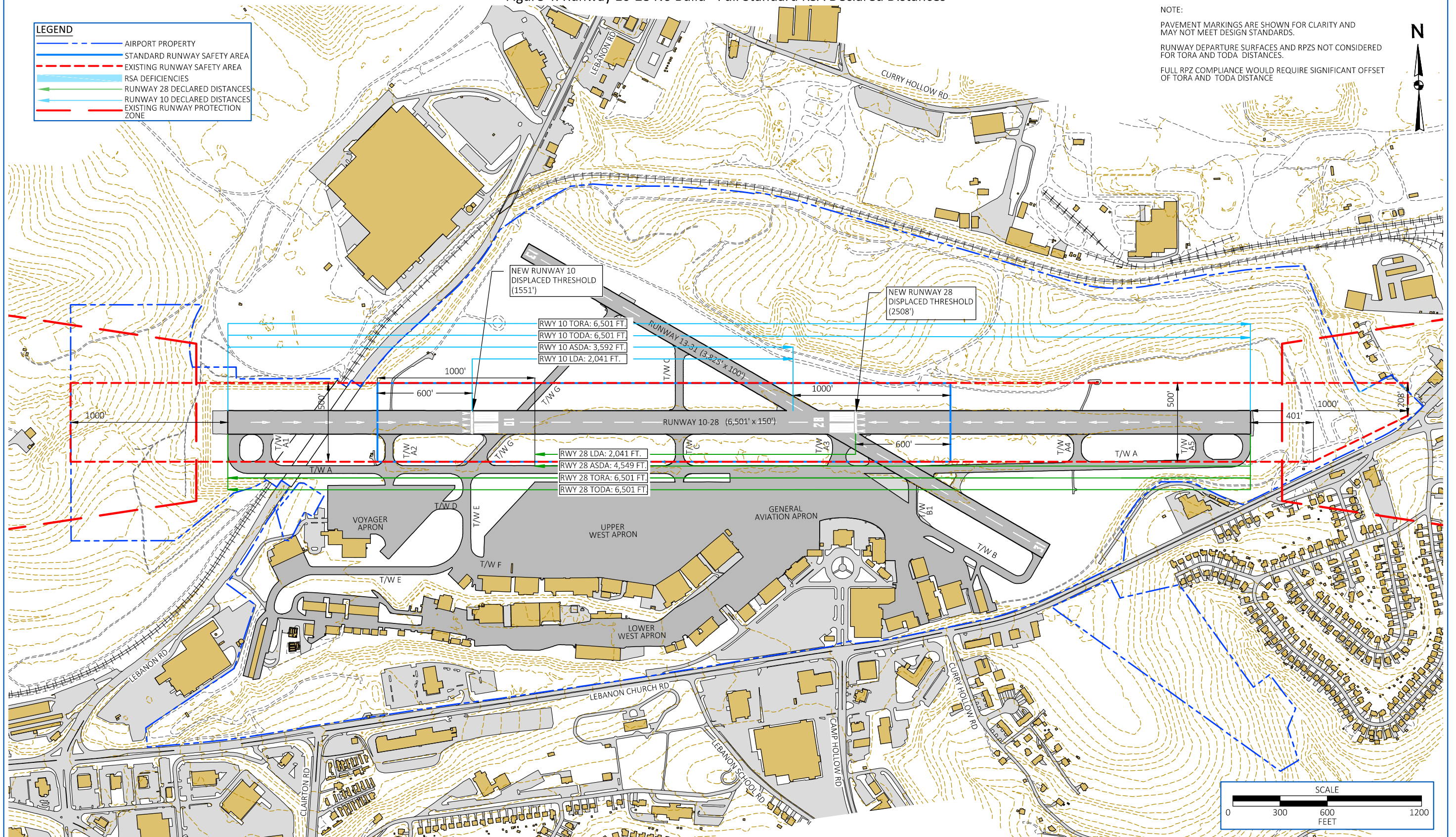
Figure 3: Runway 13-31 No Build



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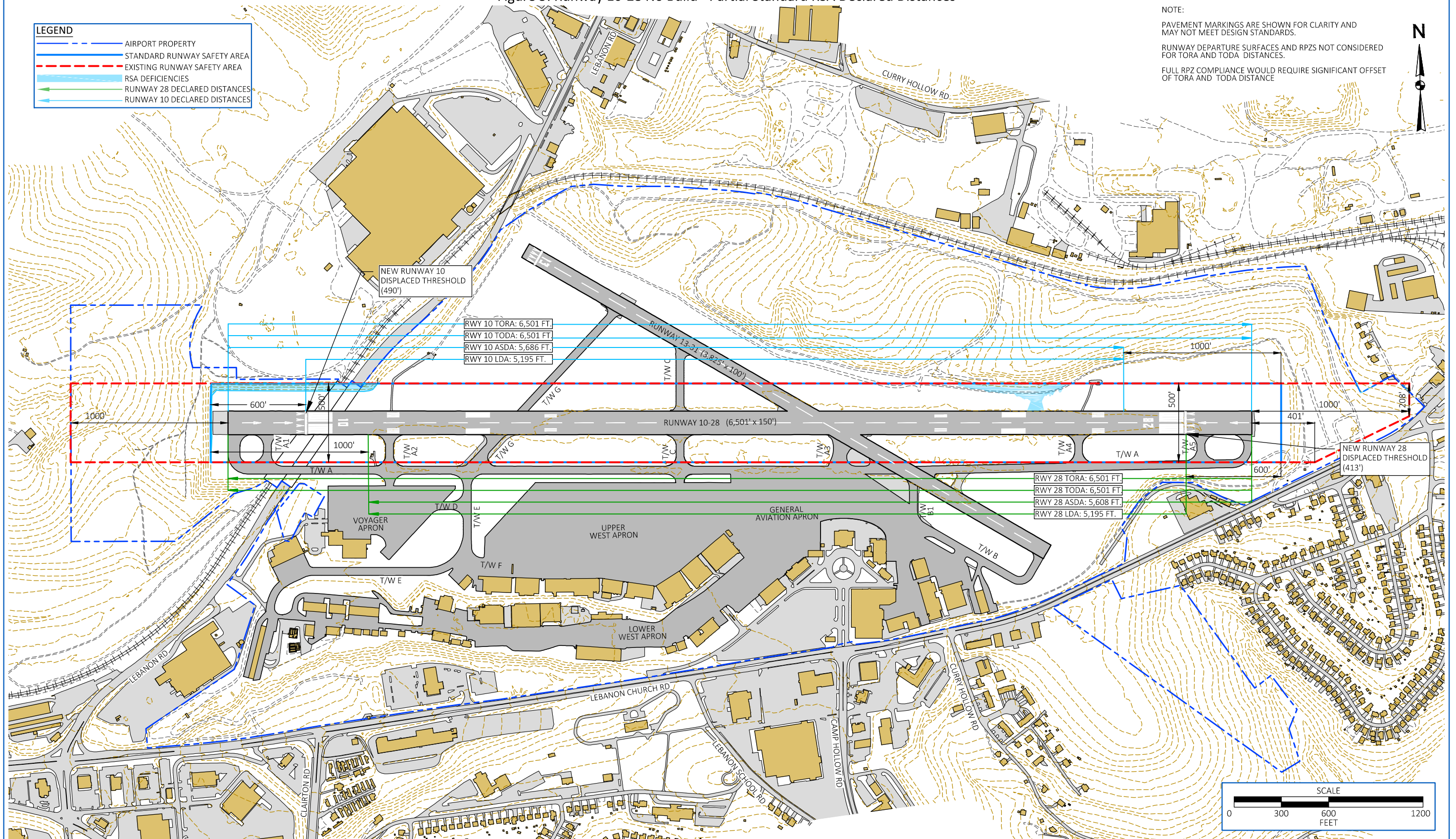
Figure 4: Runway 10-28 No Build - Full Standard RSA Declared Distances



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Figure 5: Runway 10-28 No Build - Partial Standard RSA Declared Distances



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Figure 6: Runway 13-31 No Build - Declared Distances

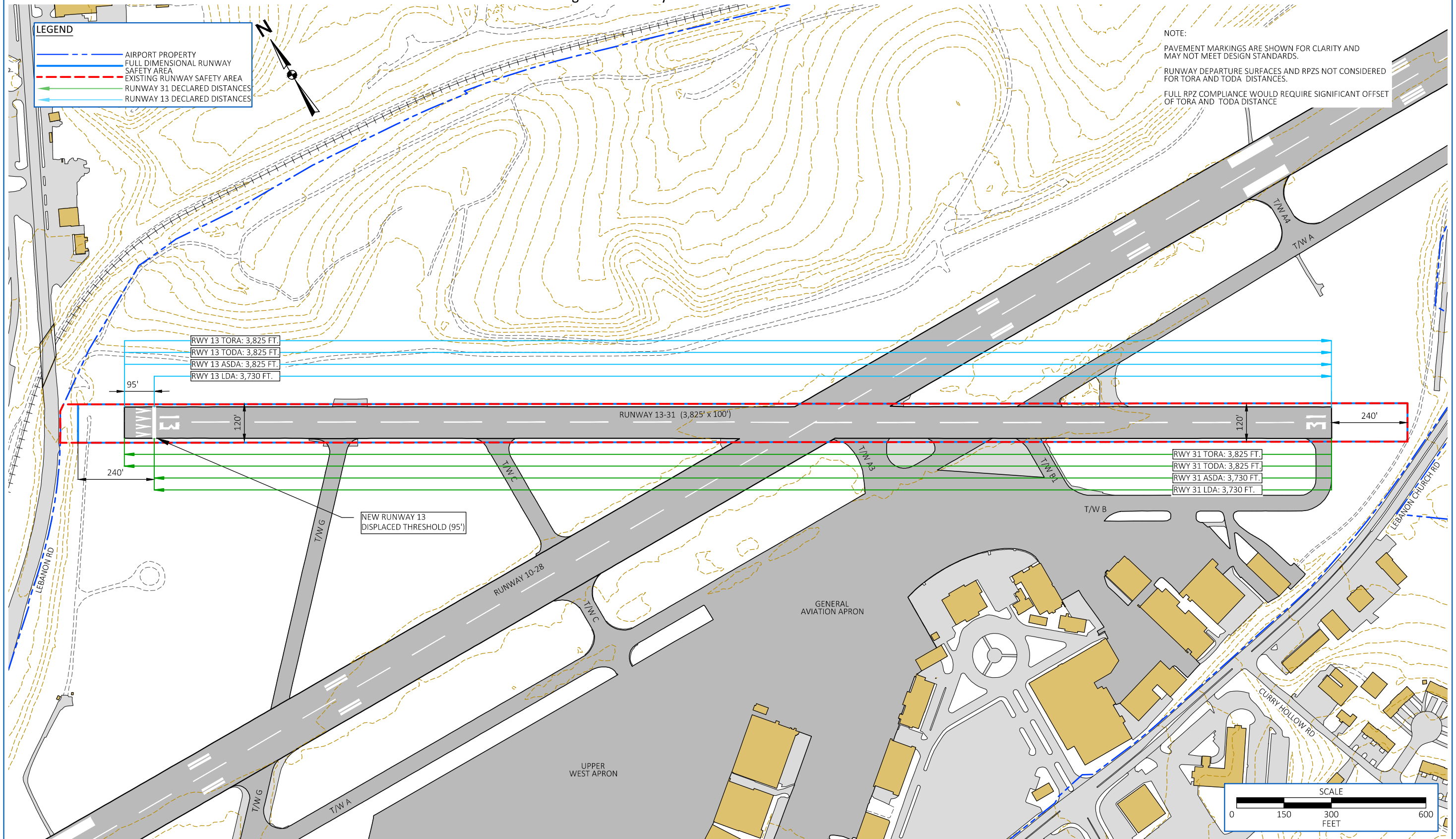
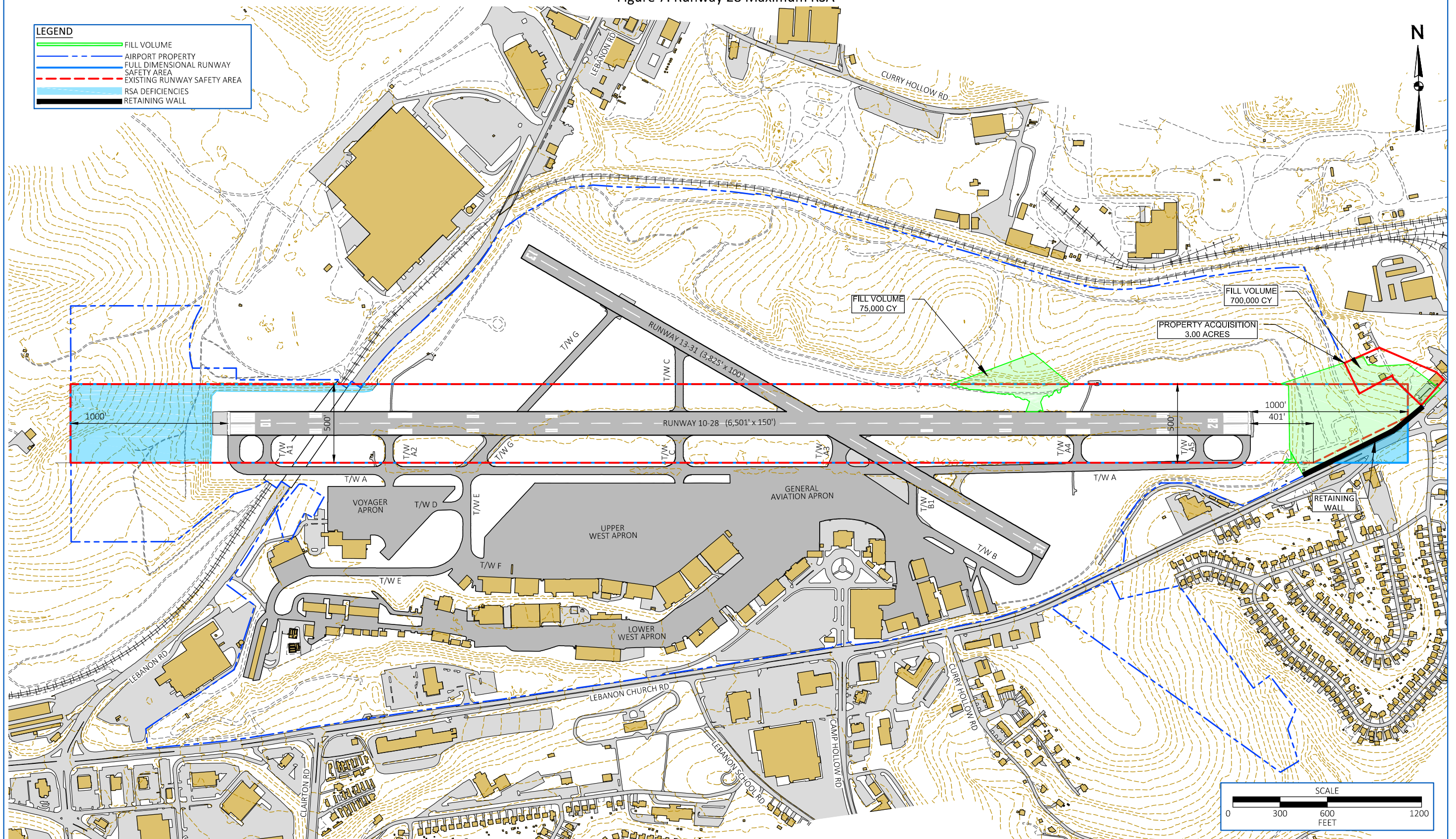




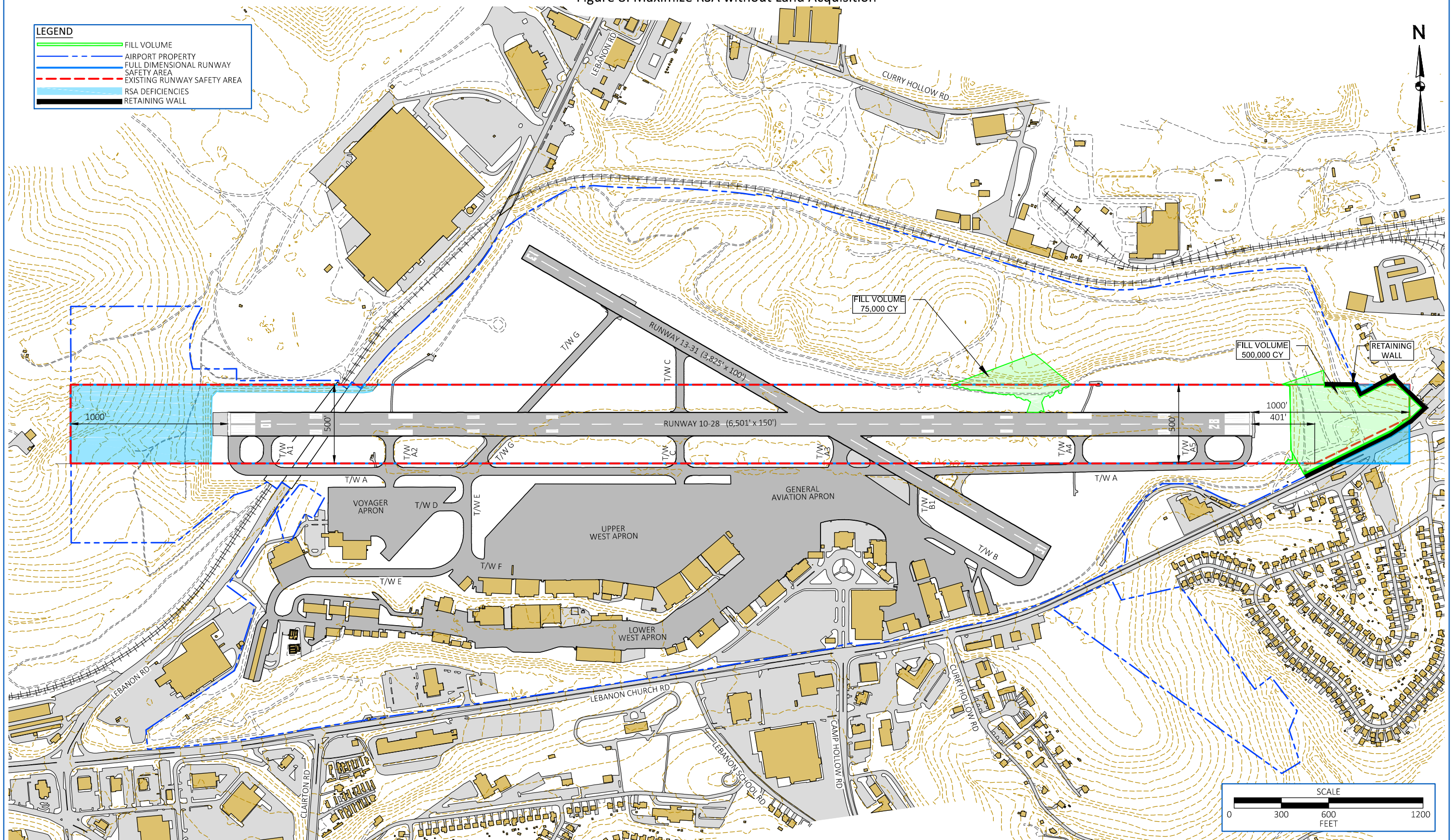
Figure 7: Runway 28 Maximum RSA



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Figure 8: Maximize RSA without Land Acquisition



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### Figure 9: Runway 28 EMAS

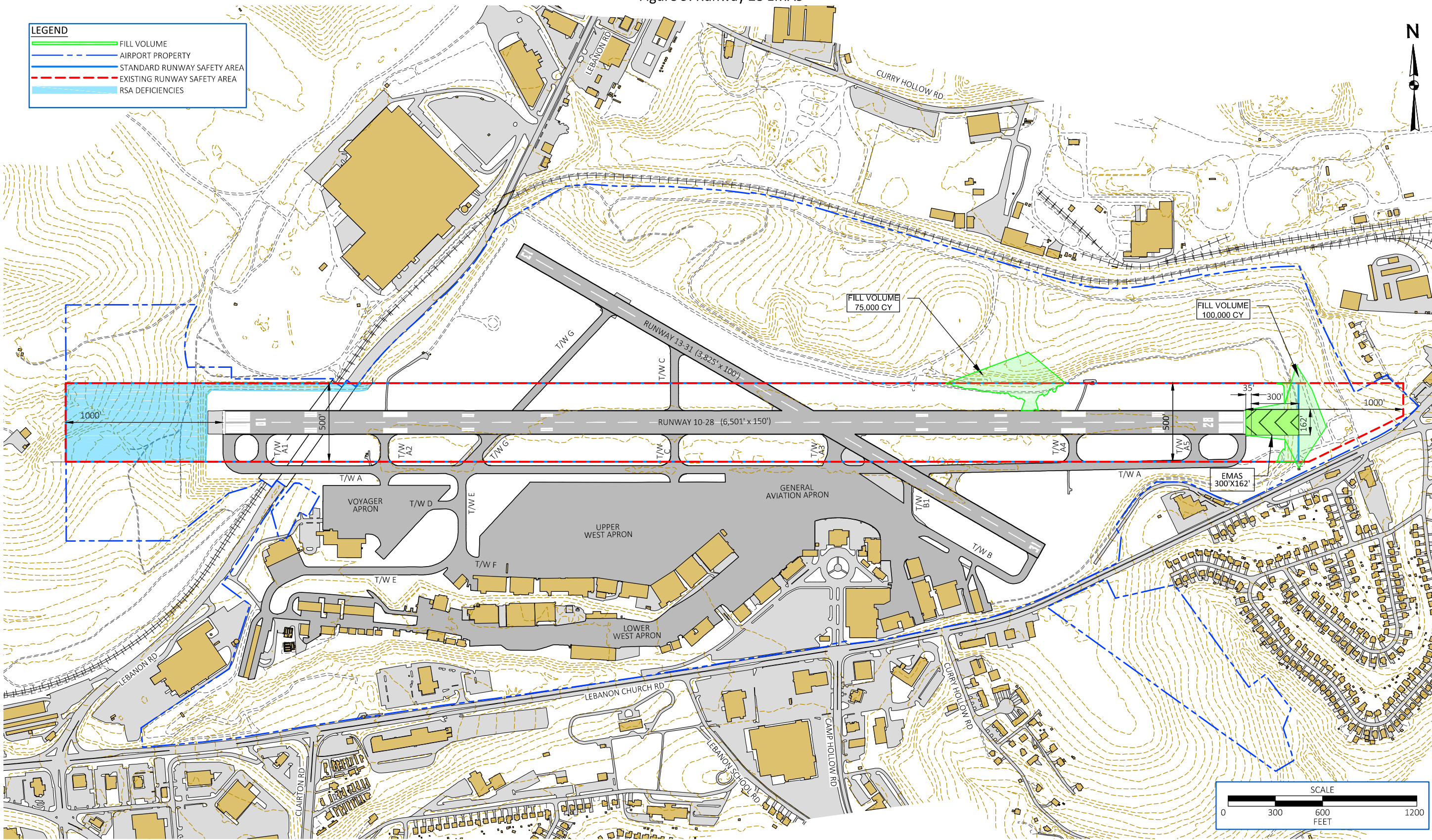
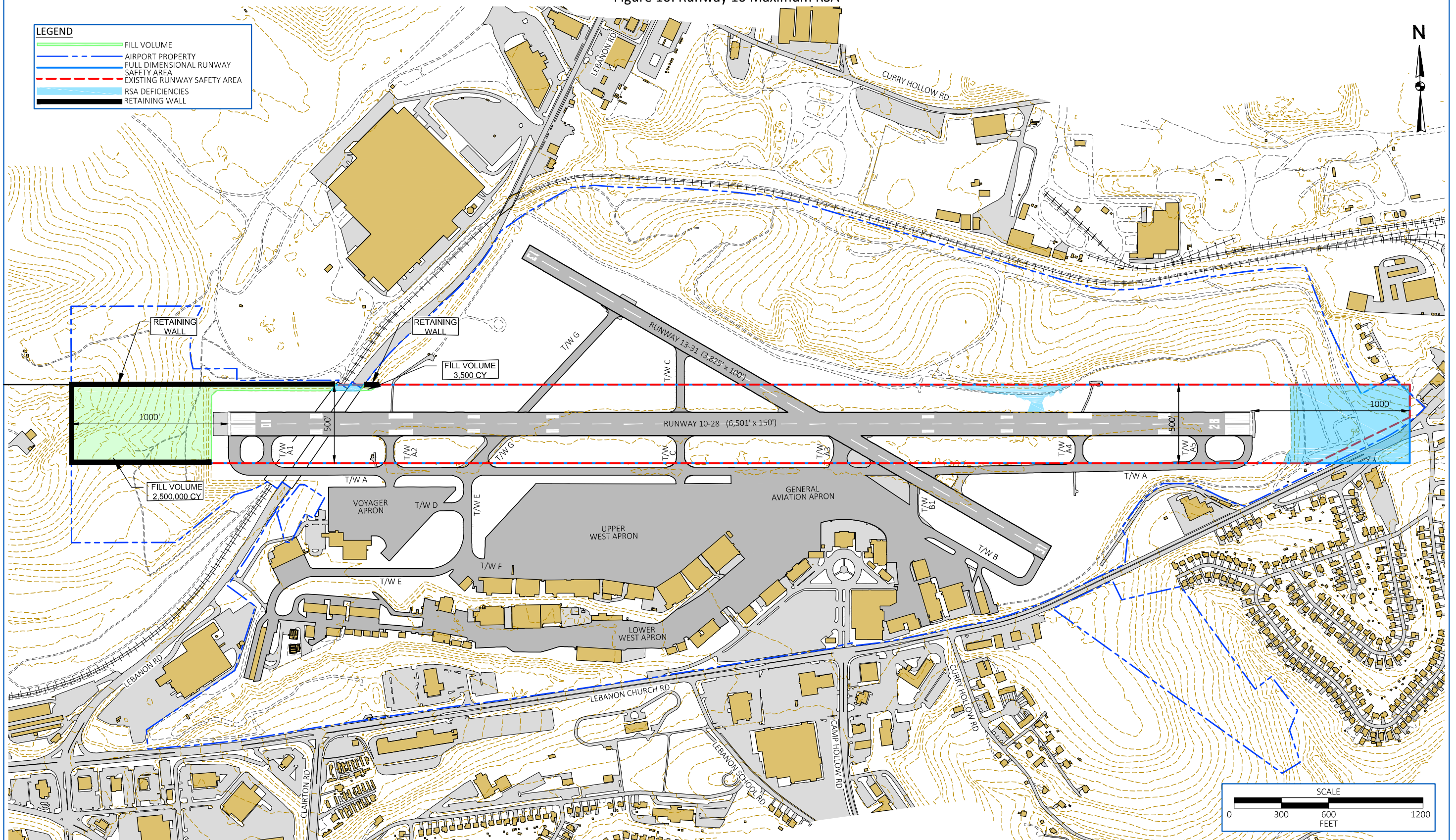




Figure 10: Runway 10 Maximum RSA



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Figure 11: Runway 10 EMAS

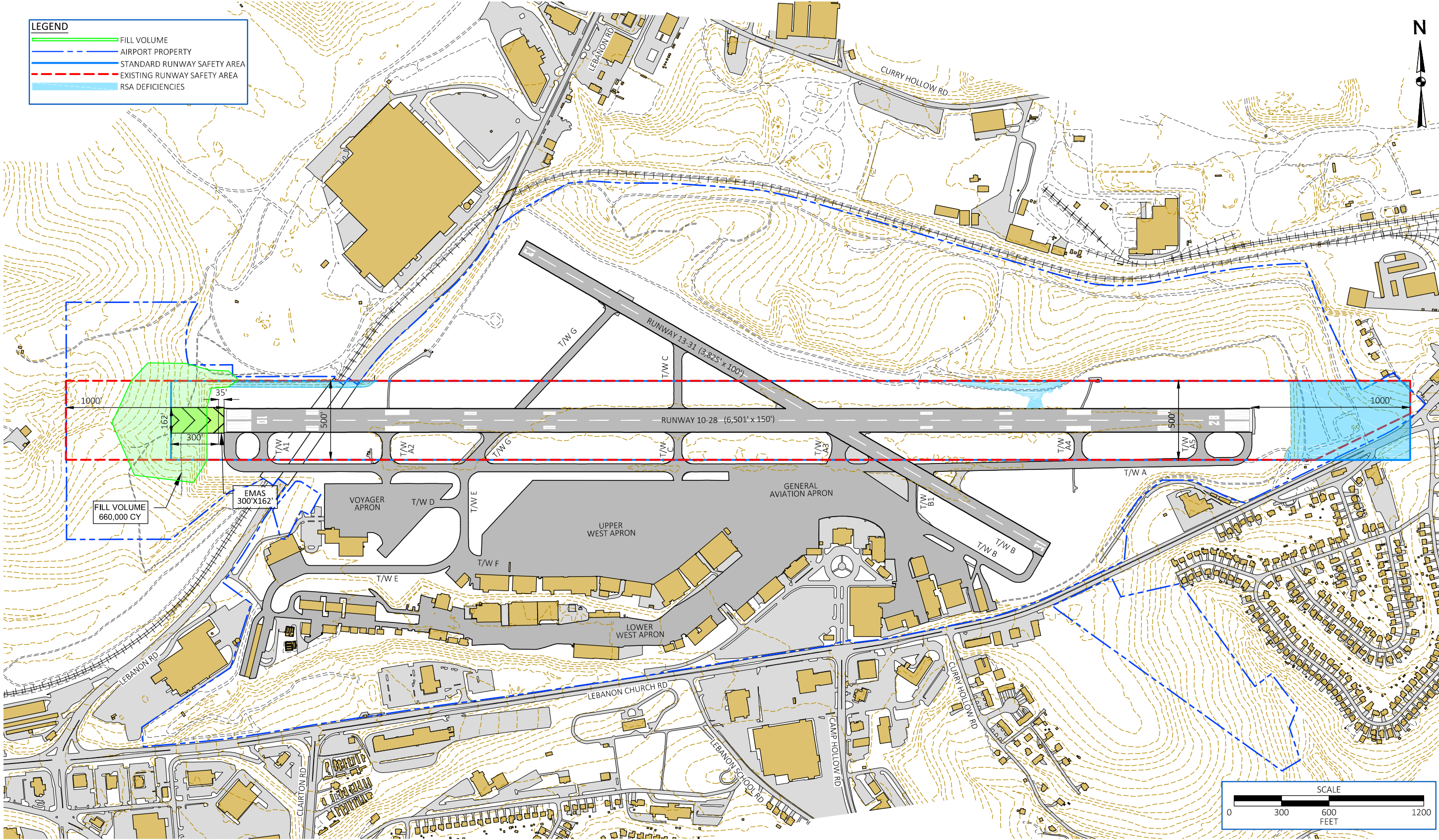
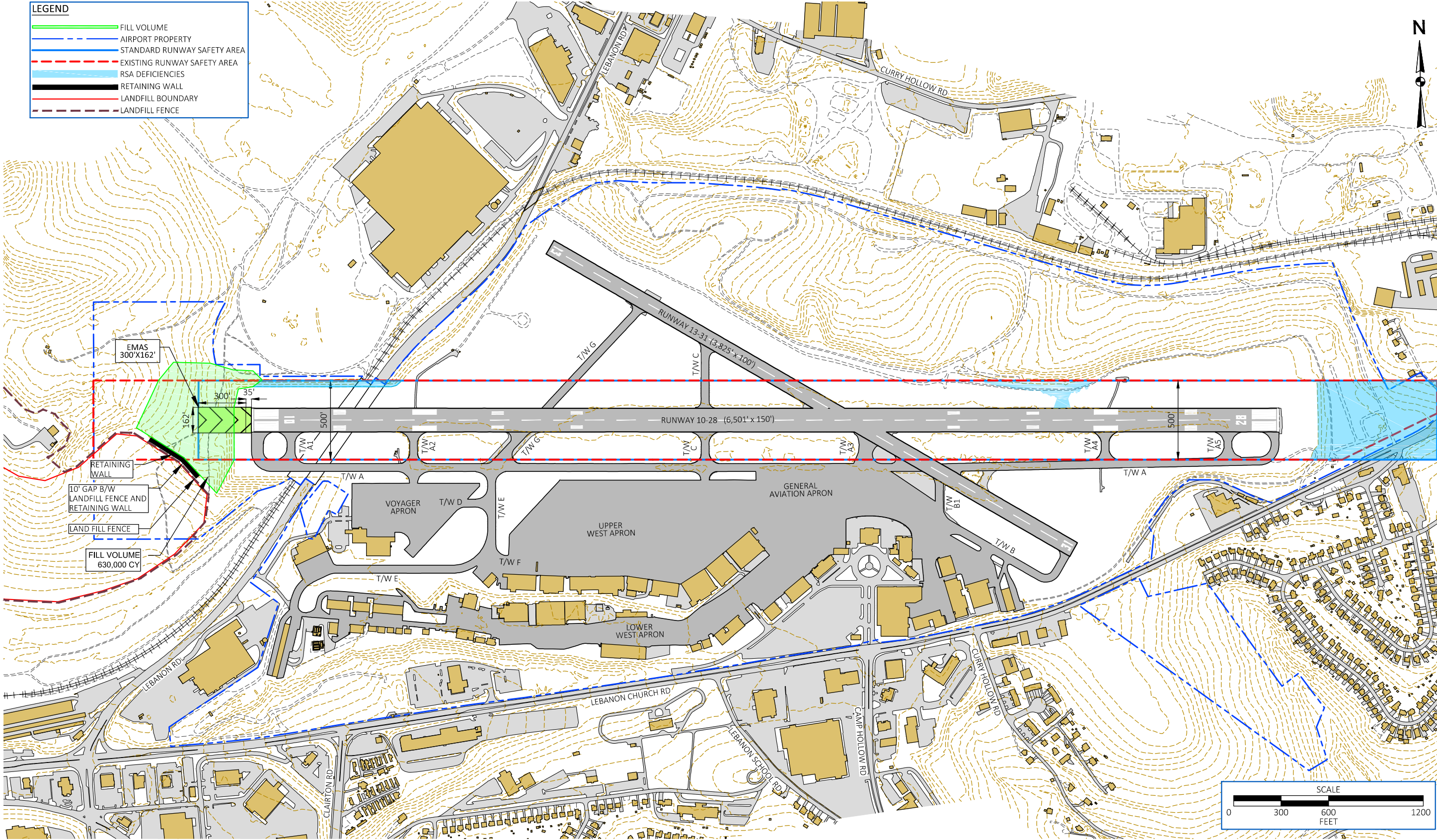




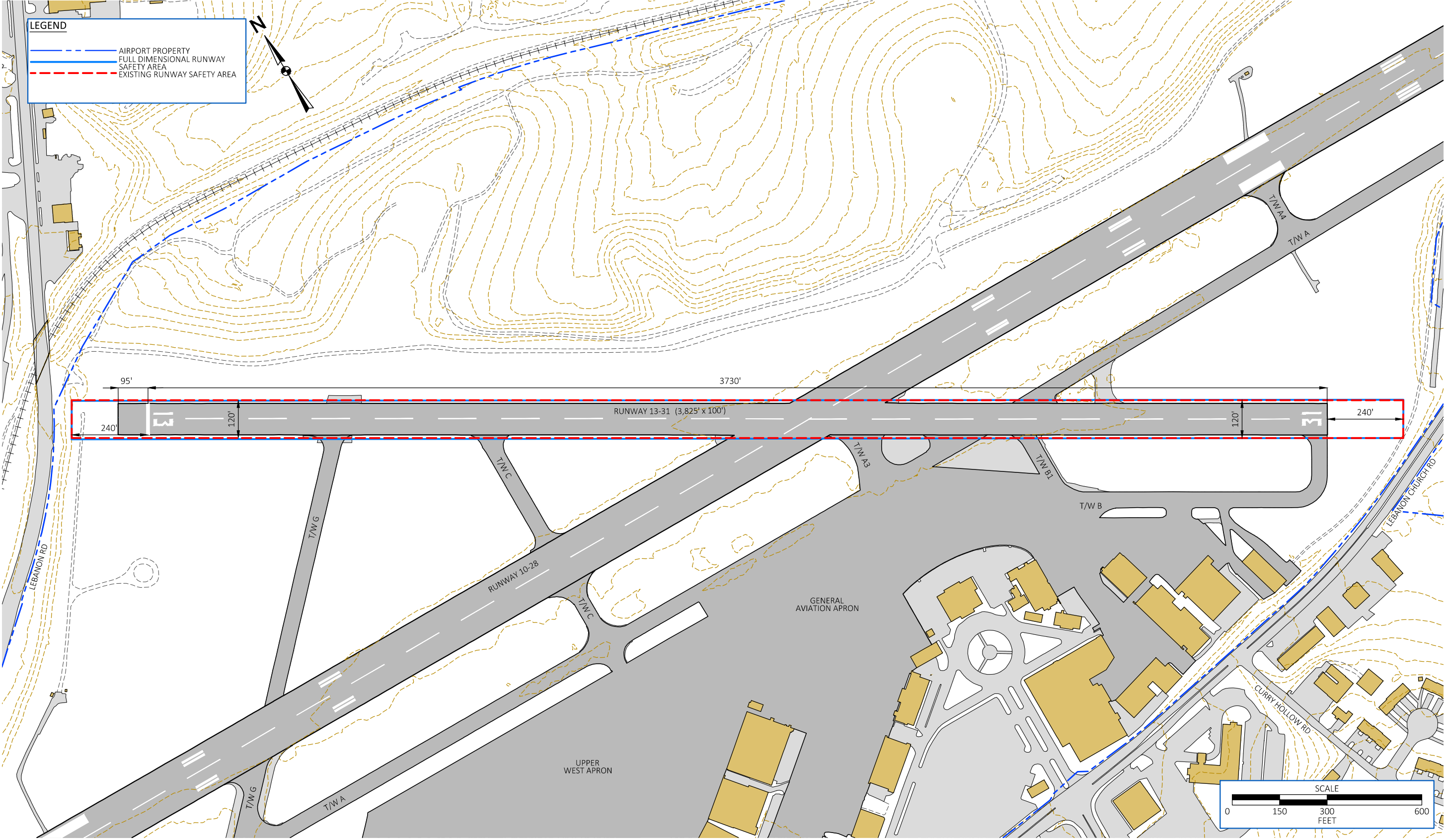
Figure 12: Runway 10 EMAS with Retaining Wall



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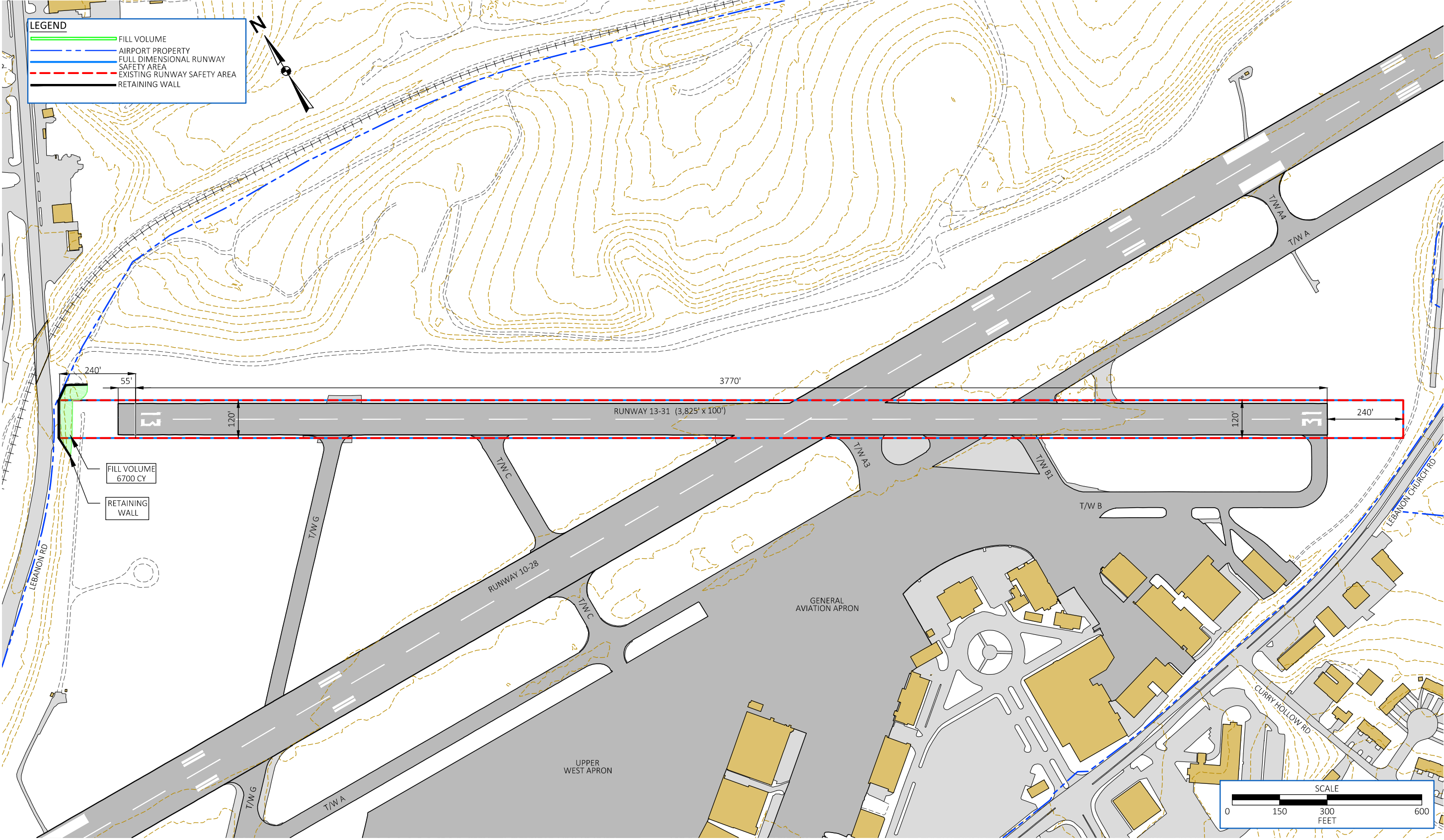
Figure 13: Runway 13-31 Length Reduction



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Figure 14: Runway 13-31 Length Reduction and Fill



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Appendix B

**Construction Air Quality  
Modeling Technical Report**



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## APPENDIX B

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# Construction Air Quality Modeling Technical Report

### B.1 Introduction and Overview

This report describes the air quality and climate modeling input parameters to support the Environmental Assessment (EA) at Allegheny County Airport (AGC or the Airport). As owner and operator of the Airport, the Allegheny County Airport Authority proposes a number of improvements to the Runway 10-28 Safety Area (RSA) to allow it to meet standards and safety requirements in accordance with FAA Order 5200.8.

### B.2 Methodology

Emissions modeling was performed for carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), nitrogen dioxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), and the six criteria air pollutants for the construction activities projected to take place as part of the Proposed Project. Construction emissions associated with the Proposed Project were calculated using the Airport Construction Emissions Inventory Tool (ACEIT),<sup>1</sup> which contains construction emission factors from existing Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) regulatory models, such as the Motor Vehicle Emissions Simulator (MOVES, revised January 2013), NONROAD (July 2009), as well as emission factors for fugitive emissions from EPA's Compilation of Air Pollution Emission Factors (AP-42). ACIT was released with the Transportation Research Board's *Airport Cooperative Research Program Report 102, Guidance for Estimating Airport Construction Emissions*.

Through the user specification of high-level inputs such as project cost and project site weather, the ACEIT uses a series of assumptions to generate lists of emissions sources (such as construction equipment and employee on-road automobiles) and associated usage factors in order to calculate a construction emissions inventory.

### B.3 Model Inputs

The Proposed Project includes multiple projects that require construction activity. The Proposed Project description, which is summarized in Section 1.3.1, was reviewed for potential air quality emissions and separated into distinct ACEIT project types. A number of projects listed in Section 1.3.1 are not listed here as they are already included within the ACEIT project types or they were seen as not being associated with any air quality emissions. For example, the clearing of trees and

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<sup>1</sup> This tool was released with the 2016 TRB ACRP, *Guidance for Estimating Airport Construction Emissions*. ACRP Report 102. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.17226/22437>.



vegetation is already included within RSA project type as “Clearing and Grubbing” subcategory. The construction projects as categorized for input into ACEIT are listed below with the ACEIT category type given in parentheses:

- Runway 10 RSA Expansion (Runway Safety Area)
- Runway 28 RSA Expansion (Runway Safety Area)
- Expand mid-Runway RSA (Runway Safety Area)
- Remove Existing Airport Service Road (Demolition)
- Establish New Airport Service Road (Access Road)
- Relocate FAA Sheds (Convenience Store- 1200 square feet – 1 story)
- Relocate Instrument Landing System, Approach Light System, and Localizer Array (NAVAIDS)

Project weather information loaded into ACEIT used the 2020 NCDC weather station normals from the National Climate Data Center weather station at the Airport. To provide the most conservative estimate of air emissions, the Proposed Project construction was modeled to last one year and will therefore include both seasons modeled by ACEIT. Within the ACEIT model, April to September are considered “summer” months and October to November are considered “winter” months. The average annual temperature at AGC was 66.1 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) in summer and 38.6°F in winter. Each project is assumed to occur equally spread between the winter and summer months except for Clearing and Grubbing tasks, which are expected to only occur during the winter months.

ACEIT automatically reduces construction vehicle emission factors over time, under the assumption that construction equipment emissions control technology will continue to advance; however, to reduce the likelihood of underestimating construction emissions levels, all construction activity was modeled using 2023 emission factors. Construction projects were assumed to occur in the same calendar year (2023).

ACEIT uses a small number of inputs to estimate emissions for construction projects, and the number of required inputs varies by project type. The construction projects in the AGC emissions inventory required up to three inputs each including the estimated cost of the project. These inputs were developed based on information provided by the Airport about the Proposed Project and are summarized in **Table B-1**.



**TABLE B-1**  
**LIST OF AGC PROPOSED ACTION CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND ACEIT MODELING PARAMETERS**

Project Name	Type of ACEIT Project	Estimated Cost (Millions of \$)	Maximum Length	Maximum Width
Runway 10 RSA Expansion	Runway Safety Area	18.608	635	650
Runway 28 RSA Expansion	Runway Safety Area	8.266	7,100	100
Expand mid-Runway RSA	Runway Safety Area	2.151	NA	NA
Remove Existing Airport Service Road	Access Road	0.077	4400	10
Establish Existing Airport Service Road	Access Road	0.232	1780	10
Relocate FAA Sheds	Convenience Store- 1200 square feet- 1 story	0.083	NA	NA
Relocate Instrument Landing System, Approach Light System, and Localizer Array	NAVAIDS	0.917	700	300
SOURCE: Environmental Science Associates, 2021.				

For each of the projects, ACEIT calculates default usage values for each of the projects but the default settings can be updated in some cases if more project-specific information is available. Where possible, the default ACEIT assumptions were updated to match the available project-specific information available. For each project listed below, the non-default inputs are summarized for each ACEIT project.

- Runway 10 RSA Expansion (Runway Safety Area)
  - The amount of fill used was updated to 450,000 cubic yards
  - The acres needing to be cleared was updated to 36 acres
- Runway 28 RSA Expansion (Runway Safety Area)
  - The amount of fill used was updated to 55,000 cubic yards.
  - The acres needing to be cleared was updated to 48 acres
- Expand mid-Runway RSA (Runway Safety Area)



- The amount of fill used was updated to 55,000 cubic yards.
- Remove Existing Airport Service Road (Demolition)
  - Only Excavation (Top Soil Stripping) as these areas are in the RSA fill area
  - Cost was calculated from *New Roads/Fence/Utilities/Stormwater Management/Erosion and Sediment Control* category with 75% going to each RSA budget and 25% going to the Roads. Then, 25% of that new amount went to removing the old roads.
- Establish New Airport Service Road (Access Road)
  - Cost was calculated from *New Roads/Fence/Utilities/Stormwater Management/Erosion and Sediment Control* category with 75% going to each RSA budget and 25% going to the Roads. Then, 75% of that new amount went to the addition of new roads.
- Relocate FAA Sheds (Convenience Store- 1200 square feet – 1 story)
- Relocate Instrument Landing System, Approach Light System, and Localizer Array (NAVAIDS)
  - Assumes 1 Instrument Landing System, 1 Localizer, and 20 Lights
  - Cost for moving the NAVAIDS and sheds (\$1,000,000) was given together so the cost to move 1 item is assumed to be equal. Therefore, 91.7% of the cost went to moving the NAVAIDS (22 of 24) and 8.3% of the cost went to moving the sheds

## B.4 Model Results

Estimated construction-related criteria pollutant emissions associated with the Proposed Project are shown in **Table 1**.

**TABLE 1**  
**ESTIMATED EMISSIONS FROM CONSTRUCTION ELEMENTS**

Project Element	Emissions (short tons/year)					
	CO	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
Runway 10 RSA	17.42	2.28	16.00	0.12	0.70	0.40
Runway 28 RSA	11.76	0.99	12.24	0.10	0.53	0.24
Midrunway RSA	7.50	0.69	7.86	0.06	0.26	0.15
Access Road Removal	1.20	0.05	0.07	0.00	0.06	0.01
Access Road Addition	1.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.01
NAVAIDS	1.89	0.08	0.13	0.00	0.01	0.01
Shed Relocation	0.09	0.02	0.06	0.00	0.06	0.00
<b>Proposed Project Maximum Annual Emissions</b>	<b>40.93</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>36.42</b>	<b>0.29</b>	<b>1.64</b>	<b>0.81</b>



Project Element	Emissions (short tons/year)					
	CO	VOC	NO <sub>x</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	PM <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>
<b><i>De Minimis</i> Thresholds</b>	none	50	100	100	none	100
<b><i>De Minimis</i> Threshold Exceeded</b>	NA	No	No	No	NA	No

NOTE: CO = carbon monoxide; N/A = Not Applicable; NO<sub>x</sub> = nitrogen oxides; PM10 = particulate matter less than or equal to 10 microns in diameter; PM2.5 = particulate matter less than or equal to 2.5 microns in diameter; SO<sub>2</sub> = sulfur dioxide; VOC = volatile organic compound  
Values may not total due to rounding  
SOURCE: ACEIT, 2021; Environmental Science Associates, 2021.

## B.4 Analysis Conclusions

The Proposed Project emissions are all lower than the *de minimis* levels applicable to the Airport geographic area; therefore, a General Conformity Determination is not required.

The construction emissions associated with the Proposed would not cause or contribute to violations of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for criteria pollutants throughout project construction or implementation even when considering the nonattainment and maintenance status of Allegheny County. Thus, the Proposed Project would not cause significant impacts to air quality in accordance with FAA Order 1050.1F.



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# Appendix C

## **Biological Resources**

- C-1: Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI)  
Project Planning and Environmental Review Tool -  
Response
- C-2: PNDI Project Planning and Environmental Review  
Tool - Submittal
- C-3: Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program - Allegheny  
County Comprehensive Species List



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**C-1:        Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Project  
Planning and Environmental Review Tool – Response**



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July 12, 2021

**PNDI Number: 734056**

Version: Final\_1; 5/10/21

**Nicholas Schubel**  
**Pittsburgh International Airport**  
PO Box 12370  
Pittsburgh, PA 15231  
Email: nschubel@flypittsburgh.com (hard copy will not follow)

**Re: AGC Runway Improvements**  
**West Mifflin Township, Allegheny County, PA**

Dear Mr. Schubel,

Thank you for the submission of the Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) Environmental Review Receipt Number **734056 (Final\_1)**. PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources screened this project for potential impacts to species and resources under DCNR's responsibility, which includes plants, terrestrial invertebrates, natural communities, and geologic features only.

**No Impact Anticipated**

PNDI records indicate that no known occurrences of species or resources under DCNR's jurisdiction occur in the vicinity of the project. Therefore, the project referenced above is not expected to impact plants, terrestrial invertebrates, natural communities, and geologic features of concern. No further coordination with DCNR is needed for this project.

**Recommended Voluntary Actions:**

- Use a conservative approach to project design that minimizes permanent and temporary disturbances to soil and native vegetation. This will conserve habitat and limit opportunities for invasive plants.
- Clean boot treads, tools, construction equipment, and vehicles thoroughly (especially the undercarriage and wheels) before they are brought on site. This will remove invasive plant seeds and invasive earthworms/cocoons that may have been picked up at other worksites.
- Use clean project materials (e.g., weed-free straw) or materials native to the worksite to avoid introducing invasive species from contaminated sources.
- Revegetate or cover disturbed soil and stockpiles quickly to discourage the germination of invasive plants. Implement proper erosion control practices to stabilize soil and reduce runoff.
- Do not use seed mixes that include invasive species. More information about invasive plants in Pennsylvania can be found at the following link: <http://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/WildPlants/InvasivePlants/Pages/default.aspx>
- Use habitat appropriate seed mixes. For example, use a riparian seed mix when reseeding along a waterway. The *Bureau of Forestry Planting & Seeding Guidelines* can be found at the following link for recommendations: [http://www.docs.dcnr.pa.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/document/dcnr\\_20031083.pdf](http://www.docs.dcnr.pa.gov/cs/groups/public/documents/document/dcnr_20031083.pdf)



- Use native plants for landscaping, revegetation, and stormwater management. Do not use nonnative invasive species. Reduce the area of lawn and impermeable surfaces to the fullest extent practicable in favor of native gardens or habitat restoration (e.g., forest, meadow, wetland, etc.). More information about lawn conversion can be found at the following link: <https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/Water/LawnConversion/Pages/default.aspx>
- Plant forest buffers where trees were historically present along streams, wetlands, and bodies of water. Buffers should be a minimum of 35 feet in width (ideally at least 100 feet in width). Where trees are not appropriate (e.g., powerline rights-of-way), buffer with native shrubs and herbaceous plants. More information about riparian buffers can be found at the following link: <https://www.dcnr.pa.gov/Conservation/Water/RiparianBuffers/Pages/default.aspx>
- Manage rights-of-way for diverse native plant communities and wildlife (e.g., monarch butterfly). In seed mixes, include wildflowers that have overlapping bloom periods and provide forage for pollinators throughout the growing season. Avoid blanket herbicide applications; instead, spot-treat undesirable tall woody vegetation and invasive weeds. Where mowing is necessary, reduce frequency to once every few years during the dormant season (i.e., after first frost in late fall and before bird nesting in early spring), leaving some refugia for overwintering wildlife.
- Monitor for invasive plants before, during, and after project activities and promptly control any identified infestations. Frequent monitoring allows for early detection and rapid response.

This response represents the most up-to-date review of the PNDI data files and is valid for two (2) years only. If project plans change or more information on listed or proposed species becomes available, our determination may be reconsidered. Should the proposed work continue beyond the period covered by this letter and a permit has not been acquired, please resubmit the project to this agency as an "Update" (including an updated PNDI receipt, project narrative, description of project changes and accurate map). As a reminder, this finding applies to potential impacts under DCNR's jurisdiction only. Visit the PNHP website for directions on contacting the Commonwealth's other resource agencies for environmental review.

**Should you have any questions or concerns, please contact Jason Ryndock, Ecological Information Specialist, by phone (717-705-2822) or via email ([c-jryndock@pa.gov](mailto:c-jryndock@pa.gov)).**

Sincerely



Greg Podnieszinski, Section Chief  
Natural Heritage Section

conserve

sustain

enjoy



**C-2: PNDI Project Planning and Environmental Review Tool –  
Submittal**



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## 1. PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name: **AGC Runway Improvements**

Date of Review: **5/10/2021 08:54:00 AM**

Project Category: **Transportation, Airports (runways, taxiways, terminals, control towers, beacons, fuel depots)**

Project Area: **84.06 acres**

County(s): **Allegheny**

Township/Municipality(s): **WEST MIFFLIN**

ZIP Code:

Quadrangle Name(s): **GLASSPORT**

Watersheds HUC 8: **Lower Monongahela**

Watersheds HUC 12: **Fallen Timber Run-Monongahela River; Streets Run-Monongahela River**

Decimal Degrees: **40.354985, -79.923010**

Degrees Minutes Seconds: **40° 21' 17.9455" N, 79° 55' 22.8350" W**

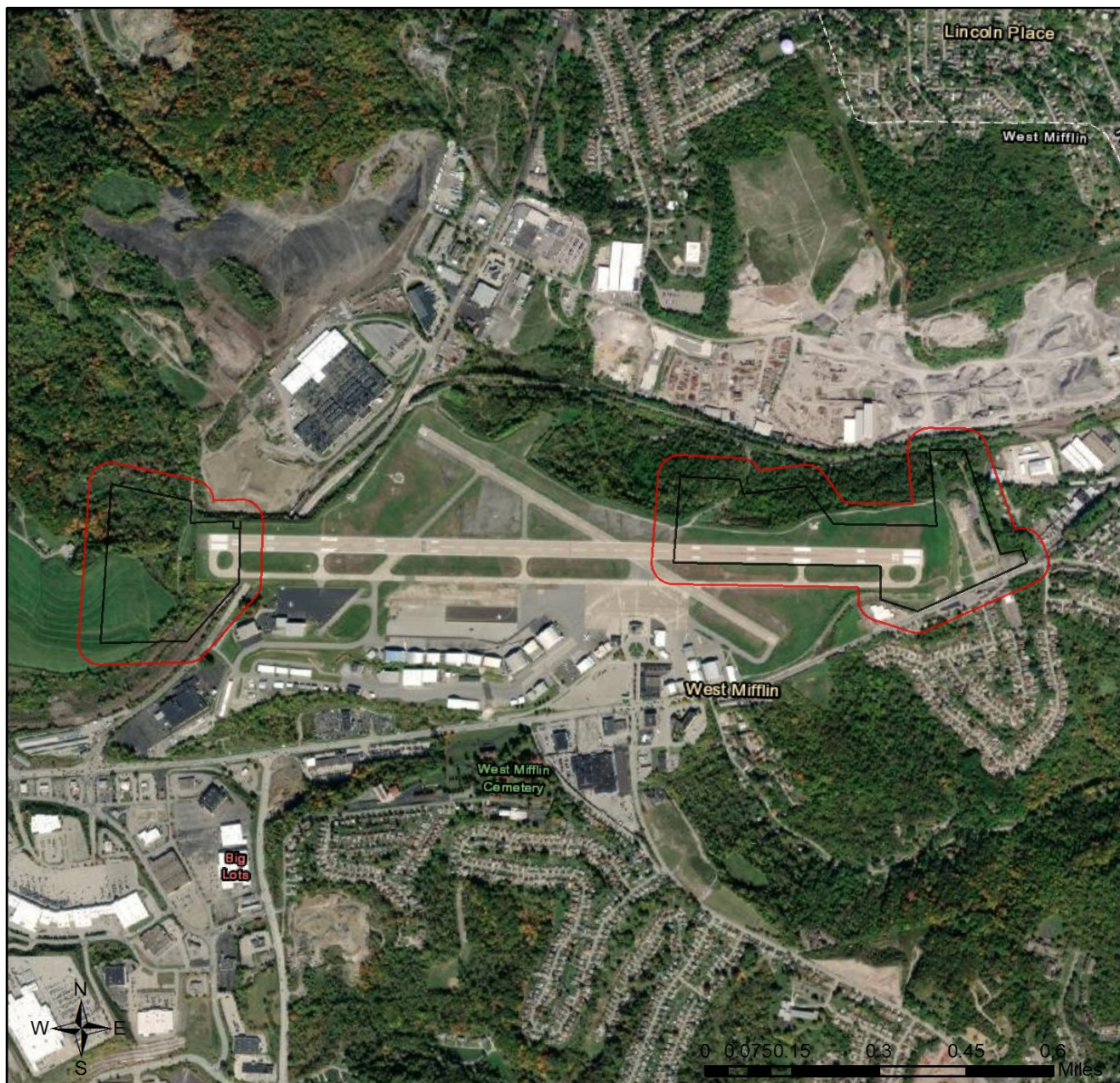
## 2. SEARCH RESULTS

Agency	Results	Response
PA Game Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
PA Fish and Boat Commission	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	No Known Impact	No Further Review Required

As summarized above, Pennsylvania Natural Diversity Inventory (PNDI) records indicate no known impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources within the project area. Therefore, based on the information you provided, no further coordination is required with the jurisdictional agencies. This response does not reflect potential agency concerns regarding impacts to other ecological resources, such as wetlands.

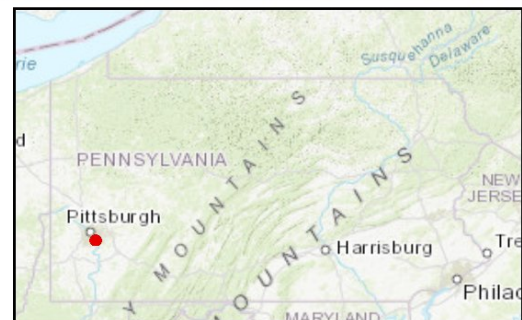


## AGC Runway Improvements



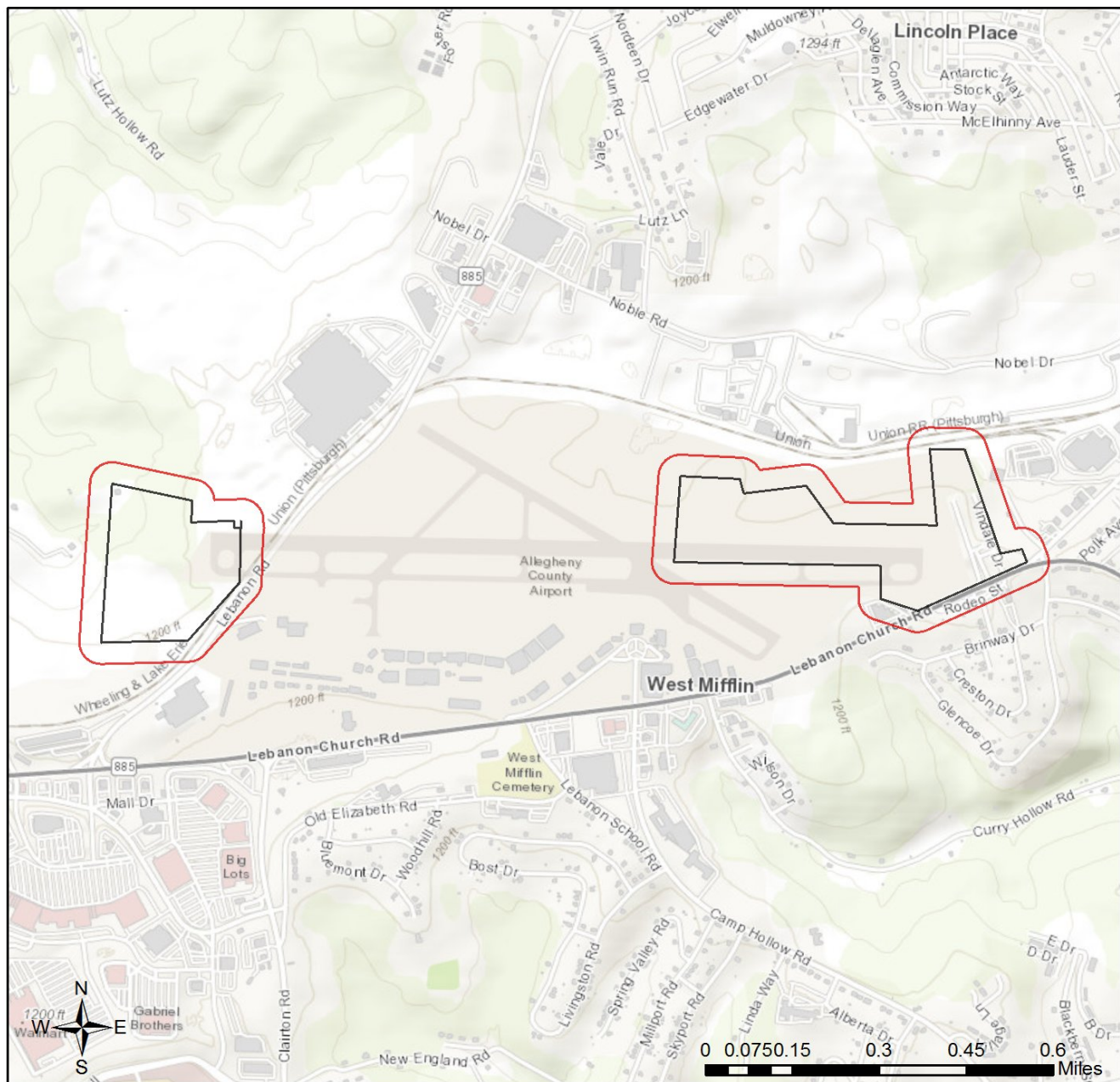
- Project Boundary
- Buffered Project Boundary

Service Layer Credits: Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community  
Esri, HERE, Garmin, (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS user community  
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China



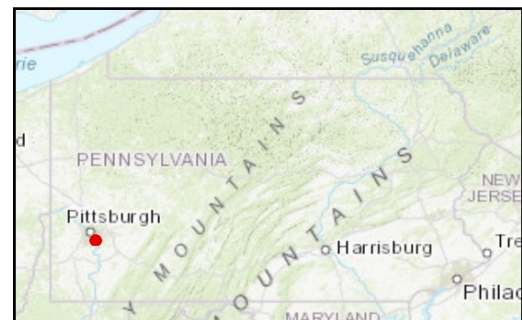


## AGC Runway Improvements



- Project Boundary
- Buffered Project Boundary

Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community





## RESPONSE TO QUESTION(S) ASKED

**Q1:** The proposed project is in the range of the Indiana bat. Describe how the project will affect bat habitat (forests, woodlots and trees) and indicate what measures will be taken in consideration of this. Round acreages up to the nearest acre (e.g., 0.2 acres = 1 acre).

**Your answer is:** The project will affect 1 to 39 acres of forests, woodlots and trees.

**Q2:** Is tree removal, tree cutting or forest clearing of 40 acres or more necessary to implement all aspects of this project?

**Your answer is:** No

### 3. AGENCY COMMENTS

Regardless of whether a DEP permit is necessary for this proposed project, any potential impacts to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources must be resolved with the appropriate jurisdictional agency. In some cases, a permit or authorization from the jurisdictional agency may be needed if adverse impacts to these species and habitats cannot be avoided.

These agency determinations and responses are **valid for two years** (from the date of the review), and are based on the project information that was provided, including the exact project location; the project type, description, and features; and any responses to questions that were generated during this search. If any of the following change: 1) project location, 2) project size or configuration, 3) project type, or 4) responses to the questions that were asked during the online review, the results of this review are not valid, and the review must be searched again via the PNDI Environmental Review Tool and resubmitted to the jurisdictional agencies. The PNDI tool is a primary screening tool, and a desktop review may reveal more or fewer impacts than what is listed on this PNDI receipt. The jurisdictional agencies **strongly advise against** conducting surveys for the species listed on the receipt prior to consultation with the agencies.

#### PA Game Commission

##### RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

#### PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

##### RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

#### PA Fish and Boat Commission

##### RESPONSE:

No Impact is anticipated to threatened and endangered species and/or special concern species and resources.

#### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

##### RESPONSE:

No impacts to **federally** listed or proposed species are anticipated. Therefore, no further consultation/coordination under the Endangered Species Act (87 Stat. 884, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq. is required. Because no take of federally listed species is anticipated, none is authorized. This response does not reflect potential Fish and Wildlife Service concerns under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or other authorities.



## 4. DEP INFORMATION

The Pa Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) requires that a signed copy of this receipt, along with any required documentation from jurisdictional agencies concerning resolution of potential impacts, be submitted with applications for permits requiring PNDI review. Two review options are available to permit applicants for handling PNDI coordination in conjunction with DEP's permit review process involving either T&E Species or species of special concern. Under sequential review, the permit applicant performs a PNDI screening and completes all coordination with the appropriate jurisdictional agencies prior to submitting the permit application. The applicant will include with its application, both a PNDI receipt and/or a clearance letter from the jurisdictional agency if the PNDI Receipt shows a Potential Impact to a species or the applicant chooses to obtain letters directly from the jurisdictional agencies. Under concurrent review, DEP, where feasible, will allow technical review of the permit to occur concurrently with the T&E species consultation with the jurisdictional agency. The applicant must still supply a copy of the PNDI Receipt with its permit application. The PNDI Receipt should also be submitted to the appropriate agency according to directions on the PNDI Receipt. The applicant and the jurisdictional agency will work together to resolve the potential impact(s). See the DEP PNDI policy at <https://conservationexplorer.dcnr.pa.gov/content/resources>.





## 5. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The PNDI environmental review website is a preliminary screening tool. There are often delays in updating species status classifications. Because the proposed status represents the best available information regarding the conservation status of the species, state jurisdictional agency staff give the proposed statuses at least the same consideration as the current legal status. If surveys or further information reveal that a threatened and endangered and/or special concern species and resources exist in your project area, contact the appropriate jurisdictional agency/agencies immediately to identify and resolve any impacts.

For a list of species known to occur in the county where your project is located, please see the species lists by county found on the PA Natural Heritage Program (PNHP) home page ([www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us](http://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us)). Also note that the PNDI Environmental Review Tool only contains information about species occurrences that have actually been reported to the PNHP.

## 6. AGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

### PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Bureau of Forestry, Ecological Services Section  
400 Market Street, PO Box 8552  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-8552  
Email: [RA-HeritageReview@pa.gov](mailto:RA-HeritageReview@pa.gov)

### PA Fish and Boat Commission

Division of Environmental Services  
595 E. Rolling Ridge Dr., Bellefonte, PA 16823  
Email: [RA-FBPACENOTIFY@pa.gov](mailto:RA-FBPACENOTIFY@pa.gov)

### U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Pennsylvania Field Office  
Endangered Species Section  
110 Radnor Rd; Suite 101  
State College, PA 16801  
Email: [IR1\\_ESPenn@fws.gov](mailto:IR1_ESPenn@fws.gov)  
NO Faxes Please

### PA Game Commission

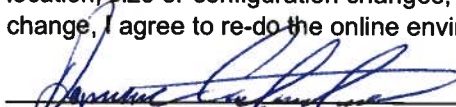
Bureau of Wildlife Habitat Management  
Division of Environmental Planning and Habitat Protection  
2001 Elmerton Avenue, Harrisburg, PA 17110-9797  
Email: [RA-PGC\\_PNDI@pa.gov](mailto:RA-PGC_PNDI@pa.gov)  
NO Faxes Please

## 7. PROJECT CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: Dominic Costantini  
Company/Business Name: Collective Efforts LLC  
Address: 462 Perry Highway  
City, State, Zip: 15229  
Phone: (412) 459-0114 Fax: ( )  
Email: dcostantini@collectiveefforts.com

## 8. CERTIFICATION

I certify that ALL of the project information contained in this receipt (including project location, project size/configuration, project type, answers to questions) is true, accurate and complete. In addition, if the project type, location, size or configuration changes, or if the answers to any questions that were asked during this online review change, I agree to re-do the online environmental review.

  
applicant/project proponent signature

5/10/2021  
date



**C-3:        Pennsylvania Natural Heritage Program - Allegheny County  
Comprehensive Species List**



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**PENNSYLVANIA NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM - ALLEGHENY COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SPECIES INVENTORY<sup>1</sup>**

Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Global Rank	State Rank
		Federal	State	Proposed DCNR		
<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i> *	Lake Sturgeon		PE		G3G4	S1
<i>Acris crepitans</i> *	Eastern Cricket Frog		PE		G5	S1
<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i> *	Elktoe				G4	S3S4
<i>Alisma triviale</i>	Northern Water-plantain		PE		G5	S1
<i>Amelanchier humilis</i>	Serviceberry		TU		G5	S1
<i>Amelanchier obovalis</i>	Coastal Juneberry		TU		G4G5	S1
<i>Ammocrypta pellucida</i> *	Eastern Sand Darter		PE		G4	S1
<i>Antennaria virginica</i>	Shale Barren Pussytoes		N		G4	S3
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron				G5	S5B,S4N,S4M
<i>Arnoglossum reniforme</i>	Great Indian-plantain		N	PE	G4	S1
<i>Asio flammeus</i> *	Short-eared Owl		PE		G5	S1B,S3N,S2M
<i>Astragalus canadensis</i>	Canadian Milkvetch		N	PE	G5	S1
<i>Baptisia australis</i>	Blue False-indigo		PT		G5	S2
<i>Camassia scilloides</i>	Wild Hyacinth		PT	PE	G4G5	S1
<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	Brown Sedge		TU	PR	G5	S3
<i>Carex careyana</i>	Carey's Sedge		PE		G4G5	S1
<i>Carex shortiana</i>	Sedge		N		G5	S3
<i>Carex typhina</i>	Cattail Sedge		PE		G5	S2
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	Scarlet Indian-paintbrush		TU		G5	S2
<i>Catostomus catostomus</i> *	Longnose Sucker		PE		G5	S1
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringe-tree		N		G5	S3
<i>Chrosomus erythrogaster</i> *	Southern Redbelly Dace		PT		G5	S2
<i>Circus cyaneus</i> *	Northern Harrier		PT		G5	S2B,S3M
<i>Clematis viorna</i>	Vase-vine Leather-flower		PE		G5	S1
<i>Clonophis kirtlandii</i> *	Kirtland's Snake		PE		G2	SH
<i>Corallorhiza wisteriana</i>	Spring Coral-root		TU	PE	G5	S1
<i>Cuscuta polygonorum</i>	Smartweed Dodder		TU		G5	S2
<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i> var. <i>parviflorum</i>	Southern Small Yellow Lady's-slipper		PE		G5T3T5	S1S2
<i>Delphinium exaltatum</i>	Tall Larkspur		PE		G3	S1
<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i>	Tufted Hairgrass		N		G5	S3
<i>Dryopteris clintoniana</i>	Clinton's Wood Fern		N		G5	S2
<i>Dryopteris filix-mas</i> ssp. <i>brittonii</i>	Male Fern		N		G5T4?	S1

<sup>1</sup> Accessed in June, 2021 at: <https://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/inventories.aspx>



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Global Rank	State Rank
		Federal	State	Proposed DCNR		
<i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i>	Four-angled Spike-rush		PE		G5	S1
<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i> *	Snuffbox	LE	PE		G3	S2
<i>Erigenia bulbosa</i>	Harbinger-of-spring		PT		G5	S4
<i>Erythronium albidum</i>	White Trout-lily		N	PR	G5	S3
<i>Falco peregrinus</i> *	Peregrine Falcon		PT		G4	S1B,S5N,S4M
<i>Festuca paradoxa</i>	Cluster Fescue		PE		G5	S1
<i>Fusconaia flava</i> *	Wabash Pigtoe				G5	S2S3
<i>Fusconaia subrotunda</i> *	Longsolid				G3	S2
<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i> *	Bald Eagle		DL		G5	S4B,S5N,S4M
<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	Bicknell's Hoary Rockrose		PE		G5	S2
<i>Hierochloa hirta</i> ( <i>Hierochloa hirta</i> ssp. <i>arctica</i> )	Common Northern Sweet Grass			PE	G5	S1
<i>Houstonia canadensis</i>	Fringed Bluets				G4G5	S1
<i>Hypericum drummondii</i>	Nits-and-lice		TU		G5	S1
<i>Iodanthus pinnatifidus</i>	Purple Rocket		PE		G5	S1
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Crested Dwarf Iris		PE		G5	S1
<i>Juncus dichotomus</i>	Forked Rush		PE		G5	S1
<i>Lanius ludovicianus migrans</i> *	Migrant Loggerhead Shrike		PE		G4T3Q	S1B,S1M
<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i> *	Silver-haired Bat				G3G4	S1
<i>Lasmigona complanata</i> *	White Heelsplitter				G5	S1S2
<i>Lepomis gulosus</i> *	Warmouth		PE		G5	S3
<i>Leptodea fragilis</i> *	Fragile Papershell				G5	S2S3
<i>Lithospermum canescens</i>	Hoary Puccoon		N		G5	S2
<i>Luzula bulbosa</i>	Southern Wood-rush		TU		G5	S1
<i>Lythrum alatum</i>	Winged-loosestrife		TU	PE	G5	S1
<i>Marshallia pulchra</i> ( <i>Marshallia grandiflora</i> )	Beautiful Barbara's-Buttons			PE	G3	S1
<i>Matelea obliqua</i>	Oblique Milkvine		PE		G4?	S1
<i>Meehania cordata</i>	Heartleaf Meehania		TU		G5	S1
<i>Morus rubra</i>	Red Mulberry		N		G5	S2
<i>Myotis lucifugus</i> *	Little Brown Bat		PE		G3	S1
<i>Myotis septentrionalis</i> *	Northern Long-eared Bat	LT	PE		G1G2	S1
<i>Myriophyllum sibiricum</i>	Northern Water-milfoil		PE		G5	S1
<i>Notropis buchanani</i> *	Ghost Shiner		PE		G5	SU
<i>Obliquaria reflexa</i> *	Threehorn Wartyback				G5	S3
<i>Obovaria subrotunda</i> *	Round Hickorynut		PE		G4	S1



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Global Rank	State Rank
		Federal	State	Proposed DCNR		
<i>Onosmodium molle</i> var. <i>hispidissimum</i>	False Gromwell		PE		G4G5T4	S1
<i>Opuntia humifusa</i>	Prickly-pear Cactus		PR		G5	S3
<i>Oxypolis rigidior</i>	Stiff Cowbane		TU		G5	S3
<i>Passiflora lutea</i>	Passion-flower		PE	PT	G5	S2
<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	Swamp Lousewort		N		G5	S1S2
<i>Penstemon laevigatus</i>	Beard-tongue		N	Under Review	G5	S3
<i>Physalis virginiana</i>	Virginia Ground-cherry		TU		G5	S1S2
<i>Platanthera peramoena</i>	Purple-fringeless Orchid		PT		G5	S2
<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i> *	Sheepnose	LE	PT		G3	S1
<i>Pleurobema cordatum</i> *	Ohio Pigtoe				G4	SH
<i>Populus balsamifera</i>	Balsam Poplar		PE		G5	S1
<i>Potamogeton tennesseensis</i>	Tennessee Pondweed		PE		G2G3	S1
<i>Primula meadia</i>	Common Shooting-star		PE		G5	S1
<i>Prunus pumila</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	Low Sand Cherry				G5T5	S1
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>	Common Hop-tree		PT		G5	S2
<i>Quadrula quadrula</i> *	Mapleleaf				G5	S3
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard's Oak		PE		G5	S2
<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i>	Water-plantain Spearwort		N		G4	S2
<i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i>	Yellow Water-crowfoot		N		G5	S2
<i>Ratibida pinnata</i>	Gray-headed Prairie Coneflower		PE		G5	S1
Rich Hemlock - Mesic Hardwoods Forest	Rich Hemlock - Mesic Hardwoods Forest				GNR	S2S3
<i>Rosa virginiana</i>	Virginia Rose		TU	Under Review	G5	S1
<i>Rudbeckia fulgida</i>	Eastern Coneflower		N		G5	S3
<i>Ruellia strepens</i>	Limestone Petunia		PT		G4G5	S2
<i>Salix myricoides</i>	Broad-leaved Willow		N		G4	S2
<i>Samolus parviflorus</i>	Pineland Pimpernel		TU		G5T5	S3
<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i>	Rock Skullcap		TU		G3G4	S1
<i>Senna marilandica</i>	Wild Senna		TU		G5	S3
<i>Sistrurus catenatus</i> *	Eastern Massasauga	LT	PE		G3	S1
<i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i>	Eastern Blue-eyed Grass		PE		G5	S1
<i>Solidago speciosa</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	Showy Goldenrod		N		G5T5?	S2
<i>Speyeria idalia</i> *	Regal Fritillary				G3?	S1
<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	Shining Ladies'-tresses		N		G4	S3
<i>Symphotrichum drummondii</i>	Hairy Heart-leaved Aster		N		G5	S1



Scientific Name	Common Name	Status			Global Rank	State Rank
		Federal	State	Proposed DCNR		
<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i>	White Heath Aster		TU		G5	S3
<i>Thelidderma cylindrica</i> *	Rabbitsfoot	LT	PE		G3G4	S1S2
<i>Toxolasma parvum</i> *	Lilliput				G5	S1S2
<i>Trillium cernuum</i>	Nodding Trillium		N		G5	S2
<i>Trillium flexipes</i>	Declined Trillium		TU		G5	S2
<i>Trillium nivale</i>	Snow Trillium		PR		G4	S2
<i>Tritogonia verrucosa</i> *	Pistolgrip		PE		G4G5	S1
<i>Truncilla donaciformis</i> *	Fawnsfoot				G5	S1
<i>Truncilla truncata</i> *	Deertoe				G5	S1
<i>Tufa</i>	Tufa				GNR	SNR
<i>Veratrum virginicum</i>	Virginia Bunchflower		N		G5	S1
<i>Villosa iris</i> *	Rainbow				G5	S3
<i>Vitis cinerea</i> var. <i>baileyana</i>	A Pigeon Grape		TU		G4G5TNR	SH

Source: Accessed in June, 2021 at: <https://www.naturalheritage.state.pa.us/inventories.aspx>

NOTE: LE = Listed Endangered; LT = Listed Threatened; PE = Pennsylvania Endangered; PT = Pennsylvania Threatened; PR = Pennsylvania Rare; N = No Status. For more description on status codes and ranks, see next page.

State and global conservation rank as assigned by NatureServe, Pennsylvania's legal status, the last time it was seen during a survey of this site, and the estimated quality of the population or community. In general, species are only listed within the species table if they are listed at a state-rank level 3 or higher—that is, if they are considered Vulnerable in the state of Pennsylvania. Species that are ranked at an S4 or S5 (Apparently Secure, or Secure in Pennsylvania) are generally not listed in the species table, even if they are present at the site. Species are also generally only listed in the species table if they have been observed at the site in the last 25 years, and if their presence and identification have been approved by PNHP biologists.

Species which have not been seen within this time period, but were once present, are considered "historic" records at that site.

- G1/S1 Critically Imperiled — at very high risk of extinction due to extreme rarity (often 5 or fewer populations), very steep declines, or other factors.
- G2/S2 Imperiled — at high risk of extinction or elimination due to very restricted range, very few populations, steep declines, or other factors.
- G3/S3 Vulnerable — at moderate risk of extinction or elimination due to a restricted range, relatively few populations, recent and widespread declines, or other factors.
- G4/S4 Apparently Secure — uncommon but not rare; some cause for long-term concern due to declines or other factors.
- G5/S5 Secure — common; widespread and abundant.
- GH/S5 Possibly extinct or extirpated — known only from historical records but there is a chance they may still exist.
- GX/SX Presumed extinct or extirpated — no expectation that they still survive.



# Appendix D

## **Climate Change - Impacts on Airports**

**(NOTE: Details on the Greenhouse Gas Emissions Analysis are  
provided in Appendix B)**



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## POTENTIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE SPECIFIC TO AIRPORTS

Effect of Climate Change / Threat to Airports	Potential Effect to Airports	Potential Remedies
<i>Sea Level Rise:</i> The International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provide local, predictive models to describe a spectrum of SLR scenarios between intermediate low, which relates to slow, incremental SLR, and extreme, which is a more rapid and aggressive potential outcome*		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean inundation, including increased incidence of tidal flooding</li> </ul>	Restricted runway use, damage to runway and other electrical circuits	Shoreline management; extensive dewatering systems; extend runways or limit aircraft operations due to chronic or persistent wet pavements, which require additional length for safe aircraft operations; relocation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saltwater intrusion</li> </ul>	Increased corrosion and weathering	Constant repair of subsurface or surface infrastructure
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased water table</li> </ul>	Problematic stormwater collection/movement restricts storm water drainage potential (disruption/stagnation of hydraulic gradient)	Modification to storm water system
<i>Increased Frequency of Extreme Temperatures:</i> defined as days over 95°F that may be experienced more frequently and for longer consecutive durations in comparison to known historic patterns.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oppressive and persistent heat</li> </ul>	Pavement weathering, warping, cracking, or softening, (especially areas of heavy use and/or high wheel pressure, such as turn areas, and more frequent on older pavements or those incorrectly installed)  Increased energy demand  Decreased aircraft performance  Facility weathering	Immediate intervention and renovation required due to safety concerns; otherwise, may require accelerated pavement maintenance schedule (currently 20-30 years)  Higher cost for indoor cooling; HVAC system failure; retrofit increased efficiency measures in existing structures; installation of industrial fans or other air circulation methods in areas not currently climate-controlled; cumulative strain on regional utility provider; diminished efficiency of grid and electricity delivery  Operational restrictions; runway extension requirement; increased fuel consumption to compensate for aircraft inefficiencies  Increased maintenance requirements; reconstruct with more durable materials
<i>Climate shift:</i> may increase the length of rainy seasons and the duration/intensity of precipitation events in some areas, while causing extended precipitation deficits and protracted droughts in other locations. This change may be experienced as altered seasonality, producing drier springs and summers and profoundly wetter falls and winters**		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Altered rainfall patterns / increased volume and frequency of precipitation events</li> </ul>	Decreased visibility, navigation limitations, and flooding of active airfield movement areas  Flooding; decreased capacity of stormwater collection design; establishment of standing water habitat	Mitigate user frustration from frequent storm-related weather delays  Modify storm water system; extend runways or limit aircraft operations due to chronic or persistent wet pavements, which require additional length for safe aircraft operations; fill wildlife attractant (e.g., wetland) areas



Effect of Climate Change / Threat to Airports	Potential Effect to Airports	Potential Remedies
	Facility weathering	Increased maintenance requirements; reconstruct with more durable materials
	Increased contact between water and hazardous materials (water quality impacts)	Redesign or reconstruct hazardous material handling areas, including maintenance, fueling, de-icing, or sanitary areas; increased citations and fines for water quality infractions
	Increased scouring / erosion	Increase landscape maintenance and water quality reporting burden, including control sediment deposition in adjacent waterways per NPDES permit
<b>Increased Incidence of Extreme Storm Events:</b> refers to episodic storm events that can produce flash flooding, gusty winds, hail, or tornados. An increasing trend towards extreme storm events has been identified globally and correlated to an existing 0.5°C increase in average global temperature.		
• High wind	Structural damage or blockage from winds or from foreign objects and debris projectiles, especially airport lighting and signage which are on frangible mounts and designed to break away in aircraft impact.	Airport closes for storm / resumes within minimal timeframe.
• Intense rain, storm surge, and flooding	Storm surge and flooding of paved surfaces restrict use until receded.  Temporary, but high-volume water inundation may cause water intrusion to short or destroy sensitive electrical system, disrupt communications, or cause sewer overflow.  Increased vulnerability for hazardous material migration (fuel).  Extreme volume of standing water likely to temporarily overwhelm stormwater management system.	Airport focuses planning efforts on adaptive capacity and resilience of existing infrastructure and addresses deficiencies in advance of future storm event.
• Widespread regional damage in adjacent communities.	Airport is needed as essential regional facility for evacuation and for import and staging of supplies after storm passes and damages are assessed	Airport repurposes available area for staging and operations; increases staffing and operational flexibility.

#### REFERENCES:

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\*\* National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), 2019. *Precipitation Measurement Missions: Climate Change, Trends and Patterns* accessed in November 2020 at: <https://pmm.nasa.gov/science/climate-change> and NASA 2013, *National Climate Assessment: 21st Century Precipitation Scenarios* accessed in November 2020 at: <https://svs.gsfc.nasa.gov/4028>



# Appendix E

## **Project Geotechnical Survey Report**

- E-1: Project Geotechnical Survey Report
- E-2: Engineering Design Analysis Drawings



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**E-1:        Project Geotechnical Survey Report**



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# Preliminary Geotechnical Exploration Report

Allegheny County Airport Authority  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20  
Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project  
Allegheny County Airport  
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

GAI Project Number: C191167.00

March 2021



Allegheny County Airport Authority

Prepared by: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
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Prepared for: Allegheny County Airport Authority  
Landside Terminal  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor Mezzanine  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15231



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# Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction .....	1
1.1	Site Description .....	1
1.2	Scope of Services .....	2
1.3	Authorization .....	2
2.0	Geology and Seismicity .....	2
2.1	Subsurface Geology .....	2
2.2	Coal Mining .....	2
2.3	Landslides .....	3
3.0	Subsurface Exploration .....	3
3.1	Equipment and Methods .....	3
3.2	Environmental Sampling and Screening .....	3
3.3	Soils .....	4
3.4	Rock .....	4
3.5	Groundwater .....	4
4.0	Laboratory Testing.....	4
4.1	Geotechnical Laboratory Testing .....	4
4.2	Soil Analytical Laboratory Analysis Results .....	5
4.3	Groundwater Analytical Laboratory Analysis Results .....	5
5.0	Fill Slope Alternatives .....	6
5.1	Alternative A: 1.5H:1V RSS .....	7
5.2	Alternative B: 1.5H:1V Rock/Slag Fill Slope .....	7
5.3	Alternative C: 2H:1V Soil Fill Slope with Soldier Pile and Lagging Wall .....	7
5.4	Alternative D: 2H:1V Soil Fill Slope with Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall.....	8
6.0	Recommendations.....	8
6.1	Additional Subsurface Exploration and Laboratory Testing.....	8
6.2	Slope Design and Construction .....	9
6.3	Retaining Walls .....	9
6.4	Preliminary Soil Parameters .....	9
6.5	Environmental .....	9
6.6	Cost Comparison .....	10
7.0	Design Review.....	10
8.0	References .....	11
Table 1	Summary of Borings	
Table 2	Summary of Laboratory Data	
Table 3	Summary of Soil Quality Data - Metals	
Table 4	Summary of Soil Quality Data - Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
Table 5	Summary of Soil Quality Data - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons	
Table 6	Summary of Soil Quality Data - Volatile Organic Compounds	
Table 7	Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Metals	



## Table of Contents (Continued)

Table 8	Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Table 9	Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
Table 10	Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Volatile Organic Compounds
Table 11	Preliminary Soil Parameters
Figure 1	Runway 28 EMAS
Figure 2	Runway 10 EMAS with Wall
Figure 3	Project Location Map
Figure 4	Project Geological Map
Figure 5	Project Landslide Map
Figure 6	Boring Location Plan
Figure 7	Preliminary Grading Plan
Figure 8	2H:1V Fill Slope Conceptual Sketch
Figure 9	1.5H:1V Fill Slope Conceptual Sketch
Figure 10	2H:1V Fill Slope and Retaining Wall Conceptual Sketch
Figure 11	Preliminary Retaining Wall Subsurface Profile
Photograph 1	Looking southwest at Boring B-6.
Photograph 2	Looking south at monitoring well installation at Boring B-5.
Photograph 3	Looking south at Boring B-7.
Photograph 4	Looking south at dozer clearing near Boring B-7.
Appendix A	Field Boring Logs
Appendix B	Geotechnical Laboratory Test Data
Appendix C	Soil and Groundwater Analytical Laboratory Results



## 1.0 Introduction

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) is proposing a runway safety area (RSA) improvement project at the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) located in West Mifflin, Pennsylvania (PA). Approval and implementation of the "Proposed Project" will require federal actions that are subject to environmental review under the *National Environmental Policy Act* of 1969 (NEPA). Pursuant to Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) instruction implementing NEPA, the environmental review will be accomplished in the form of an Environmental Assessment (EA). Included in the EA is a geotechnical evaluation used to develop the approximate limits of construction (area of disturbance) for the proposed improvements. This report presents the office review of available literature, the results of a preliminary subsurface exploration and alternative concepts for extending Runway 10/28 to the east and west.

The proposed improvements to both eastern and western ends of Runway 10/28 include the construction of approximately 300 feet by 150 feet Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS) expansions. The primary focus of this report is the runway extension to the western end of Runway 10/28 because of the quantity and height of embankment material and associated overall limit of disturbance that will be required to construct the fill slope as well as the constraints at the toe of slope that will impact design. Approximately 607,500 cubic yards (cy) of fill will be placed for the construction of the RSA expansion at the western end of Runway 10/28. Included in the RSA expansion is a 10 feet wide access/maintenance path located at the crest and toe of the proposed fill. To a lesser degree, this report will address the expansion of Runway 10/28 RSA to the east by installing 100,000 cy of fill, and to the north of Runway 10/28 by installing approximately 75,000 cy of fill. The alternative elements described above are depicted in plan on Figures 9 and 12 of the Mater Plan Update RSA Alternatives (Draft McFarland Johnson, November 2018) hereinafter referred to as Figures 1 and 2, respectively.

### 1.1 Site Description

The AGC is located in West Mifflin, PA and is approximately seven miles southeast of Downtown Pittsburgh, PA. Existing Runway 10/28 is approximately 6,500 feet long by 150 feet wide, has an average elevation of approximately 1,250 feet above sea level, and is oriented at 100 degrees east and 280 degrees west. Runway 10/28 was approximately 5,500 feet long when the airport first opened in 1931, and in 1969, the runway was extended approximately 1,000 feet to the west (in part supported by a structure) over Route 885 and the adjacent railroad.

As mentioned previously, the primary focus of this report is the area to the western end of Runway 10/28. Located to the north of the Project site is the former Continental Can plant which is currently being used as a 625,000 square foot (sf) office facility and a slag dump area used for the training of heavy equipment operators. US Steel's (USS's) South Taylor Environmental Park (STEP) is located directly to the west of the western end of Runway 10/28 and extends slightly onto ACAA property. STEP is approximately 500 acres and USS has been using the property for the disposal of iron and steel making byproducts since the early 1990's (within an engineered landfill, "South Taylor Landfill"). STEP is moderately sloped, vegetated with grass, and its perimeter is secured by a chain-linked fence. An existing drainage ditch is located along the northeast perimeter of the STEP within the security fence. GAI understands that the land-use agreement between ACAA and USS required USS to design STEP to allow for future expansion of the runway. The Project site can be accessed through ACAA property, through the former Continental Can plant from the north, or through STEP from the west. The Project site is moderately sloped and moderately to heavily vegetated with grass and trees. Three USS STEP groundwater monitoring wells are located within the footprint of the Project site. Underground utilities are also present at the Project site including a 24-inch gas-line and USS's 10-inch (changes to 8-inch outside of Project site) HDPE pipeline servicing STEP. Figure 3 presents the project location map. General site conditions are shown in Photographs 1 through 4.



## 1.2 Scope of Services

GAI's scope of services was performed in accordance with our proposal dated January 8, 2020. GAI completed the following tasks within the Project scope:

- reviewed site geologic conditions along with available historic topographic maps and aerial photos;
- performed a geotechnical subsurface exploration consisting of nine borings;
- conducted geotechnical and environmental laboratory testing of selected soil and rock samples;
- provided preliminary recommendations for wall foundations including lateral earth coefficients and LPILE parameters;
- provided a summary of site limitations with regard to extending the runway;
- discussed possible effects of contamination on construction activities;
- discussed considerations of extending the fill over the South Taylor Landfill;
- provided recommendations for the subsurface exploration in final design;
- provided preliminary earthwork recommendations;
- provided anticipated groundwater conditions and the potential effects on construction; and
- developed design alternatives for the RSA at the western end of Runway 10/28 which includes a discussion on the pros (advantages and cons (disadvantages) of each alternative.

## 1.3 Authorization

ACAA authorized GAI to perform the geotechnical services under Contract 4456 dated January 17, 2020.

## 2.0 Geology and Seismicity

### 2.1 Subsurface Geology

The Project site is located in the Waynesburg Hills Section of the Appalachian Plateaus Physiographic Province. The topography of the Waynesburg Hills Section is hilly with narrow hilltops and steep-sloped, narrow valleys. The local relief on the uplands is moderate (300 to 600 feet). Elevations range approximately from El. 800 to 1,600 feet.

Bedrock consists of the Pennsylvanian-age Pittsburgh Formation of the Monongahela Group. The Pittsburgh Formation ranges in thickness from about 275 feet to 410 feet (Stoner and others, 1987; McElroy, 1988) and consists of limestone, shale, sandstone, and coal. It contains three major coals, the Sewickley, Redstone, and Pittsburgh. Figure 4 presents the project geological location map.

The Web Soil Survey (Soil Survey Staff, 2020) indicates that the surface soils primarily consist of human transported material comprised of Urban land-Guernsey Complex, gently sloping (UGB) and Urban land-Guernsey complex, moderate steep (UGD). These soils consist of silt loam and silty clay loam weathered from the limestone and calcareous shale.

### 2.2 Coal Mining

According to the Glassport Quadrangle Coal Resources of Allegheny County, PA Coal Crop Lines, Mined-Out Areas, and Structure Contour Maps (Dodge, 1985), and mine maps from the Pennsylvania Mine Map Atlas, the Pittsburgh coal has been undermined beneath the Project site at an approximate elevation of 1,000 feet. In addition, the mine maps also show that the existing runway has been



undermined, generally at elevations between 1,000 feet and 1,020 feet. It is unknown if grouting has been performed beneath the existing runway. Ground surface elevations at the Project site range from 1,122 feet at the toe of the fill to 1,250 feet at the runway, therefore placing the underground mine between 122 and 250 feet below the ground surface at the toe of the fill and the runway, respectively. Sinkholes caused by mine subsidence generally occur when the depth of cover is less than 75 feet; therefore, the risk of sinkholes developing is judged to be relatively low. Surface mining has occurred approximately 900 feet to the west of the western end of Runway 10/28.

## **2.3 Landslides**

According to the Landslides and Related Features of the Glassport Quadrangle (Davies, 1978), the Project site lies within an area that is the least prone to sliding. Areas designated as the least prone to landslides are primarily valley floors, ridge tops, and broad benches. Modifications by excavation and fill may lead to local landslides. The Project site is shown on the landslide map presented in Figure 5.

## **3.0 Subsurface Exploration**

A total of nine borings were drilled to characterize the subsurface conditions within the project site: six borings (B-1 through B-6) within the proposed fill footprint and three borings (B-7, B-8, and B-9) near the location of a possible retaining wall. The borings were drilled from February 19<sup>th</sup> to March 1<sup>st</sup>, 2021 by GeoMechanics, Inc. of Elizabeth, PA.

The boring locations were established by a handheld global positioning system unit. GAI monitored the drilling and sampling on a full-time basis and classified the samples obtained. A summary of borings is included in Table 1 and the field boring logs are attached in Appendix A. Locations of the borings are shown on Figure 6.

### **3.1 Equipment and Methods**

The borings were drilled with a CME-55 track-mounted drill rig. Standard Penetration Tests (SPTs) were conducted using an automatic hammer in conjunction with soil sampling at three foot-intervals to refusal. Hollow stem augers, 3.25-inch inside diameter, were used to maintain an open drill hole between soil samples. Upon SPT refusal or auger refusal, NQ2 size rock core samples were obtained in Borings B-7 and B-9. Following the completion of the drilling program, the borings were backfilled with auger cuttings and bentonite chips. Long term monitoring wells were installed in Borings B-5 and B-7. A one-inch polyvinyl chloride was installed with a 5-foot screen within various saturated zones. Depths of screens were determined by GAI after the borings were drilled.

### **3.2 Environmental Sampling and Screening**

GAI conducted environmental screening and environmental soil sampling activities while advancing Borings B-4, B-7, B-8, and B-9. Each split-spoon sample was examined by the GAI field representative immediately after removal from the sampler and visually characterized and inspected for the presence of staining, discoloration, separate phase hydrocarbon product, or other visible indicators of contamination. The samples were scanned with a photoionization detector (PID) for the presence and concentration of volatile organic vapors. Samples were placed in sealed plastic bags to obtain a reading from the PID. PID readings acquired from the samples ranged from non-detectable to 35.1 parts per million above background in ambient air.

GAI collected a total of 8 grab soil samples (two samples each from Borings B-4, B-7, B-8, and B-9) and two water samples (one sample each from Borings B-4 and B-5) for environmental laboratory analyses to evaluate potential near surface and subsurface impacts. Soil samples were collected from the ground surface to approximately 22 feet below ground surface (bgs). Water samples were collected in Borings B-4 and B-5 above the top of rock.

The soil and water samples were placed into laboratory-supplied bottleware. Each sample bottle was labeled and placed on ice to chill the samples to at least four degrees Celsius. A chain-of-custody form



was completed for delivery and the samples were submitted to Fairway Laboratories located in Altoona, PA. Soil samples selected for laboratory analysis were submitted for analysis of target analyte list (TAL) metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB), target compound list (TCL), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).

### 3.3 Soils

Soils encountered during the subsurface exploration generally consisted of fill and/or residual soils over weathered rock underlain by sedimentary bedrock. The Field Boring Logs are presented in Appendix A.

Fill was encountered at the ground surface in Borings B-1, B-3, B-4, B-8, and B-9. Fill material generally consisted of clay and silt with varying amounts of sand and rock fragments, or weathered rock fragments with clay and silt. Weathered rock fill material was loose to medium dense, with uncorrected SPT blow counts ranging from 8 to 18 blows per foot (bpf). Weathered sandstone cobbles and boulders placed as fill were observed in Boring B-8 resulting in SPT blow counts of greater than 50 bpf. Cohesive fill material was stiff to very stiff with pocket penetrometer values ranging from 1.0 to 3.0 tons per square foot (tsf). Six feet of fill material was observed in Borings B-3, B-4, B-8, and B-9; however, 12 feet of fill material was observed to the north at Boring B-1.

Residual material generally consisted of clay and silt with varying amounts of sand and rock fragments, or weathered rock fragments with clay and silt. Residual weathered rock fragments were loose to medium dense, with uncorrected SPT blow counts ranging from 10 to 19 blows per foot (bpf). Cohesive residual material was stiff to very stiff with pocket penetrometer values ranging from 1.5 to 3.5 tons per square foot (tsf). Residual material ranged from 3.0 to 15.0 feet thick. Weathered rock was encountered at depths ranging from 3.5 to 15.0 feet bgs. The consistency of weathered rock was medium dense to very dense with uncorrected SPT blow counts ranging from 26 to greater than 50 blows per foot (bpf).

### 3.4 Rock

Top of rock was encountered at depths ranging from 9.0 to 21.5 feet below the ground surface. Approximately 12.5 feet of rock was cored at Borings B-7 and B-9 and generally consisted of alternating layers of limestone, shale, and claystone. Recovery ranged from 24% to 100% with an average of 80% while the rock quality designation (RQD) ranged from 0% to 67% with an average of 32%.

### 3.5 Groundwater

Groundwater measurements were taken at the completion of drilling (0-HR), prior to coring rock (Pre-core) and 24-hour to 6-day readings were obtained for borings converted to monitoring wells or equipped with temporary standpipe. Groundwater was observed in Borings B-2, B-4, and B-5 at depths between 7.6 and 14.2 feet below the ground surface. Groundwater readings were recorded on the logs in Appendix A and are summarized in Table 1.

Water level measurements have been made in the borings at the times and under the conditions indicated herein. It should be noted, however, that ground water levels may fluctuate due to variations in rainfall, site grading or other factors not evident at the times these measurements were made. Those preparing design drawings, specifications and construction plans should assume that variations will occur.

## 4.0 Laboratory Testing

### 4.1 Geotechnical Laboratory Testing

Laboratory testing was performed on selected soil and rock core samples collected during the subsurface exploration. The laboratory testing program was performed by Geotechnics of East Pittsburgh, PA. Testing included soil classification and rock strength tests. The results are summarized in Table 2. The laboratory test data are presented in Appendix B.



Selected soil samples were tested for moisture content, grain size distribution, and Atterberg limits. The selected soil jar samples classified as a Fat Clay (CH), Lean Clay, Lean Clay with Sand, Sandy Lean Clay, or Sandy Lean Clay with Gravel (CL) with plasticity indices (PIs) ranging from 11 to 40 percent and moisture contents between 9.4 and 41.6 percent.

Unconfined compressive strength tests were performed on three rock core samples from Borings B-7 and B-9. The unconfined compressive strength for the claystone was 30 and 100 pounds per square inch (psi) and the limestone was 16,180 psi.

## 4.2 Soil Analytical Laboratory Analysis Results

Tables 3 through 6 present the soil quality data for the eight soil samples analyzed during this investigation. The Fairway Laboratory analytical report is provided in Appendix C. The soil analytical data were compared to the non-residential PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) Medium Specific Concentrations (MSC), and PADEP Management of Fill Policy Clean Fill Concentration Limits (CFCL). Analytical parameter concentrations exceeding one or more of the applicable standards are highlighted.

Review of the soil quality data in Table 3 indicates that 17 metal parameters were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in one or more of the soil samples submitted for analysis. Of these parameters, manganese and vanadium were detected at concentrations above one or more of their respective MSCs and/or CFCLs. Metals detected at concentrations exceeding applicable standards are described below:

- Manganese was detected at a concentration above the non-residential soil to groundwater MSC and CFCL of 2,000 milligrams/kilogram (mg/kg) in the 21.0 to 21.8 feet bgs sample collected from soil Boring B-4 (3,420 mg/kg).
- Vanadium concentrations exceeded the CFCL of 15 mg/kg in each of the eight soil samples submitted for analysis. Vanadium concentrations ranged from 20.9 mg/kg in the 3.0-4.5 feet sample collected from Boring B-7 to 51.2 mg/kg in the 21.0-21.8 feet sample collected from Boring B-4.

Review of the soil quality data in Table 4 indicates no PCB isomers were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in the soil samples submitted for analysis.

Review of the soil quality data in Table 5 indicates no PAH parameters were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in the soil samples submitted for analysis. Review of the soil quality data in Table 6 indicates four VOC parameters [acetone, benzene, 2-butanone (MEK), and toluene] were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in one or more of the soil samples submitted for analysis. The detected concentrations are well below their applicable MSCs and CFCLs.

Manganese and vanadium are both naturally occurring constituents that may be present in the Site soil and not associated with the landfill. Specifically, the frequency of detection and the range of concentrations observed indicate the detected vanadium may represent background naturally occurring concentrations. The detected concentrations of manganese and vanadium do not exceed the non-residential direct contact MSCs, and therefore are not considered an exposure risk for site earthmoving activities.

## 4.3 Groundwater Analytical Laboratory Analysis Results

Tables 7 through 10 present the groundwater quality data for the two groundwater samples, collected from Borings B-4 and B-5 and analyzed during this investigation. The Fairway Laboratory analytical report is provided in Appendix C. The groundwater analytical data were compared to the PADEP groundwater MSCs under both a residential and non-residential scenario for used aquifers and total dissolved solids (TDS) less than or equal to 2,500 milligrams per liter (mg/L). Analytical parameter concentrations exceeding one or more of the applicable standards are highlighted.



Review of the groundwater quality data in Table 7 indicates that 14 metal parameters were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in the groundwater samples submitted for analysis. Of these, four parameters (cobalt, lead, manganese and vanadium) were detected in one or more groundwater samples at concentrations above their respective MSCs. A summary of the parameter exceedances is provided below:

- Cobalt was detected at concentrations above its corresponding residential MSC of 13 micrograms per liter (ug/L) in the sample collected from B-5 (24.1 ug/L).
- Lead was detected at concentrations above its corresponding residential and non-residential MSC of 5 ug/L in both samples submitted for analysis, with concentrations of 9.9 ug/L (B-4) and 33.3 ug/L (B-5).
- Manganese was detected at concentrations above its corresponding residential and non-residential MSC of 300 ug/L in both samples submitted for analysis, with concentrations of 322 ug/L (B-4) and 865 ug/L (B-5).
- Vanadium was detected at concentrations above its corresponding residential MSC of 2.9 ug/L and non-residential MSC of 8.2 ug/L in both samples submitted for analysis, with concentrations of 28.7 ug/L (B-4) and 32.9 ug/L (B-5).

Review of the groundwater quality data in Table 8 indicates no PCB isomers were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in the groundwater samples submitted for analysis.

Review of the groundwater quality data in Table 9 indicates no PAH isomers were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in the groundwater samples submitted for analysis.

Review of the groundwater quality data in Table 10 indicates two VOC parameters [acetone and 2-butanone (MEK)] were detected at concentrations above their respective laboratory reporting limits in the Boring B-4 sample. The detected concentrations are well below their applicable MSCs.

## 5.0 Fill Slope Alternatives

The typical inclination of an engineered fill (embankment) slope is 2 Horizontal to 1 Vertical (2H:1V). Preliminary grading plans showing the 2H:1V fill slope at the eastern and western ends of Runway 10/28 are presented in Figure 7. Steeper slopes or walls are often constructed because of right-of-way or other restrictions. At the project site, a 2H:1V slope will be possible to construct within the existing limits of the AGC property for most of the project footprint. However, the constraints at the southwest corner of the fill slope proposed for the RSA at the western end of Runway 10/28, i.e., the STEP facility and an existing drainage pipe, will require either steepening the slope locally or a retaining wall alternative. Therefore, alternatives considered for the western end of Runway 10/28 RSA include a 2H:1V fill slope and retaining wall or a steepened slope utilizing either a reinforced soil slope (RSS) or specialized materials such as rock or slag. Figure 8 shows a conceptual cross section for the proposed 2H:1V slope along with typical toe key and bonding bench dimensions. Alternative measures to accommodate the constraints imposed by the access/maintenance path and drainage ditch along the southwest portion of the toe are discussed in the sections below and are depicted in Figures 9 and 10.

An additional alternative was considered to extend the 2H:1V slope onto STEP without a retaining wall; however, construction would require ground disturbance for activities such as the excavation for toe keys and bonding benches within the South Taylor Landfill area, access road construction, Air Operations Area fence installation, and the relocation of an existing drainage ditch that is part of the landfill design. Additionally, an analysis would need to be performed to determine the effects of the aforementioned construction on the stormwater management at STEP. GAI has requested STEP as-built drawings as well as the land-use agreement between US Steel and ACAA; however, neither set of documents has been provided to date. An evaluation of the feasibility of extending the fill out



onto STEP has not been performed at the time of this report as this was previously determined to be the least desirable alternative for ACAA.

Each of the following alternatives to improve the western end of Runway 10/28 assumes the following for the eastern and northern areas of Runway 10/28:

- ▶ at the eastern end of Runway 10/28 RSA, approximately 100,000 cy of fill will be installed at a 2H:1V withing AGC property and without need to install a retaining wall, and
- ▶ to the north of the Runway 10/28, approximately 75,000 cy of fill will be installed within AGC property and without need to install a retaining wall.

### 5.1 Alternative A: 1.5H:1V RSS

RSS utilize geosynthetic reinforcement to increase stability, allowing for a steeper slope angle at the face of an embankment. Figure 9, detail A.1 presents a conceptual sketch of a 1.5H:1V RSS. Figure 9, detail A.2 presents approximate clearance from the existing STEP fence. Advantages of an RSS include the following:

- can typically be constructed as steep as 0.5H:1V.
- most general earthwork contractors are familiar with this type of construction;
- the slope face can be revegetated for an aesthetic, native appearance;
- smaller footprint compared to 2H:1V fill slope and retaining wall alternative; and
- does not require wall face elements and associated long-term maintenance.

Typically, a major disadvantage of an RSS is the required labor to install the geosynthetic materials. Other disadvantages include additional excavation that is needed to install the reinforcement which is generally a minimum of 70 percent of the embankment height (reinforcement lengths to be determined during analysis) and potentially excavating into the runway footprint. A specialty subcontractor may be required to properly construct the RSS.

### 5.2 Alternative B: 1.5H:1V Rock/Slag Fill Slope

Constructing fill slopes using a specialty material such as rock or slag utilizes the materials higher angle of internal friction, allowing for a steeper slope angle at the face of the embankment. Figure 9, detail B.1 presents a conceptual sketch of a 1.5H:1V fill slope using rock/slag. Figure 9, detail B.2 presents approximate clearance from the existing STEP fence. Advantages of rock/slag include the following:

- most general earthwork contractors are familiar with this type of construction.
- relatively straightforward to install and maintain;
- smaller footprint compared to 2H:1V fill slope and retaining wall alternative; and
- rock is usually readily available.

Disadvantages include the following:

- the face cannot be easily vegetated;
- minor sloughing may occur after installation; and
- additional studies are required for borrow sources and properties of slag.

### 5.3 Alternative C: 2H:1V Soil Fill Slope with Soldier Pile and Lagging Wall

Constructing a soldier pile and lagging (SP&L) retaining wall to retain the fill near the drainage ditch allows for the construction of a 2H:1V fill slope along the southwest end of the RSA improvement. Figure 10, detail C.1 presents a conceptual sketch of an 2H:1V fill slope with a pile and lagging



retaining wall. Figure 10, detail C.2 presents approximate clearance from the existing STEP fence. Advantages of a pile and lagging wall include the following:

- most general earthwork contractors are familiar with this type of construction;
- homogeneous appearance of fill slope;
- less excavation into the existing fill slope than RSS; and
- can provide vertical face.

Disadvantages include the following:

- a specialty subcontractor may be required to construct the SP&L wall;
- not as aesthetically pleasing compared to RSS;
- access is required for drill rig;
- embedment depth is highly dependent on subsurface conditions;
- higher cost to construct; and
- long-term maintenance and inspection costs.

#### **5.4 Alternative D: 2H:1V Soil Fill Slope with Mechanically Stabilized Earth Wall**

Constructing a mechanically stabilized earth (MSE) wall to retain the fill near the southwest corner is considered to avoid the constraints. Figure 10, detail D.1 presents a conceptual sketch of an 2H:1V fill slope with a MSE retaining wall. Figure 10, detail D.2 presents approximate clearance from the existing STEP fence. Advantages of a MSE wall include the following:

- most general earthwork contractors are familiar with this type of construction;
- potential for less excavation versus RSS;
- can provide a near vertical face; and
- aesthetically pleasing appearance can be achieved with variety of facing types.

Disadvantages include the following:

- a specialty subcontractor may be required to construct the MSE wall;
- will have to import select backfill material;
- the face cannot be vegetated;
- higher cost to construct; and
- long-term maintenance and inspection costs.

### **6.0 Recommendations**

The following recommendations are based upon data concerning the proposed Project and the site conditions available at the time of the subsurface exploration.

#### **6.1 Additional Subsurface Exploration and Laboratory Testing**

GAI recommends that an additional subsurface exploration and laboratory testing program be performed for the final design phase. For RSA locations to the west and east ends of Runway 10/28 and for the fill to the north of the existing airport, additional borings should be drilled along the fill slope at the crest, mid-slope, and at the locations of toe keys. Additional borings for a possible retaining wall included in alternatives for the RSA to the western end of Runway 10/28 may be required when the final type and location is determined.



## 6.2 Slope Design and Construction

The proposed RSA Improvement will likely consist of a 2H:1V soil fill slope with a locally steepened 1.5H:1V slope at the southeastern corner of embankment placed at the western end of Runway 10/28, utilizing an RSS or a rock/slag material. Toe keys will be required where the toe of the fill meets the existing grade. Toe key dimensions will be based upon stability analyses performed in the final design phase. Toe keys should be constructed to a minimum of three feet into competent stable material with a bottom width not less than ten feet. For the purposes of the limits of work, assume toe keys extend ten feet away from the toe of the slope. Bonding benches into the existing fill slope will be required and should be extended into competent, stable soil to key fill into the existing slope and facilitate compaction of fill in horizontal lifts. The actual depth of toe keys and bonding benches may vary based on encountered field conditions.

RSS (and MSE walls) should be designed using a minimum reinforcement length determined through slope stability, bearing resistance, and sliding resistance analyses. Reinforced slopes (and MSW walls) should be constructed in accordance with the Federal Highway Administration's specifications.

Potential borrow sources for soil and a specialty material such as rock or slag should be explored prior to final design. The availability, cost, and quality of borrow material or the lack thereof may affect which alternative is selected for final design. Strength and chemical testing should be performed on potential borrow source materials to determine design parameters and suitability for the proposed application. Slope stability, bearing resistance, and sliding resistance analyses should coincide with the selection of borrow source material to ensure a satisfactory factor of safety can be obtained.

## 6.3 Retaining Walls

A retaining wall may be selected to support the proposed fill along the southwest corner of the fill slope at the western end of Runway 10/28. Based on preliminary survey information available at this time, the wall is estimated to be approximately 200 feet long and 15 feet tall. GAI has considered either a SP&L wall or a MSE wall.

Design and global stability analyses for the selected retaining wall should be performed using soil and rock design parameters developed from the subsurface exploration and laboratory testing described in Section 6.1. Analyses are required for SP&L walls include pile embedment, spacing, and sizing and analyses for an MSE wall include bearing, overturning, and sliding resistance. Final design of both types of walls will also include the structural design of permanent wall facing.

## 6.4 Preliminary Soil Parameters

Preliminary soil parameters have been developed based on the findings of the subsurface exploration and laboratory testing program and are presented in Table 11.

## 6.5 Environmental

If planned construction will result in the generation of excess soil that cannot be reused on the site, a Soil Management Plan (SMP) should be developed. The SMP should include procedures for the proper management, storage, sampling, transportation, reuse and/or disposal of potentially impacted soil. The SMP should also describe procedures for the identification and management of unexpected wastes or other impacted media that may be encountered. The SMP should be developed in accordance with the PADEP's Management of Fill Policy in effect at the time of excavation.

Shallow groundwater was only sporadically encountered beneath the site and at varying elevations, GAI is of the opinion that the encountered groundwater may represent perched conditions that may be seasonally present. Because lead, manganese, and vanadium were detected at concentrations above the non-residential MSCs, construction personnel should avoid direct contact with encountered groundwater. If groundwater is anticipated to be encountered during construction activities, a site-specific Health and Safety Plan should be developed to address potential exposure to impacted groundwater. In addition, if planned construction activities will involve dewatering of excavations, a



Groundwater Management Plan (GMP) should be developed. The GMP should include procedures for the proper management, storage, sampling, transportation, infiltration and/or disposal of potentially impacted groundwater. The GMP should include procedures for discharging and infiltrating extracted water within the Project site boundary, and procedures for required sampling and analysis if extracted groundwater is to be disposed offsite.

## **6.6 Cost Comparison**

Once final grading is completed, cost estimates should be developed for each of the alternatives considered for design. Alternatives should be discussed with a contractor who is familiar with the site and who has performed similar projects. The subsurface profile presented in Figure 11 may be used for preliminary cost estimates for a retaining wall.

## **7.0 Design Review**

Information on the depths and thicknesses of the subsurface strata and groundwater levels described in this Report exist only at the specific locations of the borings and at the particular times the borings were made. It is possible that the passage of time may result in a change in the soil and rock conditions and/or groundwater levels at these boring locations, and that the subsurface conditions and/or water levels between the test borings may also vary from those described in this Report. Those preparing design drawings, specifications, and construction plans should assume that variations will occur.

This Report is limited to the specific Project and location described herein and represents GAI's understanding of the significant aspects of geology, subsurface conditions, and features to be constructed at the Project site. If there are differences in the locations of the proposed facilities and/or design features from those described herein, or should additional background information become available, we should be informed so that, if necessary, we may modify or revise the interpretations, conclusions, and recommendations and determine if additional exploration, testing, and analyses are warranted prior to final design of the facilities. GAI should monitor any additional exploration, testing, earthwork construction, and other construction activities so they are conducted according to the intent of our recommendations and any unanticipated conditions may be recognized and properly reconciled.



## 8.0 References

- Dodge, C. H. 1985. Coal Resources of Allegheny County, PA, Part 1. Coal Crop Lines, Mined-Out Areas, and Structure Contours, Mineral Resource Report 89, PA Bureau of Topographic and Geologic Survey.
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- Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, Pennsylvania Mine Map Atlas, Available online at <https://www.minemaps.psu.edu/>. Accessed January 2021.
- Reese, L. C., Wang, S. T., Isenhower, W. M., and Arrellage, J. A. 2004. Computer program LPILE Plus Version 5.0 Technical Manual. Ensoft, Inc. July 2004.
- Soil Survey Staff, Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. 2021. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/>. Accessed January 2021.



## TABLES



Table 1  
Summary of Borings  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

BY:RRJ 05-MAR-2021  
Ck: CAL 22-MAR-2021

Boring	Date Completed	Approximate Location		Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	Total Depth (ft)	Soil Thickness (ft)	Weathered Rock Thickness (ft)	Top of Rock		Total Rock Cored (ft)	Groundwater				Comments
		Latitude	Longitude					Depth <sup>(1)</sup> (ft)	Approximate Elevation (ft)		Depth (ft)	Time	Depth (ft)	Time	
B-1	2/25/2021	40.355173	-79.942382	1162.0	24.1	12.0	1.0	13.0	1149.0	-	DRY	0-hr	DRY	24-hr	-
B-2	2/25/2021	40.354864	-79.943184	1124.0	21.3	15.0	6.0	21.0	1103.0	-	14.2	0-hr	7.6	24-hr	-
B-3	2/19/2021	40.35466	-79.94189	1198.0	9.2	6.0	3.0	9.0	1189.0	-	DRY	0-hr	┘ <sup>(2)</sup>	-	Boring Moved ~40' upslope to avoid utilities. Boulder from 2.0' to 5.5' BGS.
B-4	2/24/2021	40.354429	-79.94364	1118.0	24.3	12.0	6.5	18.5	1099.5	-	DRY	0-hr	13.4	24-hr	-
B-5	2/22/2021	40.354082	-79.942577	1174.0	24.2	9.0	4.0	13.0	1161.0	-	DRY	0-hr	10.9	144-hr	-
B-6	2/19/2021	40.353879	-79.941827	1200.0	9.2	3.5	5.5	9.0	1191.0	-	DRY	0-hr	┘ <sup>(2)</sup>	-	Difficult augering starting at S-2.
B-7	2/26/2021	40.353894	-79.94329	1140.0	21.5	9.0	0.0	9.0	1131.0	12.4	DRY	Pre-Core	18.2	24-hr	Difficult to set augers.
B-8	2/24/2021	40.353713	-79.94274	1169.0	25.1	9.0	12.5	21.5	1147.5	-	DRY	0-hr	DRY	24-hr	Difficult augering at ground surface. Slow auger advancement from 7.5' to 9.0' BGS
B-9	3/1/2021	40.353388	-79.942385	1162.0	29.5	6.0	10.0	16.0	1146.0	12.4	DRY	Pre-Core	28.4	0-hr	Auger refusal at 17.0'

Notes and Abbreviations:  
Pre-Core - Water measurements at the end of Standard Penetration Testing before coring.  
0-HR - Water measurements at the end of Standard Penetration Testing or immediately after coring.  
(1) The top of rock was estimated based on rock coring, SPT refusal and/or auger refusal.  
(2) Borings were backfilled immediately upon completion.



**Table 2**  
**Summary of Laboratory Test Data**  
**ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)**  
**Allegheny County, PA**

BY:RRJ 22-MAR-2021  
Ck: CAL 22-MAR-2021

Table 2A - Soil Index Properties

Boring No.	Sample I.D.	Sample Depth (ft)	SOIL INDEX PROPERTIES									In-situ Parameters
			Classification			USCS Grain Size Distribution			Atterberg Limits			
			Color	USCS	USCS Symbol	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Silt & Clay (%)	LL	PL	PI	w <sub>nat</sub> (%)
B-1	S-3	6.0 - 7.5	Brown	Lean Clay	CL	5.92	7.45	86.63	44	23	21	22.8
B-2	S-2	3.0 - 4.5	Brown	Lean Clay with Sand	CL	0.18	15.40	84.42	46	27	19	19.1
B-4	S-2	3.0 - 4.5	Brown	Sandy Lean Clay	CL	2.31	35.41	62.29	34	18	16	11.6
B-5	S-2	3.0 - 4.5	Brown	Fat Clay	CH	1.17	5.23	93.59	63	23	40	41.6
B-7	S-2	3.0 - 4.5	Brown	Sandy Lean Clay with Gravel	CL	16.46	19.34	64.19	30	19	11	20.0
B-8	S-3	6.0 - 7.5	Brown	Lean Clay with Sand	CL	0.00	19.09	80.91	46	19	27	22.8
B-9	S-2	3.0 - 4.5	Brown	Lean Clay with Sand	CL	7.36	22.57	70.07	34	16	18	16.1
B-3	S-2	3.0 - 3.7	Brown	Sandy Lean Clay with Gravel	CL	16.36	19.99	63.64	47	22	25	18.6
B-1	S-2	3.0 - 4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.4
B-1	S-5	12.0 - 13.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.1
B-2	S-3	6.0 - 7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9
B-2	S-5	12.0 - 13.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.7
B-4	S-3	6.0 - 7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.7
B-4	S-4	9.0 - 10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.7
B-5	S-3	6.0 - 7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.4
B-6	S-2	3.0 - 4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.4
B-7	S-3	6.0 - 7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.5
B-8	S-4	9.0 - 10.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6
B-9	S-3	6.0 - 7.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.8

Table 2B - Rock Properties (Unconfined Compressive Strengths)

Boring No.	Core Run I.D.	Sample Depth (ft)	ROCK CORE PROPERTIES		
			Rock Type	Moist Unit Weight (pcf)	q <sub>u</sub> (psi)
B-7	R-1	9.1 - 10.0	Limestone	161.0	16,180
B-7	R-4	15.6 - 17.4	Claystone	128.7	30
B-9	R-2	20.0 - 20.7	Claystone	135.6	100



Table 3  
Summary of Soil Quality Data - Metals  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential Direct Contact MSC		Clean Fill Concentration Limit	Units	B-4-1	B-4-2	B-7-1	B-7-2	B-8-1	B-8-2	B-9-1	B-9-2
		Surface Soil (0-2 ft)	Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft)			0.0-1.5 Feet	21-21.8 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	6.0-7.5 Feet	6.0-10.5 Feet	18.0-21.7 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	12.0-12.9 Feet
<b>Aluminum</b>	NS	190,000	190,000	190,000	mg/kg	27,900	22,900	3,720	5,960	14,700	15,000	8,670	14,600
Antimony	27	1,300	190,000	27	mg/kg	<5.13	<4.75	<5.66	<5.26	<5.53	<5.00	<5.78	<4.94
<b>Arsenic</b>	29	61	190,000	12	mg/kg	5.63	<3.80	<4.52	<4.21	<4.42	<4.00	<4.63	<3.95
<b>Barium</b>	8,200	190,000	190,000	8,200	mg/kg	152	95.7	78.9	77.1	131	138	119	104
<b>Beryllium</b>	320	6,400	190,000	320	mg/kg	<1.03	1.18	<1.13	<1.05	<1.11	<1.00	<1.16	<0.989
Cadmium	38	1,600	190,000	38	mg/kg	<2.05	<1.90	<2.26	<2.11	<2.21	<2.00	<2.31	<1.98
<b>Calcium</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	mg/kg	2,270	18,900	264,000	263,000	191,000	164,000	201,000	130,000
<b>Chromium</b>	190,000	190,000	190,000	190,000	mg/kg	33.1	29.5	4.6	7.67	15.7	16.4	10.3	16.5
<b>Cobalt</b>	160	960	190,000	59	mg/kg	15.1	21.9	<5.66	<5.26	6.68	5.55	6.2	7.92
<b>Copper</b>	43,000	120,000	190,000	8,100	mg/kg	19.3	33.7	14.4	14.5	18	17.3	19.1	16.4
<b>Iron</b>	NS	190,000	190,000	150,000	mg/kg	36,700	97,300	10,100	9,470	14,200	14,200	14,800	13,100
<b>Lead</b>	450	1,000	190,000	450	mg/kg	16.8	13.8	<4.52	<4.21	6.47	5.51	5.84	7.4
<b>Magnesium</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	mg/kg	8,120	12,400	48,800	47,900	32,900	57,400	36,400	44,000
Mercury	10	510	190,000	10	mg/kg	<0.0390	<0.0325	<0.0366	<0.0323	<0.0371	<0.0298	<0.0299	<0.0315
<b>Nickel</b>	650	64,000	190,000	650	mg/kg	32.6	51.2	<28.3	<26.3	<27.6	<25.0	<28.9	<24.7
<b>Manganese</b>	2,000	150,000	190,000	2,000	mg/kg	448	3,420	666	635	560	433	633	364
<b>Potassium</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	mg/kg	2,700	2,730	1,690	2,720	4,780	6,120	1,870	5,700
Selenium	26	16,000	190,000	26	mg/kg	<10.3	<9.50	<11.3	<10.5	<11.1	<10.0	<11.6	<9.89
Silver	84	16,000	190,000	84	mg/kg	<2.05	<1.90	<2.26	<2.11	<2.21	<2.00	<2.31	<1.98
<b>Sodium</b>	NS	NS	NS	NS	mg/kg	<513	<475	<566	<526	<553	702	<578	587
Thallium	14	32	190,000	2.2	mg/kg	<10.3	<9.50	<11.3	<10.5	<11.1	<10.0	<11.6	<9.89
<b>Vanadium</b>	820	220	190,000	15	mg/kg	45.4	51.2	20.9	22.6	34.2	31.9	25.9	25.9
<b>Zinc</b>	12,000	190,000	190,000	12,000	mg/kg	78	128	15.5	16	35.5	34	31.8	43.2

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), or parts per million.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No Standard for Parameter



Table 4  
Summary of Soil Quality Data - Polychlorinated Biphenyls  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Residential Direct Contact SHS MSC	Non-Residential Direct Contact MSC		Clean Fill Concentration Limit	Units	B-4-1	B-4-2	B-7-1	B-7-2	B-8-1	B-8-2	B-9-1	B-9-2
				Surface Soil (0-2 ft)	Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft)			0.0-1.5 Feet	21-21.8 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	6.0-7.5 Feet	6.0-10.5 Feet	18.0-21.7 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	12.0-12.9 Feet
PCB, Total	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011
PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	10	47	9	46	10,000	NS	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011
PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	0.18	0.83	9	46	10,000	NS	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011
PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	0.14	0.7	9	46	10,000	NS	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011
PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	4	20	9	46	10,000	NS	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011
PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	18	81	9.3	46	10,000	NS	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011
PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	75	340	4.4	46	10,000	NS	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011
PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	170	770	9	46	190,000	NS	mg/kg	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011	<0.011	<0.011	<0.012	<0.011

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), or parts per million.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No Standard for Parameter



Table 5  
Summary of Soil Quality Data - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Residential Direct Contact SHS MSC	Non-Residential Direct Contact MSC		Clean Fill Concentration Limit	Units	B-4-1	B-4-2	B-7-1	B-7-2	B-8-1	B-8-2	B-9-1	B-9-2
				Surface Soil (0-2 ft)	Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft)			0.0-1.5 Feet	21-21.8 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	6.0-7.5 Feet	6.0-10.5 Feet	18.0-21.7 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	12.0-12.9 Feet
Acenaphthene	3,100	4,700	13,000	190,000	190,000	3,100	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Acenaphthylene	2,800	8,000	13,000	190,000	190,000	2,800	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Anthracene	350	350	66,000	190,000	190,000	350	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Benzo(a)anthracene	25	320	6	130	190,000	6	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Benzo(a)pyrene	46	46	0.58	12	190,000	0.58	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	26	170	3.5	76	190,000	3.5	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	180	180	13,000	190,000	190,000	180	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	210	610	4	76	190,000	4	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Chrysene	230	230	35	760	190,000	35	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	25	270	1	22	190,000	1	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Fluoranthene	3,200	3,200	8,800	130,000	190,000	3,200	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Fluorene	3,400	3,800	8,800	130,000	190,000	3,400	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	1,500	22,000	3.5	76	190,000	3.5	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Naphthalene	25	25	160	760	190,000	25	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Phenanthrene	10,000	10,000	66,000	190,000	190,000	10,000	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378
Pyrene	2,200	2,200	6,600	96,000	190,000	2,200	mg/kg	<0.405	<0.370	<0.403	<0.396	<0.387	<0.370	<0.384	<0.378

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), or parts per million.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No Standard for Parameter



Table 6  
Summary of Soil Quality Data - Volatile Organic Compounds  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Residential Direct Contact SHS MSC	Non-Residential Direct Contact MSC		Clean Fill Concentration Limit	Units	B-4-1	B-4-2	B-7-1	B-7-2	B-8-1	B-8-2	B-9-1	B-9-2
				Surface Soil (0-2 ft)	Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft)			0.0-1.5 Feet	21-21.8 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	6.0-7.5 Feet	6.0-10.5 Feet	18.0-21.7 Feet	3.0-4.5 Feet	12.0-12.9 Feet
Acetone	3,800	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	3,800	mg/kg	<0.907	<0.0094	<0.0069	<0.0064	<0.0119	0.016	<0.0105	<0.0098
Benzene	0.5	0.5	57	290	330	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0016	0.0186	0.0059	<0.0013	0.0054	0.0209	0.0057	<0.0020
Bromodichloromethane	8	8	12	60	69	8	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Bromoform	8	8	410	2,000	2,300	8	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Bromomethane	1	1	96	400	460	1	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
2-Butanone (MEK)	400	400	10,000	10,000	10,000	400	mg/kg	0.0179	<0.0094	<0.0069	<0.0064	<0.0119	<0.0102	<0.0105	<0.0098
Carbon disulfide	150	620	10,000	10,000	10,000	150	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5	0.5	74	370	430	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Chlorobenzene	10	10	960	4000	4600	10	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Chloroethane	25	120	6,400	10,000	10,000	25	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Chloroform	8	8	19	97	110	8	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Chloromethane	3	3	250	1200	1400	3	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Dibromochloromethane	8	8	17	82	95	8	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Dichlorodifluoromethane	100	100	1,900	8,000	9100	100	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.02	0.02	0.029	0.37	0.43	0.02	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	0.005	0.005	0.74	3.7	4.3	0.005	mg/kg	<0.0016	<0.0019	<0.0014	<0.0013	<0.0024	<0.0020	<0.0021	<0.0020
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	60	60	3,800	10,000	10,000	60	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	61	61	10,000	10,000	10,000	61	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10	10	40	200	230	10	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,1-Dichloroethane	3.1	16	280	1,400	1,600	3.1	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5	0.5	17	86	98	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0016	<0.0019	<0.0014	<0.0013	<0.0024	<0.0020	<0.0021	<0.0020
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.7	0.7	3,800	10,000	10,000	0.7	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	7	7	440	6,400	10,000	7	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	10	10	1,100	4,800	5,500	10	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.5	0.5	45	220	260	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.73	3.4	110	560	640	0.7	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.73	3.4	110	560	640	0.7	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Ethylbenzene	70	70	180	890	1,000	70	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
2-Hexanone	6.3	26	570	2,400	2,800	6.3	mg/kg	<0.0080	<0.0094	<0.0069	<0.0064	<0.0119	<0.0102	<0.0105	<0.0098
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	600	2,500	7,700	10,000	10,000	600	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	330	930	10,000	10,000	10,000	330	mg/kg	<0.0080	<0.0094	<0.0069	<0.0064	<0.0119	<0.0102	<0.0105	<0.0098
Methylene Chloride	0.5	0.5	1,300	10,000	10,000	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0161	<0.0187	<0.0137	<0.0128	<0.0237	<0.0204	<0.0210	<0.0196
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	2	2	1,700	8,600	9,900	2	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Styrene	24	24	10,000	10,000	10,000	24	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.08	0.43	7.7	38	44	0.08	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Tetrachloroethene	0.5	0.5	770	3,200	3,600	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Toluene	100	100	10,000	10,000	10,000	100	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	0.0063	0.0043	0.0097	0.0109	0.0097	0.0067
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	27	27	610	3,100	10,000	27	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	20	20	10,000	10,000	10,000	20	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.5	0.5	4	16	18	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Trichloroethene	0.5	0.5	38	160	180	0.5	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Trichlorofluoromethane	200	200	10,000	10,000	10,000	200	mg/kg	<0.0040	<0.0047	<0.0034	<0.0032	<0.0059	<0.0051	<0.0053	<0.0049
Vinyl chloride	0.2	0.2	0.9	61	280	0.2	mg/kg	<0.0016	<0.0019	<0.0014	<0.0013	<0.0024	<0.0020	<0.0021	<0.0020
Xylene (Total)	1,000	1,000	1,900	8,000	9,100	1,000	mg/kg	<0.0080	<0.0094	<0.0069	<0.0064	<0.0119	<0.0102	<0.0105	<0.0098

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), or parts per million.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No Standard for Parameter



Table 7  
Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Metals  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Units	B-4-3	B-5-1
<b>Aluminum</b>	NS	NS	µg/L	9,500	17,000
Antimony	6	6	µg/L	<10	<10
Arsenic	10	10	µg/L	<8	<8
<b>Barium</b>	2,000	2,000	µg/L	183	299
Beryllium	4	4	µg/L	<2	<2
Cadmium	5	5	µg/L	<4	<4
<b>Calcium</b>	NS	NS	µg/L	91,400	205,000
<b>Chromium</b>	100	100	µg/L	13.8	11.7
<b>Cobalt</b>	13	35	µg/L	<10	24.1
<b>Copper</b>	1,000	1,000	µg/L	18.8	38.3
<b>Iron</b>	NS	NS	µg/L	11,600	18,100
<b>Lead</b>	5	5	µg/L	9.9	33.3
<b>Magnesium</b>	NS	NS	µg/L	31,900	56,600
Mercury	2	2	µg/L	<1	<1
Nickel	100	100	µg/L	<50	<50
<b>Manganese</b>	300	300	µg/L	322	865
<b>Potassium</b>	NS	NS	µg/L	4,360	10,300
Selenium	50	50	µg/L	<20	<20
Silver	100	100	µg/L	<4	<4
<b>Sodium</b>	NS	NS	µg/L	18,300	6,340
Thallium	2	2	µg/L	<20	<20
<b>Vanadium</b>	2.9	8.2	µg/L	28.7	32.9
<b>Zinc</b>	2,000	2,000	µg/L	39.1	138

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L), or parts per billion.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No applicable standard for parameter.

NA - Parameter not analyzed.



Table 8  
Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Polychlorinated Biphenyls  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Units	B-4-3	B-5-1
PCB-1016 (Aroclor 1016)	0.37	1.7	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05
PCB-1221 (Aroclor 1221)	0.37	1.7	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05
PCB-1232 (Aroclor 1232)	0.37	1.7	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05
PCB-1242 (Aroclor 1242)	0.37	1.7	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05
PCB-1248 (Aroclor 1248)	0.37	1.7	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05
PCB-1254 (Aroclor 1254)	0.37	1.7	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05
PCB-1260 (Aroclor 1260)	0.37	1.7	µg/L	<0.05	<0.05

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L), or parts per billion.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No applicable standard for parameter.

NA - Parameter not analyzed.



Table 9  
Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Units	B-4-3	B-5-1
Acenaphthene	2,500	3,800	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Acenaphthylene	2,500	7,000	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Anthracene	66	66	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.32	4.9	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.2	0.2	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.19	1.2	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	0.26	0.26	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.19	0.55	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Chrysene	0.19	0.19	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.055	0.6	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Fluoranthene	260	260	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Fluorene	1,700	1,900	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.19	2.8	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Naphthalene	100	100	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Phenanthrene	1,100	1,100	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
Pyrene	130	130	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L), or parts per billion.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No applicable standard for parameter.

NA - Parameter not analyzed.



Table 10  
Summary of Groundwater Quality Data - Volatile Organic Compounds  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, PA

Parameter	Residential SHS MSC	Non-Residential SHS MSC	Units	B-4-3	B-5-1
<b>Acetone</b>	38,000	110,000	ug/L	820	<10.0
Benzene	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Bromodichloromethane	80	80	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Bromoform	80	80	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Bromomethane	10	10	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
<b>2-Butanone (MEK)</b>	4,000	4,000	ug/L	652	<10.0
Carbon disulfide	1,500	6,200	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Carbon tetrachloride	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Chlorobenzene	100	100	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Chloroethane	250	1,200	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Chloroform	80	80	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Chloromethane	30	30	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	70	70	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	7.3	34	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Dibromochloromethane	80	80	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.2	0.2	ug/L	<5.00	<5.00
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	0.05	0.05	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1,000	1,000	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	600	600	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	600	600	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	75	75	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,1-Dichloroethane	31	160	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,2-Dichloroethane	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,1-Dichloroethene	7	7	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	100	100	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	7	34	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Ethylbenzene	700	700	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
2-Hexanone	63	260	ug/L	<10.0	<10.0
Isopropylbenzene (Cumene)	840	3,500	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	3,300	9,300	ug/L	<10.0	<10.0
Methylene Chloride	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	20	20	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Styrene	100	100	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.84	4.3	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Tetrachloroethene	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Toluene	1,000	1,000	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	200	200	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Trichloroethene	5	5	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Trichlorofluoromethane	2,000	2,000	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Vinyl chloride	2	2	ug/L	<1.00	<1.00
Xylene (Total)	10,000	10,000	ug/L	<2.00	<2.00

**Notes:**

All analytical data reported in micrograms per liter (µg/L), or parts per billion.

SHS MSC - Statewide Health Standard Medium-Specific Concentration.

< - Constituent not detected at the reporting limit noted, as provided in laboratory analytical reports.

Shaded values exceed the applicable standard

NS - No applicable standard for parameter.

NA - Parameter not analyzed.



Table 11  
Preliminary Lateral Earth and LPILE Parameters  
ACAA Project Number 40G1-20, Runway 28 Safety Area Improvement Project at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)  
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania

By: RRJ 22-MAR-2021  
Ck: AB 22-MAR-2021

Soil/Rock Layer Description <sup>(1)</sup>	Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficients <sup>(2)</sup>		LPILE Lateral Load Parameters							
	At-Rest, K <sub>o</sub>	Active, K <sub>a</sub>	Lpile Soil Type for p-y Model	Effective Unit Weight <sup>(3)</sup>  γ' (pcf)	Drained Friction Angle <sup>(4)</sup>  φ' (deg)	Static k-Value for Sand  k (pci)	Undrained Shear Strength  Su (psf)	Static k-Value for Clay  k (pci)	Strain  E50	Rock Unconfined Compressive Strength  q <sub>u</sub> (psi)
Soil Within Frost Depth	0.58	-	Sand (Reese)	100	25	10	-	-	-	-
Exististing Rock Fragment and Clay Fill (Medium Dense)	0.47	0.46	Sand (Reese)	120 (Above W.T.) 62.6 (Below W.T.)	32	51 (Above W.T.) 36 (Below W.T.)	-	-	-	-
Completely Weathered Limestone (Medium Dense to Dense)	0.44	0.40	Sand (Reese)	130 (Above W.T.) 72.6 (Below W.T.)	34	77 (Above W.T.) 52 (Below W.T.)	-	-	-	-
Weathered Shale/Limestone (Very Dense)	0.41	0.36	Sand (Reese)	135 (Above W.T.) 77.6 (Below W.T.)	36	225 (Above W.T.) 125 (Below W.T.)	-	-	-	-
Claystone	-	-	Stiff Clay with/without Free Water	140 (Above W.T.) 82.6 (Below W.T.)	-	-	2000	500	0.007	-
Limestone	-	-	Strong Rock (Vuggy Limestone)	150 / 87.6	-	-	-	-	-	2500 <sup>(5)</sup>

- Notes:
- (1)

Preliminary Lpile parameters are modeled after the subsurface profile observed at Boring B-9.
- (2)

Earth pressure coefficients are determined by AASHTO (8th Edition, 2017) Section 3.11.5. The values are estimated for a 2H:1V backslope and a vertical wall face. Deviations from these conidtions will change the earth pressure coefficients.
- (3)

Estimated based on laboratory test data and SPT blow count correlations and engineering judgment.
- (4)

Effective friction angles are based on SPT blow count correlations and enigneering judgment.
- (5)

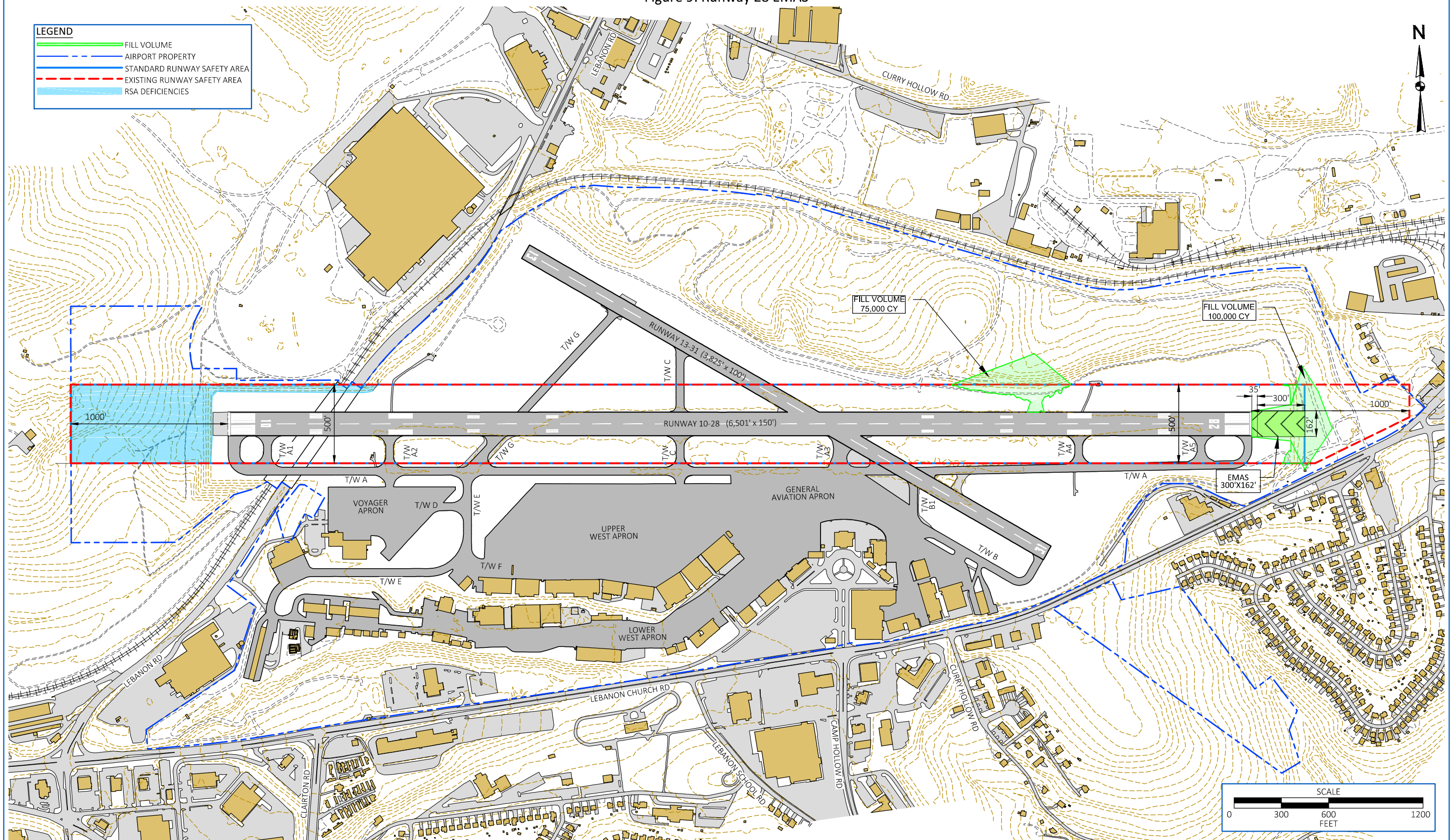
Unconfined compressive strengths on selected rock samples were generally above 2500 psi, however, LPILE recommends 2500 psi as the upper limit for the Strong Rock model.



## FIGURES



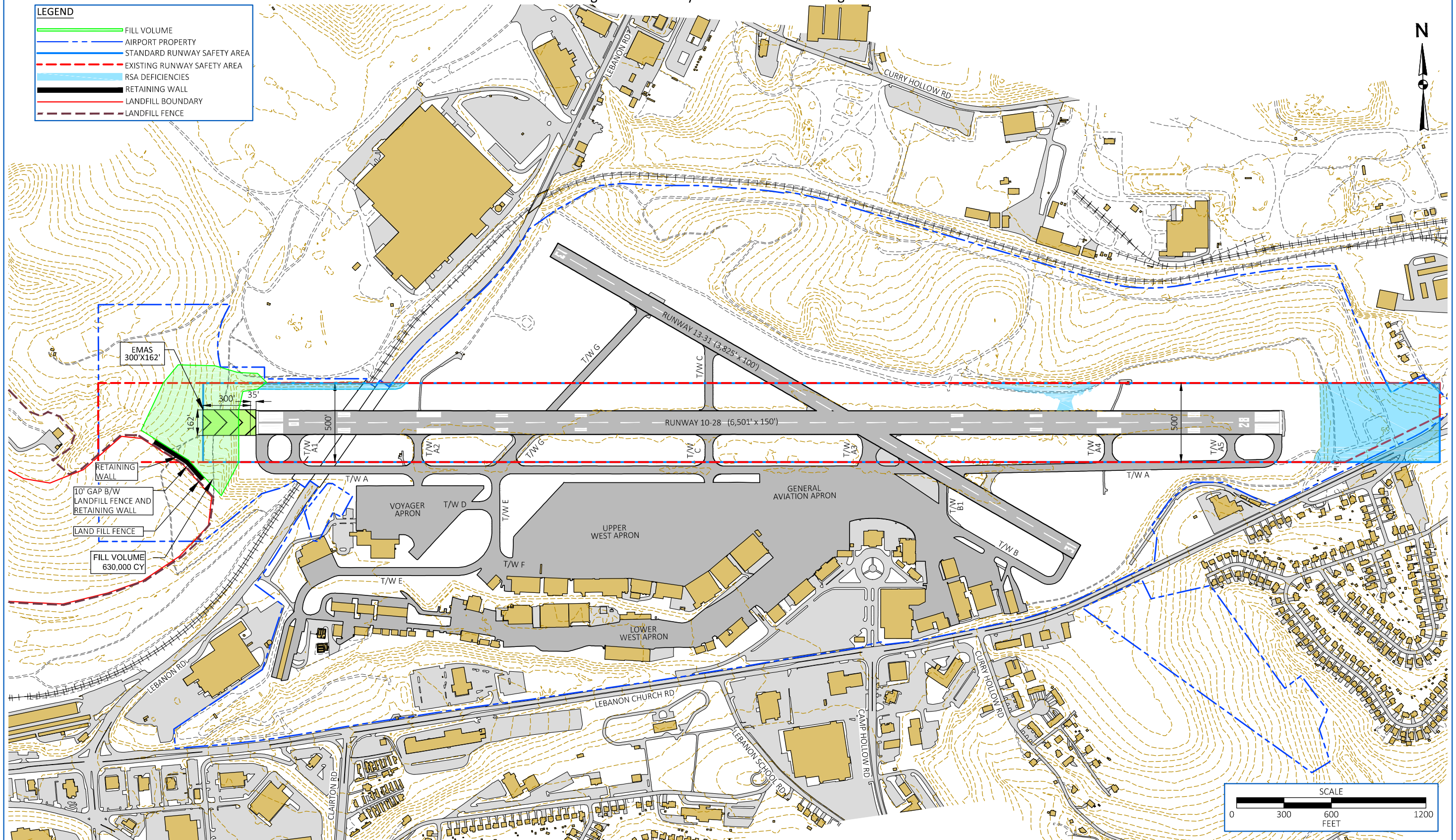
Figure 9: Runway 28 EMAS



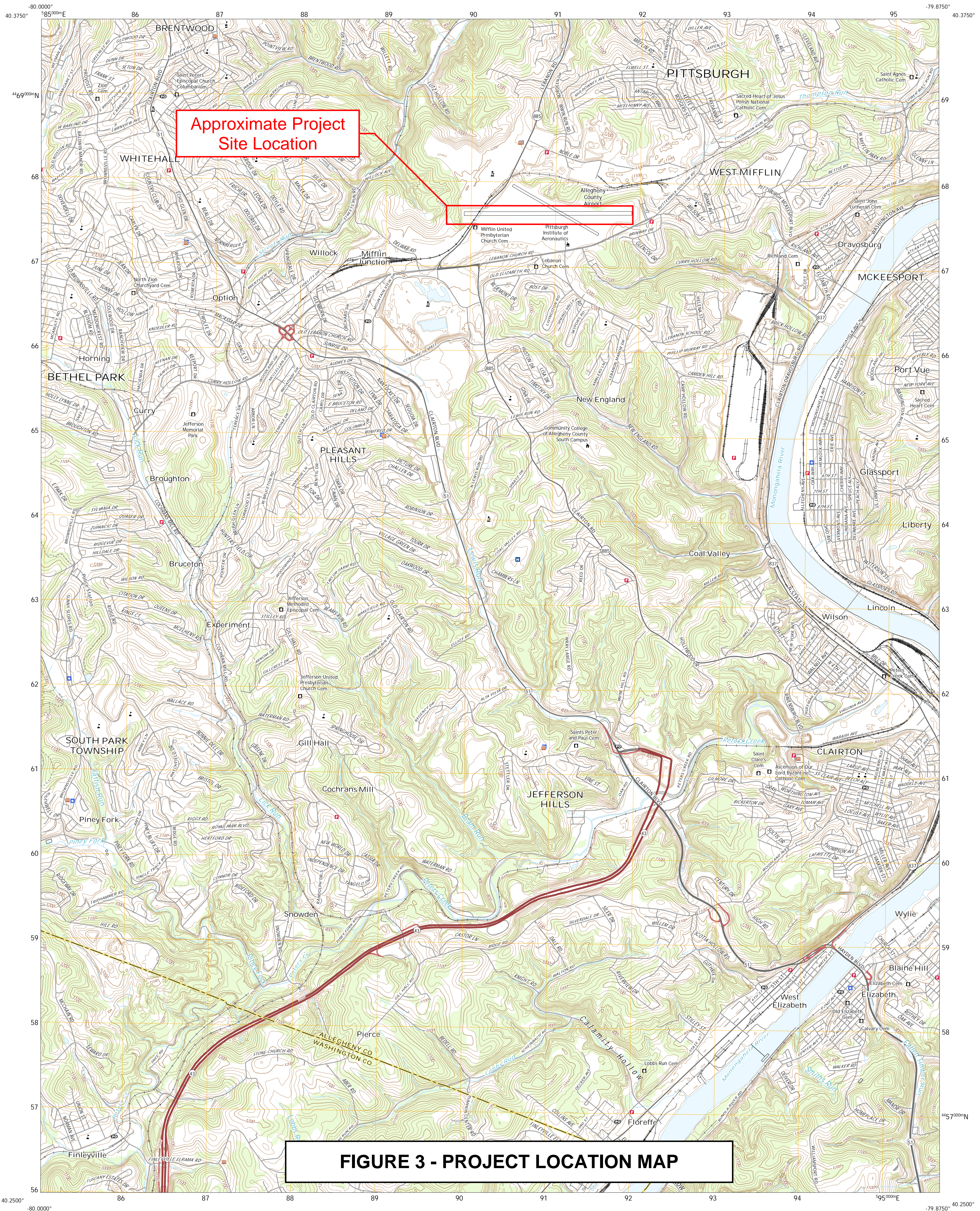
K:\Allegheny County Airport\T-18289-00 Allegheny MPU\Draw\Drawings\Figures\test.dwg



Figure 12: Runway 10 EMAS with Retaining Wall

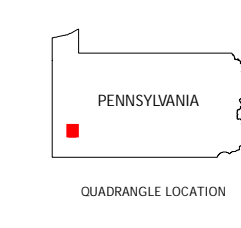
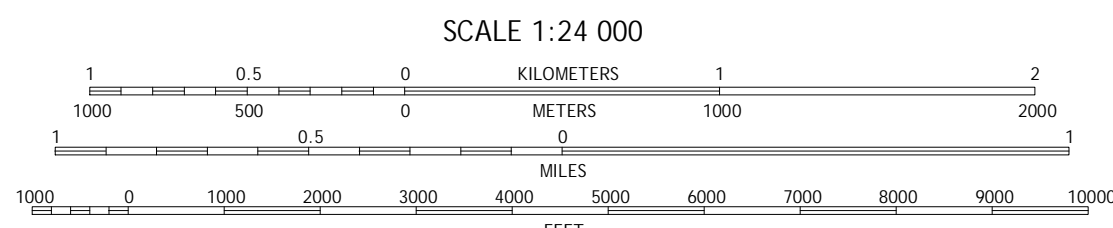
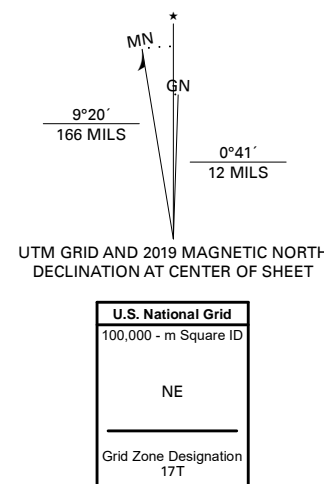






Produced by the United States Geological Survey  
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD83)  
World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS84) Projection and  
1 000-meter grid/Universal Transverse Mercator, Zone 17T  
This map is not a legal document. Boundaries may be  
generalized for this map scale. Private lands within government  
reservations may not be shown. Obtain permission before  
entering private lands.

Imagery.....NAIP, May 2017 - December 2017  
Roads.....U.S. Census Bureau, 2016  
Names.....GNIS, 1979 - 2019  
Hydrography.....National Hydrography Dataset, 2000 - 2019  
Contours.....National Elevation Dataset, 2010  
Boundaries.....Multiple sources: see metadata file 2017 - 2018  
Wetlands.....FWS National Wetlands Inventory 1977



1	2	3
4	5	6
7	8	9

1 Pittsburgh West  
2 Pittsburgh East  
3 Braddock  
4 Bridgeville  
5 McKeesport  
6 Hackett  
7 Monongahela  
8 Donora

**ROAD CLASSIFICATION**  
Expressway  
Secondary Hwy  
Ramp  
Local Connector  
Local Road  
4WD  
US Route  
State Route

GLASSPORT, PA  
2019

\*7643016391433  
NSN 643016391433  
NSA REF NO. USGSX24K17386



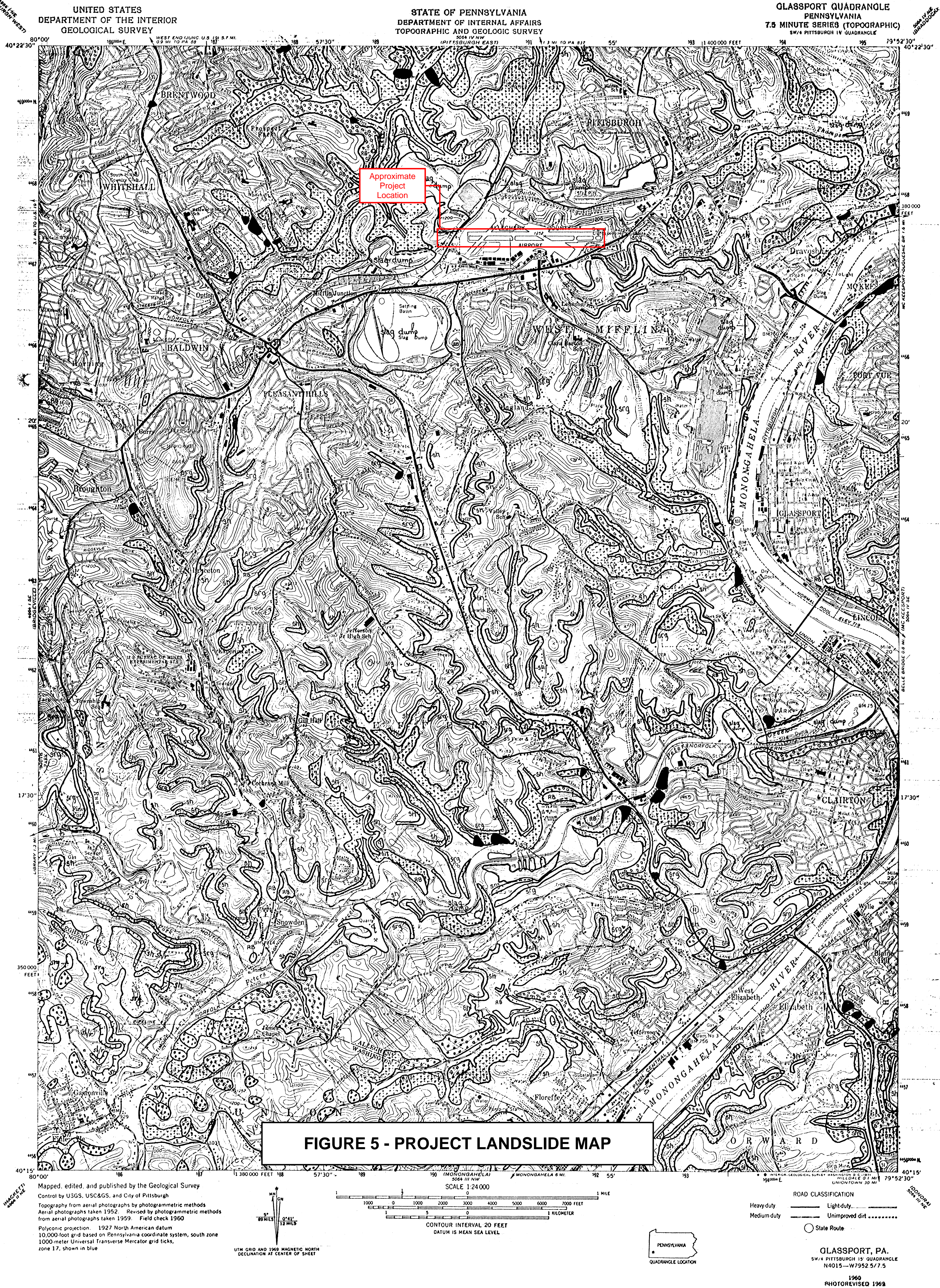
EXPLANATION  
SURFICIAL ROCKS

-  Alluvial  
(in flood plains of present streams)
-  Terrace deposits  
(sand and gravel on benches and in abandoned channels, deposited during glacial ponding of rivers)
-  Washington group  
(sandstone, shale, limestone, and shaly sand; lower half only of formation is present)
-  Monongahela group  
(shaly shale and limestone, sandstone occasionally prominent; Waynesburg coal at top, Pittsburg coal at base)
-  Conemaugh group  
(shale and sandstone, thin coals and limestone; several fossiliferous horizons)

Approximate  
Project  
Location

FIGURE 4 - PROJECT GEOLOGIC MAP





Landslides and related features interpreted  
from aerial photographs:  
1:12,000 (black and white) 1973

Photointerpretation and field check 1974  
This map has not been edited or reviewed  
for conformity with Geological Survey  
standards and nomenclature.

## LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES

OF THE GLASSPORT, PA. QUADRANGLE

by  
William E. Davies  
1979

U.S. Geological Survey

OPEN FILE MAP 79-1314 (C-1)

### NOTE

Information shown is intended as a  
general guide to ground conditions as of  
the date of field check. Additional  
landslides and rockfalls should be anticipated  
in all map units. The map unit depicts  
the dominant condition in the area delineated  
and variations in slope stability may occur  
at any point in the unit. This map is suit-  
able for general planning purposes and as a  
supplement to more detailed studies for site  
selection. The map cannot be used as a sub-  
stitute for detailed geologic and engineering  
investigations to establish design and  
construction criteria of specific sites.  
Some symbols may not appear on this map  
because the description is applicable to a  
series of maps.

### MAN-MADE FEATURES

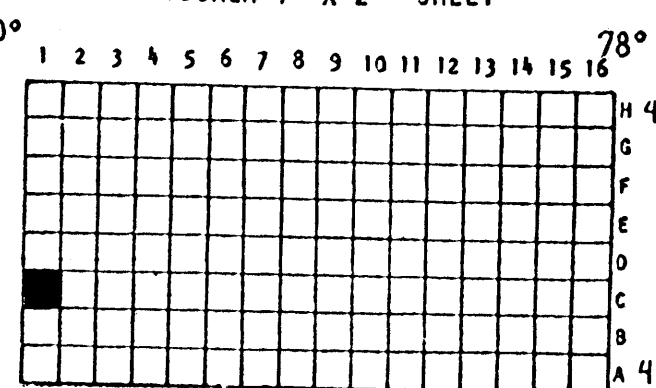
Strip mines (combination of letter symbols  
indicates complex formed of more than one  
type of strip mine)  
sh bench with high wall (In Allegheny County  
benches and furrows are shown by sh).  
sf furrowed with high wall  
sd multiple furrows and multiple benches  
ss hilltop removed  
srg reclaimed by grading  
sru reclaimed by secondary use  
sh/r regraded in part, high wall  
remains

Coal refuse banks  
r identified on aerial photographs;  
not classified in field check  
rb not burnt nor on fire  
rbb burnt  
rbd burning  
rbs sludge

Quarries  
q quarry site  
qub spoil bank, quarry waste

Gravel pits  
g site of gravel pit  
Slides in man-made features  
af earth flow in fill  
a/s earth flow in strip castings  
a/r earth flow in coal refuse

PITTSBURGH 1° X 2° SHEET



**ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE**  
Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris  
slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from  
historical records, and from scars, debris and  
other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable;  
sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and  
changes in drainage conditions. May include  
areas with several active slides too small to  
be shown separately. Questioned where doubtful.

**OLD LANDSLIDE**  
Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by  
earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks  
clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively  
stable in natural, undisturbed state,  
generally not affected by small structures properly  
sited in areas away from the edge of the toe;  
can be reactivated by extensive, rapid exca-  
vation, loading, and changes in ground water and  
surface water conditions. Area of old landslide  
probably includes recent ones not identified  
from field evidence or otherwise documented.  
Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined  
by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be  
gradational and not well defined. Questioned  
where doubtful.

**COMBINATION LANDSLIDE**  
Area of recent and old slides in which  
individual slides are not identified.

**COLLUVIAL SLOPE**  
Valley wall along major streams with slope as  
steep as 40° (85%); stony, clayey silt soil up  
to 50 ft. (15 m) thick; commonly buttressed by  
a terrace or bench at the toe of the slope; very  
susceptible to sliding by cutting of toe area,  
removal of terrace or bench, and overloading;  
slide commonly activated without apparent cause.

**SCREE**  
Residual accumulations of coarse rock material  
lying on quartzite slopes of the Valley and  
Ridge province. Generally stable except where  
subjected to extreme rainfall.

**COLLUVIAL SLOPES WITH LANDSLIDES**  
Landslides too small or obscure to map  
individually.

**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS  
AVALANCHES**  
Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with  
accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft.  
(3 m) or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid  
movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines  
and chutes designated show evidence of former  
debris flows and avalanches. Symbol & desig-  
nates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.

**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL**  
Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made  
slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high;  
formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy  
shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mud-  
stone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving  
sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.

**SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING**  
Soil and rock similar to that involved in land-  
slides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas  
underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale  
associated with other rock types. Rock weathers  
rapidly or exposure forming clayey soil highly  
susceptible to sliding. Includes coves (U-shaped,  
shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey  
soil that are very susceptible to sliding where  
excavation breaks continuity of slope and where  
overloaded by artificial fill.

**AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES**  
Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown;  
primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad  
benches; modification by excavation and fill may  
lead to local landslides.  
Includes slopes where landslides are sparse.

The first five digits of the open file number designate the  
specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle  
is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the  
quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based  
on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The  
location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.



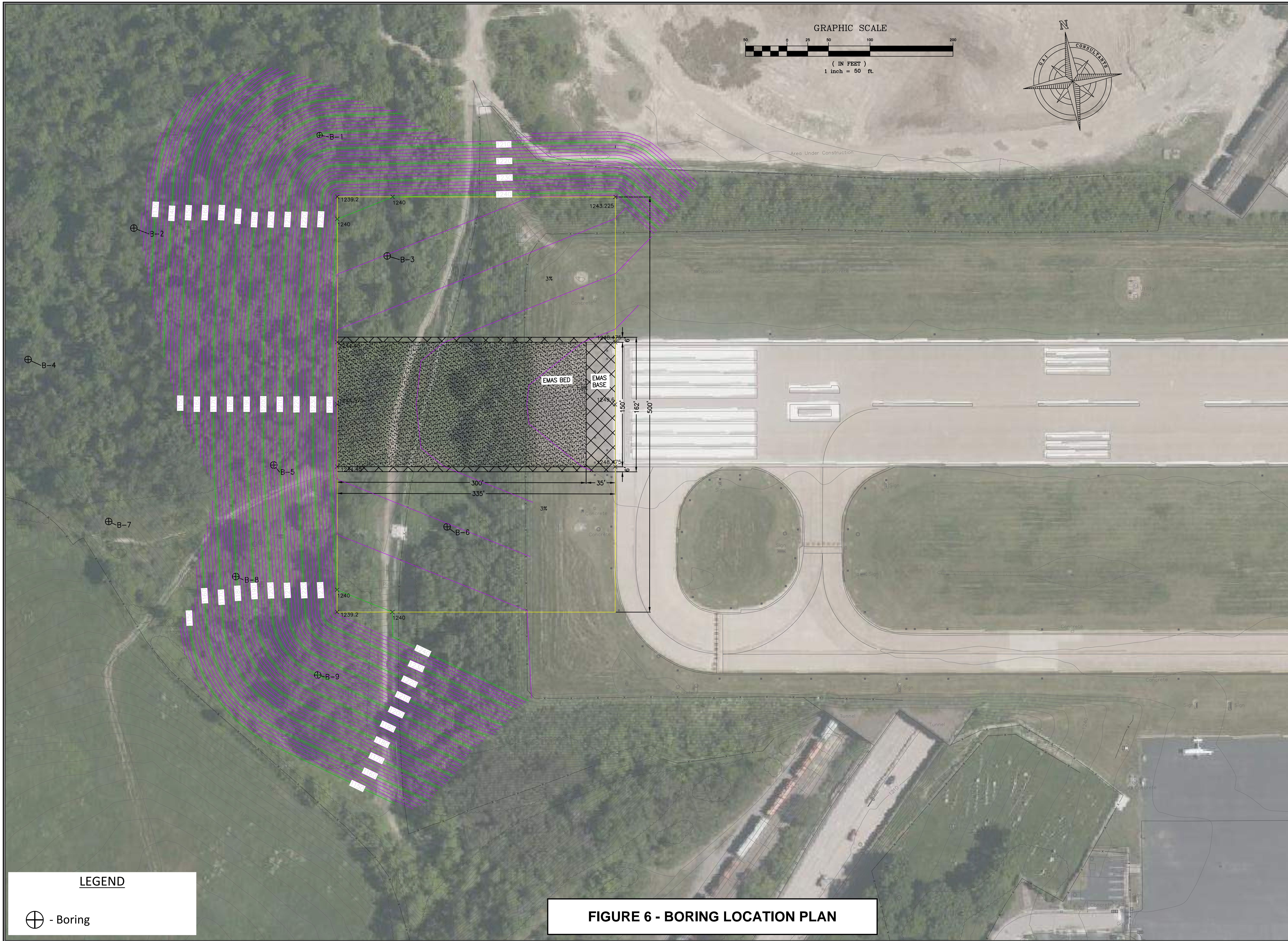
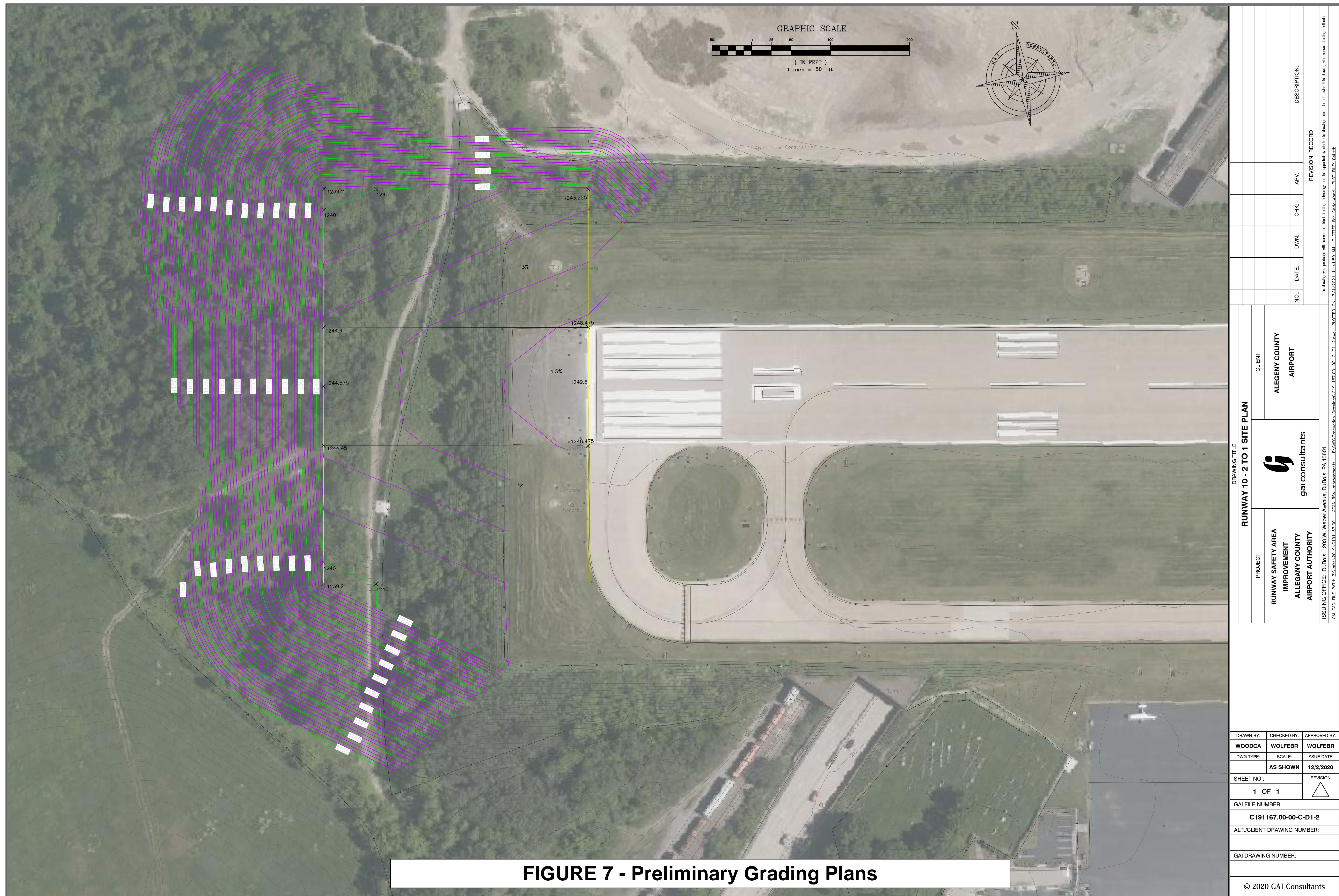


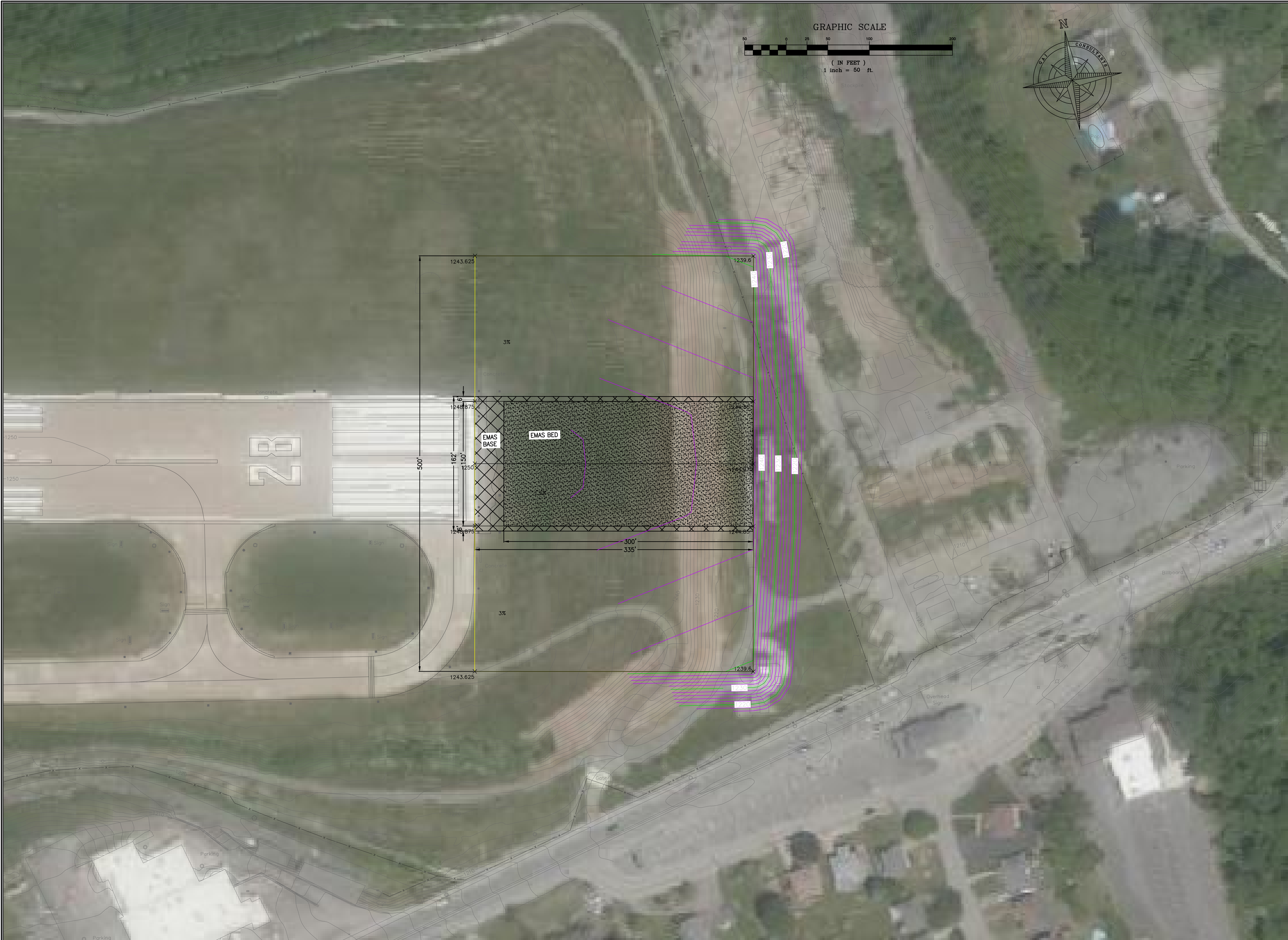
FIGURE 6 - BORING LOCATION PLAN

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PROJECT		CLIENT			
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA IMPROVEMENT		ALEGANY COUNTY AIRPORT			
ALEGANY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY		gai consultants			
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PLOT FILE: 041.dwg					
This drawing was produced with computer aided drafting technology and is supported by electronic drawing files. Do not reuse this drawing via manual drafting methods.					
DRAWN BY: WOODCA			CHECKED BY: WOLFEBR	APPROVED BY: WOLFEBR	
DWG TYPE: AS SHOWN			SCALE: 12/2/2020	ISSUE DATE: 12/2/2020	
SHEET NO.: 1 OF 1			REVISION		
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ALT./CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER:					
GAI DRAWING NUMBER:					
© 2020 GAI Consultants					





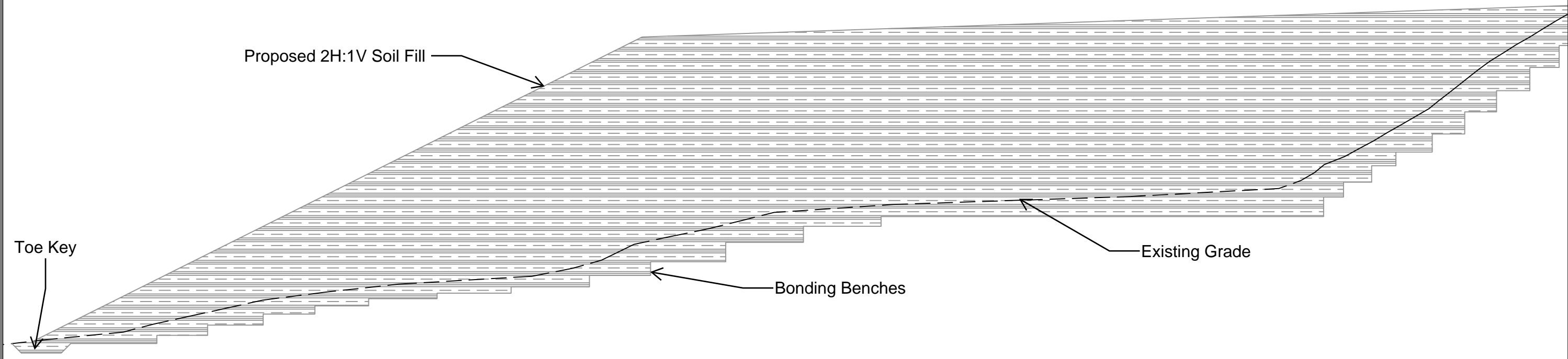




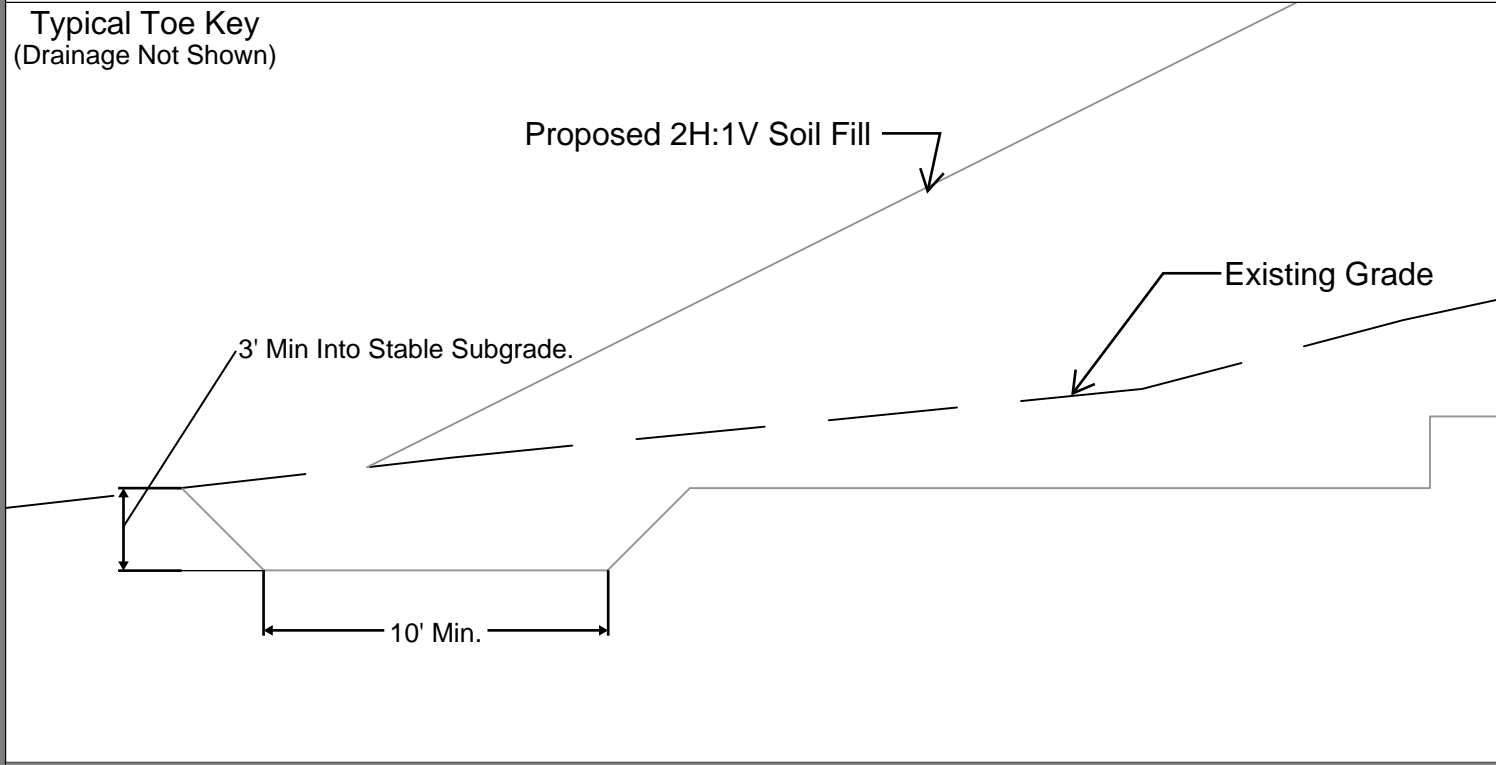
DRAWING TITLE			CLIENT		
RUNWAY 28 - 2 TO 1 SITE PLAN			ALEGANY COUNTY AIRPORT		
PROJECT			gai consultants		
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA IMPROVEMENT			ALEGANY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY		
ISSUING OFFICE: DuBois   203 W. Weber Avenue, DuBois, PA 15801			This drawing was produced with computer aided drafting technology and is supported by electronic drawing files. Do not reuse this drawing via manual drafting methods.		
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SHEET NO.: 1 OF 1			REVISION		
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GAI DRAWING NUMBER:			NO.: DATE: DWN: CHK: APV: DESCRIPTION:		
© 2020 GAI Consultants			REVISION RECORD		



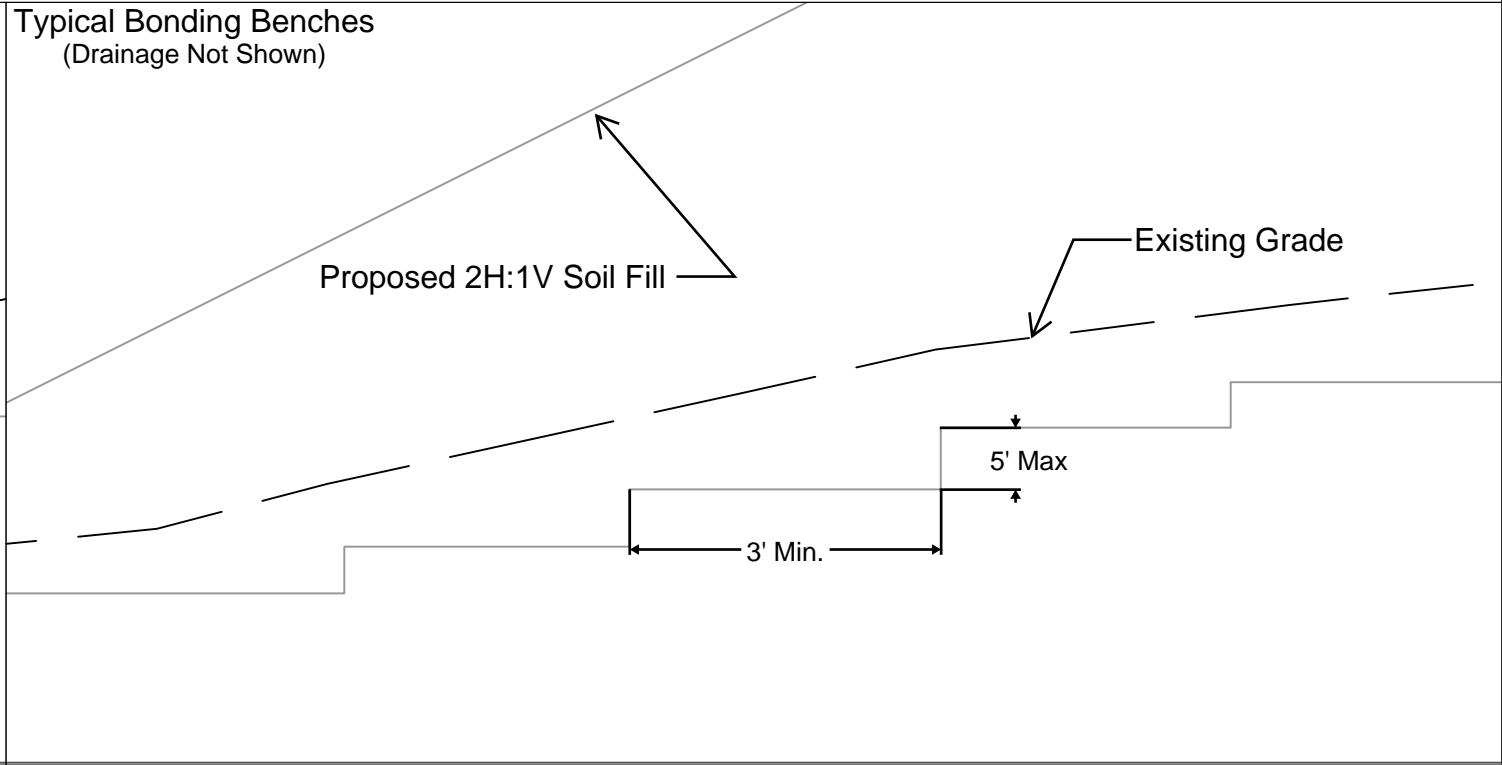
FIGURE 8 - 2H:1V Fill Slope Conceptual Sketch



Typical Toe Key  
(Drainage Not Shown)



Typical Bonding Benches  
(Drainage Not Shown)





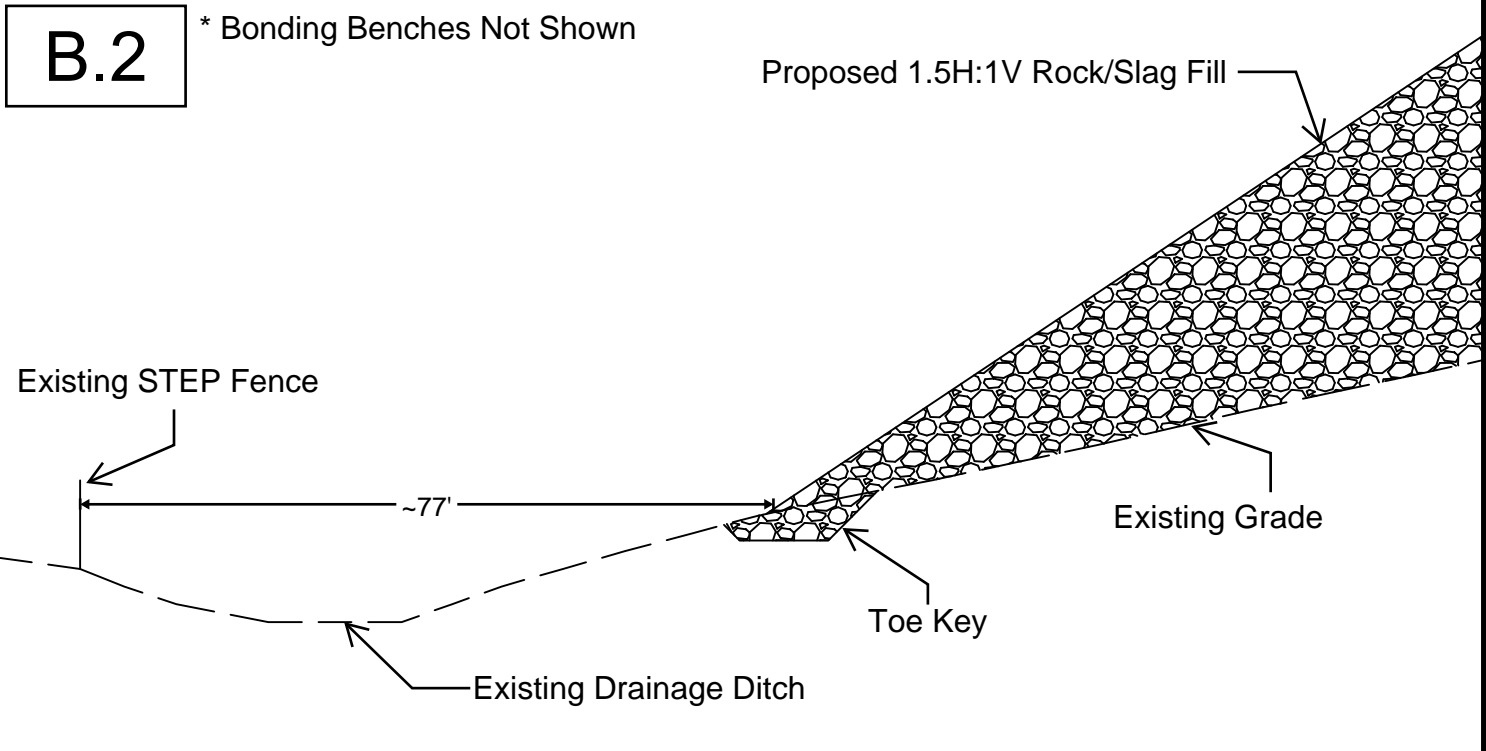
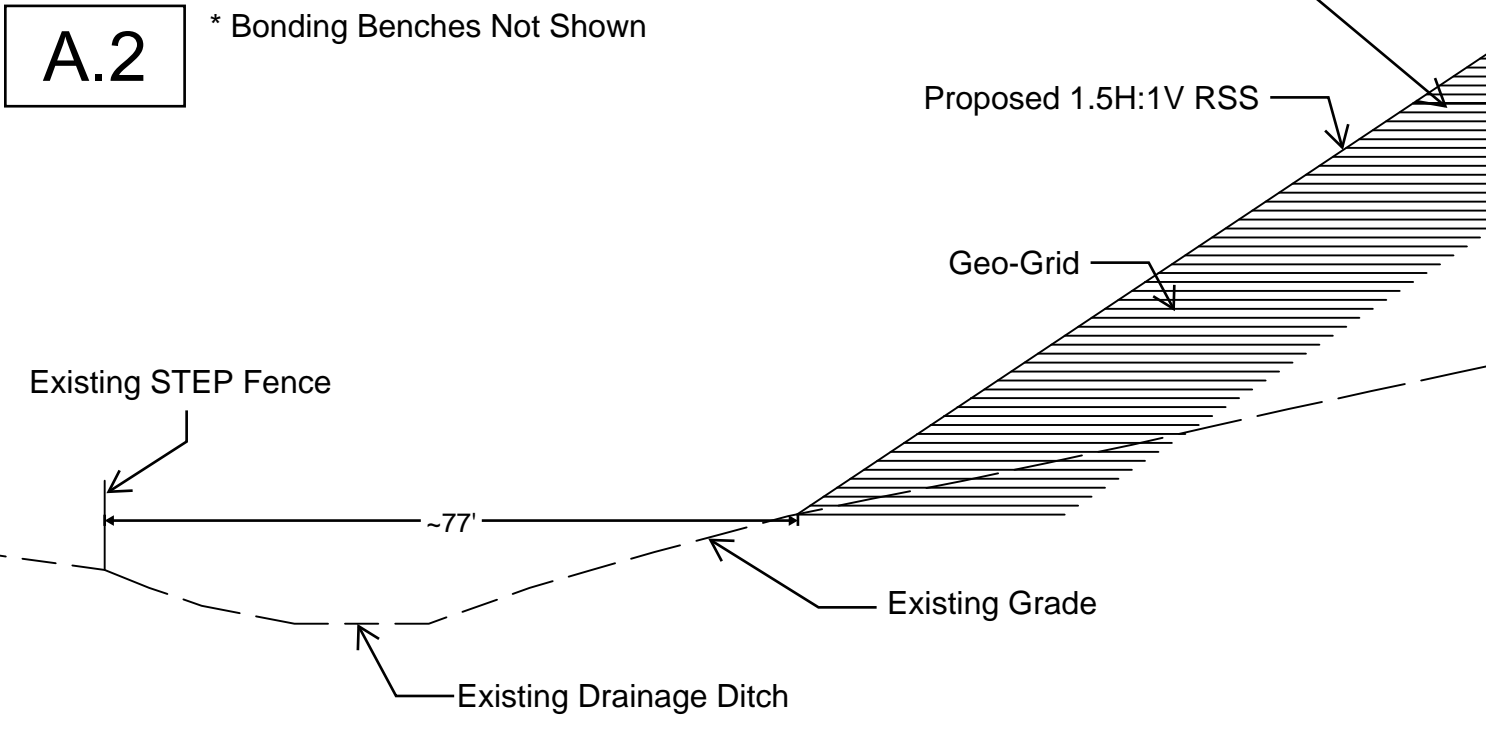
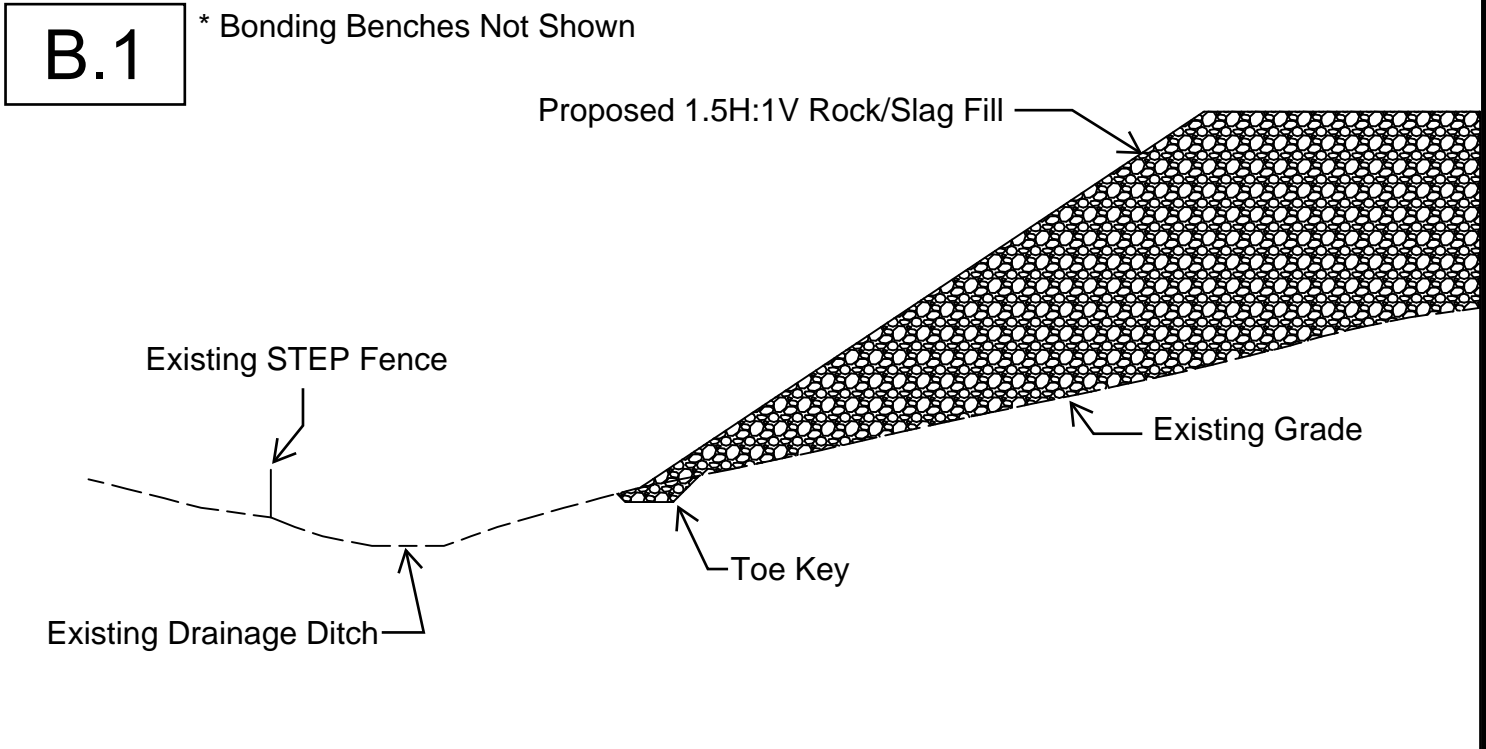
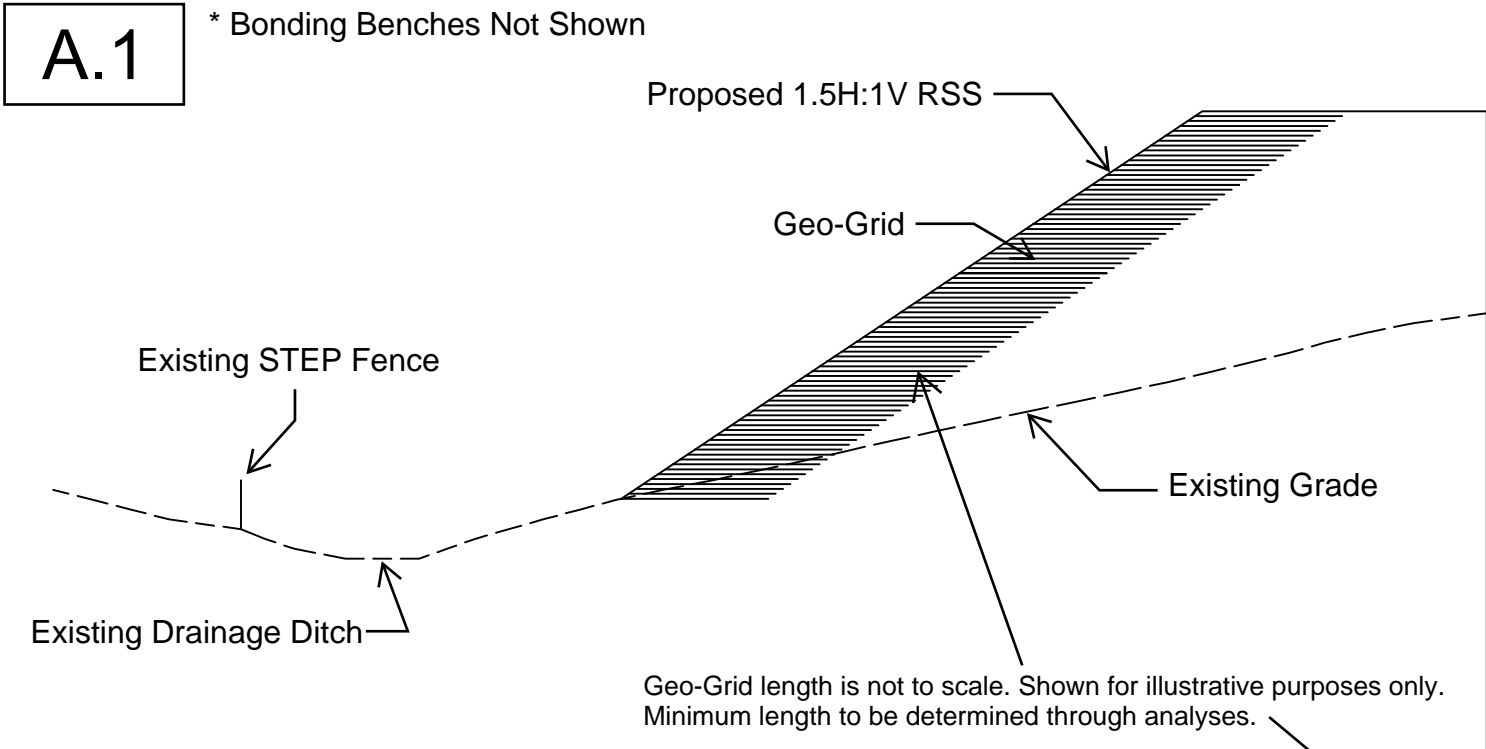
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						PROJECT	 gai consultants	CLIENT		
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									N.T.S	
									REVISION 	APPROVED BY:
NO.:	DATE:	DRAWN BY:	CHECKED BY:	APPROVED BY:	DESCRIPTION:				SHEET NO.:	
REVISION RECORD									1 OF 1	
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ISSUING OFFICE: Pittsburgh   385 E. Waterfront Drive, Homestead, PA 15120						Sketches NO LABELS 21		© 2020 GAI Consultants		
GAI CAD FILE PATH: C:\Users\joynerr\Desktop\New folder (7)\acaa\Sketches\Sketches NO LABELS 21.dwg										



FIGURE 9 - 1.5H:1V Fill Slope Conceptual Sketch




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REVISION RECORD

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GAI CAD FILE PATH: Z:\Infra\2019\C191167.00 - ACAA RSA Improvements - E\Working Docs\GEOTECH\GER\Cross Sections - Sketches\Conceptual Sketches.dwg

DRAWING TITLE		
PROJECT	 gai consultants	CLIENT

ISSUE DATE:	DRAWN BY:
	<b>RRJ</b>
SCALE:	CHECKED BY:
<b>N.T.S</b>	
REVISION	APPROVED BY:
	
	SHEET NO.:
	<b>1 OF 1</b>

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GAI FILE NUMBER: **Conceptual Sketches**

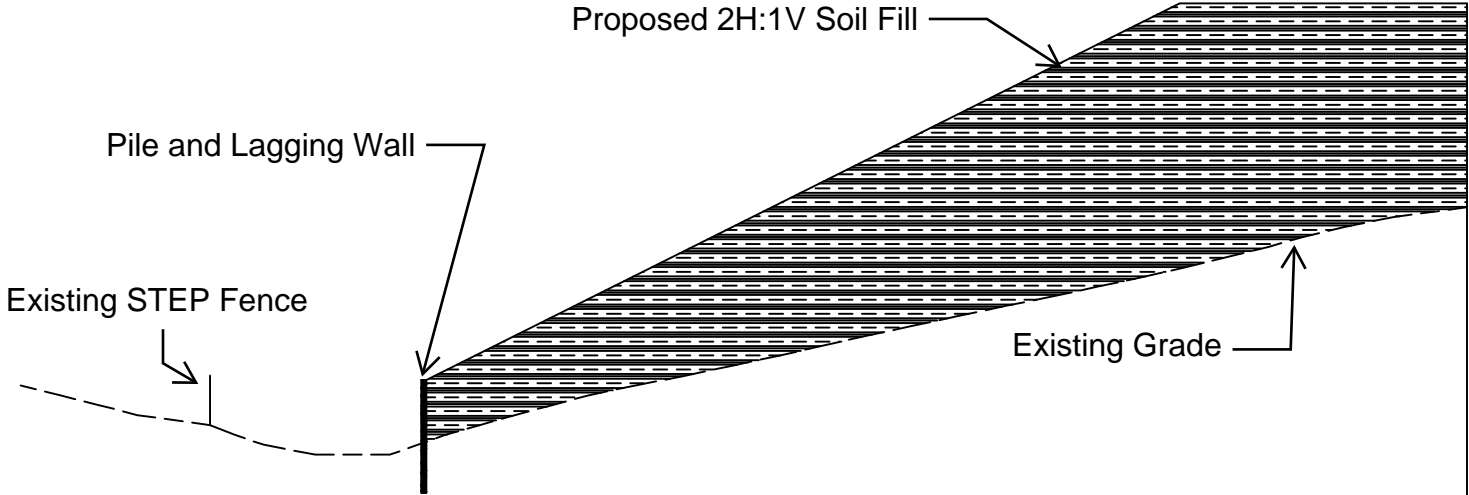
GAI DRAWING NUMBER:



FIGURE 10 - 2H:1V Fill Slope and Retaining Wall Conceptual Sketch

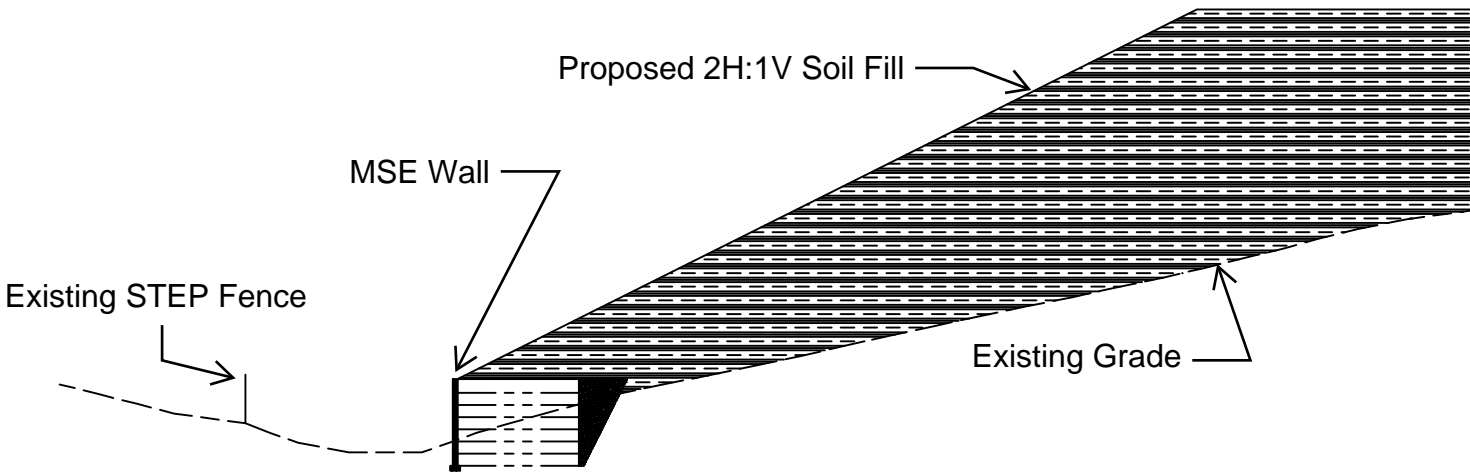
C.1

\* Bonding Benches Not Shown



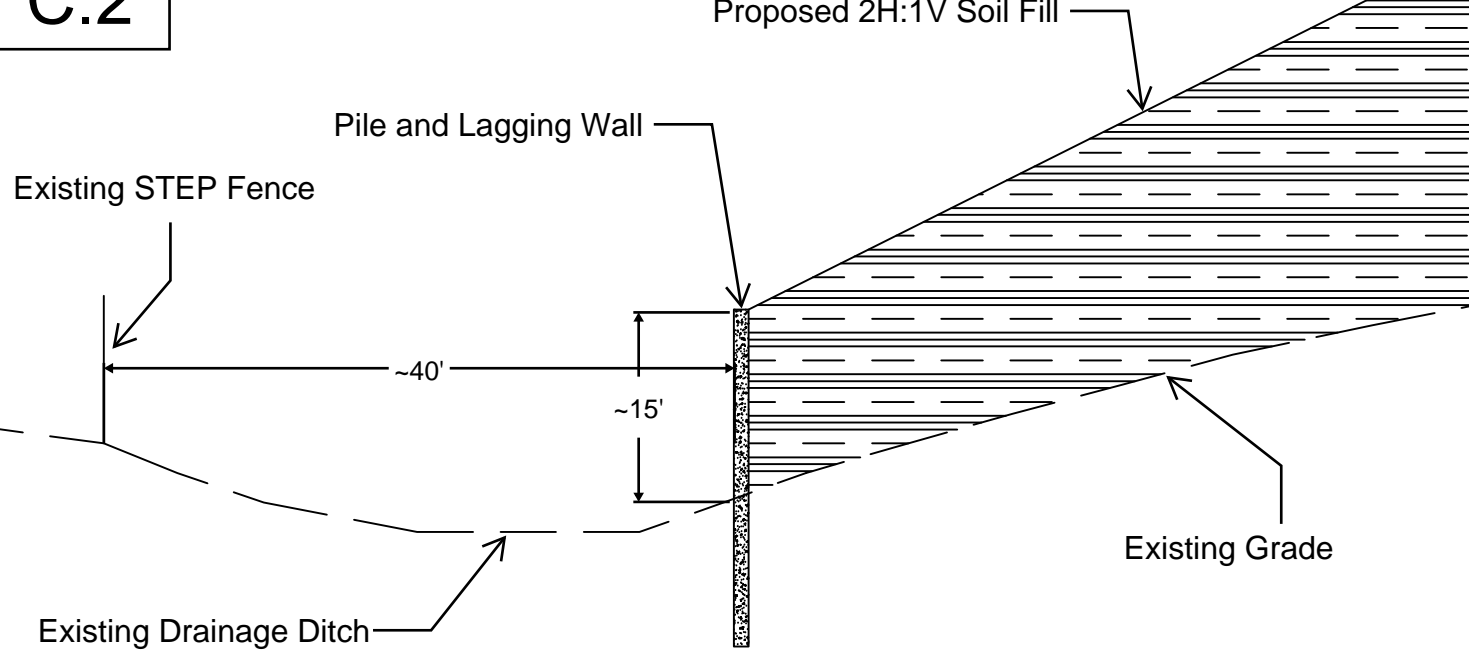
D.1

\* Bonding Benches Not Shown



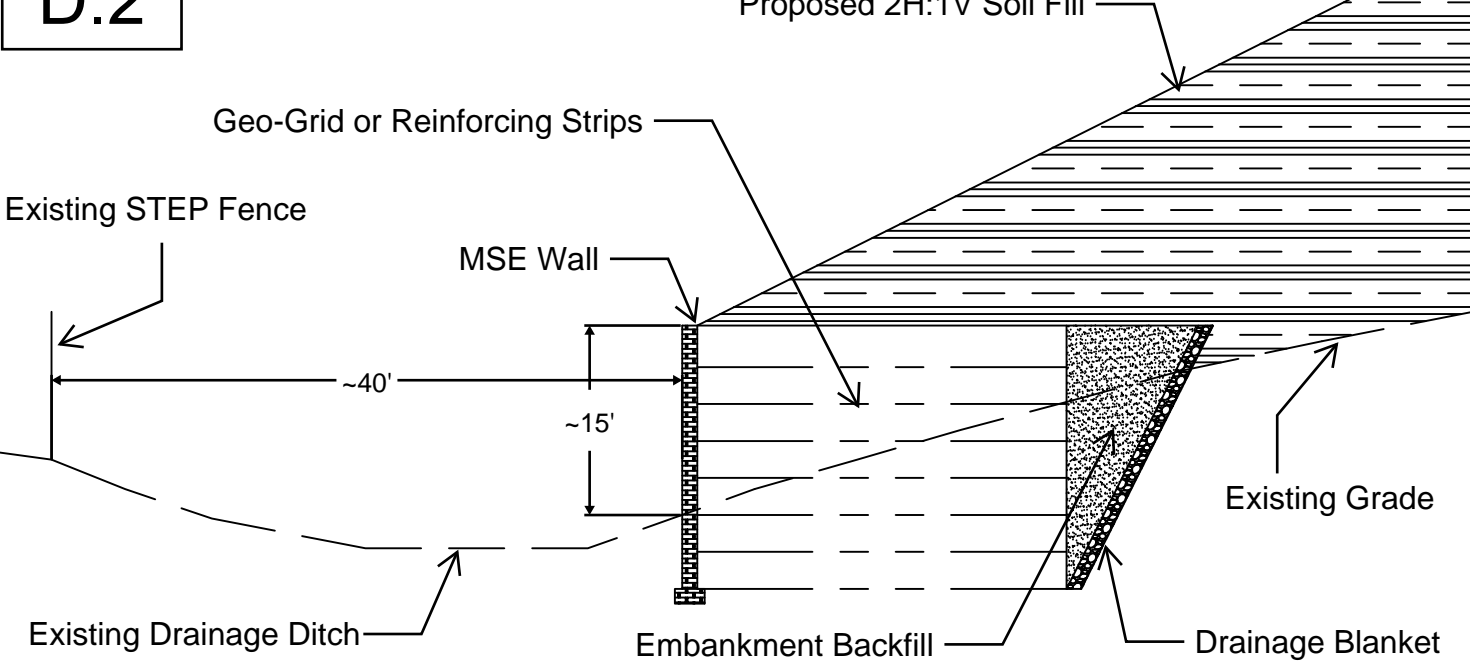
C.2

\* Bonding Benches Not Shown



D.2

\* Bonding Benches Not Shown



3/18/2021 8:44:24 AM PLOTTED BY: Robert Joyner PLOT FILE: GAI.stb


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JECT	 gai consultants	CLIENT


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	RRJ
SCALE:	CHECKED BY:
N.T.S	
REVISION	APPROVED BY:
	
	SHEET NO.:
	1 OF 1



FIGURE 11 - Preliminary Retaining Wall Subsurface Profile

GAI Consultants

CLIENT ACAA  
PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements  
PROJECT LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_

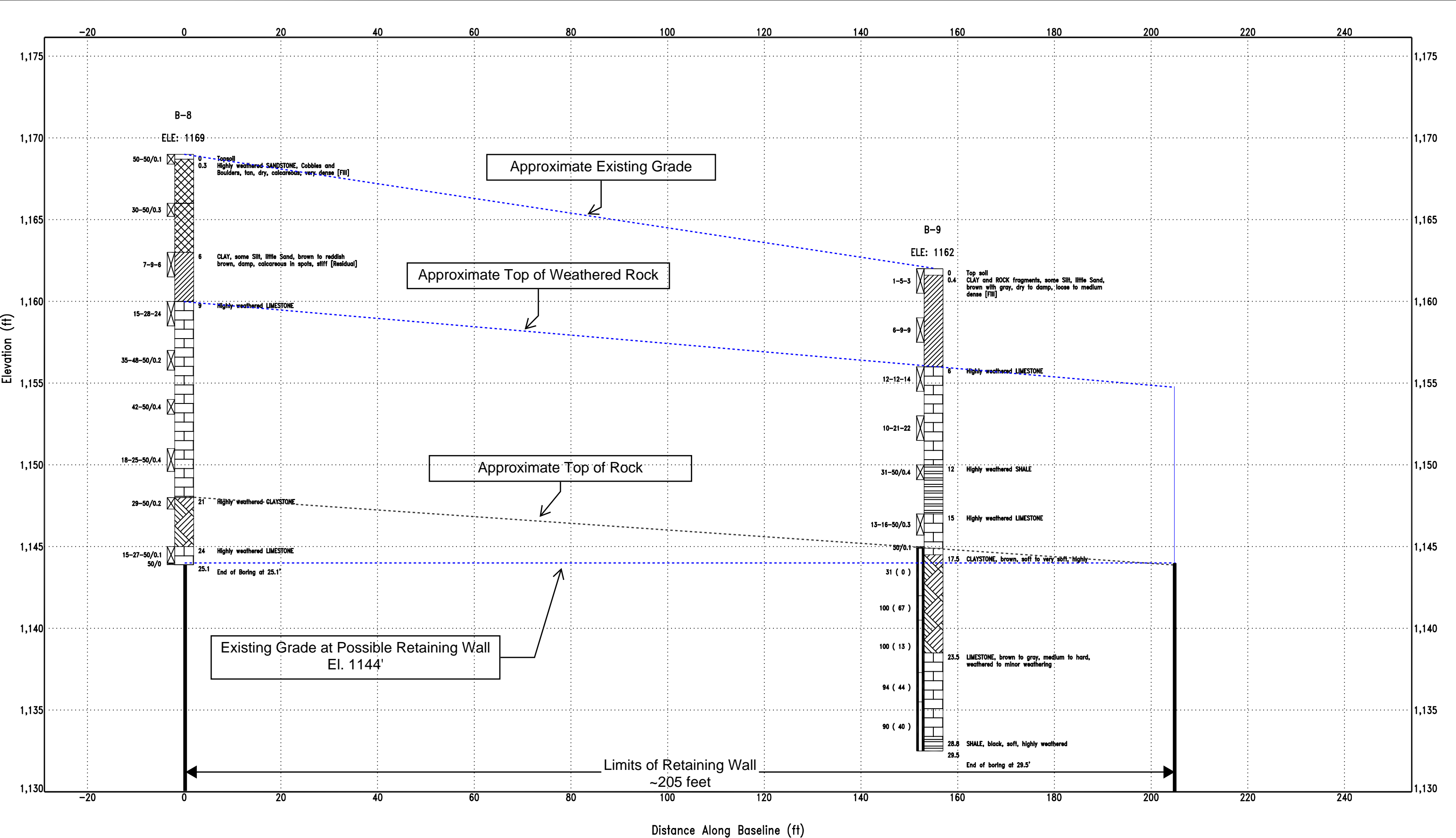
Fill (made ground)

Limestone

Shale

Bedrock

USCS Low Plasticity Clay





## PHOTOGRAPHS





**Photograph 1. Looking southwest at Boring B-6.**



**Photograph 2. Looking south at monitoring well installation at Boring B-5.**





**Photograph 3. Looking south at Boring B-7.**



**Photograph 4. Looking south at dozer clearing near Boring B-7.**



## **APPENDIX A**

### **Field Boring Logs**



## Sequence of Soil Description: Soil name, Color, Moisture, State (density or consistency), Structure, Supplemental descriptors and remarks, (Origin)

**Table 3.6(b) - Descriptors for Coarse-Grained Material based on Grain Size**

Coarse Grain Sizes			
	inches	mm	sieve
BOULDERS	> 12	>300	-
COBBLES	12 to 3	300 - 75	-
C GRAVEL	3 to $\frac{3}{4}$	75 - 19.0	-
GRAVEL	$\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{16}$	19.0 - 4.75	-
SAND	$\frac{3}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{64}$	4.75 - 0.425	#4 to #40
F SAND	-	0.425 - 0.075	#40 to #200

**Table 3.6(c) – Descriptors for Fine-Grained Materials Based on Behavior**

Primary Descriptor	Roller Thread Diameter	Estimated Plasticity Index (PI)	Plasticity Description	Physical Behavior	
Fine-Grained Soils	<b>SILT</b>	$\frac{1}{4}$ -inch	NP	Non-plastic (NP)	Dries rapidly when rolling moist ball sheds water when shook
	<b>CLAYEY SILT</b>	$\frac{1}{8}$ -inch	< 10%	Low plasticity (LP)	Feels powdery when drying out during rolling moist ball retains water when shook
	<b>LEAN CLAY</b>	$\frac{1}{16}$ -inch or less	>10% to 20%	Medium plasticity (MP)	Sticky when rolling
	<b>FAT CLAY</b>	$\frac{1}{16}$ -inch or less	>20%	High plasticity (HP)	Very sticky when rolling. Greasy feel.

### Origin Types:

Residual, Fill, Alluvium, Colluvium, etc.

**Table 3.6(f) - Standard Moisture Descriptors**

Descriptor	Symbol	Behavior
dry	Dr	absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch
damp	Da	slight moisture perceptible by touch, fine-grained soils are usually firm, granular soils usually have very little apparent cohesive binding
moist	M	no visible free water, sample cool to the touch, at or above optimum moisture, granular soil may exhibit slight apparent cohesive binding
wet	W	visible free water throughout sample, usually soil is below water table, contains significantly more moisture than moist soil, fine-grained soils usually soft or very soft, granular soils exhibit no apparent cohesive binding

**Table 3.6(g) - Consistency of Cohesive Soils**

Descriptor	Symbol	Typical Consistency	Est. Unconfined Compressive Strength - MPa (Tons/Sq. Ft.)
very soft	VS	Extruded between your fingers when squeezed	< 0.025 (0.25)
soft	S	Molded by light finger pressure	0.025 - 0.05 (0.25 - 0.5)
medium	M	Molded by strong finger pressure	0.05 - 0.1 (0.5 - 1)
stiff	St	Readily indented by thumbs but penetrated with great effort	0.1 - 0.2 (1 - 2)
very stiff	VSt	Readily indented by thumbnail	0.2 - 0.4 (2 - 4)
hard	H	Indented with difficulty by thumbnail	> 0.4 (4)

COARSE-GRAINED SOILS have <50% passing the No. 200 sieve				
		Group Symbol	Group Name	
<b>Gravels</b> <50% of coarse fraction passing the No. 4 sieve	Clean Gravel (<5% fines)	-	<b>GW</b>	<b>Well-graded GRAVEL</b>
		-	<b>GP</b>	<b>Poorly-graded GRAVEL</b>
	Gravels with Fines (>12% fines)	fines classify as ML or MH fines classify as CL or CH	<b>GM</b> <b>GC</b>	<b>SILTY GRAVEL</b> <b>CLAYEY GRAVEL</b>
<b>Sands</b> ≥50% of coarse fraction passing the No. 4 sieve	Clean Sands (<5% fines)	-	<b>SW</b>	<b>Well-graded SAND</b>
		-	<b>SP</b>	<b>Poorly-graded SAND</b>
	Sands with Fines (>12% fines)	fines classify as ML or MH fines classify as CL or CH	<b>SM</b> <b>SC</b>	<b>SILTY SAND</b> <b>CLAYEY SAND</b>

- In the UNIFIED system, a soil is considered coarse-grained if it contains fewer than 50% fines.
- Coarse-grained particles will not pass through a No.200 sieve.
- Gravel is material retained on the No.4 sieve.
- Sand is material passing the No.4 sieve but retained on the No. 200 sieve.
- Soil is classified as GRAVEL if the %-gravel is estimated to be greater than the %-sand.
- Soil is identified as SAND if the %-gravel is estimated to be equal to, or less than, the %-sand.

FINE-GRAINED SOILS have ≥50% passing the No. 200 sieve			
		Group Symbol	Group Name
<b>Silts and Clays</b> Liquid Limit <50	Inorganic	<b>CL</b>	<b>LEAN CLAY</b>
		<b>ML</b>	<b>SILT</b>
	Organic	<b>OL</b>	<b>ORGANIC SOIL</b>
<b>Silts and Clays</b> Liquid Limit <50	Inorganic	<b>CH</b>	<b>FAT CLAY</b>
		<b>MH</b>	<b>ELASTIC SILT</b>
	Organic	<b>OH</b>	<b>ORGANIC SOIL</b>

- In the UNIFIED system, a soil is considered to be fine-grained if it contains 50% or more fines.
- Particles that pass through a No. 200 sieve are identified as fine-grained.

**Table 3.6(i) – Soil Structure Descriptors**

Structure	Symbol	Description
stratified	Str	Alternating layers of varying material or color with layers at least $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick; note thickness
laminated	Lam	Alternating layers of varying material or color with the layers less than $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick; note thickness
fissured	Fis	Breaks along definite planes of fracture with little resistance to fracturing
slickensided	Slk	Fracture planes appear polished or glossy, sometimes striated
blocky	Blo	Cohesive soil that can be broken down into small angular lumps which resist further breakdown
lensed	Len	Inclusion of small pockets of different soils, such as small lenses of sand scattered through a mass of clay; note thickness
homogeneous	Hom	Same color and appearance throughout

**Table 3.6(h) - Relative Density of Granular Soils**

Descriptor	Symbol	SPT-N60 (blows per ft.)
very loose	VL	0-4
loose	L	5-10
medium	M	11-30
dense	D	31-50
very dense	VD	over 50

**Table 3.6(d) - Descriptors for Relative Amounts**

Descriptor	Relative Amount (based on total sample volume)
trace	0 to 10%
little	10 to 20%
some	20 to 35%
and	35 to 50%

### Examples of Soil Descriptions:

- Lean Clay, trace gravel, brown, stiff (Residual)  
 - Silty Sand, some gravel, brown, medium dense (Alluvium)  
 Note: USCS group symbol and moisture descriptor placed in log column.



## Sequence of Rock Description: Rock Type, Color, Hardness, Weathering, Spacing of Bedding, Supplemental Descriptions, Fracture Dip Magnitude and Fracture Spacing.

**Table 3.6(m) - Rock Hardness Descriptors**

Descriptor and Symbol	Test Criteria for Hand Specimen	Typical PA Rock Type	Material with Comparable Hardness
Very Hard (VH)	not scratched by steel file	Sandstone, chert, schist, granite, gneiss, some limestone	steel file, window glass, porcelain,
Hard (H)	scratched by steel file	Siltstone, shale, most limestone	steel, concrete
Medium (M)	scratched by common steel nail		iron, nickel
Soft (S)	scratched by copper pipe or penny		PVC, fingernail
Very Soft (VS)	scratched by common hardwood dowel	Gypsum, evaporites, some shale	chalk

### Examples:

Shale, brown, medium hard, weathered, thin bedded, flat close fractures.

Limestone, gray, hard, fresh, bedding not apparent, vuggy, steep wide spaced fractures.

Sandstone, brown, hard, minor weathering, medium bedded, iron stained, shallow medium spaced fractures.

**Table 3.6(n) - Rock Weathering Descriptors**

Descriptor and Symbol	Criteria
Fresh (F)	No visible sign of decomposition or discoloration.
Minor Weathering (M)	<b>&lt; 10% of rock mass has some degree of decomposition.</b> Slight discoloration inwards towards open fractures.
Weathered (W)	<b>10%-50% of rock mass has some degree of decomposition.</b> Significant portions of rock show discoloration. Weaker minerals such as feldspar decomposed. Apparent strength less than fresh parent rock.
Highly Weathered (H)	<b>&gt; 50% of rock mass has some degree of decomposition.</b> Rock is significantly weakened relative to its un-weathered state. Less weathered core stones may be present in rock mass. Most rock types, when highly weathered, can be broken by hand or shaved with knife.

**Table 3.6(o) – Spacing of Bedding and Discontinuities**

Description for Bedding	Spacing	Description for Joints or Fractures
Massive (M)	> 3 m (10 feet)	Massive (M)
Very Thick (VTk)	1-3 m (3-10 feet)	Very Wide (Vw)
Thick (Tk)	0.3-1 m (1-3 feet)	Wide (Wi)
Medium (M)	50-300 mm (2-12 inches)	Medium (M)
Thin (Tn)	12-50 mm (½ - 2 inches)	Close (Ci)
Laminated (La)	< 12 mm (½ inch)	Laminated (La)

\* If bedding is indistinct or not apparent, note as such.

**Table 3.6(p) - Descriptors for Dip Magnitude**

Dip Descriptor	Dip Magnitude
Very Steep (VStD)	>60° to 90°
Steep (StD)	>45° to 60°
Moderate (MoD)	>15° to 45°
Shallow (ShD)	>5° to 15°
Flat (FID)	0° to 5°



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.355173 LONG. -79.942382  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-1  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/25/21  
END 2/25/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1162

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☒

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY(%) ROD (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0		2				cl		0.3 Topsoil 1161.7	
1.5	S-1	3 12	1.0'		1.5		Damp	LEAN CLAY and ROCK fragments, little Sand, brown, damp, stiff to very stiff [Fill]	
3.0									
4.5	S-2	5 6 12	1.5'		2.0	cl	Damp	- Cobbles	
6.0									
7.5	S-3	7 6 6	1.5'		2.0	CL	Damp		
9.0									Auger hitting cobbles/boulders
10.5	S-4	5 6 6	0.5'		1.5	cl	Damp	- color change to black/dark brown	S-4 spoon blocked off
12.0								12.0 1150.0	
13.4	S-5	12 25 50/0.4	1.4'			-	Dry	Highly weathered CLAYSTONE, tan, dry, calcareous in areas, very dense [Residual]	
15.0									
16.4	S-6	14 26 50/0.4	1.4'			-	Dry		
18.0									
19.2	S-7	14 30 50/0.2	1.2'			-	Dry		

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).







# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.354864 LONG. -79.943184  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-2  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/25/21  
END 2/25/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1124

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: 14.2' TIME: 0-HR DATE: 2/25/21  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: 7.6' TIME: 24-HR DATE: 2/26/21

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☐

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (FT.)	RECOVERY(%) ROD (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0	S-1	1	1.5'		1.5	cl	Damp	0.3 Topsoil 1123.7 LEAN CLAY with Sand and ROCK fragments (Decomposed Shale), light brown, red oxidation on rock fragment surfaces, damp to moist, stiff to very stiff [Residual]	
1.5		2							
		5							
3.0	S-2	2	1.5'		2.5	CL	Damp		
4.5		6							
		7							
6.0	S-3	4	1.5'		2.0	cl	Moist		
7.5		4							
		7							
9.0	S-4	6	1.5'			-	Moist	9.0 1115.0 Highly weathered SHALE, brown to reddish brown, moist to wet, medium dense [Residual]	
10.5		9							
		10							
12.0	S-5	4	1.5'			-	Wet		
13.5		6							
		6							
15.0	S-6	25	1.2'			-	Wet	15.0 1109.0 Highly weathered LIMESTONE gray, wet, dense to very dense [Residual]	
16.2		48							
		50/0.2							
18.0	S-7	10	1.5'			-	Wet		
19.5		17							
		30							

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.35466 LONG. -79.94189  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-3  
SHEET 1 OF 1  
DATE: START 2/19/21  
END 2/19/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1198

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☒

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0	S-1	4	1.2'			gc	Damp	Sandy LEAN CLAY and Surface slag GRAVEL/BOULDERS, gray and brown, medium dense [Fill]	Boring moved up slope ~40' to avoid utilities/thick brush  S-1 1.5 ppm on PID
1.5		4 14							
3.0	S-2	10	0.5'			CL	Damp	- Boulder 2.0' to 5.5'	
3.7		50/0.2							
6.0	S-3	50/0.4	0.4'			-	Dry	Highly weathered Sandy SHALE, gray and tan, very dense [Residual]	Difficult advancement
6.4									
9.0	S-4	50/0.2	0.2'			-	Dry	End of Boring at 9.2' upon spoon refusal. Backfilled with auger cuttings.	PID reading taken down augers at end of boring: 4.5 ppm
9.2									

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.354429 LONG. -79.94364  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-4  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/24/21  
END 2/24/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1118

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: Dry TIME: 0-HR DATE: 2/24/21  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: 13.4' TIME: 24-HR DATE: 2/25/21

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☐

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY (%) ROD (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0	S-1	2	1.5'		1.0	cl	Moist	0.4 Top Soil 1117.6	Ground is saturated from snow melt Environmental sample taken at S-1  - increase in Rock fragments  Easy auger advancement
1.5		4						Sandy LEAN CLAY, little Rock fragments (Sandstone), brown, damp to moist, stiff to very stiff [Fill]	
3.0									
4.5	S-2	5	1.5'		3.0	CL	Damp		
		8							
6.0	S-3	6	1.0'		2.5	cl	Damp	6.0 1112.0	
7.5		9						CLAY, some Silt, little Sand, brown, dry to damp, stiff to very stiff [Residual]	
9.0									
10.5	S-4	5	1.0'		2.0	cl	Dry		
		6							
12.0	S-5	15	1.5'		-	-	Dry	12.0 1106.0	
13.5		19						Highly weathered LIMESTONE, gray and tan, dry, calcareous, dense to very dense [Residual]	
15.0		21							
16.5	S-6	20	1.5'		-	-	Dry		
		34							
18.0	S-7	23	0.8'		-	-	Dry		
18.8		50/0.3						- more gray	

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.354429 LONG. -79.94364  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-4  
SHEET 2 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/24/21  
END 2/24/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1118

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: Dry TIME: 0-HR DATE: 2/24/21  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: 13.4' TIME: 24-HR DATE: 2/25/21

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☐

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY(%) ROD (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
21.0								21.0 Highly weathered LIMESTONE, gray and tan, dry, calcareous, dense to very dense [Residual] 1097.0 (continued)	Environmental sample taken at S-8
21.8	S-8	18 50/0.3	0.8'	-	-	-	Dry	Highly weathered SHALE, gray, dry, calcareous in spots, very dense [Residual]	
24.0									
24.3	S-9	50/0.3	0.0'	-	-	-	-	24.3 1093.7 End of Boring at 24.3' upon spoon refusal. Backfilled with auger cuttings.	Temporary piezometer installed for 24-hr water level readings

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.354082 LONG. -79.942577  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-5  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/22/21  
END 2/22/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1174

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: Dry TIME: 0-HR DATE: 2/22/21  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: 10.9' TIME: 144-HR DATE: 2/23/21

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☐

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY(%) ROD (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0	S-1	2	1.5'		1.5	cl	Damp	FAT CLAY, little Sand, trace root fragments, trace Slag fragments, brown to reddish brown, dry to damp, stiff [0.0 - 1.0 Fill] [Residual] - lack of slag fragments	
1.5		4							
		9							
3.0	S-2	3	1.5'		1.5	CH	Damp	- lack of root fragments	
4.5		4							
		8							
6.0	S-3	7	1.5'		1.5	cl	Dry		
7.5		5							
		24							
9.0	S-4	8	1.5'			-	Dry	9.0 1165.0 Highly weathered CLAYSTONE, tan, dry, medium dense [Residual]	
10.5		11							
		16							
12.0	S-5	28	1.3'			-	Dry	12.0 1162.0 Highly weathered Sandy SHALE, gray, dry, very dense [Residual]	
13.3		21							
		50/0.3							
15.0	S-6	24	0.8'			-	Dry	15.0 1159.0 Highly weathered alternating layers of CLAYSTONE, SILTSTONE, and Sandy SHALE, tan to gray, very dense [Residual]	
15.8		50/0.3							
18.0	S-7	18	1.0'			-	Dry		
19.5		36							
		25						19.5 1154.5	

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.353879 LONG. -79.941827  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-6  
SHEET 1 OF 1  
DATE: START 2/19/21  
END 2/19/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1200

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☒

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0		1						0.3 Topsoil 1199.7	Surface is snow covered ~7"
1.5	S-1	2 12	1.5'		1.5	cl	Moist	CLAY and SILT, little Sand, brown, moist, medium to stiff, homogeneous [Residual]	
3.0									Auger to S-2 was slightly difficult
4.5	S-2	20 36 36	1.0'			-	Dry	3.5 1196.5 Highly weathered SILTSTONE, grading into highly weathered Shale, sandy in areas and with brown Clay in some fractures, brown with gray, very dense [Residual]	
6.0									
6.9	S-3	50 50/0.4	0.9'			-	Dry		Difficult advancement
9.0									
9.2	S-4	50/0.2	0.2'				Dry	9.2 1190.8 End of Boring at 9.2' upon spoon refusal. Boring backfilled with auger cuttings	

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.353894 LONG. -79.94329  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-7  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/26/21  
END 2/26/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1140

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing and NQ2 Wireline

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: Dry TIME: Pre-Core DATE: 2/26/21  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: 18.2' TIME: 24-HR DATE: 2/27/21

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☐

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (FT.)	RECOVERY (%) RQD (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0		1				gc		0.2 Topsoil 1139.8	Very difficult to set augers Limestone fragments 1" nominal
1.5	S-1	2 8	0.4'				Dry	LIMESTONE fragments, some Clay, gray and brown, dry, medium dense [Residual]	
3.0						-	-	3.0 1137.0	
4.5	S-2	12 18 19	1.5'		3.0	CL	Damp	Sandy LEAN CLAY with Gravel, (decomposed Claystone), tan, damp, calcareous, very stiff [Residual]	Environmental sample taken at S-2: 1.5 ppm
6.0						-	-		
7.5	S-3	12 27 42	1.5'		3.5	cl	Damp		
9.0						-	-	9.0 1131.0	Environmental sample taken at S-3: 6.5 ppm Slow advancement
9.1	S-4	50/0.1	0.1'	100		-	Dry	9.1 LIMESTONE, gray, dry, very dense [Residual] 1130.9	
10.0						-	-	10.0 LIMESTONE, gray, hard, minor weathering, bedding not apparent, medium spaced fractures, flat relative dip 1130.0	
10.3	R-1	-	2.4'		-	-	-	10.3 SHALE, dark gray, medium hard, weathered, laminated bedding, flat relative dip, thinly spaced fractures, flat relative dip 1129.7	
11.5				54					
14.0	R-2	-	0.6'		-	-	-	LIMESTONE with medium spaced thin Clay seams, tan and brown, medium hard to soft, highly weathered, bedding not apparent, closely spaced fractures, flat to very steep relative dip	
16.5	R-3	-	1.9'		-	-	-	15.2 1124.8	
18.5	R-4	-	2.0'		-	-	-	CLAYSTONE, gray, soft to very soft, highly weathered bedding not apparent, medium spaced fractures, shallow relative dip	
				24					
				100					
				45				18.5 1121.5	
				87				SHALE, black to dark gray, medium hard to soft, highly weathered, thin to laminated bedding, flat relative dip, closely spaced fractures, flat relative dip	

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.353713 LONG. -79.94274  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-8  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/24/21  
END 2/24/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1169

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☒

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0	S-1	50	0.6'		-	-	Dry	0.3 Topsoil 1168.7	Difficult to start walking auger
0.6		50/0.1						Highly weathered SANDSTONE cobbles and boulders, tan, dry, calcareous, very dense [Fill]	
3.0									
3.8	S-2	30	0.8'		-	-	Dry		
		50/0.3							
6.0								6.0 1163.0	
	S-3	7	1.0'		1.5	CL	Damp	LEAN CLAY with Sand, brown to reddish brown, damp, calcareous in spots, stiff [Residual]	
7.5		9							Slow advancement
		6							
9.0								9.0 1160.0	
	S-4	15	1.5'		-	-	Dry	Highly weathered LIMESTONE, gray and tan, dry, calcareous, very dense [Residual]	
10.5		28							35.1 ppm on PID
		24							Environmental sample taken at S-3 and S-4
12.0									
	S-5	35	1.2'		-	-	Dry		
13.2		48							
		50/0.2							
15.0									
	S-6	42	0.9'		-	-	Dry		
15.9		50/0.4							
18.0									
	S-7	18	1.4'		-	-	Dry		
19.4		25							Environmental sample taken at S-7 and S-8
		50/0.4							

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.353713 LONG. -79.94274  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-8  
SHEET 2 OF 2  
DATE: START 2/24/21  
END 2/24/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1169

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ TIME: \_\_\_\_\_ DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☒

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
21.0								21.0 Highly weathered LIMESTONE, gray and tan, dry, calcareous, very dense [Residual] <i>(continued)</i> 1148.0	
21.7	S-8	29 50/0.2	0.7'		-	-	Dry	Highly weathered CLAYSTONE, tan, dry, fissured, calcareous, very dense [Residual]	
24.0								24.0 1145.0	
25.1	S-9	15 27	1.1'		-	-	Dry	25.1 Highly weathered LIMESTONE, gray and tan, black on some fracture surfaces, dry, calcareous, very dense [Residual] 1143.9	
25.1	S-10	50/0.1 50/0.0						End of Boring at 25.1' upon spoon refusal. Backfilled with auger cuttings.	Temporary piezometer installed for 24-hr water level readings

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.353388 LONG. -79.942385  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-9  
SHEET 1 OF 2  
DATE: START 3/1/21  
END 3/1/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1162

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing and NQ2 Wireline

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: Dry TIME: Pre-Core DATE: 3/1/21  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: 28.4' TIME: 0-HR DATE: 3/1/21

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☐

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
0.0		1				gc		0.4 Top soil 1161.6	
1.5	S-1	5 3	1.0'				Damp	LEAN CLAY with Sand and ROCK fragments, brown with gray, dry to damp, loose to medium dense [Fill]	
3.0									
4.5	S-2	6 9 9	1.5'			CL	Dry		Environmental sample taken at S-2
6.0								6.0 1156.0	
7.5	S-3	12 12 14	0.4'			-	Dry	Highly weathered LIMESTONE, grayish tan, dry, medium dense to dense [Residual]	
9.0									
10.5	S-4	10 21 22	1.5'			-	Dry		
12.0								12.0 1150.0	
12.9	S-5	31 50/0.4	0.9'			-	Dry	Highly weathered SHALE, gray, dray, calcareous, very dense [Residual]	Environmental sample taken at S-5
15.0								15.0 1147.0	
16.3	S-6	13 16 50/0.3	1.3'			-	Dry	Highly weathered LIMESTONE, tan and gray, dry, very dense [Residual]	
17.0								17.1 1144.9	
17.1	S-7	50/0.1	0.1'	31		-	Dry	17.5 LIMESTONE, gray, hard, weathered, bedding apparent, very steep fractures	Loud grind. Auger refusal at 17.0'
	R-1	-	0.9'		-	-	-	CLAYSTONE, brown, soft to very soft, highly weathered, bedding not apparent, close to medium spaced fractures, flat to shallow relative dip	Core barrell blocked by clay on R-1, low recovery
20.0				0					

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



# FIELD BORING LOG

PROJECT NAME ACAA RSA Improvements PROJECT NUMBER C191167.00  
LOCATION West Mifflin, PA LAT. 40.353388 LONG. -79.942385  
INSPECTOR T Dujmic

BORING NO. B-9  
SHEET 2 OF 2  
DATE: START 3/1/21  
END 3/1/21  
Approx.ELEV. 1162

DRILLERS COMPANY / NAME GMI/Matt Hart  
EQUIPMENT USED CME 55 Track Rig with Automatic Hammer

DRILLING METHODS 3.25" Inside Diameter Hollow Stem Auger in Conjunction with Standard Penetration Testing and NQ2 Wireline

CASING: SIZE: \_\_\_\_\_ ; DEPTH: \_\_\_\_\_ ; WATER: DEPTH: Dry TIME: Pre-Core DATE: 3/1/21  
CHECKED BY: Robert R. Joyner ; DATE: 3/9/21 DEPTH: 28.4' TIME: 0-HR DATE: 3/1/21

NOT ENCOUNTERED ☐

DEPTH (FT)	SAMPLE NO./ TYPE/CORE RUN	BLOWS/0.5 FT. ON SAMPLER	RECOVERY (Ft.)	RECOVERY (%) ROD (%)	POCKET PENT/ TORVANE (TSF)	USCS OR ROCK BROKENNESS	H <sub>2</sub> O CONTENT	DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
21.5	R-2	-	1.5'	100	-	-	-	CLAYSTONE, brown, soft to very soft, highly weathered, bedding not apparent, close to medium spaced fractures, flat to shallow relative dip (continued)	
				67					
	R-3	-	3.2'	100	-	-	-	23.5	1138.5
24.7				13				LIMESTONE, brown to gray, medium to hard, weathered to minor weathering, bedding not apparent, medium spaced thin clay seams, medium spaced fractures, flat to shallow relative dip	
	R-4	-	1.7'	94	-	-	-		
26.5				44					Very broken: 25.4' - 25.9' ~25.7': Water loss
	R-5	-	2.7'	90	-	-	-	28.8	1133.2
29.5				40				29.5	1132.5
								SHALE, black, soft, highly weathered, laminated bedding, flat relative dip, very broken, closely spaced fractures, flat to very steep relative dip	
								End of boring at 29.5' upon spoon refusal. Backfilled with auger cuttings.	

Note: Soil classification symbols above that are determined by visual observation are shown with lowercase letters (e.g. sm) while classification symbols determined by laboratory testing are shown in capital letters (e.g. SM).



## **APPENDIX B**

### **Laboratory Test Data**





March 18, 2021

Project No. 221-145-001

Mr. Bruce Roth  
GAI Consultants, Inc.  
385 East Waterfront Drive  
Homestead, PA 15120

**Transmittal**  
**Laboratory Test Results**  
**ACAA RSA C191167.00**

Please find attached the laboratory test results for the above referenced project. The tests were outlined on the Project Verification Form that was transmitted to your firm prior to the testing. The testing was performed in general accordance with the methods listed on the enclosed data sheets. The test results are believed to be representative of the samples that were submitted for testing and are indicative only of the specimens that were evaluated. We have no direct knowledge of the origin of the samples and imply no position with regard to the nature of the test results, i.e. pass/fail and no claims as to the suitability of the material for its intended use.

The test data and all associated project information provided shall be held in strict confidence and disclosed to other parties only with authorization by our Client. The test data submitted herein is considered integral with this report and is not to be reproduced except in whole and only with the authorization of the Client and Geotechnics. The remaining sample materials for this project will be retained for a minimum of 90 days as directed by the Geotechnics' Quality Program.

We are pleased to provide these testing services. Should you have any questions or if we may be of further assistance, please contact our office.

Respectfully submitted,  
**Geotechnics, Inc.**

Nathan Melaro  
Director of Operations

***We understand that you have a choice in your laboratory services  
and we thank you for choosing Geotechnics.***



## MOISTURE CONTENT

ASTM D 2216-19

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001

Lab ID:	001	002	003	004	005
Boring No.:	B-1	B-2	B-4	B-5	B-7
Depth (ft):	6.0-7.5'	3.0-4.5'	3.0-4.5'	3.0-4.5'	3.0-4.5'
Sample No.:	S-3	S-2	S-2	S-2	S-2
Tare Number	17	35	49	2	31
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g)	37.35	54.64	25.34	30.75	31.52
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g)	32.00	47.25	23.57	24.16	27.66
Weight of Tare (g)	8.58	8.53	8.31	8.32	8.36
Weight of Water (g)	5.35	7.39	1.77	6.59	3.86
Weight of Dry Sample (g)	23.42	38.72	15.26	15.84	19.30
<b>Water Content (%)</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>20.0</b>

Lab ID	006	007	011	012	013
Boring No.	B-8	B-9	B-3	B-1	B-1
Depth (ft)	6.0-7.5'	3.0-4.5'	3.0-3.7'	3.0-4.5'	12.0-13.4'
Sample No.	S-3	S-2	S-2	S-2	S-5
Tare Number	40	16	29	38	13
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g)	20.13	30.35	34.37	50.19	57.84
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g)	17.97	27.29	30.33	40.68	50.64
Weight of Tare (g)	8.49	8.31	8.56	8.33	8.44
Weight of Water (g)	2.16	3.06	4.04	9.51	7.20
Weight of Dry Sample (g)	9.48	18.98	21.77	32.35	42.20
<b>Water Content (%)</b>	<b>22.8</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>

Notes :

Tested By SG Date 3/9/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/10/21



## MOISTURE CONTENT

ASTM D 2216-19

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001

Lab ID:	014	015	016	017	018
Boring No.:	B-2	B-2	B-4	B-4	B-5
Depth (ft):	6.0-7.5'	12.0-13.5'	6.0-7.5'	9.0-10.5'	6.0-7.5'
Sample No.:	S-3	S-5	S-3	S-4	S-3
Tare Number	39	46	24	43	47
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g)	71.77	85.27	66.23	68.13	43.77
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g)	60.82	67.70	57.97	56.97	35.59
Weight of Tare (g)	8.53	8.53	8.45	5.58	8.72
Weight of Water (g)	10.95	17.57	8.26	11.16	8.18
Weight of Dry Sample (g)	52.29	59.17	49.52	51.39	26.87
<b>Water Content (%)</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>29.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>30.4</b>

Lab ID	019	020	021	022
Boring No.	B-6	B-7	B-8	B-9
Depth (ft)	3.0-4.5'	6.0-7.5'	9.0-10.5'	6.0-7.5'
Sample No.	S-2	S-3	S-4	S-3
Tare Number	50	4	34	19
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g)	82.06	82.64	84.50	102.03
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g)	75.73	72.15	74.80	90.68
Weight of Tare (g)	8.69	8.58	8.52	8.55
Weight of Water (g)	6.33	10.49	9.70	11.35
Weight of Dry Sample (g)	67.04	63.57	66.28	82.13
<b>Water Content (%)</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>14.6</b>	<b>13.8</b>

Notes :

Tested By SG Date 3/9/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/10/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

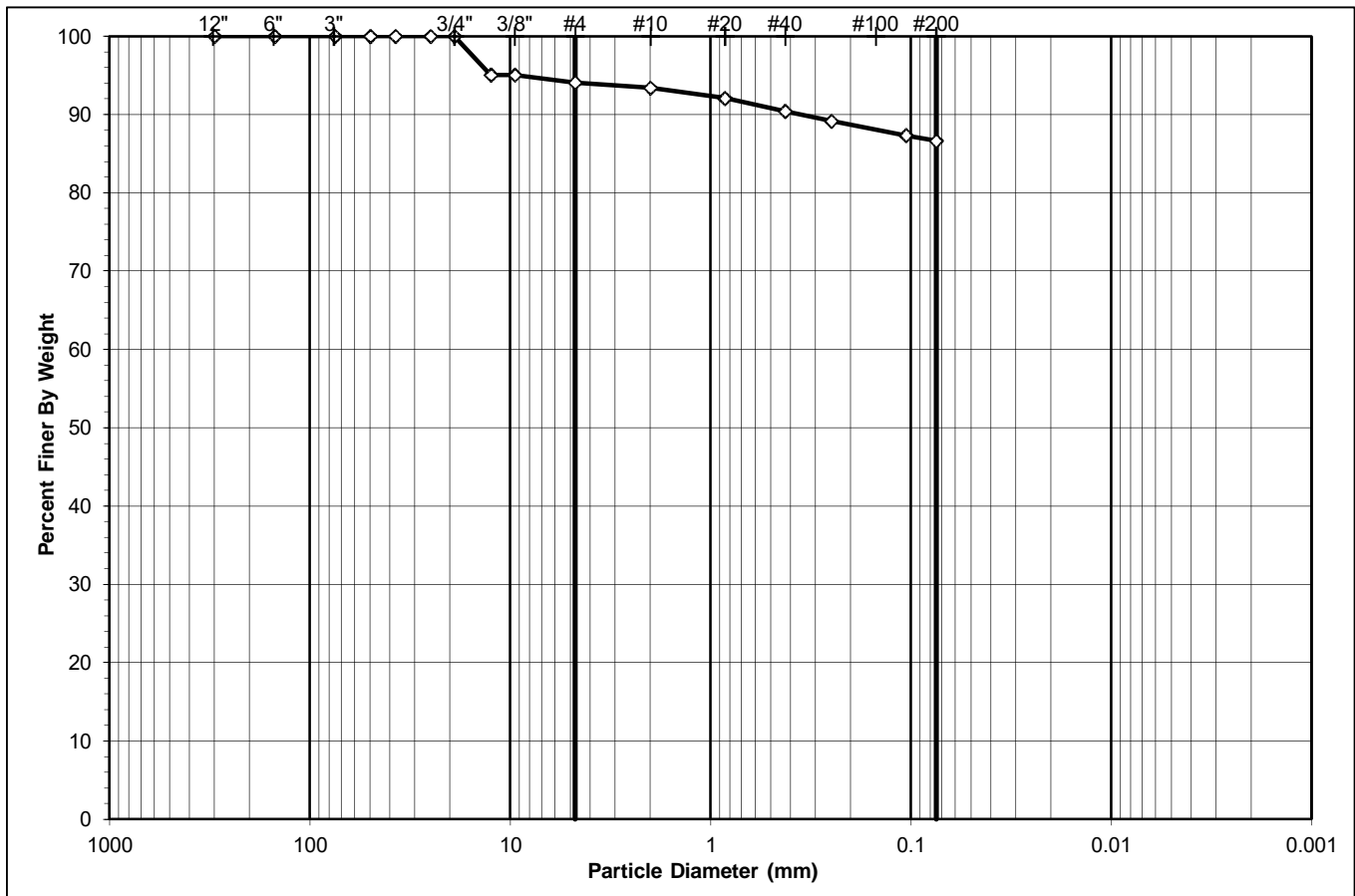
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-001

Boring No.: B-1  
Depth (ft): 6.0-7.5'  
Sample No.: S-3  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS			HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	5.92
#4 to #200	Sand	7.45
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	86.63
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CL, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>LEAN CLAY</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-001

Boring No.: B-1  
 Depth (ft): 6.0-7.5'  
 Sample No.: S-3  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1467	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	319.68	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	319.68	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	146.19	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	173.49	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	173.49
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g)	173.49	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	150.29
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	0.00	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	23.20
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	0.00		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	173.49		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00 ( * )	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/4"	19.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1/2"	12.5	8.59	4.95	4.95	95.05	95.05
3/8"	9.50	0.00	0.00	4.95	95.05	95.05
#4	4.75	1.68	0.97	5.92	94.08	94.08
#10	2.00	1.18	0.68	6.60	93.40	93.40
#20	0.85	2.31 ( ** )	1.33	7.93	92.07	92.07
#40	0.425	2.88	1.66	9.59	90.41	90.41
#60	0.250	2.19	1.26	10.85	89.15	89.15
#140	0.106	3.14	1.81	12.66	87.34	87.34
#200	0.075	1.23	0.71	13.37	86.63	86.63
Pan	-	150.29	86.63	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \* ) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\* ) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/16/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-001

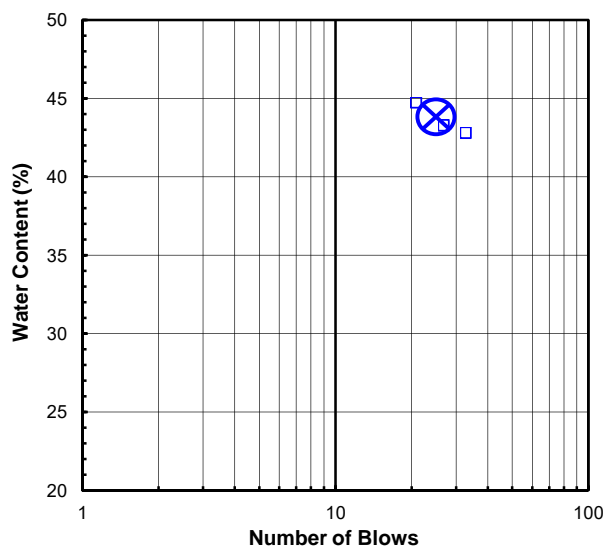
Boring No.: B-1  
 Depth (ft): 6.0-7.5'  
 Sample No.: S-3  
 Soil Description: BROWN LEAN CLAY

**Note: The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40** (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried)  
**sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.**

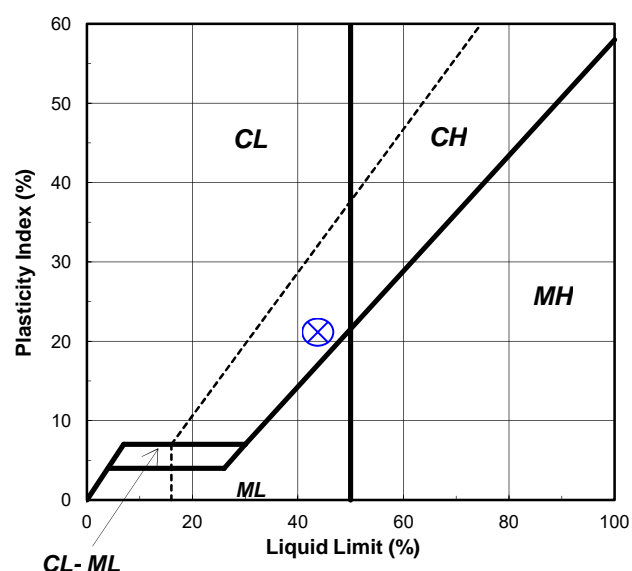
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		1	2	3	M
Tare Number:	17	297	529	316	U
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	37.35	43.67	40.73	40.64	L
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	32.00	37.65	34.61	34.38	T
Weight of Tare (g):	8.58	23.57	20.45	20.37	I
Weight of Water (g):	5.4	6.0	6.1	6.3	P
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	23.4	14.1	14.2	14.0	O
Was As Received MC Preserved:	Yes				I
Moisture Content (%):	22.8	42.8	43.2	44.7	N
Number of Blows:		33	27	21	T

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results	
Tare Number:	147	143		Liquid Limit (%):	44
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	26.84	26.75		Plastic Limit (%):	23
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	25.62	25.48		Plasticity Index (%):	21
Weight of Tare (g):	20.43	19.97		USCS Symbol:	CL
Weight of Water (g):	1.2	1.3			
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	5.2	5.5			
Moisture Content (%):	23.5	23.0	0.5		
Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is $\pm$			1.12		

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/13/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

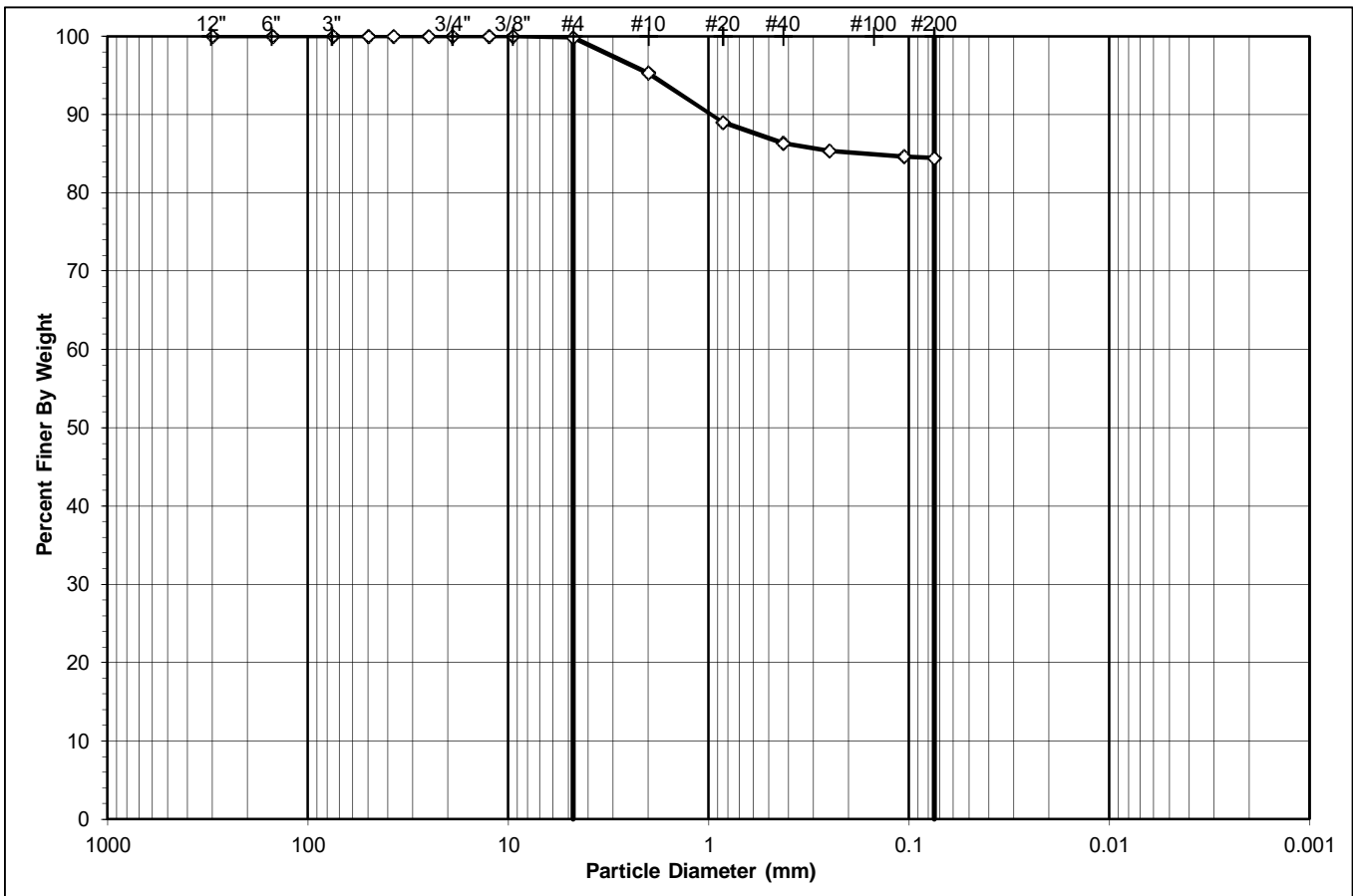
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-002

Boring No.: B-2  
Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
Sample No.: S-2  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS			HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	0.18
#4 to #200	Sand	15.40
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	84.42
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CL, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>LEAN CLAY WITH SAND</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-002

Boring No.: B-2  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1415	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	341.75	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	341.75	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	145.08	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	196.67	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	196.67
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g)	196.67	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	166.02
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	0.00	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	30.65
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	0.00		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	196.67		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00	( *)	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/4"	19.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1/2"	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/8"	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
#4	4.75	0.36	0.18	0.18	99.82	99.82
#10	2.00	8.84	4.49	4.68	95.32	95.32
#20	0.85	12.45	6.33	11.01	88.99	88.99
#40	0.425	5.23	2.66	13.67	86.33	86.33
#60	0.250	1.89	0.96	14.63	85.37	85.37
#140	0.106	1.42	0.72	15.35	84.65	84.65
#200	0.075	0.46	0.23	15.58	84.42	84.42
Pan	-	166.02	84.42	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \*) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\*) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/16/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-002

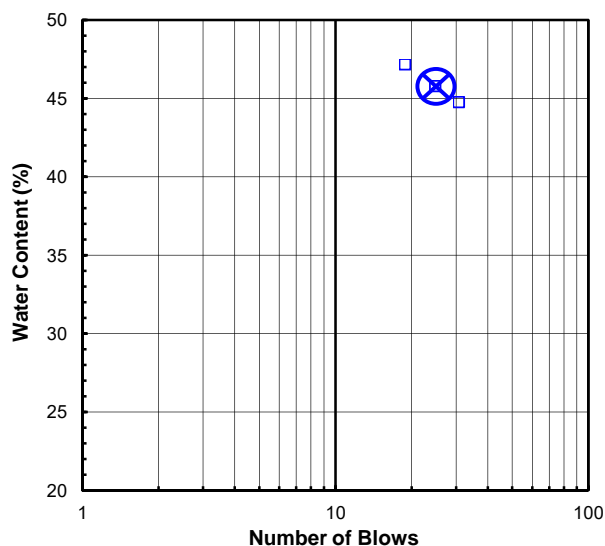
Boring No.: B-2  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Description: BROWN LEAN CLAY

**Note: The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40** (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried)  
**sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.**

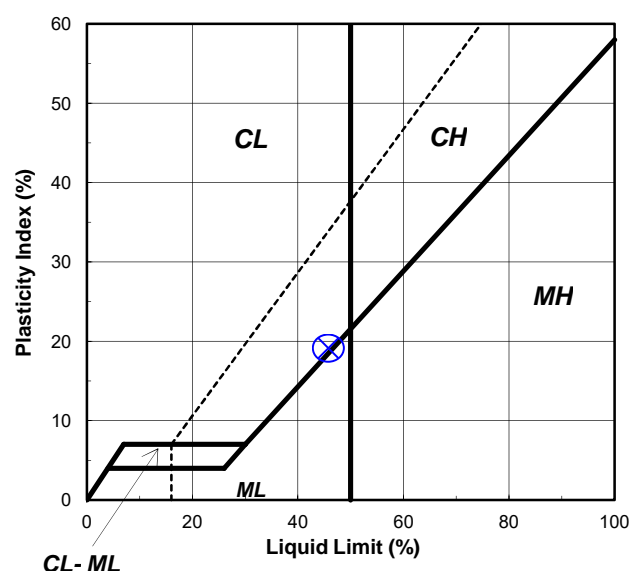
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		1	2	3	M
Tare Number:	35	525	387	225	U
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	54.64	40.58	39.08	38.57	L
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	47.25	34.33	32.77	32.14	T
Weight of Tare (g):	8.53	20.35	18.97	18.49	I
Weight of Water (g):	7.4	6.3	6.3	6.4	P
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	38.7	14.0	13.8	13.7	O
Was As Received MC Preserved:	Yes				I
Moisture Content (%):	19.1	44.7	45.7	47.1	N
Number of Blows:		31	25	19	T

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results
Tare Number:	600	625		Liquid Limit (%): 46
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	25.10	24.95		Plastic Limit (%): 27
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	23.76	23.60		Plasticity Index (%): 19
Weight of Tare (g):	18.87	18.51		USCS Symbol: CL
Weight of Water (g):	1.3	1.4		
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	4.9	5.1		
Moisture Content (%):	27.4	26.5	0.9	
Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is $\pm$ 1.12				

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/13/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

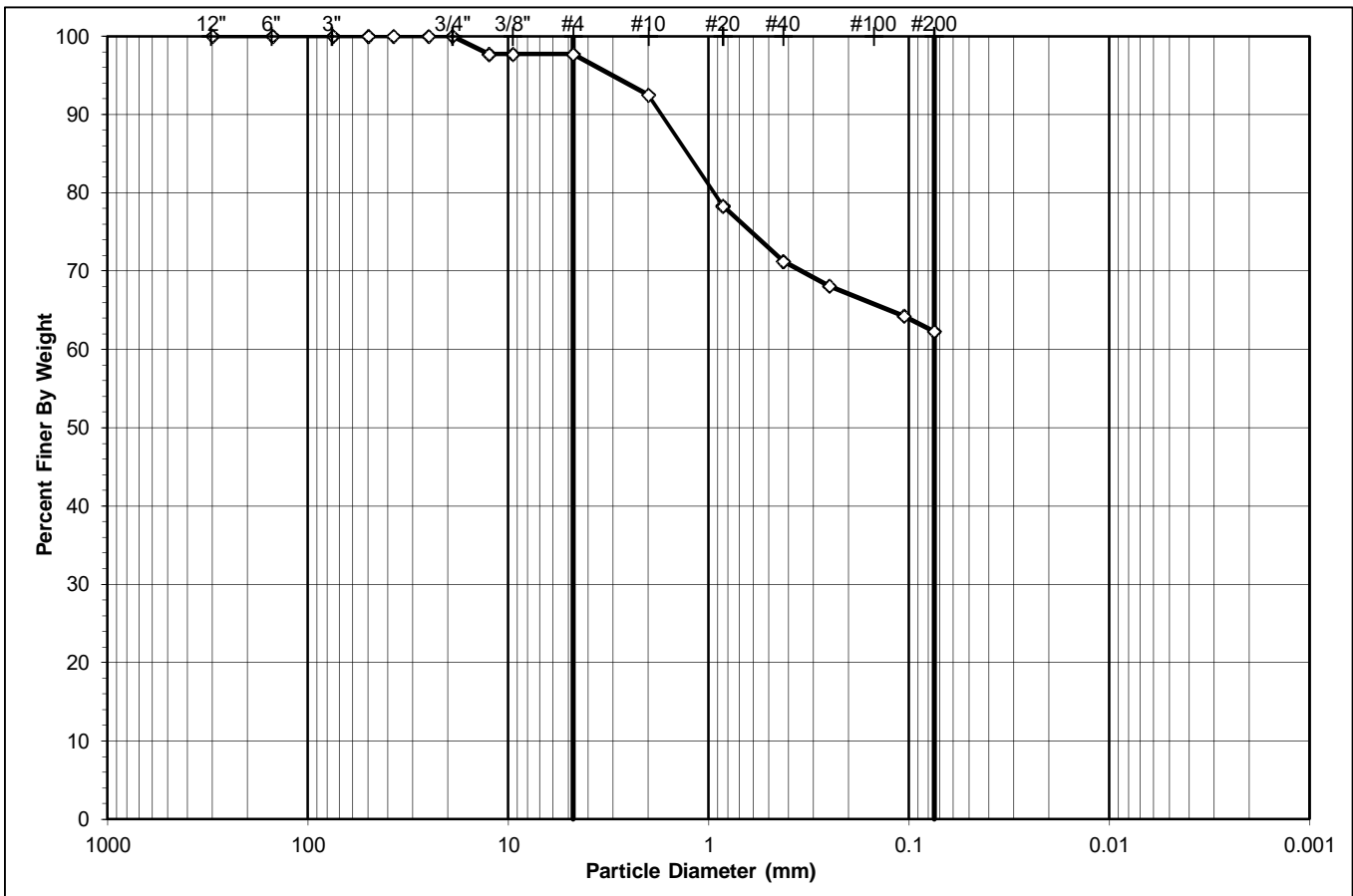
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-003

Boring No.: B-4  
Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
Sample No.: S-2  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS				HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	2.31
#4 to #200	Sand	35.41
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	62.29
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CL, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>SANDY LEAN CLAY</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-003

Boring No.: B-4  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1542	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	299.41	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	299.41	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	143.90	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	155.51	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	155.51
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g):	155.51	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	96.86
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	0.00	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	58.65
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	0.00		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	155.51		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00 ( * )	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/4"	19.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1/2"	12.5	3.59	2.31	2.31	97.69	97.69
3/8"	9.50	0.00	0.00	2.31	97.69	97.69
#4	4.75	0.00	0.00	2.31	97.69	97.69
#10	2.00	8.09	5.20	7.51	92.49	92.49
#20	0.85	22.06 ( ** )	14.19	21.70	78.30	78.30
#40	0.425	11.00	7.07	28.77	71.23	71.23
#60	0.250	4.86	3.13	31.90	68.10	68.10
#140	0.106	5.98	3.85	35.74	64.26	64.26
#200	0.075	3.07	1.97	37.71	62.29	62.29
Pan	-	96.86	62.29	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \* ) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\* ) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/17/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-003

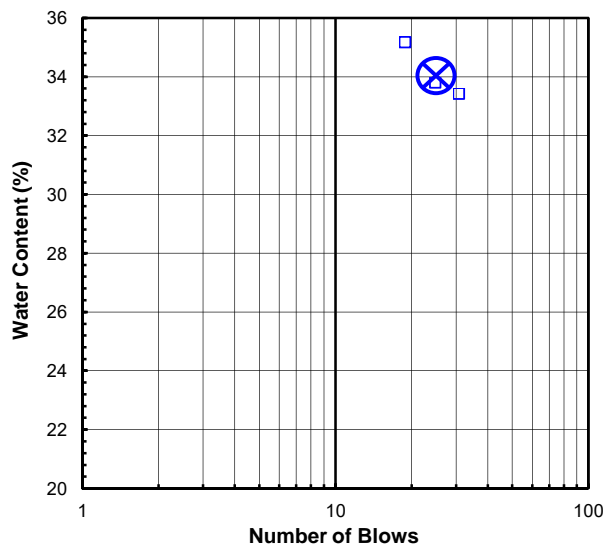
Boring No.: B-4  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Description: BROWN LEAN CLAY

**Note: The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40** (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried)  
**sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.**

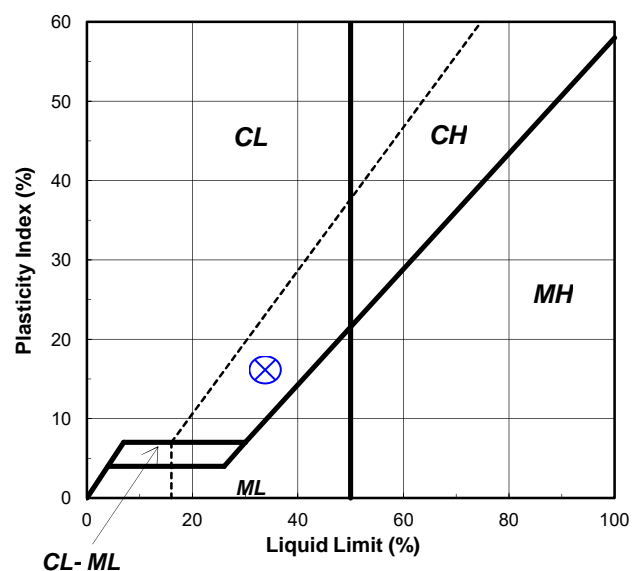
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>M</b>
Tare Number:	49	525	387	229	<b>U</b>
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	25.34	40.44	39.22	38.57	<b>L</b>
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	23.57	35.41	34.11	33.27	<b>T</b>
Weight of Tare (g):	8.31	20.35	18.98	18.19	<b>I</b>
Weight of Water (g):	1.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	<b>P</b>
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	15.3	15.1	15.1	15.1	<b>O</b>
Was As Received MC Preserved:	<b>Yes</b>				<b>I</b>
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>33.4</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Number of Blows:</b>		<b>31</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>T</b>

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results	
Tare Number:	147	610		Liquid Limit (%):	<b>34</b>
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	26.72	24.81		Plastic Limit (%):	<b>18</b>
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	25.76	23.88		Plasticity Index (%):	<b>16</b>
Weight of Tare (g):	20.42	18.60		USCS Symbol:	<b>CL</b>
Weight of Water (g):	1.0	0.9			
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	5.3	5.3			
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>17.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>		
<i>Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is <math>\pm</math></i>				<i>1.12</i>	

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/15/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

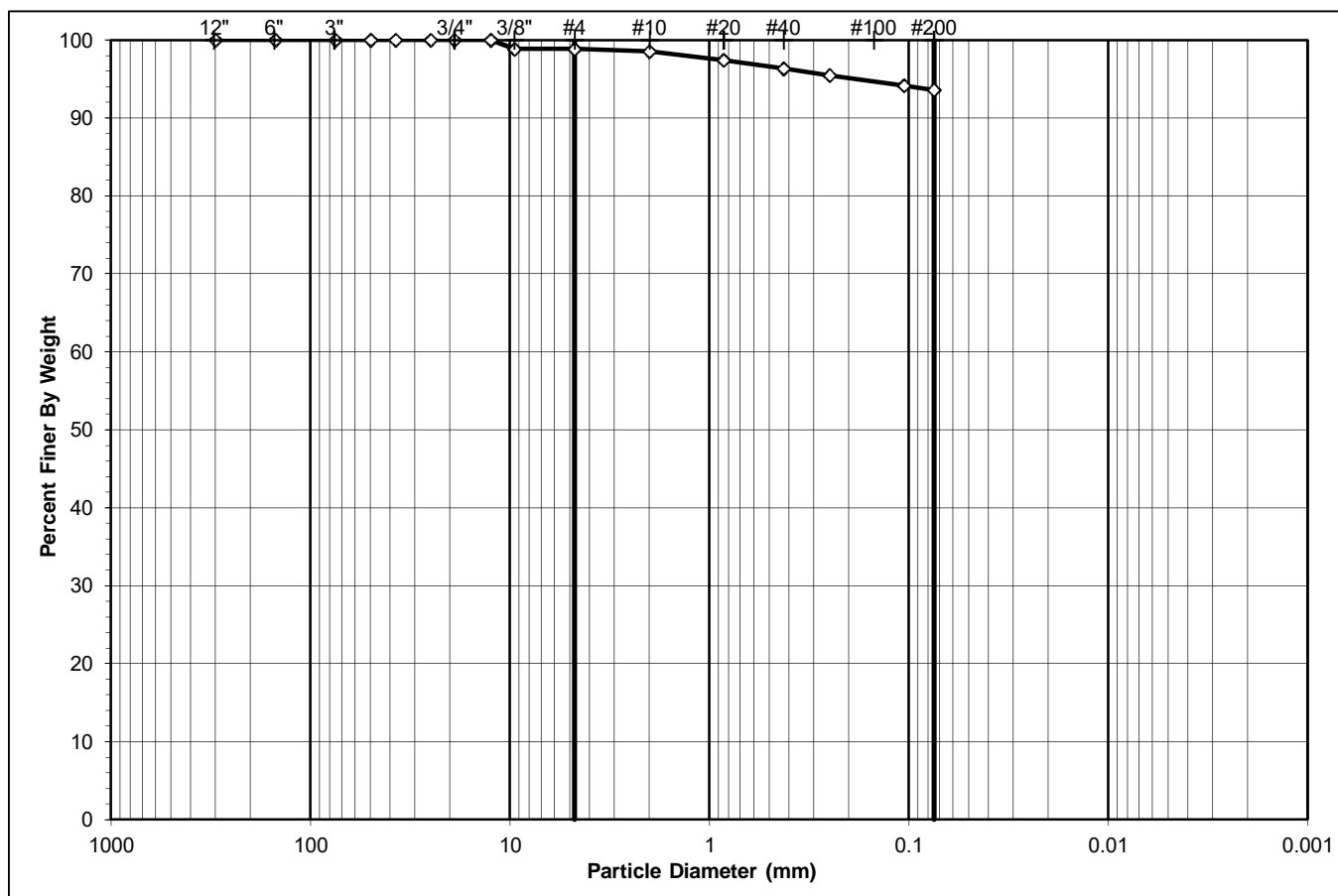
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-004

Boring No.: B-5  
Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
Sample No.: S-2  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS			HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	1.17
#4 to #200	Sand	5.23
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	93.59
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CH, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>FAT CLAY</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-004

Boring No.: B-5  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1435	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	279.10	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	279.10	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	145.32	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	133.78	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	133.78
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g):	133.78	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	125.21
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	0.00	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	8.57
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	0.00		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	133.78		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00	( *)	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/4"	19.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1/2"	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/8"	9.50	1.57	1.17	1.17	98.83	98.83
#4	4.75	0.00	0.00	1.17	98.83	98.83
#10	2.00	0.40	0.30	1.47	98.53	98.53
#20	0.85	1.50	( ** )	2.59	97.41	97.41
#40	0.425	1.44	1.08	3.67	96.33	96.33
#60	0.250	1.15	0.86	4.53	95.47	95.47
#140	0.106	1.76	1.32	5.85	94.15	94.15
#200	0.075	0.75	0.56	6.41	93.59	93.59
Pan	-	125.21	93.59	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \*) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\*) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/17/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-004

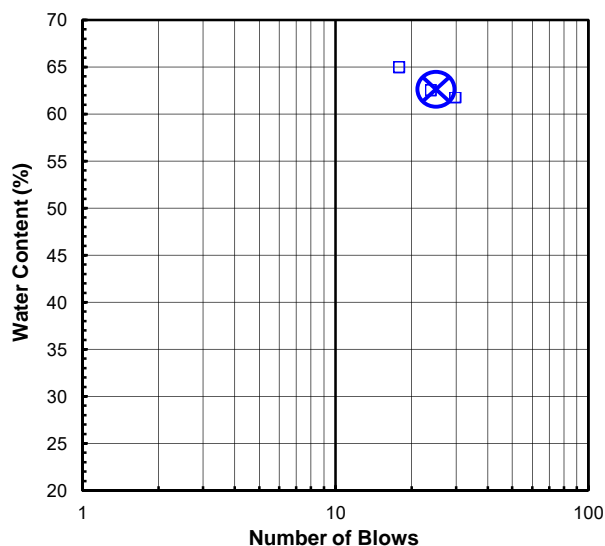
Boring No.: B-5  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Description: BROWN FAT CLAY

**Note: The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40** (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried)  
**sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.**

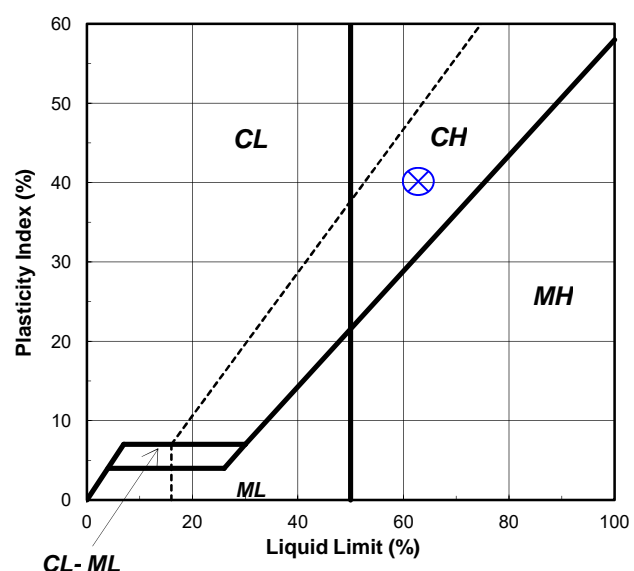
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>M</b>
Tare Number:	2	297	539	544	<b>U</b>
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	30.75	43.82	40.61	40.56	<b>L</b>
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	24.16	36.09	32.86	32.59	<b>T</b>
Weight of Tare (g):	8.32	23.56	20.45	20.31	<b>I</b>
Weight of Water (g):	6.6	7.7	7.8	8.0	<b>P</b>
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	15.8	12.5	12.4	12.3	<b>O</b>
Was As Received MC Preserved:	<b>Yes</b>				<b>I</b>
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>41.6</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>N</b>
<b>Number of Blows:</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>T</b>

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results	
Tare Number:	143	150		Liquid Limit (%):	63
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	26.24	25.79		Plastic Limit (%):	23
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	25.06	24.63		Plasticity Index (%):	40
Weight of Tare (g):	19.96	19.76		USCS Symbol:	CH
Weight of Water (g):	1.2	1.2			
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	5.1	4.9			
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>23.8</b>	<b>-0.7</b>		
<i>Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is <math>\pm</math></i>				<i>1.4</i>	

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/15/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

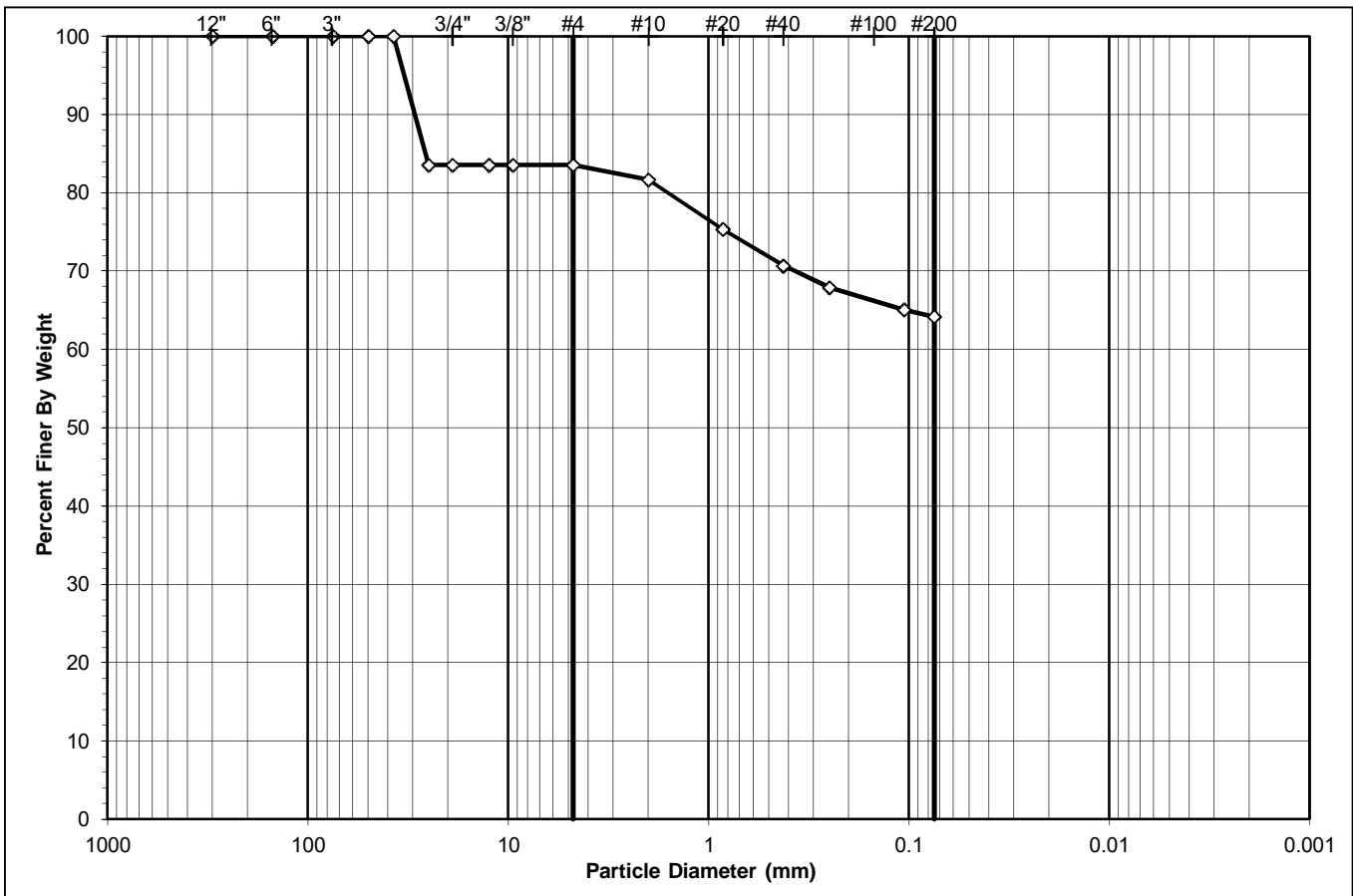
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-005

Boring No.: B-7  
Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
Sample No.: S-2  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS				HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	16.46
#4 to #200	Sand	19.34
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	64.19
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CL, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>SANDY LEAN CLAY WITH GRAVEL</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-005

Boring No.: B-7  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1426	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	303.96	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	303.96	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	144.21	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	159.75	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	159.75
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g):	133.45	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	102.55
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	26.30	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	57.20
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	26.30		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	159.75		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00	( * )	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	26.30	16.46	16.46	83.54	83.54
3/4"	19.0	0.00	0.00	16.46	83.54	83.54
1/2"	12.5	0.00	0.00	16.46	83.54	83.54
3/8"	9.50	0.00	0.00	16.46	83.54	83.54
#4	4.75	0.00	0.00	16.46	83.54	83.54
#10	2.00	2.98	1.87	18.33	81.67	81.67
#20	0.85	10.10	( ** )	24.65	75.35	75.35
#40	0.425	7.47	4.68	29.33	70.67	70.67
#60	0.250	4.43	2.77	32.10	67.90	67.90
#140	0.106	4.53	2.84	34.94	65.06	65.06
#200	0.075	1.39	0.87	35.81	64.19	64.19
Pan	-	102.55	64.19	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \* ) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\* ) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/17/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-005

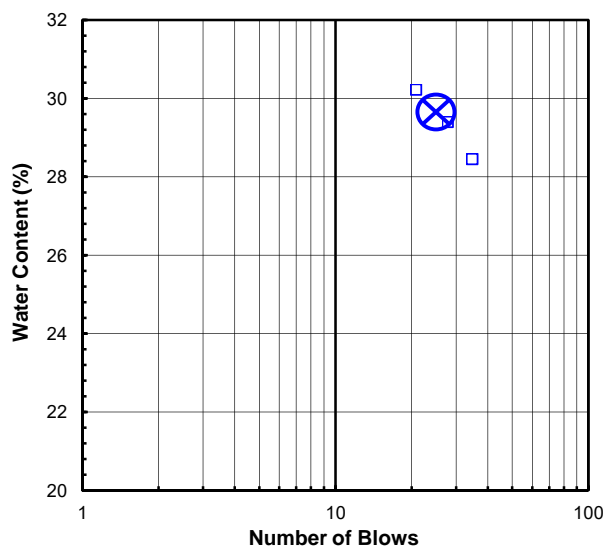
Boring No.: B-7  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Description: BROWN LEAN CLAY

**Note: The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40** (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried)  
**sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.**

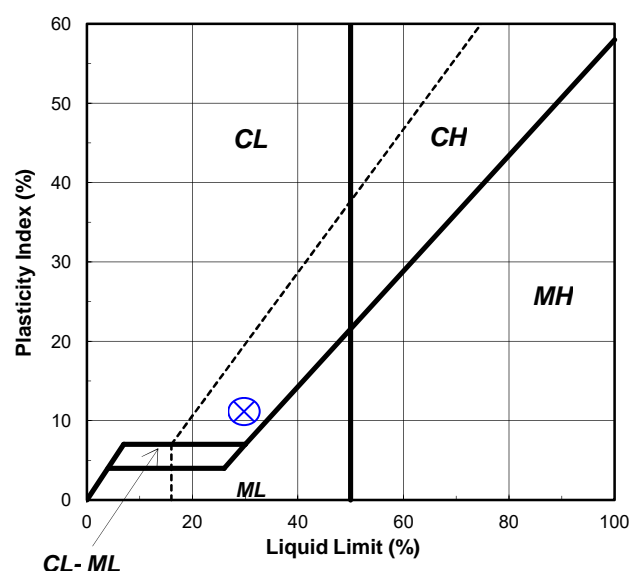
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		1	2	3	M
Tare Number:	31	545	577	2224	U
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	31.52	40.71	40.42	39.57	L
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	27.66	36.25	35.87	34.91	T
Weight of Tare (g):	8.36	20.56	20.38	19.48	I
Weight of Water (g):	3.9	4.5	4.6	4.7	P
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	19.3	15.7	15.5	15.4	O
Was As Received MC Preserved:	Yes				I
Moisture Content (%):	20.0	28.4	29.4	30.2	N
Number of Blows:		35	28	21	T

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results
Tare Number:	516	624		Liquid Limit (%): 30
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	25.42	24.44		Plastic Limit (%): 19
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	24.48	23.46		Plasticity Index (%): 11
Weight of Tare (g):	19.32	18.38		USCS Symbol: CL
Weight of Water (g):	0.9	1.0		
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	5.2	5.1		
Moisture Content (%):	18.2	19.3	-1.1	
Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is $\pm$ 1.12				

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/15/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

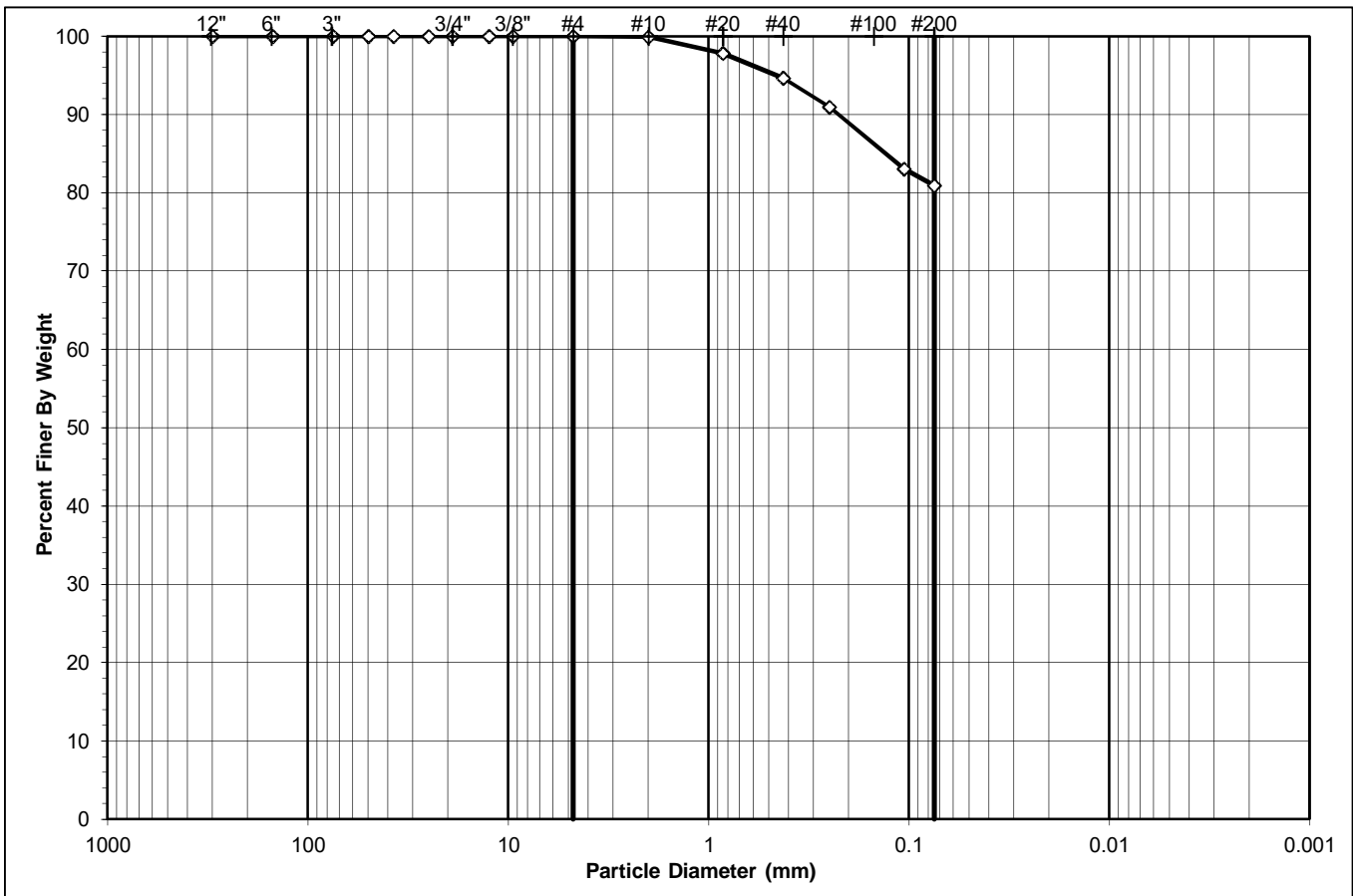
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-006

Boring No.: B-8  
Depth (ft): 6.0-7.5'  
Sample No.: S-3  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS			HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand	silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	0.00
#4 to #200	Sand	19.09
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	80.91
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CL, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>LEAN CLAY WITH SAND</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-006

Boring No.: B-8  
 Depth (ft): 6.0-7.5'  
 Sample No.: S-3  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1427	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	230.53	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	230.53	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	145.49	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	85.04	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	85.04
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g)	85.04	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	68.81
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	0.00	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	16.23
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	0.00		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	85.04		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00	( *)	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/4"	19.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1/2"	12.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/8"	9.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
#4	4.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
#10	2.00	0.08	0.09	0.09	99.91	99.91
#20	0.85	1.78	( ** )	2.19	97.81	97.81
#40	0.425	2.69	3.16	5.35	94.65	94.65
#60	0.250	3.14	3.69	9.04	90.96	90.96
#140	0.106	6.72	7.90	16.94	83.06	83.06
#200	0.075	1.82	2.14	19.09	80.91	80.91
Pan	-	68.81	80.91	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \*) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\*) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/17/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-006

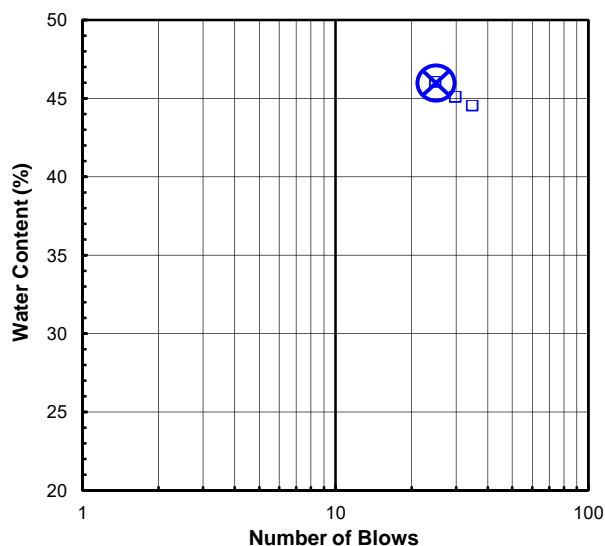
Boring No.: B-8  
 Depth (ft): 6.0-7.5'  
 Sample No.: S-3  
 Soil Description: BROWN LEAN CLAY

**Note:** The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40 (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried) sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.

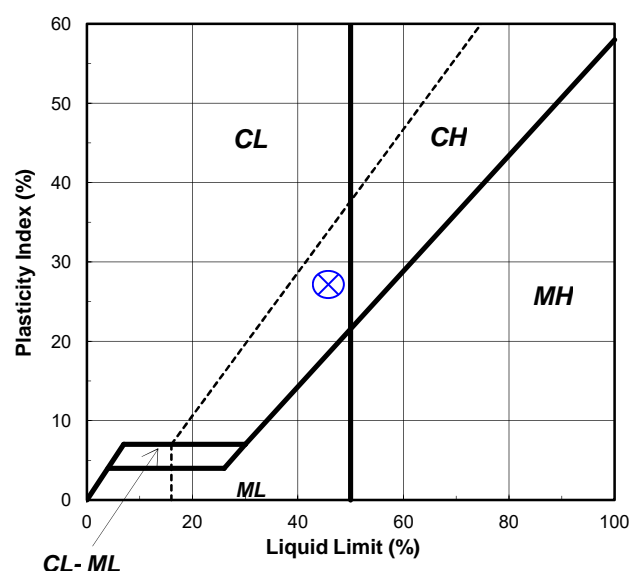
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		1	2	3	M
Tare Number:	40	316	3395	225	U
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	20.13	40.59	39.88	38.60	L
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	17.97	34.36	33.59	32.26	T
Weight of Tare (g):	8.49	20.36	19.63	18.48	I
Weight of Water (g):	2.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	P
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	9.5	14.0	14.0	13.8	O
Was As Received MC Preserved:	Yes				I
Moisture Content (%):	22.8	44.5	45.1	46.0	N
Number of Blows:		35	30	25	T

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results	
Tare Number:	600	301		Liquid Limit (%):	46
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	24.98	24.74		Plastic Limit (%):	19
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	24.02	23.76		Plasticity Index (%):	27
Weight of Tare (g):	18.86	18.70		USCS Symbol:	CL
Weight of Water (g):	1.0	1.0			
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	5.2	5.1			
Moisture Content (%):	18.6	19.4	-0.8		
Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is $\pm$ 1.12					

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/15/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

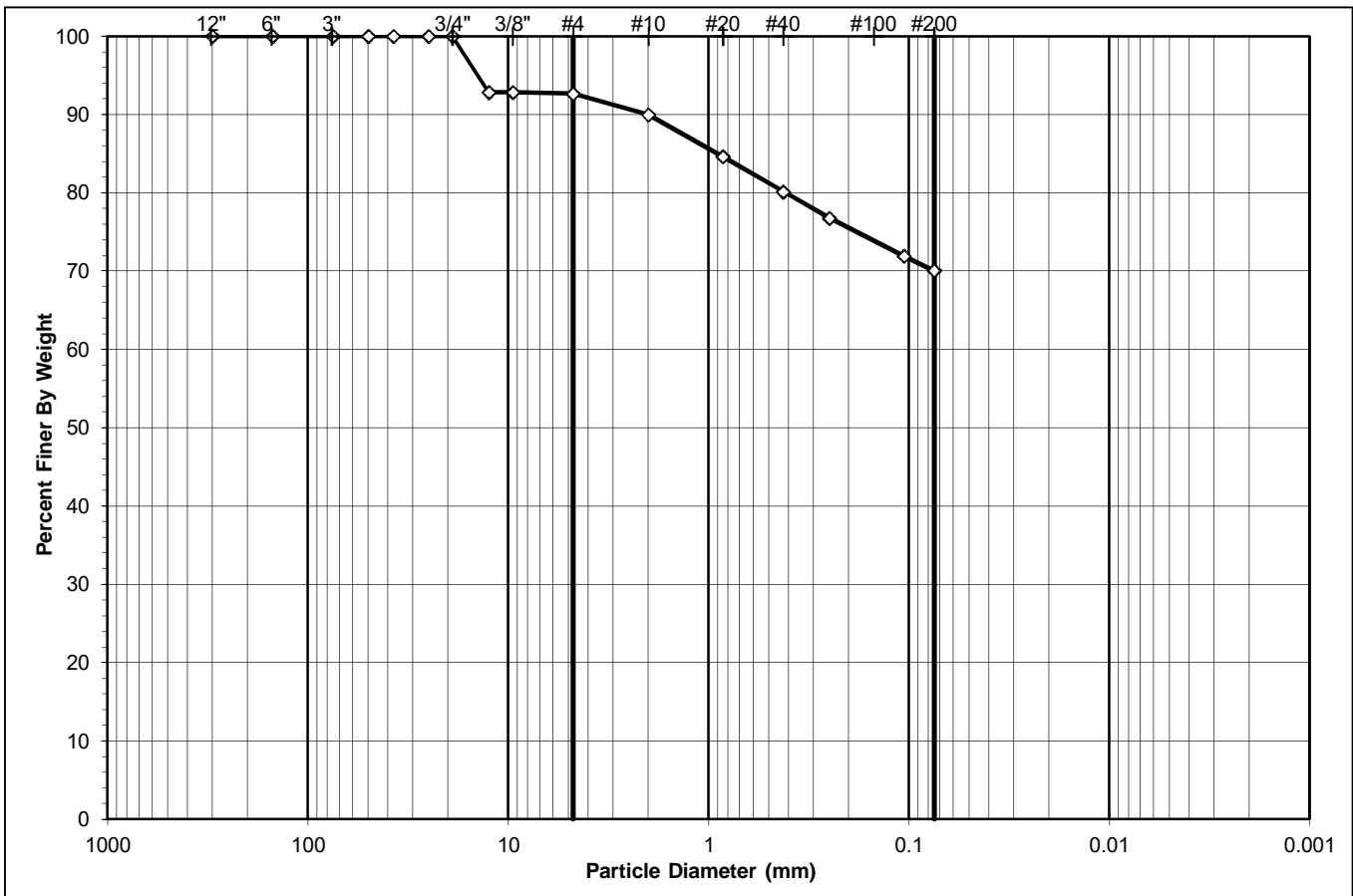
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-007

Boring No.: B-9  
Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
Sample No.: S-2  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS				HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	7.36
#4 to #200	Sand	22.57
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	70.07
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CL, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>LEAN CLAY WITH SAND</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-007

Boring No.: B-9  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1518	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	257.68	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	257.68	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	147.50	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	110.18	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	110.18
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g)	110.18	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	77.20
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	0.00	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	32.98
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	0.00		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	110.18		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00	( *)	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/4"	19.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1/2"	12.5	7.90	7.17	7.17	92.83	92.83
3/8"	9.50	0.00	0.00	7.17	92.83	92.83
#4	4.75	0.21	0.19	7.36	92.64	92.64
#10	2.00	2.95	2.68	10.04	89.96	89.96
#20	0.85	5.88	( ** )	15.37	84.63	84.63
#40	0.425	4.96	4.50	19.88	80.12	80.12
#60	0.250	3.71	3.37	23.24	76.76	76.76
#140	0.106	5.34	4.85	28.09	71.91	71.91
#200	0.075	2.03	1.84	29.93	70.07	70.07
Pan	-	77.20	70.07	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \*) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\*) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/17/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-007

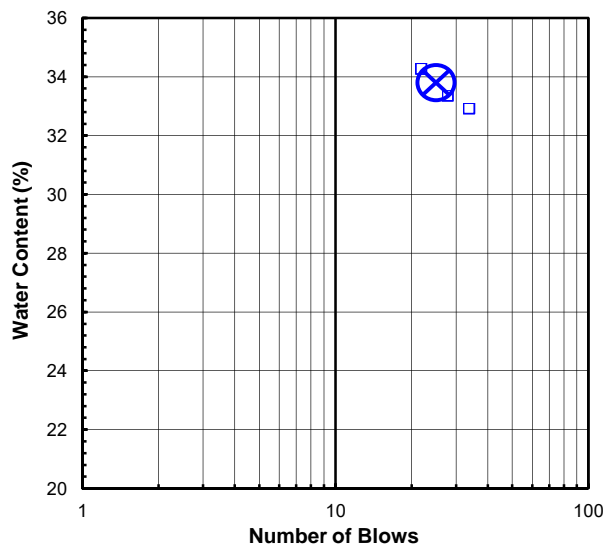
Boring No.: B-9  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-4.5'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Description: BROWN LEAN CLAY

**Note: The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40** (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried)  
**sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.**

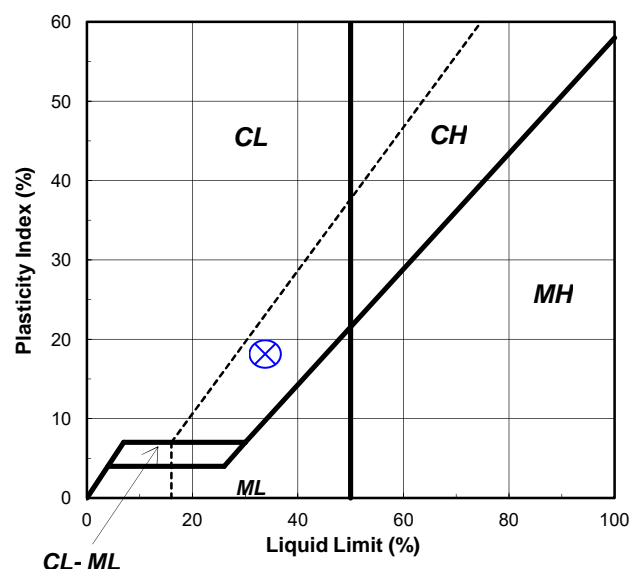
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		1	2	3	M
Tare Number:	16	291	449	175	U
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	30.35	46.34	43.37	39.78	L
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	27.29	41.37	38.35	34.65	T
Weight of Tare (g):	8.31	26.26	23.29	19.67	I
Weight of Water (g):	3.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	P
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	19.0	15.1	15.1	15.0	O
Was As Received MC Preserved:	Yes				I
Moisture Content (%):	16.1	32.9	33.3	34.2	N
Number of Blows:		34	28	22	T

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results
Tare Number:	303	310		Liquid Limit (%): 34
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	25.64	24.77		Plastic Limit (%): 16
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	24.80	23.93		Plasticity Index (%): 18
Weight of Tare (g):	19.61	18.74		USCS Symbol: CL
Weight of Water (g):	0.8	0.8		
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	5.2	5.2		
Moisture Content (%):	16.2	16.2	0.0	
Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is $\pm$ 1.12				

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/15/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



## UNCONFINED COMPRESSION STRENGTH of INTACT ROCK CORE SPECIMENS

ASTM D 7012-14 Method C

This method does not report strain rate or deformation.

Sample Prep and Conformance Verification: ASTM D 4543-08

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Project: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID No.: 2021-145-001-008

Boring No.: B-7  
Depth (ft): 9.1-10.0  
Sample ID: R-1  
Moisture Condition: As Received-Unpreserved

**Specimen Weight (g): 524.30**

### SPECIMEN LENGTH (in)

Reading 1: 3.98  
Reading 2: 3.98  
Reading 3: 3.98  
**Average: 3.98**

### SPECIMEN DIAMETER (in):

Reading 1: 1.99  
Reading 2: 1.99  
Average: **1.99**  
Area (in<sup>2</sup>): 3.11  
L/D: 2.00

### MOISTURE CONTENT

Tare Number: 3123  
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g): 456.10  
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g): 445.13  
Weight of Tare (g): 8.13  
Weight of Wet Sample (g): 447.97  
Sample Volume (cm<sup>3</sup>): 203.16  
Moisture Content (%): 2.51  
Unit Wet Weight (g/cm<sup>3</sup>): 2.581  
Unit Wet Weight (pcf): 161.0  
**Unit Dry Weight (g/cm<sup>3</sup>): 2.518**  
**Unit Dry Weight (pcf): 157.1**

Total Load (lb): 50,360  
**Uniaxial Compressive Strength (psi): 16,180**

Fracture Type: **Cone & Split**

Rate of Loading (lb/sec): 199  
Time to Break (min:sec): 4:12.86  
Deviation From Straightness<sup>3</sup>:

AXIAL: Pass

TOP: Pass

BOTTOM: Pass

### Physical Description:

Rock Core

#### Notes:

- 1) Moisture conditions at time of the test are: As Received-Unpreserved
- 2) Sample prep conforms to ASTM D4543-08 "best effort" if applicable
- 3) Deviation from straightness, Procedure A of ASTM D 4543-08  
Pass/Fail criteria: gap < 0.02 = Pass, gap > 0.02 = Fail
- 4) Temperature is laboratory room temperature.
- 5) D4543 Prep and D7012 Testing Equipment Used:
- 6) Tool / Machine List:  
G788 Compression Machine  
G1661 Digital Calipers, G1380 Dial Gauge  
G1616 Straight Edge, G1571 Feeler Gauge  
G1633 V-Block, G1634 Rock Saw, G1635 Grinder



Tested By: JAC Date: 3/9/21 Checked By: NJM Date: 3/11/21



## UNCONFINED COMPRESSION STRENGTH of INTACT ROCK CORE SPECIMENS

ASTM D 7012-14 Method C

This method does not report strain rate or deformation.

Sample Prep and Conformance Verification: ASTM D 4543-08

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Project: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID No.: 2021-145-001-009

Boring No.: B-7  
Depth (ft): 15.6-17.4  
Sample ID: R-4  
Moisture Condition: As Received-Unpreserved

**Specimen Weight (g): 406.22**

### SPECIMEN LENGTH (in)

Reading 1: 3.98  
Reading 2: 3.98  
Reading 3: 3.98  
**Average: 3.98**

### SPECIMEN DIAMETER (in):

Reading 1: 1.98  
Reading 2: 1.94  
Average: **1.96**  
Area (in<sup>2</sup>): 3.02  
L/D: 2.03

### MOISTURE CONTENT

Tare Number: 3132  
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g): 390.99  
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g): 350.92  
Weight of Tare (g): 8.12  
Weight of Wet Sample (g): 382.87  
Sample Volume (cm<sup>3</sup>): 196.95  
Moisture Content (%): 11.69  
Unit Wet Weight (g/cm<sup>3</sup>): 2.063  
Unit Wet Weight (pcf): 128.7  
**Unit Dry Weight (g/cm<sup>3</sup>): 1.847**  
**Unit Dry Weight (pcf): 115.2**

Total Load (lb): 90  
**Uniaxial Compressive Strength (psi): 30**

Fracture Type: **Crumble**

Rate of Loading (lb/sec): 2  
Time to Break (min:sec): 0:48.11  
Deviation From Straightness<sup>3</sup>:

AXIAL: *Fail* TOP: *Fail* BOTTOM: *Fail*

### Physical Description: Rock Core

#### Notes:

- 1) Moisture conditions at time of the test are: As Received-Unpreserved
- 2) Sample prep conforms to ASTM D4543-08 "best effort" if applicable
- 3) Deviation from straightness, Procedure A of ASTM D 4543-08  
Pass/Fail criteria: gap < 0.02 = Pass, gap > 0.02 = Fail
- 4) Temperature is laboratory room temperature.
- 5) D4543 Prep and D7012 Testing Equipment Used:
- 6) Tool / Machine List:  
G788 Compression Machine  
G1661 Digital Calipers, G1380 Dial Gauge  
G1616 Straight Edge, G1571 Feeler Gauge  
G1633 V-Block, G1634 Rock Saw, G1635 Grinder



Tested By: JAC Date: 3/9/21 Checked By: NJM Date: 3/11/21



## UNCONFINED COMPRESSION STRENGTH of INTACT ROCK CORE SPECIMENS

ASTM D 7012-14 Method C

This method does not report strain rate or deformation.

Sample Prep and Conformance Verification: ASTM D 4543-08

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Project: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID No.: 2021-145-001-010

Boring No.: B-9  
Depth (ft): 20.0-20.7  
Sample ID: R-2  
Moisture Condition: As Received-Unpreserved

**Specimen Weight (g): 425.78**

### SPECIMEN LENGTH (in)

Reading 1: 3.85  
Reading 2: 3.85  
Reading 3: 3.85  
**Average: 3.85**

### SPECIMEN DIAMETER (in)

Reading 1: 1.99  
Reading 2: 1.99  
Average: **1.99**  
Area (in<sup>2</sup>): 3.10  
L/D: 1.94

### MOISTURE CONTENT

Tare Number: 3385  
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g): 432.82  
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g): 374.43  
Weight of Tare (g): 8.12  
Weight of Wet Sample (g): 424.70  
Sample Volume (cm<sup>3</sup>): 195.98  
Moisture Content (%): 15.94  
Unit Wet Weight (g/cm<sup>3</sup>): 2.173  
Unit Wet Weight (pcf): 135.6  
**Unit Dry Weight (g/cm<sup>3</sup>): 1.874**  
**Unit Dry Weight (pcf): 116.9**

Total Load (lb): 310  
**Uniaxial Compressive Strength (psi): 100**

Fracture Type: **Split**

Rate of Loading (lb/sec): 3  
Time to Break (min:sec): 2:00.19  
Deviation From Straightness<sup>3</sup>:

AXIAL: *Fail* TOP: *Pass* BOTTOM: *Pass*

### Physical Description: Rock Core

#### Notes:

- 1) Moisture conditions at time of the test are: As Received-Unpreserved
- 2) Sample prep conforms to ASTM D4543-08 "best effort" if applicable
- 3) Deviation from straightness, Procedure A of ASTM D 4543-08  
Pass/Fail criteria: gap < 0.02 = Pass, gap > 0.02 = Fail
- 4) Temperature is laboratory room temperature.
- 5) D4543 Prep and D7012 Testing Equipment Used:
- 6) Tool / Machine List:  
G788 Compression Machine  
G1661 Digital Calipers, G1380 Dial Gauge  
G1616 Straight Edge, G1571 Feeler Gauge  
G1633 V-Block, G1634 Rock Saw, G1635 Grinder



Tested By: JAC Date: 3/9/21 Checked By: NJM Date: 3/11/21



# SIEVE ANALYSIS

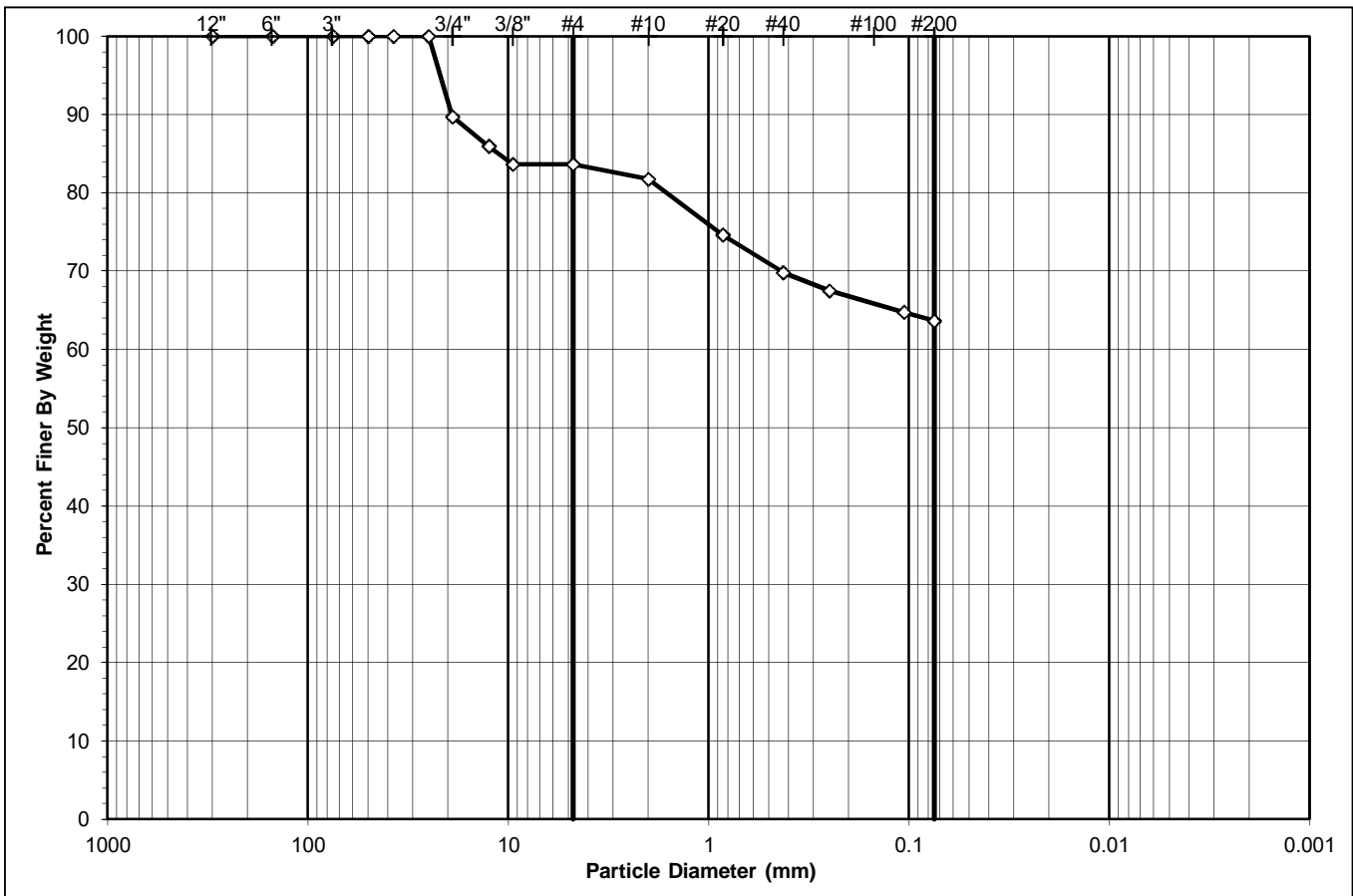
ASTM D 422-63 (2007)



Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
Project No.: 2021-145-001  
Lab ID: 2021-145-001-011

Boring No.: B-3  
Depth (ft): 3.0-3.7'  
Sample No.: S-2  
Soil Color: Brown

USCS USDA	SIEVE ANALYSIS				HYDROMETER	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt and clay fraction	
	cobbles	gravel	sand		silt	clay



USCS Summary		
Sieve Size (mm)		Percentage (%)
Greater Than #4	Gravel	16.36
#4 to #200	Sand	19.99
Finer Than #200	Silt & Clay	63.64
<b>USCS Symbol:</b> <b>CL, TESTED</b>		
<b>USCS Classification:</b> <b>SANDY LEAN CLAY WITH GRAVEL</b>		



## WASH SIEVE ANALYSIS

ASTM D 422-63 (2007)

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-011

Boring No.: B-3  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-3.7'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Color: Brown

Moisture Content of Passing 3/4" Material		Moisture Content of Retained 3/4" Material	
Tare No.:	1499	Tare No.:	NA
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	295.95	Weight of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	NA
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	295.95	Weight of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	NA
Weight of Tare (g):	148.13	Weight of Tare (g):	NA
Weight of Water (g):	0.00	Weight of Water (g):	NA
Weight of Dry Soil (g):	147.82	Weight of Dry Soil (g):	NA
<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>Moisture Content (%):</b>	<b>0.0</b>

Wet Weight of -3/4" Sample (g):	NA	Weight of the Dry Sample (g):	147.82
Dry Weight of - 3/4" Sample (g)	132.60	Weight of Minus #200 Material (g):	94.08
Wet Weight of +3/4" Sample (g):	15.22	Weight of Plus #200 Material (g):	53.74
Dry Weight of + 3/4" Sample (g):	15.22		
Total Dry Weight of Sample (g):	147.82		

Sieve Size	Sieve Opening (mm)	Weight of Soil Retained (g)	Percent Retained (%)	Accumulated Percent Retained (%)	Percent Finer (%)	Accumulated Percent Finer (%)
12"	300	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
6"	150	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3"	75	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
2"	50	0.00 ( * )	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1 1/2"	37.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
1"	25.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00
3/4"	19.0	15.22	10.30	10.30	89.70	89.70
1/2"	12.5	5.54	3.75	14.04	85.96	85.96
3/8"	9.50	3.43	2.32	16.36	83.64	83.64
#4	4.75	0.00	0.00	16.36	83.64	83.64
#10	2.00	2.79	1.89	18.25	81.75	81.75
#20	0.85	10.52 ( ** )	7.12	25.37	74.63	74.63
#40	0.425	7.13	4.82	30.19	69.81	69.81
#60	0.250	3.42	2.31	32.51	67.49	67.49
#140	0.106	4.03	2.73	35.23	64.77	64.77
#200	0.075	1.66	1.12	36.36	63.64	63.64
Pan	-	94.08	63.64	100.00	-	-

**Notes :** ( \* ) The + 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Total Dry Weight of the Sample  
 ( \*\* ) The - 3/4" sieve analysis is based on the Weight of the Dry Sample

Tested By NR Date 3/16/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/18/21



## ATTERBERG LIMITS

ASTM D 4318-17

Client: GAI Consultants, Inc.  
 Client Reference: ACAA RSA C191167.00  
 Project No.: 2021-145-001  
 Lab ID: 2021-145-001-011

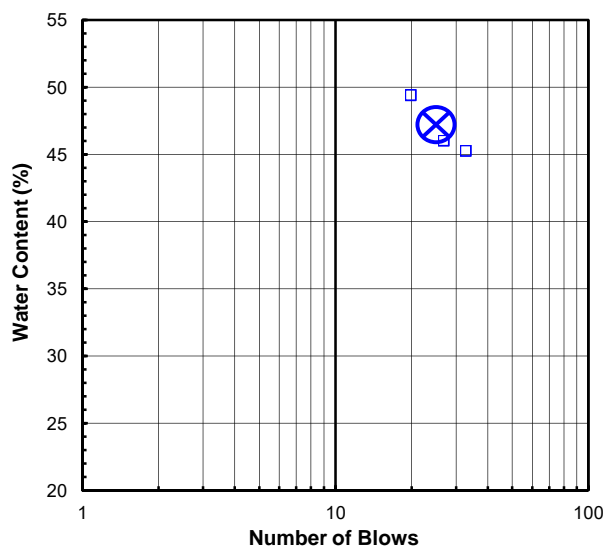
Boring No.: B-3  
 Depth (ft): 3.0-3.7'  
 Sample No.: S-2  
 Soil Description: BROWN LEAN CLAY

**Note: The USCS symbol used with this test refers only to the minus No. 40** (Minus #40 sieve material, Air dried)  
**sieve material. See the "Sieve and Hydrometer Analysis" graph page for the complete material description.**

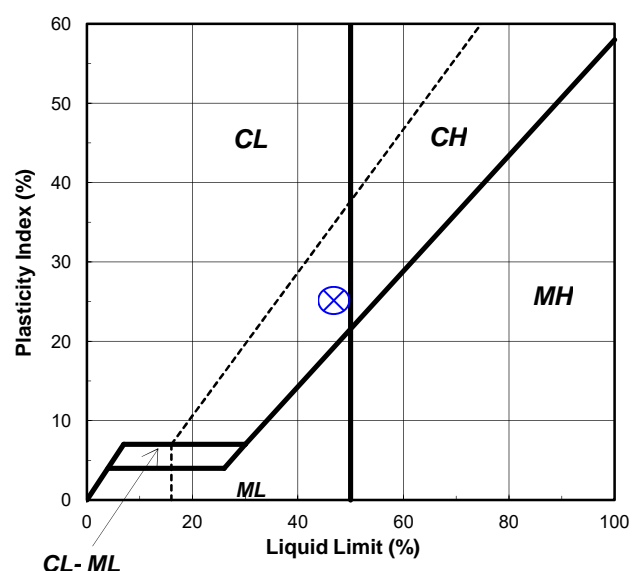
As Received Moisture Content		Liquid Limit Test			
ASTM D2216-19		1	2	3	M
Tare Number:	29	114	577	2224	U
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	34.37	38.53	40.43	39.79	L
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	30.33	32.27	34.12	33.08	T
Weight of Tare (g):	8.56	18.42	20.39	19.48	I
Weight of Water (g):	4.0	6.3	6.3	6.7	P
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	21.8	13.9	13.7	13.6	O
Was As Received MC Preserved:	Yes				I
Moisture Content (%):	18.6	45.2	46.0	49.3	N
Number of Blows:		33	27	20	T

Plastic Limit Test	1	2	Range	Test Results
Tare Number:	509	307		Liquid Limit (%): 47
Wt. of Tare & Wet Sample (g):	25.61	25.56		Plastic Limit (%): 22
Wt. of Tare & Dry Sample (g):	24.47	24.47		Plasticity Index (%): 25
Weight of Tare (g):	19.39	19.42		USCS Symbol: CL
Weight of Water (g):	1.1	1.1		
Weight of Dry Sample (g):	5.1	5.1		
Moisture Content (%):	22.4	21.6	0.9	
Note: The acceptable range of the two Moisture Contents is $\pm$ 1.12				

Flow Curve



Plasticity Chart



Tested By FS Date 3/13/21 Checked By JLK Date 3/16/21



## **APPENDIX C**

### **Soil and Groundwater Analytical Laboratory Results**





2019 Ninth Avenue  
PO Box 1925  
Altoona, PA 16603  
(814) 946-4306



NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

www.fairwaylaboratories.com

GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

### ANALYTICAL REPORT FOR SAMPLES

Sample ID	Laboratory ID	Matrix	Sample Type	Date Sampled	Date Received
B-4-1	1C02026-01	Solid	Grab	02/24/21 14:27	03/01/21 17:20
B-4-2	1C02026-02	Solid	Grab	02/24/21 14:40	03/01/21 17:20
B-4-3	1C02026-03	Water	Grab	03/01/21 14:02	03/01/21 17:20
B-5-1	1C02026-04	Water	Grab	03/01/21 14:55	03/01/21 17:20
B-7-1	1C02026-05	Solid	Grab	02/26/21 11:03	03/01/21 17:20
B-7-2	1C02026-06	Solid	Grab	02/26/21 11:20	03/01/21 17:20
B-8-1	1C02026-07	Solid	Grab	02/24/21 10:33	03/01/21 17:20
B-8-2	1C02026-08	Solid	Grab	02/24/21 10:50	03/01/21 17:20
B-9-1	1C02026-09	Solid	Grab	03/01/21 11:23	03/01/21 17:20
B-9-2	1C02026-10	Solid	Grab	03/01/21 11:39	03/01/21 17:20

Fairway Laboratories, Inc.

Reviewed and Submitted by:

Michael P. Tyler  
Laboratory Director

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:27**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	81.7	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV	
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0390	0.0390	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:04	EPA 7471B	cam	
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<2.05	2.05	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Aluminum	27900	51.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:40	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Arsenic	5.63	4.11	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Barium	152	5.13	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:40	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Beryllium	<1.03	1.03	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Calcium	2270	103	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:40	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cadmium	<2.05	2.05	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cobalt	15.1	5.13	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

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Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:27

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
---------	--------	-----	----	-------	----------------------	-------------------	-----------	------

**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	33.1	2.57	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	19.3	5.13	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	36700	20.5	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:40	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	2700	103	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:40	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	8120	103	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:40	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	448	5.13	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	<513	513	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:40	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	32.6	25.7	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	16.8	4.11	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<5.13	5.13	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<10.3	10.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

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03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:27**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
---------	--------	-----	----	-------	----------------------	-------------------	-----------	------

**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<10.3		10.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	45.4		10.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	78.0		10.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:42	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	105 %		38.1-152		03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	183 %		21.7-147		03/09/21 01:12	EPA 8082A	cdb	O

**Semivolatle Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.405		0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.405		0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

Reported:

03/22/21 16:36

Client Sample ID: B-4-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:27

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Chrysene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Naphthalene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluoranthene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluorene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Phenanthrene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Pyrene	<0.405	0.405	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	115 %	50.9-136		03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	114 %	51.9-130		03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	116 %	42.5-120		03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	112 %	48.9-115		03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	112 %	46-153		03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:27

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	123 %	50.5-121	03/04/21 14:36	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
						15

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	<0.0016	0.0016	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0080	0.0080	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	0.0179	0.0080	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloromethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:27

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
---------	--------	-----	----	-------	----------------------	-------------------	-----------	------

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

15

1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0016	0.0016	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0016	0.0016	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0080	0.0080	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0161	0.0161	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0080	0.0080	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG	

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2019 Ninth Avenue  
PO Box 1925  
Altoona, PA 16603  
(814) 946-4306

NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212

State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364



www.fairwaylaboratories.com

GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:27**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

15

Styrene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0040	0.0040	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0016	0.0016	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	102 %	70-130	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	105 %	70-130	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	102 %	70-130	03/04/21 15:00	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-1**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 02/24/21 14:27

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-01RE1 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

15

Acetone	<0.907	0.907	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 11:47	EPA 8260B	JMG	D, F
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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:40**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-02 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	89.9	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV	
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0325	0.0325	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:06	EPA 7471B	cam	
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<1.90	1.90	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Aluminum	22900	47.5	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:47	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Arsenic	<3.80	3.80	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Barium	95.7	4.75	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:47	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Beryllium	1.18	0.950	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Calcium	18900	95.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:47	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Cadmium	<1.90	1.90	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cobalt	21.9	4.75	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:40

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-02 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	29.5	2.37	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	33.7	4.75	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	97300	380	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 18:36	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	2730	95.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:47	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	12400	95.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:47	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	3420	4.75	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	<475	475	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:47	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	51.2	23.7	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	13.8	3.80	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<4.75	4.75	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<9.50	9.50	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:40**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-02 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<9.50	9.50	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	51.2	9.50	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	128	9.50	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.011	0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.011	0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.011	0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.011	0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.011	0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.011	0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.011	0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	99.1 %	38.1-152		03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	139 %	21.7-147		03/09/21 01:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	

**Semivolatle Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:40

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-02 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Chrysene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Naphthalene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluoranthene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluorene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Phenanthrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Pyrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
<hr/>						
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	114 %	50.9-136		03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	112 %	51.9-130		03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	119 %	42.5-120		03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	115 %	48.9-115		03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	110 %	46-153		03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:40**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-02 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	125 %	50.5-121	03/04/21 15:30	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	0.0186	0.0019	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0094	0.0094	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Acetone	<0.0094	0.0094	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	<0.0094	0.0094	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:40**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-02 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Chloromethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0019	0.0019	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0019	0.0019	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0094	0.0094	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0187	0.0187	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 14:40

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-02 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0094	0.0094	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Styrene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0047	0.0047	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0019	0.0019	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	102 %	70-130		03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106 %	70-130		03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	103 %	70-130		03/04/21 15:25	EPA 8260B	JMG

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NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-3

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:02

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-03 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by EPA 245.1**

Mercury	<0.00100	0.00100	mg/l	03/03/21 21:27	EPA 245.1/3.0	cam
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 200.2**

Silver	<0.00400	0.00400	mg/l	03/05/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Aluminum	9.50	0.100	mg/l	03/05/21 22:48	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Arsenic	<0.00800	0.00800	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Barium	0.183	0.0200	mg/l	03/05/21 22:48	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Beryllium	<0.00200	0.00200	mg/l	03/05/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Calcium	91.4	0.500	mg/l	03/05/21 22:48	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	T
Cadmium	<0.00400	0.00400	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Cobalt	<0.0100	0.0100	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Chromium	0.0138	0.00500	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Copper	0.0188	0.0100	mg/l	03/05/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Iron	11.6	0.200	mg/l	03/05/21 22:48	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	T
Potassium	4.36	0.400	mg/l	03/08/21 22:42	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Magnesium	31.9	0.200	mg/l	03/05/21 22:48	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	T
Manganese	0.322	0.0200	mg/l	03/05/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Sodium	18.3	1.00	mg/l	03/05/21 22:48	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	
Nickel	<0.0500	0.0500	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg	

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NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364



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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-4-3**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 03/01/21 14:02

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-03 (Water/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 200.2**

Lead	0.00990	0.00800	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg
Antimony	<0.0100	0.0100	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg
Selenium	<0.0200	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:40	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd
Thallium	<0.0200	0.0200	mg/l	03/05/21 22:50	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg
Vanadium	0.0287	0.0200	mg/l	03/05/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	seg
Zinc	0.0391	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:40	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3510C**

PCB-1016	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb
PCB-1221	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb
PCB-1232	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb
PCB-1242	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb
PCB-1248	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb
PCB-1254	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb F
PCB-1260	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	53.4 %	10-109		03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	66.3 %	10-110		03/10/21 18:58	EPA 8082A	cdb

**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3510C**

Acenaphthene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb
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NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-3

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:02

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-03 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3510C**

Acenaphthylene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Anthracene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) anthracene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) pyrene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Chrysene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Naphthalene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluoranthene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluorene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Phenanthrene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Pyrene	<5.00		5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	105 %		20.3-91.4		03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	104 %		27.2-101		03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	56.4 %		53.5-102		03/04/21 09:43	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-3

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:02

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-03 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B**

Benzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Toluene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Ethylbenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Xylenes (total)	<2.00	2.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Isopropylbenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Acetone	820	500	ug/l	03/08/21 19:25	EPA 8260B	MTC	Q
Bromodichloromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Bromoform	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Bromomethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
2-Butanone	652	500	ug/l	03/08/21 19:25	EPA 8260B	MTC	Q
Carbon disulfide	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Carbon tetrachloride	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Chlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Chloroethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Chloroform	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Chloromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	

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State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-3

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:02

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-03 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B**

Dibromochloromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dichloroethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,1-Dichloroethene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dichloropropane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
2-Hexanone	<10.0	10.0	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
Methylene chloride	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<10.0	10.0	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC
Styrene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-4-3

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:02

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-03 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B**

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Tetrachloroethene	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Trichloroethene	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Trichlorofluoromethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Vinyl chloride	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	97.6 %		70-130		03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	105 %		70-130		03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	99.5 %		70-130		03/05/21 17:38	EPA 8260B	MTC	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-5-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:55**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-04 (Water/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by EPA 245.1**

Mercury	<0.00100	0.00100	mg/l	03/03/21 21:29	EPA 245.1/3.0	cam
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 200.2**

Silver	<0.00400	0.00400	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Aluminum</b>	17.0	0.100	mg/l	03/08/21 22:47	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	T
Arsenic	<0.00800	0.00800	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Barium</b>	0.299	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:47	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Beryllium	<0.00200	0.00200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Calcium</b>	205	0.500	mg/l	03/08/21 22:47	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	T
Cadmium	<0.00400	0.00400	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Cobalt</b>	0.0241	0.0100	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Chromium</b>	0.117	0.00500	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Copper</b>	0.0383	0.0100	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Iron</b>	18.1	0.200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:47	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	T
<b>Potassium</b>	10.3	0.400	mg/l	03/08/21 22:51	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Magnesium</b>	56.6	0.200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:47	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	T
<b>Manganese</b>	0.865	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
<b>Sodium</b>	6.34	1.00	mg/l	03/08/21 22:47	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Nickel	<0.0500	0.0500	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	

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State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364



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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-5-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:55

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-04 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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#### Metals by Prep Method EPA 200.2

Lead	0.0333	0.00800	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Antimony	<0.0100	0.0100	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Selenium	<0.0200	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Thallium	<0.0200	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Vanadium	0.0329	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	
Zinc	0.138	0.0200	mg/l	03/08/21 22:49	EPA 200.7/4.4	rjd	

#### Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3510C

PCB-1016	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	F
PCB-1260	<0.0500	0.0500	ug/l	03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	62.0 %	10-109		03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	44.0 %	10-110		03/10/21 19:28	EPA 8082A	cdb	

#### Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3510C

Acenaphthene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
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(814) 946-4306

NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212

State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364



www.fairwaylaboratories.com

GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-5-1**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 03/01/21 14:55

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-04 (Water/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3510C**

Acenaphthylene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Anthracene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) anthracene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) pyrene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Chrysene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Naphthalene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluoranthene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluorene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Phenanthrene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Pyrene	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	74.2 %	20.3-91.4		03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	72.0 %	27.2-101		03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	41.0 %	53.5-102		03/04/21 10:10	EPA 8270D	cdb	P

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-5-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:55

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-04 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B**

Benzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Toluene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Ethylbenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Xylenes (total)	<2.00	2.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Isopropylbenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Acetone	<10.0	10.0	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Bromodichloromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Bromoform	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Bromomethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
2-Butanone	<10.0	10.0	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Carbon disulfide	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Carbon tetrachloride	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Chlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Chloroethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Chloroform	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Chloromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<5.00	5.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-5-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:55

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-04 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B**

Dibromochloromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dichloroethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,1-Dichloroethane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,1-Dichloroethene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
1,2-Dichloropropane	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
2-Hexanone	<10.0	10.0	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Methylene chloride	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<10.0	10.0	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC
Styrene	<1.00	1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-5-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 14:55

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-04 (Water/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B**

1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Tetrachloroethene	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Trichloroethene	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Trichlorofluoromethane	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Vinyl chloride	<1.00		1.00	ug/l	03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	94.6 %		70-130		03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	106 %		70-130		03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	100 %		70-130		03/05/21 18:18	EPA 8260B	MTC	

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-7-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:03**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-05 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	80.8	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0366	0.0366	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:08	EPA 7471B	cam
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<2.26	2.26	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg
Aluminum	3720	56.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:54	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg
Arsenic	<4.52	4.52	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg
Barium	78.9	5.66	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:54	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg
Beryllium	<1.13	1.13	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg
Calcium	264000	2260	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 18:43	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg
Cadmium	<2.26	2.26	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg
Cobalt	<5.66	5.66	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

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Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:03

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-05 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	4.60	2.83	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	14.4	5.66	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	10100	22.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:53	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	1690	113	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:53	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	48800	113	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:53	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	666	5.66	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	<566	566	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:53	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	<28.3	28.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	<4.52	4.52	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<5.66	5.66	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<11.3	11.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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Project Number: [none]

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**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-05 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<11.3		11.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	20.9		11.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	15.5		11.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 18:55	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	101 %		38.1-152		03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	156 %		21.7-147		03/09/21 02:13	EPA 8082A	cdb	O

**Semivolatle Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.403		0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.403		0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-7-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:03**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-05 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Chrysene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Naphthalene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluoranthene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluorene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Phenanthrene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Pyrene	<0.403	0.403	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	116 %	50.9-136		03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	114 %	51.9-130		03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	124 %	42.5-120		03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	124 %	48.9-115		03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	112 %	46-153		03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364



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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-7-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:03**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-05 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	134 %	50.5-121	03/04/21 15:56	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
						15

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	0.0059	0.0014	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	0.0063	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0069	0.0069	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Acetone	<0.0069	0.0069	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	<0.0069	0.0069	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-7-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:03**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-05 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

15

Chloromethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0014	0.0014	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0014	0.0014	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0069	0.0069	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0137	0.0137	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-7-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:03

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-05 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

15

4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0069	0.0069	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Styrene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0034	0.0034	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0014	0.0014	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	104 %	70-130		03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	107 %	70-130		03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	101 %	70-130		03/04/21 15:49	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-7-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:20**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-06 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	83.8	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV	
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0323	0.0323	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:10	EPA 7471B	cam	
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<2.11	2.11	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Aluminum	5960	52.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:01	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Arsenic	<4.21	4.21	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Barium	77.1	5.26	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:01	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Beryllium	<1.05	1.05	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Calcium	263000	2110	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 18:49	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cadmium	<2.11	2.11	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cobalt	<5.26	5.26	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

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Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-7-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:20

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-06 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	7.67	2.63	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	14.5	5.26	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	9470	21.1	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:00	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	2720	105	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:00	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	47900	105	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:00	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	635	5.26	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	<526	526	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:00	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	<26.3	26.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	<4.21	4.21	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<5.26	5.26	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<10.5	10.5	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

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**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-06 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<10.5		10.5	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	22.6		10.5	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	16.0		10.5	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:02	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	97.3 %		38.1-152		03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	145 %		21.7-147		03/09/21 02:43	EPA 8082A	cdb	

**Semivolatiles Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.396		0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.396		0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-7-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:20

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-06 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Chrysene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Naphthalene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluoranthene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluorene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Phenanthrene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Pyrene	<0.396	0.396	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	113 %	50.9-136		03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	112 %	51.9-130		03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	116 %	42.5-120		03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	114 %	48.9-115		03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	108 %	46-153		03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-7-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:20

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-06 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	125 %	50.5-121	03/04/21 16:23	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
						15

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	<0.0013	0.0013	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	0.0043	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0064	0.0064	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Acetone	<0.0064	0.0064	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	<0.0064	0.0064	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG

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Altoona, PA 16603  
(814) 946-4306



NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

www.fairwaylaboratories.com

GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-7-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:20**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-06 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

15

Chloromethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0013	0.0013	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0013	0.0013	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0064	0.0064	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0128	0.0128	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG	

Fairway Laboratories, Inc.

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-7-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/26/21 11:20**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-06 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

15

4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0064	0.0064	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Styrene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0032	0.0032	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0013	0.0013	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG

Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	105 %	70-130	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	107 %	70-130	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	102 %	70-130	03/04/21 16:14	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:33**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-07 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	85.5	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV	
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0371	0.0371	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:12	EPA 7471B	cam	
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<2.21	2.21	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Aluminum	14700	55.3	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:07	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Arsenic	<4.42	4.42	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Barium	131	5.53	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:07	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Beryllium	<1.11	1.11	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Calcium	191000	111	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:07	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Cadmium	<2.21	2.21	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cobalt	6.68	5.53	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-8-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:33

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-07 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	15.7	2.76	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	18.0	5.53	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	14200	22.1	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:07	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	4780	111	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:07	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	32900	111	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:07	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	560	5.53	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	<553	553	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:07	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	<27.6	27.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	6.47	4.42	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<5.53	5.53	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<11.1	11.1	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-07 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<11.1		11.1	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	34.2		11.1	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	35.5		11.1	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:09	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	104 %		38.1-152		03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	161 %		21.7-147		03/09/21 03:14	EPA 8082A	cdb	O

**Semivolatiles Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.387		0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.387		0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-8-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:33

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-07 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Chrysene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Naphthalene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluoranthene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluorene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Phenanthrene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Pyrene	<0.387	0.387	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	107 %	50.9-136		03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	105 %	51.9-130		03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	115 %	42.5-120		03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	116 %	48.9-115		03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	104 %	46-153		03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:33**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-07 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	127 %	50.5-121	03/04/21 16:49	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	0.0054	0.0024	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	0.0097	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0119	0.0119	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Acetone	<0.0119	0.0119	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	<0.0119	0.0119	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG

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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-1**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:33**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-07 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Chloromethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0024	0.0024	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0024	0.0024	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0119	0.0119	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0237	0.0237	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG	

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Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-8-1

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:33

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-07 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0119	0.0119	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Styrene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0059	0.0059	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0024	0.0024	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	104 %	70-130		03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	107 %	70-130		03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	102 %	70-130		03/04/21 16:39	EPA 8260B	JMG

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2019 Ninth Avenue  
PO Box 1925  
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(814) 946-4306

NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364



www.fairwaylaboratories.com

GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:50**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-08 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	88.2	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV	
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0298	0.0298	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:14	EPA 7471B	cam	
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<2.00	2.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:15	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Aluminum	15000	50.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:14	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Arsenic	<4.00	4.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Barium	138	5.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:14	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Beryllium	<1.00	1.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:15	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Calcium	164000	100	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:13	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Cadmium	<2.00	2.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cobalt	5.55	5.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-8-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:50

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-08 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	16.4	2.50	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	17.3	5.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:15	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	14200	20.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:13	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	6120	100	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:13	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	57400	100	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:13	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	433	5.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:15	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	702	500	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:13	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	<25.0	25.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	5.51	4.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<5.00	5.00	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<10.0	10.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:50**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-08 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<10.0		10.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	31.9		10.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:15	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	34.0		10.0	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:16	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	102 %		38.1-152		03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	152 %		21.7-147		03/09/21 03:44	EPA 8082A	cdb	O

**Semivolatiles Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.370		0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.370		0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-8-2

Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:50

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-08 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Chrysene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Naphthalene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluoranthene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluorene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Phenanthrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Pyrene	<0.370	0.370	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	106 %	50.9-136		03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	106 %	51.9-130		03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	105 %	42.5-120		03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	108 %	48.9-115		03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	112 %	46-153		03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:50**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-08 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	119 %	50.5-121	03/04/21 17:16	EPA 8270D	cdb
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	0.0209	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	0.0109	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0102	0.0102	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Acetone	0.0160	0.0102	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	<0.0102	0.0102	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:50**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-08 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Chloromethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0020	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0020	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0102	0.0102	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0204	0.0204	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-8-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 02/24/21 10:50**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-08 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0102	0.0102	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Styrene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0051	0.0051	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0020	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	104 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	109 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	98 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:04	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-9-1**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 03/01/21 11:23

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-09 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	84.7	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV	
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0299	0.0299	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:17	EPA 7471B	cam	
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<2.31	2.31	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:32	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Aluminum	8670	57.8	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:31	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Arsenic	<4.63	4.63	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Barium	119	5.78	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:31	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Beryllium	<1.16	1.16	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:32	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Calcium	201000	116	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:30	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Cadmium	<2.31	2.31	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cobalt	6.20	5.78	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

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Altoona, PA 16603  
(814) 946-4306



NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212  
State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

www.fairwaylaboratories.com

GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:23

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-09 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	10.3	2.89	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	19.1	5.78	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:32	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	14800	23.1	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:30	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	1870	116	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:30	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	36400	116	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:30	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	633	5.78	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:32	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	<578	578	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:30	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	<28.9	28.9	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	5.84	4.63	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<5.78	5.78	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<11.6	11.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-9-1**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 03/01/21 11:23

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-09 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<11.6		11.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	25.9		11.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:32	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	31.8		11.6	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:33	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.012		0.012	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	86.4 %		38.1-152		03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	119 %		21.7-147		03/11/21 00:01	EPA 8082A	cdb	

**Semivolatiles Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.384		0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.384		0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:23

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-09 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Chrysene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Naphthalene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluoranthene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Fluorene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Phenanthrene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Pyrene	<0.384	0.384	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	195 %	50.9-136		03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	190 %	51.9-130		03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	196 %	42.5-120		03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	200 %	48.9-115		03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	186 %	46-153		03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	O

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:23

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-09 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	236 %	50.5-121	03/20/21 04:02	EPA 8270D	cdb	O
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	0.0057	0.0021	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	0.0097	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0105	0.0105	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Acetone	<0.0105	0.0105	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	<0.0105	0.0105	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:23

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-09 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Chloromethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0021	0.0021	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0021	0.0021	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0105	0.0105	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0210	0.0210	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG	

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Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-1

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:23

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-09 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0105	0.0105	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Styrene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0053	0.0053	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0021	0.0021	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	100 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	108 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	98 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:28	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-9-2**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 03/01/21 11:39

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-10 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods**

% Solids	87.8	0.100	%	03/03/21 11:00	SM 2540 G-11	EEV	
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**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Mercury	<0.0315	0.0315	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:19	EPA 7471B	cam	
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Silver	<1.98	1.98	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Aluminum	14600	49.4	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:37	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Arsenic	<3.95	3.95	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Barium	104	4.94	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:37	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Beryllium	<0.989	0.989	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Calcium	130000	98.9	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:37	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	T
Cadmium	<1.98	1.98	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Cobalt	7.92	4.94	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

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Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

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Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-2

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:39

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-10 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Chromium	16.5	2.47	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Copper	16.4	4.94	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Iron	13100	19.8	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:37	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Potassium	5700	98.9	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:37	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Magnesium	44000	98.9	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:37	EPA	seg	T
					6010B/2.0		
Manganese	364	4.94	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Sodium	587	494	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:37	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Nickel	<24.7	24.7	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Lead	7.40	3.95	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Antimony	<4.94	4.94	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		
Selenium	<9.89	9.89	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA	seg	
					6010B/2.0		

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-9-2**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 03/01/21 11:39

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-10 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Thallium	<9.89		9.89	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Vanadium	25.9		9.89	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	
Zinc	43.2		9.89	mg/kg dry	03/08/21 19:39	EPA 6010B/2.0	seg	

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

PCB-1016	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1221	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1232	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1242	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1248	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1254	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	
PCB-1260	<0.011		0.011	mg/kg dry	03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	D
Surrogate: Tetrachloro-meta-xylene	66.3 %		38.1-152		03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	
Surrogate: Decachlorobiphenyl	122 %		21.7-147		03/11/21 01:32	EPA 8082A	cdb	

**Semivolatiles Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Acenaphthene	<0.378		0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb	
Acenaphthylene	<0.378		0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-9-2**

**Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:39**

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-10 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Anthracene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) anthracene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Benzo (a) pyrene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Chrysene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Naphthalene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluoranthene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Fluorene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Phenanthrene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Pyrene	<0.378	0.378	mg/kg dry	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorophenol	98.9 %	50.9-136		03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Phenol-d6	94.5 %	51.9-130		03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: Nitrobenzene-d5	94.6 %	42.5-120		03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2-Fluorobiphenyl	94.2 %	48.9-115		03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
Surrogate: 2,4,6-Tribromophenol	92.6 %	46-153		03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-2

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:39

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-10 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Surrogate: Terphenyl-d14	108 %	50.5-121	03/20/21 04:28	EPA 8270D	cdb
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Benzene	<0.0020	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Toluene	0.0067	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Ethylbenzene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Xylenes (total)	<0.0098	0.0098	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Isopropylbenzene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Methyl tert-butyl ether	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Acetone	<0.0098	0.0098	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromodichloromethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromoform	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Bromomethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
2-Butanone	<0.0098	0.0098	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon disulfide	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Carbon tetrachloride	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chlorobenzene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Chloroform	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Client Sample ID: B-9-2**

**Date/Time Sampled:** 03/01/21 11:39

**Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-10 (Solid/Grab)**

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Chloromethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	F
Dibromochloromethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	<0.0020	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Dichlorodifluoromethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloroethane	<0.0020	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,1-Dichloroethene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
1,2-Dichloropropane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
2-Hexanone	<0.0098	0.0098	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	
Methylene chloride	<0.0196	0.0196	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG	

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

Client Sample ID: B-9-2

Date/Time Sampled: 03/01/21 11:39

Laboratory Sample ID: 1C02026-10 (Solid/Grab)

Analyte	Result	MDL	RL	Units	Date / Time Analyzed	Analytical Method	* Analyst	Note
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**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

4-Methyl-2-pentanone	<0.0098	0.0098	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Styrene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Tetrachloroethene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichloroethene	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Trichlorofluoromethane	<0.0049	0.0049	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Vinyl chloride	<0.0020	0.0020	mg/kg dry	03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 4-Bromofluorobenzene	100 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	104 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG
Surrogate: Fluorobenzene	97 %	70-130		03/04/21 17:53	EPA 8260B	JMG

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Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

### Quality Control

#### Conventional Chemistry Parameters by SM/EPA Methods

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1061055 - General Prep</b>										
<b>Blank (1061055-BLK1)</b>										
% Solids	ND		0.100	%		Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21				
<b>Blank (1061055-BLK2)</b>										
% Solids	ND		0.100	%		Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21				
<b>Batch: 1061056 - General Prep</b>										
<b>Blank (1061056-BLK1)</b>										
% Solids	ND		0.100	%		Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21				
<b>Blank (1061056-BLK2)</b>										
% Solids	ND		0.100	%		Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21				
<b>Batch: 1061057 - General Prep</b>										
<b>Blank (1061057-BLK1)</b>										
% Solids	ND		0.100	%		Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21				
<b>Blank (1061057-BLK2)</b>										
% Solids	ND		0.100	%		Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21				

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Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Metals by EPA 245.1**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1061108 - EPA 200 Series</b>									
<b>Blank (1061108-BLK1)</b>									
Mercury	ND		0.000200	mg/l					
Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21									

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Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Metals by EPA 6000/7000 Series Methods**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1067101 - EPA 7471A</b>									
<b>Blank (1067101-BLK1)</b>									
Mercury	ND		0.0224	mg/kg wet					
Prepared & Analyzed: 03/08/21									

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Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Metals by Prep Method EPA 200.2**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1061105 - EPA 200.2</b>									
<b>Blank (1061105-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/05/21				
Aluminum	ND		0.100	mg/l					
Antimony	ND		0.0100	mg/l					
Arsenic	ND		0.00800	mg/l					
Barium	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Beryllium	ND		0.00200	mg/l					
Cadmium	ND		0.00400	mg/l					
Calcium	ND		0.500	mg/l					
Chromium	ND		0.00500	mg/l					
Cobalt	ND		0.0100	mg/l					
Copper	ND		0.0100	mg/l					
Iron	ND		0.200	mg/l					
Lead	ND		0.00800	mg/l					
Magnesium	ND		0.200	mg/l					
Nickel	ND		0.0500	mg/l					
Manganese	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Silver	ND		0.00400	mg/l					
Sodium	ND		1.00	mg/l					
Thallium	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Vanadium	ND		0.0200	mg/l					

**Batch: 1067046 - EPA 200.2**

<b>Blank (1067046-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/08/21				
Aluminum	ND		0.100	mg/l					
Antimony	ND		0.0100	mg/l					

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Metals by Prep Method EPA 200.2 (Continued)**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1067046 - EPA 200.2 (Continued)</b>									
<b>Blank (1067046-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/08/21				
Arsenic	ND		0.00800	mg/l					
Barium	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Beryllium	ND		0.00200	mg/l					
Cadmium	ND		0.00400	mg/l					
Calcium	ND		0.500	mg/l					
Chromium	ND		0.00500	mg/l					
Cobalt	ND		0.0100	mg/l					
Copper	ND		0.0100	mg/l					
Iron	ND		0.200	mg/l					
Lead	ND		0.00800	mg/l					
Magnesium	ND		0.200	mg/l					
Nickel	ND		0.0500	mg/l					
Manganese	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Potassium	ND		0.400	mg/l					
Selenium	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Silver	ND		0.00400	mg/l					
Sodium	ND		1.00	mg/l					
Thallium	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Vanadium	ND		0.0200	mg/l					
Zinc	ND		0.0200	mg/l					

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Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Metals by Prep Method EPA 3050B**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1063165 - EPA 3050B</b>									
<b>Blank (1063165-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/04/21 Analyzed: 03/08/21				
Aluminum	ND		49.7	mg/kg wet					
Antimony	ND		4.97	mg/kg wet					
Arsenic	ND		3.98	mg/kg wet					
Barium	ND		4.97	mg/kg wet					
Beryllium	ND		0.994	mg/kg wet					
Cadmium	ND		1.99	mg/kg wet					
Calcium	ND		99.4	mg/kg wet					
Chromium	ND		2.49	mg/kg wet					
Cobalt	ND		4.97	mg/kg wet					
Copper	ND		4.97	mg/kg wet					
Iron	ND		19.9	mg/kg wet					
Lead	ND		3.98	mg/kg wet					
Magnesium	ND		99.4	mg/kg wet					
Nickel	ND		24.9	mg/kg wet					
Potassium	ND		99.4	mg/kg wet					
Manganese	ND		4.97	mg/kg wet					
Selenium	ND		9.94	mg/kg wet					
Silver	ND		1.99	mg/kg wet					
Sodium	ND		497	mg/kg wet					
Thallium	ND		9.94	mg/kg wet					
Vanadium	ND		9.94	mg/kg wet					
Zinc	ND		9.94	mg/kg wet					

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GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3510C**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1068083 - EPA 3510C</b>									
<b>Blank (1068083-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/09/21 Analyzed: 03/10/21				
PCB-1016	ND		0.0100	ug/l					
PCB-1221	ND		0.0100	ug/l					
PCB-1232	ND		0.0100	ug/l					
PCB-1242	ND		0.0100	ug/l					
PCB-1248	ND		0.0100	ug/l					
PCB-1254	ND		0.0100	ug/l					
PCB-1260	ND		0.0100	ug/l					





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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Polychlorinated Biphenyls by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1063108 - EPA 3541</b>									
<b>Blank (1063108-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/04/21 Analyzed: 03/08/21				
PCB-1016	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1221	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1232	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1242	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1248	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1254	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1260	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
<b>Batch: 1067038 - EPA 3541</b>									
<b>Blank (1067038-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/08/21 Analyzed: 03/10/21				
PCB-1016	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1221	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1232	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1242	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1248	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1254	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					
PCB-1260	ND		0.010	mg/kg wet					





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Reported:

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Collector: CLIENT

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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3510C**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1060041 - EPA 3510C</b>									
<b>Blank (1060041-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/01/21 Analyzed: 03/03/21				
Acenaphthene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Acenaphthylene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Anthracene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Benzo (a) anthracene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Benzo (a) pyrene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Chrysene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Naphthalene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Fluoranthene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Fluorene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Phenanthrene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Pyrene	ND		1.00	ug/l					

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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1062013 - EPA 3541</b>									
<b>Blank (1062013-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/02/21 Analyzed: 03/04/21				
Acenaphthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Anthracene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (a) anthracene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (a) pyrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Chrysene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Naphthalene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Fluoranthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Fluorene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Phenanthrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Pyrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
<b>Batch: 1069083 - EPA 3541</b>									
<b>Blank (1069083-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/09/21 Analyzed: 03/10/21				
Acenaphthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Acenaphthylene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Anthracene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (a) anthracene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (b) fluoranthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					

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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Semivolatile Organic Compounds by EPA Extraction Method 3541 (Continued)**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1069083 - EPA 3541 (Continued)</b>									
<b>Blank (1069083-BLK1)</b>					Prepared: 03/09/21 Analyzed: 03/10/21				
Benzo (k) fluoranthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (g,h,i) perylene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Benzo (a) pyrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Chrysene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Dibenz (a,h) anthracene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Naphthalene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Fluoranthene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Fluorene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Phenanthrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					
Pyrene	ND		0.333	mg/kg wet					





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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1063087 - Volatiles</b>									
<b>Blank (1063087-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/04/21				
Benzene	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					
Toluene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Isopropylbenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Methyl tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Acetone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Bromodichloromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Bromoform	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Bromomethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
2-Butanone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Carbon disulfide	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Carbon tetrachloride	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chloroform	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chloromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Dibromochloromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					

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Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035 (Continued)**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1063087 - Volatiles (Continued)</b>									
<b>Blank (1063087-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/04/21				
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
2-Hexanone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Methylene chloride	ND		0.0200	mg/kg wet					
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Styrene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Tetrachloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Trichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Vinyl chloride	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					

**Batch: 1064028 - Volatiles**

<b>Blank (1064028-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/05/21				
Benzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Toluene	ND		1.00	ug/l					

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Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

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Homestead PA, 15120

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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B (Continued)**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1064028 - Volatiles (Continued)</b>									
<b>Blank (1064028-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/05/21				
Ethylbenzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Xylenes (total)	ND		2.00	ug/l					
Isopropylbenzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Methyl tert-butyl ether	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Acetone	ND		10.0	ug/l					
Bromodichloromethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Bromoform	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Bromomethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
2-Butanone	ND		10.0	ug/l					
Carbon disulfide	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Carbon tetrachloride	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Chlorobenzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Chloroethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Chloroform	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Chloromethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND		5.00	ug/l					
Dibromochloromethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		1.00	ug/l					

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Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5030B (Continued)**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1064028 - Volatiles (Continued)</b>									
<b>Blank (1064028-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/05/21				
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
2-Hexanone	ND		10.0	ug/l					
Methylene chloride	ND		1.00	ug/l					
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND		10.0	ug/l					
Styrene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Tetrachloroethene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Trichloroethene	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND		1.00	ug/l					
Vinyl chloride	ND		1.00	ug/l					

**Batch: 1068029 - Volatiles**

<b>Blank (1068029-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/09/21				
Benzene	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					
Toluene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Ethylbenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Xylenes (total)	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					

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Project: AGC RSA

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Project Number: [none]

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Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035 (Continued)**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1068029 - Volatiles (Continued)</b>									
<b>Blank (1068029-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/09/21				
Isopropylbenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Methyl tert-butyl ether	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Acetone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Bromodichloromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Bromoform	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Bromomethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
2-Butanone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Carbon disulfide	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Carbon tetrachloride	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chloroform	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Chloromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Dibromochloromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Dichlorodifluoromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					

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NELAP: PA 07-062, VA 460212

State Certifications: MD 275, WV 364

www.fairwaylaboratories.com

GAI Consultants-Homestead

Project: AGC RSA

385 East Waterfront Dr.

Project Number: [none]

Reported:

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

**Quality Control**  
(Continued)

**Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260B/Prep Method 5035 (Continued)**

Analyte	Result	Qual	Reporting Limit	Units	Spike Level	Source Result	%REC Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
<b>Batch: 1068029 - Volatiles (Continued)</b>									
<b>Blank (1068029-BLK1)</b>					Prepared & Analyzed: 03/09/21				
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
2-Hexanone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Methylene chloride	ND		0.0200	mg/kg wet					
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	ND		0.0100	mg/kg wet					
Styrene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Tetrachloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Trichloroethene	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND		0.0050	mg/kg wet					
Vinyl chloride	ND		0.0020	mg/kg wet					





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**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

### Notes

- D A Continuing Calibration Verification (CCV) analyzed with the analytical batch recovered above the acceptance range for the noted analyte.
- F The Laboratory Control Sample (LCS) analyzed with this preparation batch recovered above the acceptance range for the noted analyte.
- I5 The vial provided contained preservative for 5 grams of sample; however, the vial was received with greater than 130% of this amount of sample.
- O The noted surrogate value was above the acceptance range.
- P The noted surrogate value was below the acceptance range.
- Q Sample was analyzed at a dilution. Reporting limits were adjusted accordingly.
- T Result was over the calibration range, but within the linear dynamic range of the instrument for the noted analyte.





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385 East Waterfront Dr.

Homestead PA, 15120

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Project: AGC RSA

Project Number: [none]

Collector: CLIENT

Number of Containers: 52

**Reported:**

03/22/21 16:36

### Definitions:

If surrogate values are not within the indicated range, then the results are considered to be estimated.

Reporting limits are adjusted accordingly when samples are analyzed at a dilution due to the matrix.

+ MBAS, calculated as LAS, mol wt 348

If the solid sample weight for VOC analysis does not fall within the 3.5-6.5 gram range, the results are considered estimated values.

Unless otherwise noted, all results for solids are reported on a dry weight basis.

Samples collected by Fairway Laboratories' personnel are done so in accordance with Standard Operating Procedures established by Fairway Laboratories.

# The following analyses are to be performed immediately upon sampling: pH, sulfite, chlorine residual, dissolved oxygen, filtration for ortho phosphorus, and ferrous iron. The date and time reported reflect the time the samples were analyzed at the laboratory; and should be considered as analyzed outside the EPA holding time.

^ The following analytes are to be filtered immediately upon sampling: Hexavalent Chromium. Filtration through a 0.45 micron filter within 15 minutes of sampling is required for compliance with the Clean Water Act (CWA) for reporting of hexavalent chromium to prevent interconversion of chromium species.

#### \* Analysis location indicator:

**D:** Indicates analysis performed by Fairway Laboratories, Inc., 110 McCracken Run Rd., DuBois, PA 15801. PA DEP Chapter 252 certification: PA 33-00258.

**E:** Indicates analysis performed by Fairway Laboratories, Inc., 1920 East 38th Street, Erie, PA 16510. NELAP certification: PA 25-05907.

**G:** Indicates analysis performed by Fairway Laboratories, Inc., 4727 Route 30 Ste 204, Greensburg, PA 15601. PA DEP Chapter 252 certification: PA 65-00392.

**P:** Indicates analysis performed by Fairway Laboratories, Inc., 89 Kristi Rd., Pennssdale, PA 17756. PA DEP Chapter 252 certification: PA 41-04684.

**W:** Indicates analysis performed by Fairway Laboratories, Inc., 1980 Golden Mile Rd., Wysox, PA 18854. NELAP certification: PA 08-05622 and NY 12127.

< Represents "less than" - indicates that the result was less than the RL, or the MDL if indicated for the parameter.

MDL Method Detection Limit - is the lowest or minimum level that provides 99% confidence level that the analyte is detected. Any reported result values that are less than the RL are considered estimated values. If Radiological results are reported, the MDC - Minimum Detectable Concentration is shown in the MDL column.

RL Reporting Limit - is the lowest or minimum level at which the analyte can be quantified.

[CALC] Indicates a calculated result. Calculations use results from other analyses performed under accredited methods.

Fairway Laboratories, Inc.

*Fairway Labs in Altoona, PA is a NELAP (National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program) accredited lab, and as such, certifies that all applicable test results meet the requirements of NELAP, unless otherwise stated on the analytical report.*

*The results in this report apply to the samples analyzed in accordance with the chain of custody document. This analytical report must be reproduced in its entirety.*





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Project Number: [none]

**Reported:**

Homestead PA, 15120

Collector: CLIENT

03/22/21 16:36

Project Manager: Edward Sciulli

Number of Containers: 52

#### Terms & Conditions

Services provided by Fairway Laboratories Inc. are limited to the terms and conditions stated herein, unless otherwise agreed to in a formal contract.

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY** Fairway Laboratories Inc. ("Fairway," "us" or "we") will initiate a chain-of-custody/request for analysis upon sample receipt unless the client includes a completed form with the received sample(s). Upon request, Fairway will provide chain-of-custody forms for use.

**CONFIDENTIALITY** Fairway maintains confidentiality in all of our client interactions. The client's consent will be required before releasing information about the services provided.

**CONTRACTS** All contracts are subject to review and approval by Fairway's legal council. Each contract must be signed by a corporate officer.

**PAYMENT/BILLING** Unless otherwise set forth in a signed contract or purchase order, terms of payment are "NET 30 Days." The time allowed for payment shall begin based on the invoice date. A 1.5% per month service charge may be added to all unpaid balances beyond the initial 30 days. In its sole discretion, Fairway reserves the right to request payment before services and hold sample results for payment of due balances. We will not bill a third party without prior agreement among all parties acknowledging and accepting responsibility for payment.

**SAMPLE COLLECTION AND SUBMISSION** Clients not requesting collection services from Fairway are responsible for proper collection, preservation, packaging, and delivery of samples to the laboratory in accordance with current law and commercial practice. Fairway shall have no responsibility for sample integrity prior to the receipt of the sample(s) and/or for any inaccuracy in test or analyses results as a result of the failure of the client or any third party to maintain the integrity of samples prior to delivery to Fairway. All samples submitted must be accompanied by a completed chain of custody or similar document clearly noting the requested analyses, dates/time sampled, client contact information, and trail of custody. Samples received at the laboratory after business hours are verified on the next business day. Discrepancies are documented on the Receiving Document.

**SUBCONTRACTING** Some analyses may require subcontracting to another laboratory. Unless the client indicates otherwise, this decision will be made by Fairway. Subcontracted work will be identified on the final report in accordance with NELAC requirements.

**RETURN OF RESULTS** Fairway routinely provides faxed or verbal results within 10 working days of receipt of sample(s) and a hard copy of the data results is routinely received via US Postal Service within 15 working days. At the request of the client, Fairway may offer expedited return of sample results. Surcharges may apply to rush requests. All rush requests must be pre-approved by Fairway. We reserve the right to charge an archive retrieval fee for results older than one (1) year from the date of the request. All records will be maintained by Fairway for 5 years, after which, they will be destroyed.

**SAMPLE DISPOSAL** Fairway will maintain samples for four (4) weeks after the sample receipt date. Fairway will dispose of samples which are not and/or do not contain hazardous wastes (as such term is defined by applicable federal or state law), unless prior arrangements have been made for long-term storage. Fairway reserves the right to charge a disposal fee for the proper disposal of samples found or suspected to contain hazardous waste. A return shipping charge will be invoiced for samples returned to the client at their request.

**HAZARD COMMUNICATION** The client has the responsibility to inform the laboratory of any hazardous characteristics known or suspected about the sample, and to provide information on hazard prevention and personal protection as necessary or otherwise required by applicable law.

**WARRANTY AND LIMITATION OF LIABILITY** For services rendered, Fairway warrants that it will apply its best scientific knowledge and judgment and to employ its best level of effort consistent with professional standards within the environmental testing industry in performing the analytical services requested by its clients. We disclaim any other warranties, expressed or implied by law. Fairway does not accept any legal responsibility for the purposes for which client uses the test results.

**LITIGATION** All costs associated with compliance to any subpoena for documents, for testimony in a court of law, or for any other purpose relating to work performed by Fairway Laboratories, Inc. shall be invoiced by Fairway and paid by client. These costs shall include, but are not limited to, hourly charges for the persons involved,

Fairway Laboratories, Inc.

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**FAIRWAY LABORATORIES**

**Please print. See back of COC for instructions/terms and conditions.**

2019 9th Ave.  
P.O. Box 1925  
Altoona, PA 16602  
Phone: (814) 946-4306  
Fax: (814) 946-8791

Client Page # \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Client Name: <u>GAL CONSULTANTS</u>		Address: <u>385 E. WINTERGATE DR</u>		Contact: <u>Homestead #A 15120</u>		Phone #: <u>412-399-5046</u>		Fax #: _____		Project Name: <u>AGE KSA</u>		Quote/PO #: _____		TAT: Normal <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rush <input type="checkbox"/>		Rush TAT subject to pre-approval and surcharge		Date Required: <u>    </u> / <u>    </u> / <u>    </u>		Sample Description/Location		GRAB		Composite		Received on ice? Y N		Reportable to PADEP? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		PWSD # _____		LAB USE ONLY	
Sampled by: <u>                    </u>		Received by: <u>                    </u>		Date: <u>3/1/21</u>		Time: <u>16:14</u>		Received by: <u>                    </u>		Date: <u>3/1/21</u>		Time: <u>16:14</u>		Received by: <u>                    </u>		Date: <u>3/1/21</u>		Time: <u>17:14</u>		Remarks		Bottle Type/Comments		FLI Page # <u>1</u> of <u>2</u>		Tracking # <u>                    </u>		Work Order # <u>10020026</u>		Attach # <u>                    </u>			
Reinquired by: <u>                    </u>		Received by: <u>                    </u>		Date: <u>3/1/21</u>		Time: <u>16:14</u>		Received by: <u>                    </u>		Date: <u>3/1/21</u>		Time: <u>16:14</u>		Received by: <u>                    </u>		Date: <u>3/1/21</u>		Time: <u>17:14</u>		Remarks		Bottle Type/Comments		FLI Page # <u>1</u> of <u>2</u>		Tracking # <u>                    </u>		Work Order # <u>10020026</u>		Attach # <u>                    </u>			
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## Chain of Custody Receiving Document

Page 2 of 2

Receiver: WVDate/Time of this check: 3/22/01 6:12 Client: GAT Cons. Lab # 1C02020Received on ICE? Y ☐ \* Sample Temperature when delivered to the Lab: 4.4°C Acceptable? Y ☐ \* ☐ \* In cool down process? ☐ \*Custody Seals? Y Intact? NAMorning Temperature Verification <6°C (if applicable): ☒   
 \*(Not applicable for WV compliance)\*COC/Labels on bottles agree? Y ☐ \* Correct containers for all the analysis requested? Y ☐ \* Matrix: Soda Juice

COC #	Number and Type of BOTTLES										Comments
	Poly Non-Pres.	Poly H2SO4	Poly HNO3	Amber H2SO4	Amber Non-Pres.	Poly NaOH	VOCS (Head space?)	Other	Properly Preserved	Bacti	Internal notification completed for deviations.
1							1-11/2" x 4" x 1/2"	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/> *		
2							2-54 x 5 2-42 x 5	<input type="checkbox"/> *	<input type="checkbox"/> *		
3	250		1		2	2 x 1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
4	250		1		2	2 x 1			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
5						1-11/2" x 4" x 1/2"	2-42 x 5		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
6							2-54 x 5		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
7									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
8									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
10									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

## \* DEVIATION PRESENT:

- ☐ No Ice ( )  
☐ Not at Proper Temperature ( )  
☐ Wrong Container ( )  
☐ Missing Information: ( )

## CLIENT CALLED:

YES ( )

By Whom:

Date:

## CLIENT RESPONSE:

- ☐ Proceed with analysis; quality data Will Resample ( )  
☐ Provided Information ( )  
☐ No Response; Proceed and qualified ( )

Client Contact: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

\* Comments:

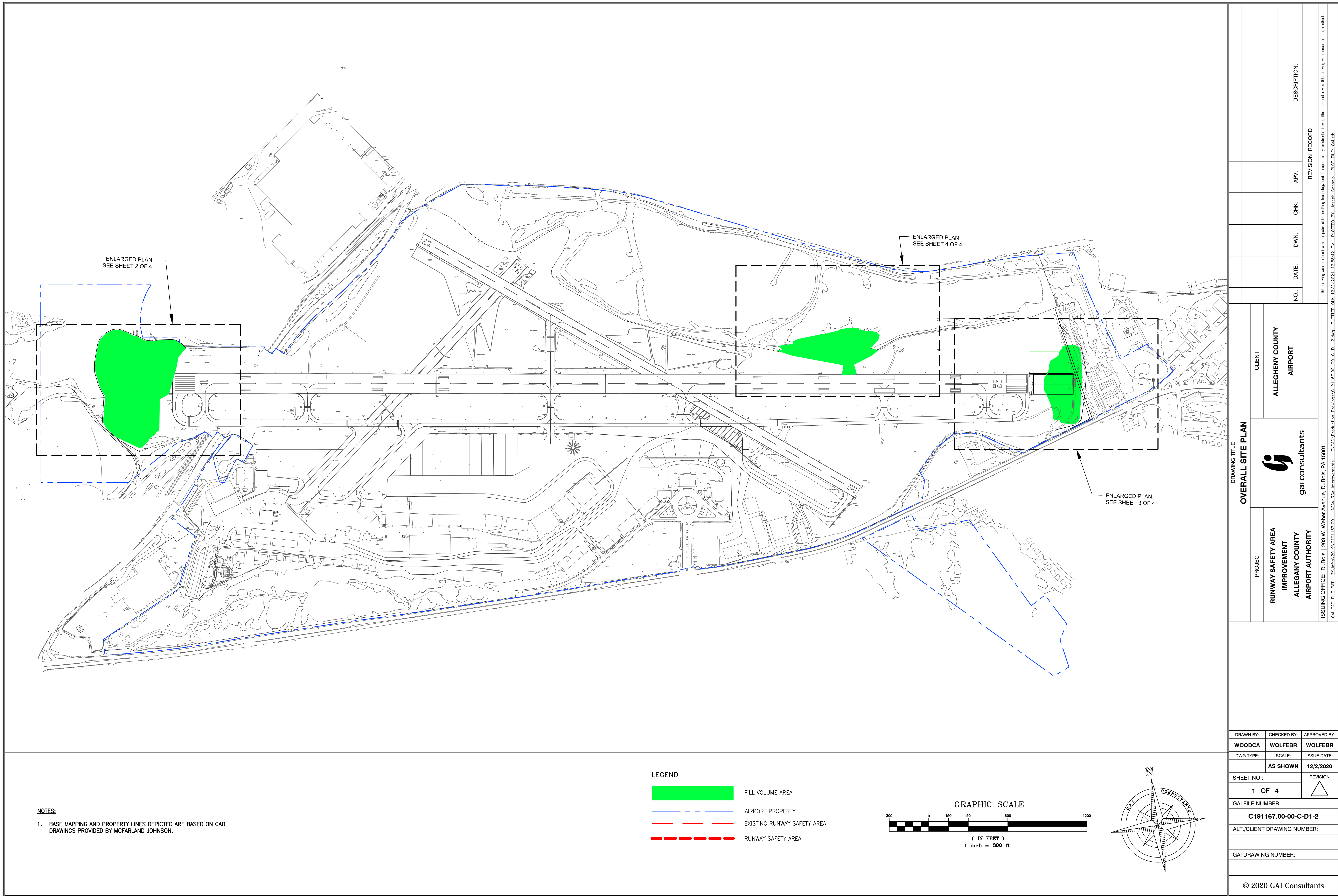


**E-2:        Engineering Design Analysis Drawings**



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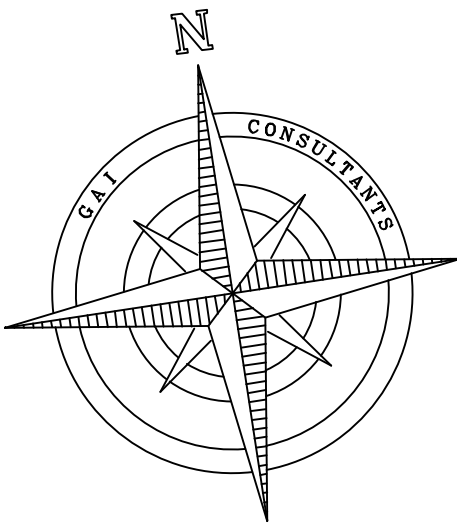
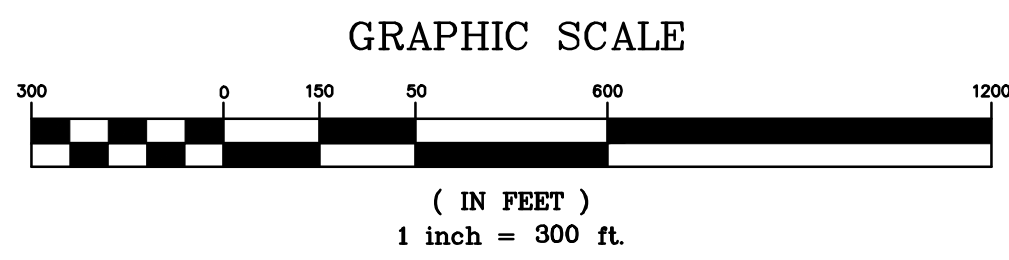


NOTES:

1. BASE MAPPING AND PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ARE BASED ON CAD DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY MCFARLAND JOHNSON.

LEGEND

- FILL VOLUME AREA
- AIRPORT PROPERTY
- EXISTING RUNWAY SAFETY AREA
- RUNWAY SAFETY AREA

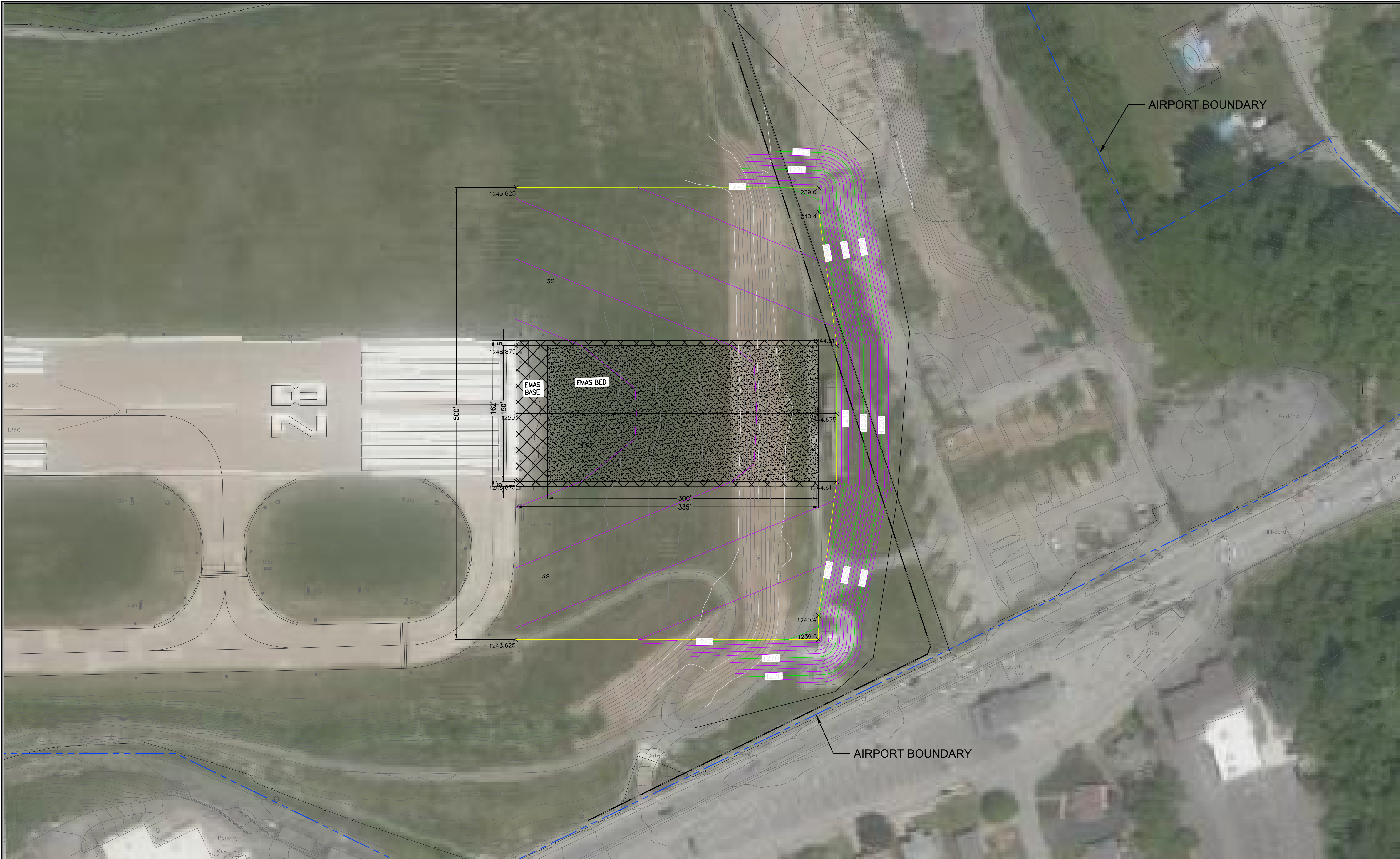


DRAWING TITLE		CLIENT		REVISION RECORD	
OVERALL SITE PLAN		ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT		NO. DATE DWN CHK APV DESCRIPTION	
PROJECT		RUNWAY SAFETY AREA IMPROVEMENT ALLEGANY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY		GAI CONSULTANTS	
ISSUING OFFICE: DuBois   203 W. Weber Avenue, DuBois, PA 15801		GAI CAD FILE PATH: Z:\Nrga\2019\15162.00 - ALPA Risk Improvements - E\CAD\Production\Drawings\15162.00-00-C-D1-2.dwg		PLOT DATE: 12/2/2020 12:58:02 PM	
DRAWN BY: WOODCA		CHECKED BY: WOLFEBR		APPROVED BY: WOLFEBR	
DWG TYPE: AS SHOWN		SCALE: 12/2/2020		ISSUE DATE: 12/2/2020	
SHEET NO.: 1 OF 4		REVISION		REVISION	
GAI FILE NUMBER: C191167.00-00-C-D1-2		ALT./CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER:		GAI DRAWING NUMBER:	
© 2020 GAI Consultants					

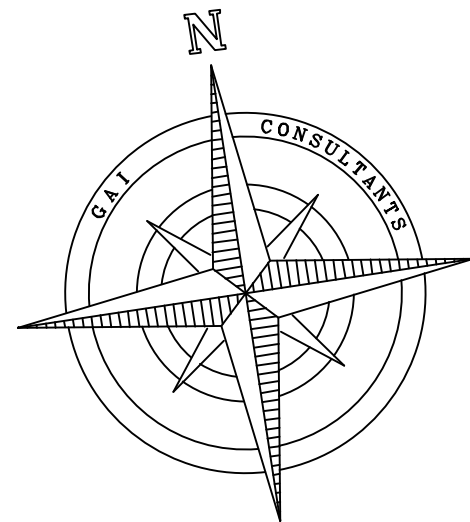
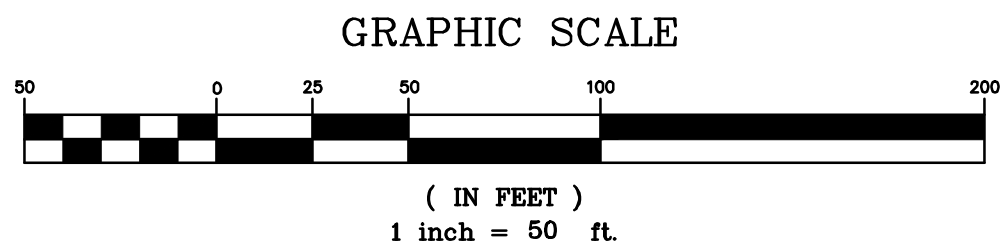



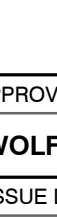




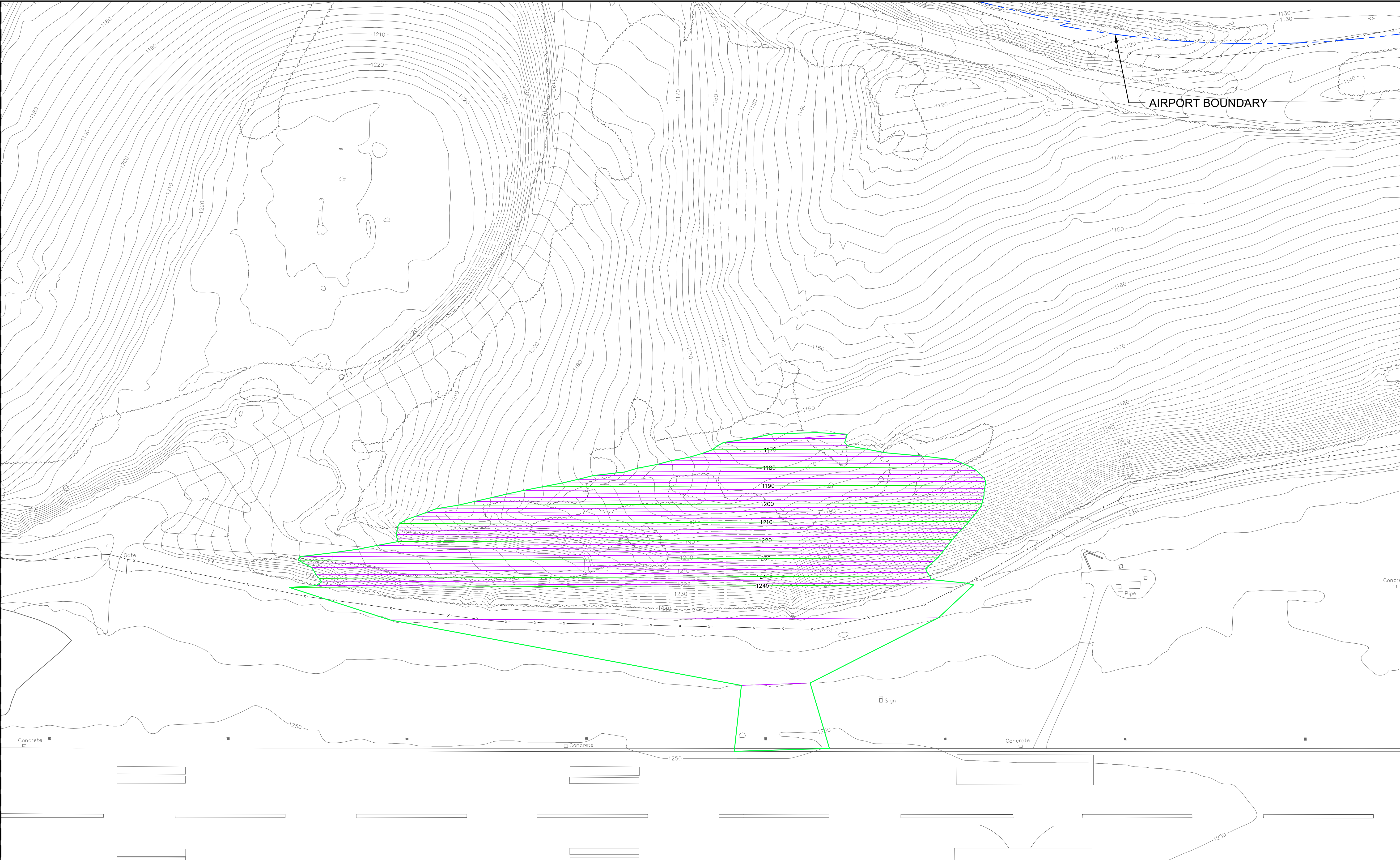


- NOTES:
1. BASE MAPPING AND PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ARE BASED ON CAD DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY MCFARLAND JOHNSON.



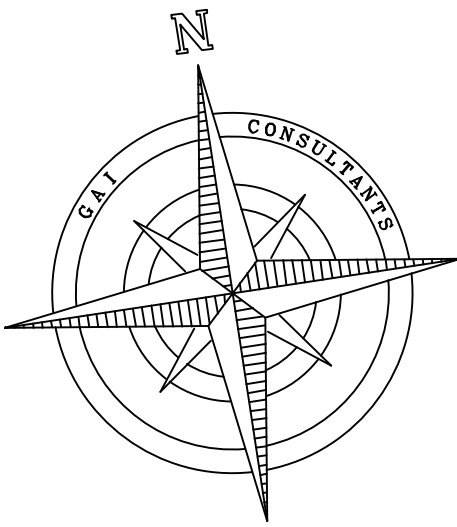
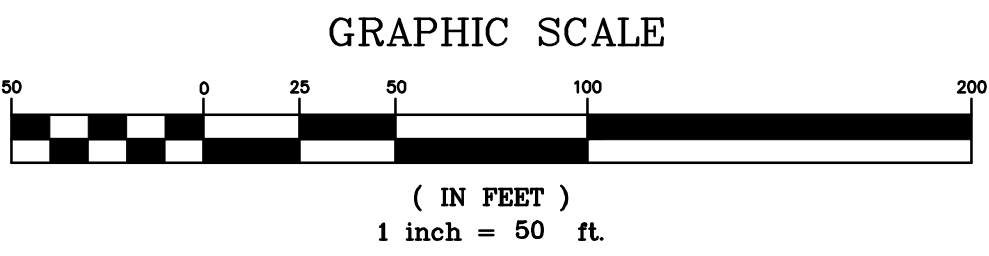
DRAWING TITLE									
RUNWAY 28 - 2 TO 1 SITE PLAN									
PROJECT			CLIENT			<div></div> <div>gai consultants</div> <div>ISSUING OFFICE: DuBois   203 W. Weber Avenue, DuBois, PA 15801</div>			
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA IMPROVEMENT			ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT						
ALLEGANY COUNTY									
AIRPORT AUTHORITY									
GAI CAD FILE PATH: Z:\Data\2019\C191167.00 - ALTA Risk Improvement - L\CAD\Production\Drawings\C191167.00-00-C-D1-2.dwg						PLOTTER: HP DesignJet 2400			
DRAWN BY: WOODCA						CHECKED BY: WOLFEBR		APPROVED BY: WOLFEBR	
DWG TYPE:						SCALE:		ISSUE DATE:	
AS SHOWN						12/2/2020			
SHEET NO.:						REVISION			
3 OF 4						<div></div>			
GAI FILE NUMBER:									
C191167.00-00-C-D1-2									
ALT./CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER:									
GAI DRAWING NUMBER:									
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NOTES:

1. BASE MAPPING AND PROPERTY LINES DEPICTED ARE BASED ON CAD DRAWINGS PROVIDED BY MCFARLAND JOHNSON.



DRAWING TITLE		CLIENT		REVISION RECORD	
RUNWAY 28 - 2 TO 1 SITE PLAN		ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT			
PROJECT		gai consultants			
RUNWAY SAFETY AREA IMPROVEMENT		ALLEGANY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY			
ISSUING OFFICE: DuBois   203 W. Weber Avenue, DuBois, PA 15801					
GAI CAD FILE PATH: Z:\Info\2019\C191167.00 - ALPA Risk Improvement - E:\CAD\Production\Drawings\C191167.00-00-C-D1-2.dwg					
DRAWN BY: WOODCA		CHECKED BY: WOLFEBR		APPROVED BY: WOLFEBR	
DWG TYPE: AS SHOWN		SCALE: 12/2/2020		ISSUE DATE: 12/2/2020	
SHEET NO.: 4 OF 4				REVISION	
GAI FILE NUMBER: C191167.00-00-C-D1-2					
ALT./CLIENT DRAWING NUMBER:					
GAI DRAWING NUMBER:					
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# Appendix F

## **Cultural Resources:**

- F-1: PA SHPO Coordination Response
- F-2: PA SHPO Project Submission Materials
- F-3: ACAA SHPO Early Coordination Letter



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**F-1: PA SHPO Coordination Response**



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## Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office

PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL AND MUSEUM COMMISSION

October 5, 2021

William Caramana  
GAI Consultants, Inc.  
385 E. Waterfront Drive  
Homestead PA 151205005

RE: ER Project # 2021PR06386.001, Improvement of the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area, Federal Aviation Administration, West Mifflin Borough, Allegheny County

Dear William Caramana:

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above referenced project. The Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation Office (PA SHPO) reviews projects in accordance with state and federal laws. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, and the implementing regulations (36 CFR Part 800) of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, is the primary federal legislation. The Environmental Rights amendment, Article 1, Section 27 of the Pennsylvania Constitution and the Pennsylvania History Code, 37 Pa. Cons. Stat. Section 500 et seq. (1988) is the primary state legislation. These laws include consideration of the project's potential effects on both historic and archaeological resources.

### **Above Ground Resources**

*No Above Ground Concerns - Environmental Review - No Effect - Historic Properties Present - Above Ground*

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above-referenced project. The following historic properties, listed in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, are located in the project area of potential effect: Allegheny County Airport, Resource # 2021RE00881. Based on the information received and available in our files, in our opinion, the proposed project will have no effect on these resources. Should the scope and/or nature of the project activities change and/or should you be made aware of historic property concerns, you will need to notify the PA SHPO at [pashare@pa.gov](mailto:pashare@pa.gov) and provide the revised designs for review and comment.

For questions concerning above ground resources, please contact Cheryl Nagle at [chnagle@pa.gov](mailto:chnagle@pa.gov).

### **Archaeological Resources**

*No Archaeological Concerns - Environmental Review - No Effect - Archaeological*

Thank you for submitting information concerning the above-referenced project. Based on the information received and available in our files, in our opinion, the activity described in your proposal should have no effect on archaeological resources. Our analysis indicates



that archaeological resources are potentially located in this project area. Should the scope of the project be amended to include additional ground disturbing activity and/or should you be made aware of historic property concerns, you will need to notify the PA SHPO at [pashare@pa.gov](mailto:pashare@pa.gov). A Phase I Archaeological Survey may be necessary to locate all potentially significant archaeological resources.

For questions concerning archaeological resources, please contact Sara-Ladd Clark at [saralclark@pa.gov](mailto:saralclark@pa.gov).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Andrea MacDonald".

Andrea MacDonald  
Director, State Historic Preservation Office



**F-2: PA SHPO Project Submission Materials**



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## Contact Information

Email	First Name	Last Name
Organization	Phone	
w.caramana@gaiconsultants.com	William	Caramana
GAI Consultants, Inc.	-	

## Project Overview

### Project Name

Improvement of the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area

### Project Description

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA), in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for proposed improvements to the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA). The EA is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Council of Environmental Quality regulations, and FAA policy. It is anticipated the Draft EA will be completed in late 2021 for agency and public review. After consideration of comments, the FAA will make its decision to either prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or issue a Finding of No Significant Impact.

### Present Land Use

The Proposed Undertaking would improve the Runway 10-28 RSA to meet safety requirements as established by the FAA for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access the airport. The Proposed Undertaking would place fill material (clean dirt or stone) in three distinct areas on airport property in the Runway 10-28 RSA, including mid-runway and at both ends of the runway. This fill would correct the nonstandard slope in all three areas and would correct the width in the mid-runway location and for approximately 335 feet at each runway end. An Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS), designed to compensate fully for the remaining RSA length deficits, would also be installed at both ends of the runway. An EMAS uses crushable, lightweight material placed at the end of a runway to stop an aircraft that overruns the runway. Other related improvements include re-routing service roads and relocating airport and utility infrastructure that would be impacted by the fill and establishing stormwater management features to support the new areas as necessary.

### Previous Land Use

The airport is generally situated among residential, commercial, and industrial land uses and was built on top of a hill with steep slopes abutting the existing RSAs.



**Involves Ground Disturbance**

Yes

**One or More Above Ground Resources 45 Years in Age or Older**

No

**Approximate Age of Buildings**

0.0 Year(s)

**Project Includes**

Construction	Demolition	Rehabilitation	Disposition
Yes	No	No	No

**Project Location****This project is located on:**

Federal Property	State Property	Municipal Property	Private Property
No	No	Yes	No

**Project Address**

12 Allegheny County Airport

**Project City**

West Mifflin

**State**

PA

**Project Zip**

15122

**APE Description**

Direct impacts of the Proposed Project would be limited to the fill areas and directly adjacent as the dirt airport service roads would be placed at specified areas on the edge of the new fill. The impacts associated with this Proposed Undertaking are anticipated to be less than but fully contained within the Proposed Project Area; therefore, we recommend that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) coincide with this boundary. The

**APE Area (acres)**

83.33



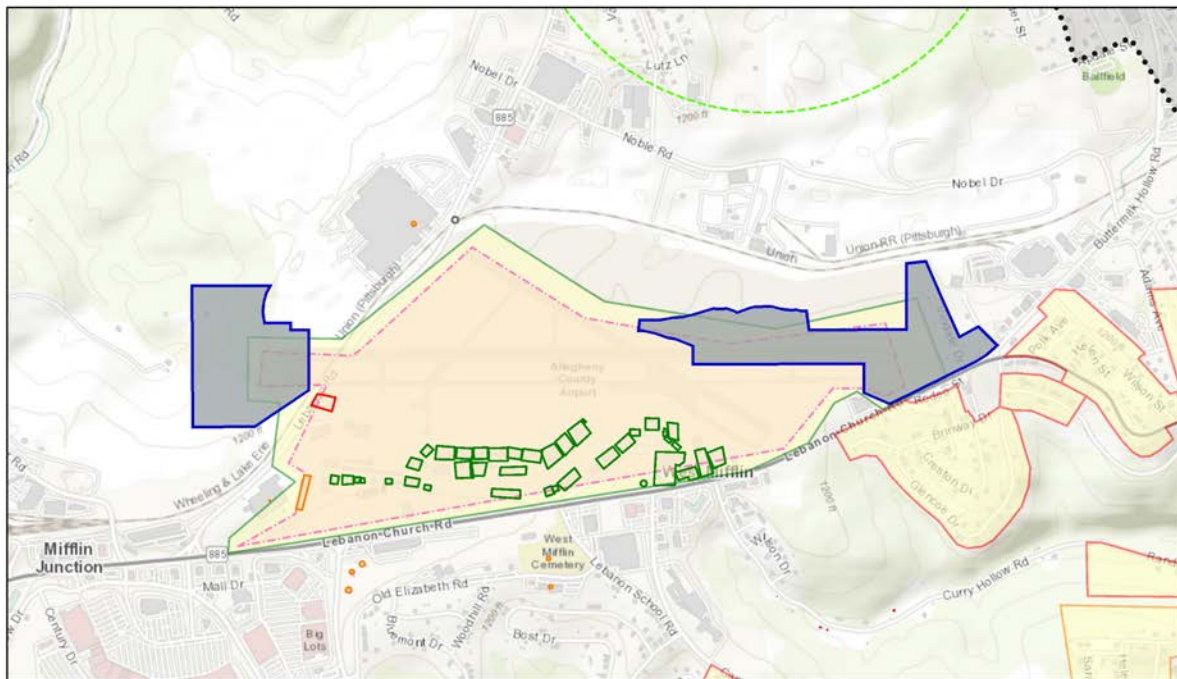
Proposed Project Area at the Runway 10 end is approximately 36 acres and at the Runway 28 end/mid-runway area it is approximately 48 acres.

## LOD Description

Direct impacts of the Proposed Project would be limited to the fill areas and directly adjacent as the dirt airport service roads would be placed at specified areas on the edge of the new fill. The impacts associated with this Proposed Undertaking are anticipated to be less than but fully contained within the Proposed Project Area; therefore, we recommend that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) coincide with this boundary. The Proposed Project Area at the Runway 10 end is approximately 36 acres and at the Runway 28 end/mid-runway area it is approximately 48 acres.

## LOD Area (acres)

83.33



October 4, 2021

1:18,056  
0 0.15 0.3 0.6 mi  
0 0.25 0.5 1 km  
Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, Geobase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community

## Municipalities Containing the Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Municipality	County
West Mifflin	Allegheny



## Resource within the Project Area

### Previously-Identified Above Ground & District Resources in the Area of Potential Effect (APE)

Resource Number	Resource Type	Resource Name	
Address		Eligibility	
No Data			

### Newly-Identified Resources and Previously-Identified Resources with Updated Information

Resource Type	Resource Subtype	Resource Name	
Address		Status	
No Data			

## Project Documents Photos

No Photograph Available

## Attachments

Attachment Type	Attachment Name	Date Created Name
Description		
Narrative	Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Assessment, For the Improvement of the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area, Allegheny County Airport (AGC), Pennsylvania	2021-10-04T20:00:16
Project narrative and attachments.		



**F-3:        ACAA SHPO Early Coordination Letter**



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ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY  
PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT

October 1, 2021

Andrea MacDonald, Bureau Director/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
Commonwealth Keystone Building  
400 North Street  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120

**RE: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Assessment  
For the Improvement of the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area  
Allegheny County Airport (AGC), Pennsylvania**

Dear Ms. MacDonald:

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA), in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for proposed improvements to the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA). The EA is being prepared in accordance with the *National Environmental Policy Act* of 1969, Council of Environmental Quality regulations, and FAA policy. It is anticipated the Draft EA will be completed in late 2021 for agency and public review. After consideration of comments, the FAA will make its decision to either prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or issue a Finding of No Significant Impact.

On behalf of the FAA, we are sending you this letter to:

- 1) inform you of the preparation of the EA,
- 2) consult on the additional analysis, if any, required by the SHPO for areas that would be impacted by the Proposed Project, and
- 3) to obtain an understanding of any interest, issues, concerns your agency may have regarding the Proposed Project.

**Proposed Project Location**

The airport is located in West Mifflin, Allegheny County approximately nine miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (**Enclosure 1**). The airport is bordered by Lebanon Road (State Highway 885) and Union Railroad line to the west and Lebanon Church Road (State Highway 148) to the south and east. The airport boundary at the Runway 10 end is also adjacent to the Southern Taylor Landfill



and Treatment Plant. The airport is generally situated among residential, commercial, and industrial land uses and was built on top of a hill with steep slopes abutting the existing RSAs.

## **Background**

A Runway Safety Area is a rectangular area surrounding a runway that is designed to enhance the safety of aircraft that undershoot, overrun, or otherwise leave the paved runway surface. An airport must keep the RSA cleared, graded, drained, and accessible by firefighting and rescue equipment. RSA standards and dimensions are defined by the FAA based on the type of aircraft using the airport. In the case of AGC, a standard RSA would be 500 feet on either side of the runway, extend 1,000 feet beyond the end of the runway, and have no more than 3 percent slope for 200 feet off the runway end and a maximum 5 percent thereafter. In situations where land is not available or if existing obstacles make a standard RSA impossible, the FAA works with the airport to find alternative solutions. FAA regularly re-evaluates standard and non-standard RSAs and requires incremental improvements as applicable.

## **Description of the Proposed Undertaking and Area of Potential Effect**

The Proposed Undertaking would improve the Runway 10-28 RSA to meet safety requirements as established by the FAA for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access the airport. The Proposed Undertaking would place fill material (clean dirt or stone) in three distinct areas on airport property in the Runway 10-28 RSA, including mid-runway and at both ends of the runway. This fill would correct the nonstandard slope in all three areas and would correct the width in the mid-runway location and for approximately 335 feet at each runway end. An Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS), designed to compensate fully for the remaining RSA length deficits, would also be installed at both ends of the runway. An EMAS uses crushable, lightweight material placed at the end of a runway to stop an aircraft that overruns the runway. Other related improvements include re-routing service roads and relocating airport and utility infrastructure that would be impacted by the fill and establishing stormwater management features to support the new areas as necessary. The Proposed Undertaking is depicted on **Enclosure 2**.

Direct impacts of the Proposed Project would be limited to the fill areas and directly adjacent as the dirt airport service roads would be placed at specified areas on the edge of the new fill. The impacts associated with this Proposed Undertaking are anticipated to be less than but fully contained within the Proposed Project Area; therefore, we recommend that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) coincide with this boundary. The Proposed Project Area at the Runway 10 end is approximately 36 acres and at the Runway 28 end/mid-runway area it is approximately 48 acres.

## **Need for the Proposed Undertaking**

A standard RSA for Runway 10-28 at AGC is not feasible. The Runway 10-28 RSA has been determined to be 1,000 feet short on the Runway 10 (western) end and 793 feet short on the Runway 28 (eastern) end. The area off the Runway 10 end has an approximately 20 percent slope,



and the area off the Runway 28 end has a 7.6 percent slope. There is also development around the runway that cannot be reasonably relocated, such as the highways, railroad, landfill, and housing developments.

### Cultural Resources at AGC

A Programmatic Agreement made between ACAA, FAA, and the SHPO in July 2008 (amended February 2021) identifies 280 acres of the 432-acre airport property as a National Register-eligible Historic District, encompassing airport buildings, structures, and runways (**Enclosure 3**; Resources Survey Update, Number 2021SR00082). The 2021 Programmatic Agreement Amendment states that improvement to the Runway 10-28 RSA can proceed without NHPA Section 106 consultation. The 2008 Programmatic Agreement also notes that, to develop the airport, most of AGC property was cut, filled, and graded. Hilltops were removed in excess of 20 to 30 feet and the peripheries of the property were filled in excess of 30 feet, essentially eliminating the potential for finding prehistoric archaeological resources over most of the property.

*Historic District.* The Proposed Undertaking is not near to and would not directly or indirectly affect any designated buildings or structures, alter the existing runway, or substantially change the visual character of the Historic District. Two FAA utility sheds are within the project footprint at the Runway 28 end; however, these two sheds are not identified as features that contribute to the Historic District. Although the EMAS would be visible from the Historic District, it is not anticipated to be out of character for the airport environment.

*Archaeological Resources.* A desktop review of the PA-SHARE database for previously-conducted surveys and known resources for the APE and vicinity was performed in September, 2021. Archaeological surveys have been conducted at AGC; however, none are in proximity to the APE (**Enclosure 4**), and the predictive model at PA-SHARE shows a moderate probability for resources within or adjacent to the APE (**Enclosure 5**).

The Programmatic Agreement identifies historic loci at AGC. Although building surveys and known historic resources were identified as associated with the historic district designation and outlined in the Programmatic Agreement, we were unable to obtain survey or other information regarding identified historic loci for potential archaeological resources listed in the Agreement as Attachment B, Archaeological Sensitivity Map (**Table 1**).

**TABLE 1. IDENTIFIED HISTORIC LOCI AT AGC**

Number	Name	PHMC-cleared / Potential for Historic Resources	Located in or Directly Adjacent to Area of Potential Effect?
1.	Patterson	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	-
2.	J. Irwin	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	-
3.	W. Irwin	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	-
4.	Means	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	Yes



Number	Name	PHMC-cleared / Potential for Historic Resources	Located in or Directly Adjacent to Area of Potential Effect?
5.	W. Jack	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	-
6.	F. Jack	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	-
7.	Smith	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	Yes
8.	Deer	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	Yes
9.	Silveus	Loci not PHMC-cleared; No Potential	Yes
10.	Seibel	Loci not PHMC-cleared; Archaeological remains present	Yes
11.	Notz	Loci not PHMC-cleared; Archaeological remains present	Yes
12.	Mifflin Church	PHMC cleared, 9/8/2005	-
13.	Caretaker's House	PHMC cleared, 9/8/2005	-
14.	Gilman	PHMC cleared, 9/17/2007	-
15.	Mifflin School	PHMC cleared, 9/17/2007	-
16.	Residence	PHMC cleared, 9/17/2007	-
17.	Residence	PHMC cleared, 9/17/2007	-

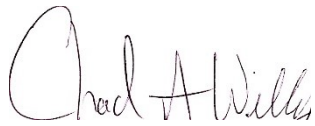
According to the Programmatic Agreement, there are two isolated historic loci north of the historic fill area adjacent to the mid-Runway 28 RSA Proposed Undertaking area identified as potentially requiring clearance by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission (PHMC) should ground-disturbing activities be planned for these areas (the Seibel Property and the Notz Property sites; **Enclosure 3**). Note that sites 1 – 9 have not been cleared by PHMC; however, they were determined in the Programmatic Agreement to have no potential for historic resources.

Although the Seibel and Notz areas are in proximity to the mid-Runway 28 elements of the Proposed Undertaking, they are estimated to be located outside of the Proposed Project footprint and the sensitive historic areas would be specifically avoided by construction activities. Furthermore, there is no excavation associated with the Proposed Undertaking as the intent is limited to the placement of fill.



We appreciate your input on the proposed RSA improvement project. If you would like additional information or to discuss the project, you can contact me at 412-472-3889 or CWillis@Flypittsburgh.com. You may email your comments and information to me or mail them to the address given below. If possible, please provide your input within 14 days of receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Chad A. Willis". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Chad A. Willis, M.A, RPA

CC: Susan McDonald, Federal Aviation Administration

Enclosures:   1. Project Location  
                  2. Proposed Development Project  
                  3. Cultural Resources at AGC  
                  4. Previous Archaeological Surveys at AGC (PA-SHARE)  
                  5. Pre-Contact Probability Model at AGC (PA-SHARE)

Pittsburgh International Airport  
Landside Terminal, 4th Floor Mezz.  
PO Box 12370 | Pittsburgh, PA 15231-0370  
(412) 472-3500 | [FLYPITTSBURGH.COM](http://FLYPITTSBURGH.COM)



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# Enclosure 1

## **Airport Location**









# Enclosure 2

## **Proposed Project**







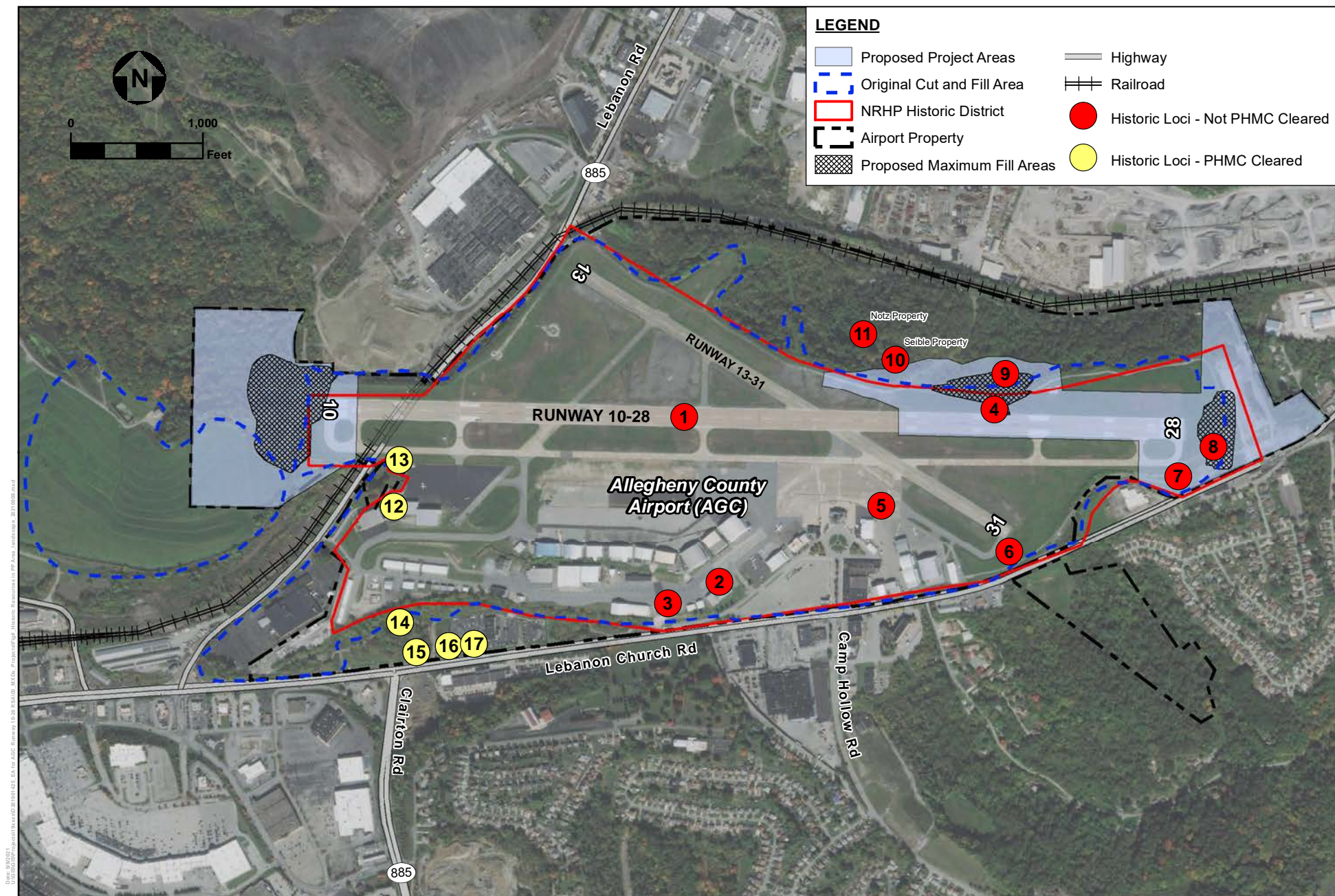


# Enclosure 3

## **Cultural Resources at AGC**







Source: Esri; GAI; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE #**  
 HISTORIC RESOURCES IN PROPOSED PROJECT AREA



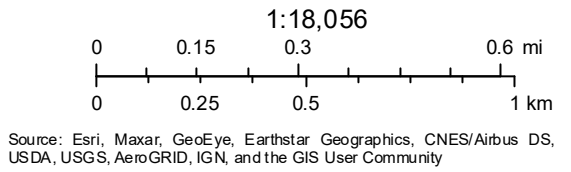
Enclosure 4  
**Previous Archaeological  
Surveys at AGC**



# Allegheny County Airport



9/23/2021





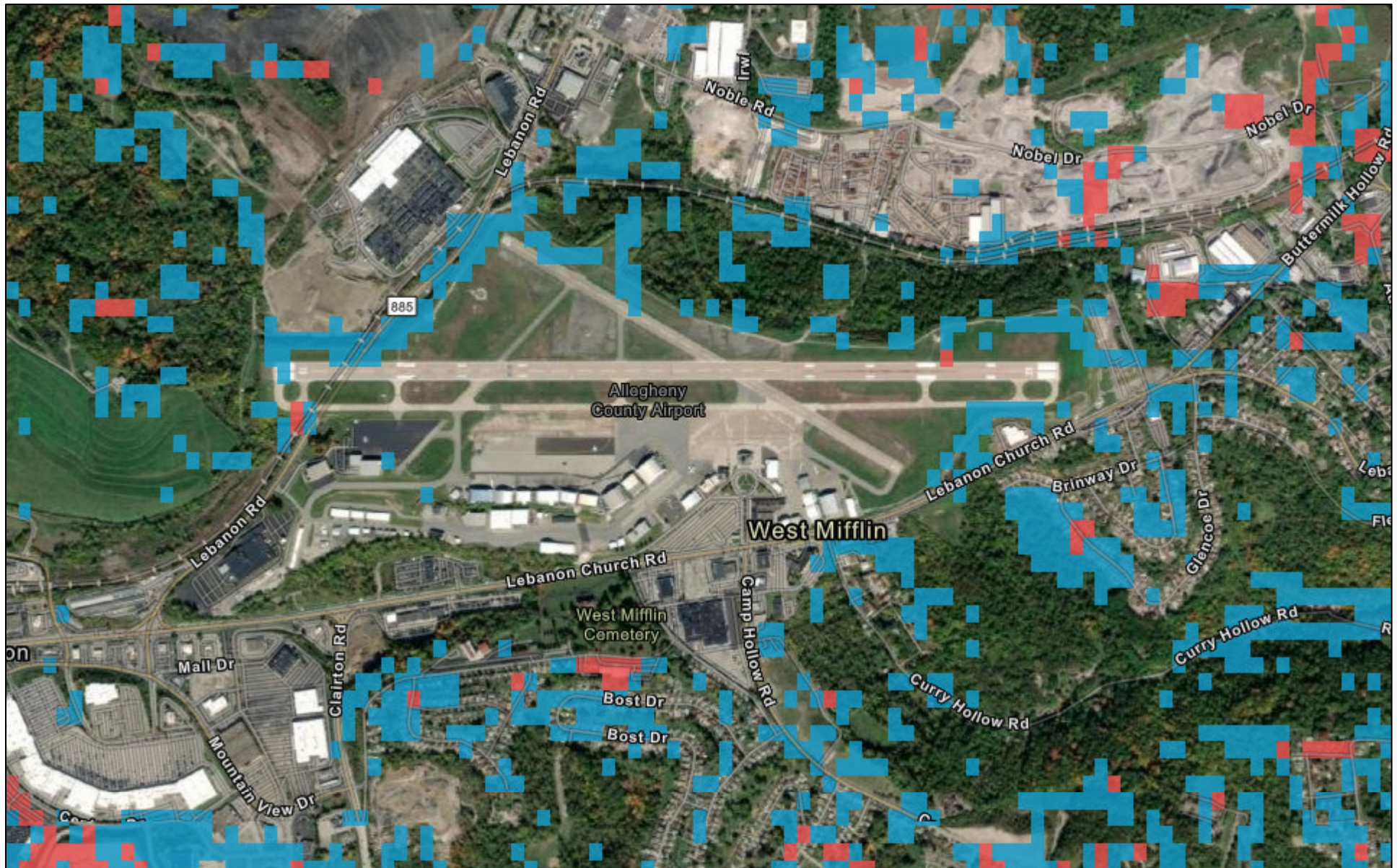
# Enclosure 5

## **Pre-Contact Probability Model at AGC**





# Allegheny County Airport - Predictive Model



9/23/2021



Certified Local Government



County Boundaries (PennDOT)

## Pre Contact Probability Model

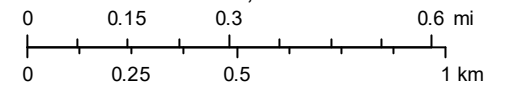


High



Moderate

1:18,056



Source: Esri, Maxar, GeoEye, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AeroGRID, IGN, and the GIS User Community



Appendix G

**Detailed Traffic Analysis for  
Notional Haul Route  
Alternatives Technical Report**



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November 16, 2021

C191167.00

Mr. Nick Schubel  
Project Manager, Civil  
Allegheny County Airport Authority  
Landside Terminal, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Mezz.  
P.O. Box 12370  
Pittsburgh, PA 15231-0370

### **Preliminary Construction Traffic Impact Review Allegheny County Airport Runway Safety Area Improvements Environmental Assessment**

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) is planning to construct Runway Safety Area (RSA) improvements at both ends and at a midfield location of Runway 10/28 at Allegheny County Airport (AGH). Construction is estimated to require nearly 560,000 Cu. Yd. of fill material, which will need to be transported to the site for construction. GAI Consultants, Inc. (GAI) has performed an initial construction traffic impact assessment to estimate peak hour truck traffic, to identify potential and preferred haul routes, and to determine suitable construction vehicle driveways and associated driveway improvements. Refer to Figure 1 for the project location map and Figure 2 for a site plan.

#### **Anticipated Truck Traffic**

Based on the project's cut fill report, the net required fill at the western end of Runway 10 is anticipated to be around 442,467 Cu. Yd. The net required fill at the eastern end of Runway 28 is anticipated to be around 61,239 Cu. Yd. The net required fill at the midfield location on the north side of Runway 10/28 is anticipated to be around 54,002 Cu. Yd. To provide a conservative estimate of potential traffic, standard triaxles capable of hauling 18 Cu. Yd. per trip are assumed. Estimated required truck loads are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Estimated Total Truck Loads**

Location	Net Fill Required (Cu. Yd.)	Truck Type	Truck Loads
Runway 10 (Western End)	442,467	Triaxle (18 Cu. Yd.)	24,582
Runway 28 (Eastern End)	61,239	Triaxle (18 Cu. Yd.)	3,403
Runway 10/28 (Midfield)	54,002	Triaxle (18 Cu. Yd.)	3,001
<b>Total</b>	<b>557,708</b>		<b>30,986</b>

The project schedule will be determined further on in the project development process. However, earthwork production rates can initially be assumed to be one truck per 15 minutes on average, or four trucks per typical hour. Since the RSA at the western end of Runway 10 will have separate access roads, it can be constructed independently of the fill areas at the eastern end of Runway 28 and the midfield area of Runway 10/28. Therefore, typical peak hour truck traffic is eight loads per hour, or 16 one-way trips per hour. Table 2 below provides typical two-way peak hour traffic volumes of roadways near AGC, with anticipated peak hour traffic increases during construction. Traffic data is based on PennDOT's Traffic Information Repository (TIRe). Increases are based on the most conservative assumption that all trips will be applied to each individual roadway.



**Table 2 – Weekday Peak Hour Traffic Increases During Construction**

Roadway	Average Daily Traffic (Current)	Average Daily Truck Traffic (Current)	K Factor <sup>1</sup>	Existing Peak Hour Volume	Existing Peak Hour Truck Traffic	Peak Hour Traffic Percent Increase <sup>2</sup>	Peak Hour Truck Traffic Percent Increase <sup>2</sup>
SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) North of AGC	17,621	1,525	8	1,410	122	1.1%	13.1%
SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) South of AGC	25,035	2,626	7	1,752	184	0.9%	8.7%
SR 0885 (Clairton Rd) South of SR 0885	14,339	619	11	1,577	68	1.0%	23.5%
SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) east of SR 0885 <sup>3</sup>	25,594	1,154	10	2,559	115	0.3%	7.0%
SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) west of SR 0885	32,203	1,988	10	3,220	199	0.5%	8.0%
SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) <sup>4</sup>	10,186	815	11	1,120	90	0.7%	8.9%
SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) north of SR 2040	23,684	1,390	10	2,368	139	0.7%	11.5%
SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) south of SR 2040	26,286	2,041	7	1,840	143	0.9%	11.2%

1. K factor is the percentage of average daily traffic occurring during the peak hour.
2. Percent increase assumes eight trucks per hour (16 trips) during construction.
3. Four trucks per hour assumed since roadway is assumed to only be used by trucks to Runway 28 and Midfield locations.
4. Four trucks per hour assumed since this roadway assumed to only be used by trucks to Runway 10.

Based on Table 2, the maximum weekday peak hour traffic volume increases on any potential haul road vary from 0.3 to 1.1 percent during construction. The number of peak hour truck trips is anticipated to increase between seven and 14 percent on all major roads except for SR 0885 (Clairton Rd) south of SR 0885 which would increase nearly 25 percent. Therefore, construction trips are not anticipated to significantly degrade existing levels of service.

### Potential Haul Routes

GAI has performed a cursory review of potential haul routes to identify preferred routes to avoid restrictions and other constraints. While the airport's main entrance is along SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd), there is no direct connection to the airfield at that entrance except through apron areas. The airfield has unpaved service roads with existing gated access points along SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) and SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd). Since Runway 10/28 extends across SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd), new access will be needed to construct the RSA at the Runway 10 end. Potential access locations under evaluation are along SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) and SR 2047 (Delwar Rd). Truck haul routes connecting to these access points will ultimately depend on material source locations, so this section investigates potential haul routes from the region's highway system to the airfield based on the following assumptions:

- Primary long-distance roads in the project vicinity consist of SR 0051 to the west and south, I-376 to the north, and SR 0837 in the Mon Valley to the east. This study examines potential connections from the airport site to those routes. While fill material may come from a source closer to the site, trucks will still likely need to use one of the connecting roads.



- State and County-owned roads are primary candidates for haul routes, though locally owned roads will be considered as appropriate.

Refer to Figure 1 for a PennDOT Functional Classification map showing a map of roads in the vicinity of AGC and their functional classifications. Posted and bonded roads are shown in Figure 3, and Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) Truck Routes are shown in Figure 4. Recommended haul routes are summarized in Figure 5.

#### SR 0885 (Lebanon Road / Clairton Road)

SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd / Clairton Rd) runs in a north/south direction from I-376 in Pittsburgh to SR 0837 in Clairton, except for a one block stretch south of the airport where it runs east/west along Lebanon Church Rd between Lebanon Rd and Clairton Rd. SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) connects to SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd). SR 0885 (Clairton Rd) also intersects with SR 0837 approximately three miles to the north of the airport. SR 0885's typical section varies as a two-lane, three-lane, and four-lane divided and undivided road. SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) runs along the west border of the airfield south of the Union Railroad, where there is a gated access drive to the airfield, and then under Runway 10/28. Since the end of Runway 10/28 is west of SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd), the proposed RSA area can only be accessed through private property on the west side of SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd). Potential access points under consideration include connecting to the western end of Noble Dr, which has a signalized intersection with SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) or connecting through the unsignalized South Hills Industrial Park (SHIP) driveway.



Southbound below Runway 10/28



Northbound North of Noble Dr



Westbound along Lebanon Church Rd



Southbound South of Lebanon Church Rd

Functional Classification



- SR 0885 is classified as a principal arterial north of its intersection with SR 2045 (Mifflin Rd) and where it runs along Lebanon Church Rd. It is part of the National Highway System in these locations.
- SR 0885 is classified as a minor arterial between SR 2045 (Mifflin Rd) and SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) and between SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) and SR 0837 (State St).
- ▶ **Traffic Volume**
  - North of the airport, SR 0885 has a 2018 ADT of 19,022 and a truck percentage of 8 percent, according to PennDOT TIRe data. This data also shows that the truck percentage has varied between 8 and 10 percent from 1989 to 2019.
  - Between the airport and SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd), SR 0885 has a 2018 ADT of 20,453 and a truck percentage of 10 percent.
  - South of SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd), SR 0885 has a 2018 ADT of 9,253 and a truck percentage of 4 percent.
- ▶ **Roadway Restrictions**
  - According to PennDOT's Posted and Bonded Viewer, there are no restrictions along SR 0885.
  - There is a steep hill between Noble Dr and SR 2045 (Mifflin Rd) with signage instructing trucks to reduce gear.
  - There is a steep hill approaching SR 0837 in Clairton, with existing truck warning signage indicating a 9 percent grade. The truck speed limit is posted at 20 mph, with reduced gear zone regulatory signing.
  - SR 0885 and SR 0837 are both Surface Transportation Assistance Act (STAA) Truck Routes suitable for 102" twins and 102" - 48' and 53' Trailers.
- ▶ **Connecting Route Restrictions**
  - SR 0885 connects with SR 0837 approximately three miles north of the airport, which provides an alternative connection to I-376 via the Homestead Grays Bridge/Browns Hill Road (County-owned) and Beechwood Blvd (City of Pittsburgh Truck Route). Beechwood Blvd in the northbound direction has an overhead bridge with a 14'-1" posting.
  - SR 0885 terminates at SR 0837 in Clairton, approximately 5 miles south of the airport. Connecting state roads, SR 2032 (Lewis Run Rd) and SR 2030 (Payne Hill Rd), are posted with 10-ton weight limits, so there are no suitable connecting roads south of SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Road)

SR 0885 (Lebanon Road) is suitable for use as a primary haul route from I-376 through the AGC property to SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd). The truck percentage is relatively high, and industrial businesses served by similar vehicles are located along this portion of roadway, such as a slag company. South of SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd), SR 0885 (Clairton Rd) runs roughly parallel to SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd). SR 0885 (Clairton Rd) has a lower truck percentage, runs through more residential land uses, and has a steep hill. Therefore, SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) is preferable to be used as a haul route instead of the Clairton Rd portion of SR 0885.

#### SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Road)

SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) was built as one of Allegheny County's early multi-lane roads, upgraded in the late 1930s to connect SR 0051 (Saw Mill Run Blvd) to AGC, which was Pittsburgh's primary airport until 1952. It runs along the southern airport property line. The main terminal entrance is along this road. SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) consists of two lanes in each direction with a center median barrier. The multi-lane portion of the road splits at a Y-intersection at the east end of the airport property, with SR



2040 becoming Buttermilk Hollow Road as the northern leg and Lebanon Church Rd continuing as a county-owned road as the southern leg. The northern leg connects to SR 2045 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd / Mifflin Rd) and then to SR 0885. The southern leg connects to SR 2045 (Pittsburgh McKeesport Blvd) which connects to McKeesport and the Mon Valley. Just to the west of the Y-intersection is the old road alignment, Rodeo Dr (County Road), which functions as a jughandle for eastbound SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) and connects to a residential subdivision. There are gated airfield access points across from both Rodeo Dr intersections with SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd).



Eastbound at Airport Entrance



Eastbound at Rodeo Dr (East) and Buttermilk Hollow Rd



Eastbound at Rodeo Dr (West)



Rodeo Dr Eastbound to Lebanon Church Rd



Westbound at Delwar Rd



Westbound at SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd)



► Functional Classification

- SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) is classified as a principal arterial and is part of the National Highway System. SR 2045 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd / Mifflin Rd / Pittsburgh McKeesport Blvd) is also a principal arterial. Lebanon Church Rd (County Rd) between SR 2040 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd) and SR 2045 (Pittsburgh McKeesport Blvd) is a minor arterial.

► Traffic Volume

- Near the main airport entrance, SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) has a 2018 ADT of 27,970 and a truck percentage of 6 percent.
- West of the airport, SR 2040 becomes SR 2045 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd / Mifflin Rd) with 2018 ADT of 11,566 with a 2 percent truck percentage.
- West of the airport, Lebanon Church Rd (County Rd) has a 2018 ADT of 12,457 and a truck percentage of 6 percent. SR 2045 (Pittsburgh McKeesport Blvd) has a 2018 ADT of 17,245 and a truck percentage of 4 percent.

► Roadway Restrictions

- According to PennDOT's Posted and Bonded Viewer, there are no restrictions along SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd).
- At the SR 0051 interchange, the SR 0051 bridge over SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) has a 14 ft 3 in height restriction over the curb lane in the eastbound direction and a 14 ft 2 in height restriction over the curb lane in the westbound direction.
- SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) and SR 2045 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd / Mifflin Rd / Pittsburgh McKeesport Blvd) are not STAA listed Truck Routes, though they are part of the National Highway System.

► Connecting Route Restrictions

- SR 2045 (Mifflin Rd) is residential within the City of Pittsburgh, with "Brake Retarders Prohibited" signage.
- SR 2045 (Pittsburgh McKeesport Blvd) south of Lebanon Church Rd (County Rd) has a steep hill with a posted truck speed limit of 25 mph and a reduced gear zone. There is a weight restricted bridge along this stretch, posted for 22 tons and 27 tons for combinations.

SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) is the primary link between the Allegheny County Airport and SR 0051. Being a multi-lane road and carrying six percent trucks, it is suitable to be the primary haul route to the airport property. Northeast of the airport, SR 2045 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd / Mifflin Rd) is more residential and has fewer trucks than parallel SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd), the latter of which is more suited to be a primary haul road. Southeast of the airport, SR 2045 (Pittsburgh McKeesport Blvd) has a weight-restricted bridge on a steep hill. SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) to SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) is a more suitable route to access the Mon Valley.

#### SR 2047 (Delwar Rd)

SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) is a short 0.7-mile-long road that connects SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) to SR 2046 (Streets Run Rd). It consists of one lane of traffic in each direction. It starts at a Y-intersection with SR 2046 (Streets Run Road), traverses a hill, moves through a light industrial area, and has a 90-degree curver under the Union Railroad where it meets SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd). There is a driveway to a US Steel landfill site along this road, which could serve as an access point to reach the west end of Runway 10/28.





Northbound towards Union Railroad



Northbound towards SR 2046 (Streets Run Rd)

- ▶ **Functional Classification**
  - SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) is classified a major collector and is not on the National Highway System.
- ▶ **Traffic Volume**
  - SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) has a 2018 ADT of 9,782 and a truck percentage of 8 percent.
- ▶ **Roadway Restrictions**
  - According to PennDOT's Posted and Bonded Viewer, there are no restrictions along SR 2047 (Delwar Rd).
  - SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) has a steep hill between the US Steel Driveway and SR 2046 (Streets Run Rd).
  - There is a Union Railroad overpass above SR 2047 (Delwar Rd), though there is no height posting or clearance restriction. Based on a field visit, no height clearance issue is anticipated.
- ▶ **Connecting Route Restrictions**
  - SR 2046 (Streets Run Rd) is posted for 10 tons east of SR 2047 (Delwar Rd).
  - Trucks are unable to make a sharp turn from SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) to SR 2046 (Streets Run Rd) to the west.

SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) has an eight percent truck percentage and has light industrial facilities along its route. However, it is only suitable as a haul road from the US Steel Driveway to SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd). This is due to a steep grade, sharp Y-intersection, and weight restriction on SR 2046 (Streets Run Rd).

Based on this review, recommended haul routes are SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) from SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) to AGC and SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) from SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) to I-376.

### **Analysis of Potential Site Access Driveways**

GAI met with ACAA personnel on October 15, 2021, to review locations for potential construction access driveways. The team identified sight distance limitations, investigated geometric constraints, and noted other improvements needed for driveway use. Refer to Figure 6 for a summary of anticipated site access driveways and internal haul roads.

#### **Runway 10 from SR 0885 via Noble Drive**

A potential access point for vehicles to reach the western end of Runway 10 is through the US Steel property at the western end of Noble Dr. Noble Dr's intersection with SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) is signalized and opposite a bus garage, so larger vehicles frequently use this intersection.





Looking Towards Noble Drive from SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd)

► Driveway Sight Distance

- The proposed driveway is to connect to the western end of Noble Dr, so driveway sight distance measurements are not applicable.
- Noble Dr has an existing signalized intersection with SR 885 (Lebanon Rd), so sight distance constraints are assumed to be met.
- Stopping sight distance appears to be sufficient at this location.

► Potential Mitigation

- Signal timing adjustments may be required at the intersection of SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) and Noble Dr.
- Noble Dr may have to be repaved before or after construction to accommodate frequent heavy truck use.

Constructing an access road from the end of Runway 10 to Noble Dr should have minimal disruptions or require few improvements to SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) except for potential traffic signal retiming. Noble Dr may require repaving. Suitability of this connection will ultimately depend on whether or not the Airport Authority and site contractor is able to secure an agreement to connect through private property.

**Runway 10 from SR 0885 via South Hills Industrial Park (SHIP) Driveway**

A potential access point for vehicles to reach the western end of Runway 10 is through the South Hills Industrial Park (SHIP). The facility functions as a distribution center and truck driving school, so the driveway currently experiences truck use. As such, no driveway improvements are assumed:





Driveway Entrance from SR 0885



Looking Left from Driveway



Looking Right from Driveway

► Driveway Sight Distance

- SR 0885 is posted at 40 MPH, which requires 314 ft of stopping sight distance for level terrain. This required sight distance ranges from 291 ft at a 5 percent approach upgrade to 345 ft at a 5 percent approach downgrade.
- Stopping sight distance appears to be sufficient at this location. However, since this is an uncontrolled intersection with high conflicting traffic volumes, it can be difficult for vehicles to turn out of the driveway, especially heavy vehicles that require more clearance.

► Potential Mitigation

- There is a two-way center left turn lane through this stretch of SR 0885, so trucks can safely turn left into the existing driveway. It is more difficult for trucks to turn out since the driveway is uncontrolled and conflicting volumes on SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) relatively high. Flagger assistance could be required during peak times.
- South Hills Industrial Park has a lot of truck traffic, including use of various truck bays. Potential haul traffic through the facility would create conflicts with existing truck loading activities. Potential mitigation could range from coordinating with the facility to ensure truck



traffic would not conflict with the site, to limiting hours of through truck traffic, to building a haul road in the back of the site as shown:



Potential Haul Road (Red Hatch) and Lot Improvements/Restrictions (Gray Hatch)

Compared to extending Noble Dr, using the SHIP Driveway is not preferred as a suitable connection to SR 0885. Ultimately the final determination will be based on agreements with private property owners, though this access point is not under consideration at this time.

#### Runway 10/28 from SR 0885 via the Driveway near the Union Railroad

A potential access point for vehicles to reach the western end or midfield area of Runway 10/28 is through the existing airfield gate at the western end of Runway 13.



Airfield Driveway Entrance from SR 0885

#### ► Driveway Sight Distance

- SR 0885 is posted at 40 MPH, which requires 314 ft of stopping sight distance for level terrain. This required sight distance varies to 291 ft at a 5 percent approach upgrade to 345 ft at a 5 percent approach downgrade.



- The existing driveway is near the top of a crest vertical curve and along the outside of a horizontal curve. Stopping sight distance thus appears to be sufficient at this location.

► Potential Mitigation

- The driveway tie-in with SR 0885 would likely require improvement to be used for larger trucks.
- Since SR 0885 has a buffer area between the travel lanes, trucks could enter this area to safely turn left into the driveway. To improve this turn, pavement markings could be adjusted to stripe a left turn lane and widen the space for trucks to turn left.
- Trucks may have a hard time turning right out of the driveway due to the existing sharp turn from the driveway. The driveway transition requires rebuilding. Flaggers could be used to help this turn movement, pavement markings could be adjusted to give trucks a larger area to swing right, or right turns could be prohibited.

With appropriate driveway tie-in improvements, the driveway near the west end of Runway 13/31 could be suitable for site access.

Runway 10 from SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) via US Steel Driveway

A potential access point for vehicles to reach to western end of Runway 10 is through the existing US Steel property and driveway along SR 2047 (Delwar Rd). To the southeast of the driveway, there is a sharp curve with an overhead Union Railroad bridge. Based on a site visit, there appears to be sufficient clearance for triaxle trucks to proceed under the bridge without incident.



Looking East from US Steel Driveway



Looking West from US Steel Driveway

► Driveway Sight Distance

- SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) is posted at 30 MPH, which requires 196 ft of stopping sight distance for level terrain. This required sight distance varies to 185 ft at a 5 percent approach upgrade to 210 ft at a 5 percent approach downgrade.
- There is a horizontal curve that blocks sight distance to the east of the existing driveway. This curve has a 20-mph advisory speed, "Slow" pavement markings, and a "Caution Truck Entrance" sign. Looking left, drivers have approximately 225 ft of stopping sight distance. Should a driver stop while turning right into the driveway, vehicles behind have approximately 190 ft of stopping sight distance, though this measurement requires field verification.
- There is a slight horizontal curve to the west of the existing driveway. Looking right, drivers should have at least 300 ft of stopping sight distance.

► Potential Mitigation

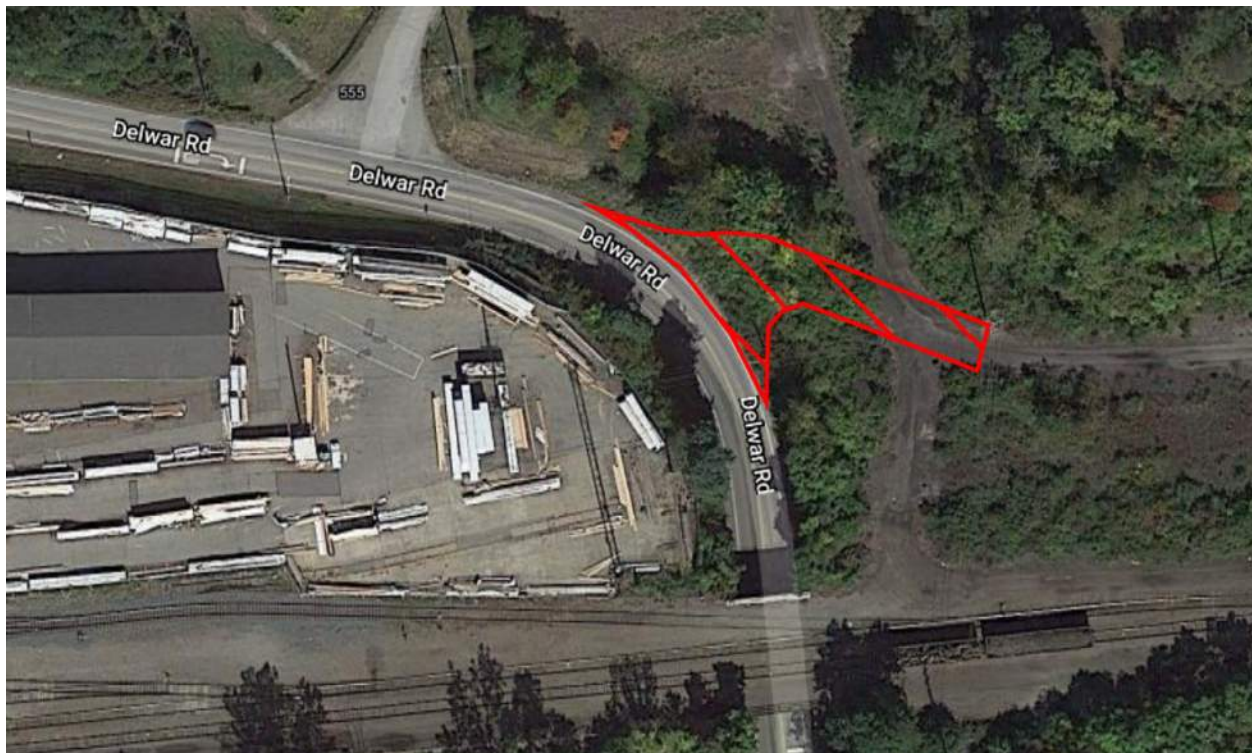


- To improve sight distance, vegetation should be trimmed and maintained when this driveway is being used.
- Pavement markings could be added to the driveway approach to keep trucks to the right (west) side of the driveway to maximize their sight distance.
- Additional signing and markings could be used to provide warning to drivers.
- If needed, flagging could supplement haul trucks during periods of high conflict.

The existing US Steel Driveway location has limited stopping sight distance, which creates borderline conditions for safe turning movements. Vegetation trimming and additional signage and pavement markings could help improve sight distance conflicts using this driveway location.

#### Runway 10 from SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) via a Proposed Driveway between US Steel and the Union Railroad Overpass

A potential access point for vehicles to reach western end of Runway 10/28 is through creating a new driveway along the Union Railroad to SR 2047 (Delwar Rd). The driveway would be located as to minimize impacts to overhead utilities and to maximize sight distance around the curve along SR 2047 (Delwar Rd). Such a driveway may not be practical due to the earthwork that would be required.



Proposed Driveway Location along SR 2047 (Delwar Rd)

#### ► Driveway Sight Distance

- SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) is posted at 30 MPH, which requires 196 ft of stopping sight distance for level terrain. This required sight distance ranges to 185 ft at a 5 percent approach upgrade to 210 ft at a 5 percent approach downgrade.
- Due to sight distance limitations, the driveway would need to be located near the point of intersection along the curve to ensure proper stopping sight distance in both directions. Constructing a driveway at this location would require earth disturbance activities.



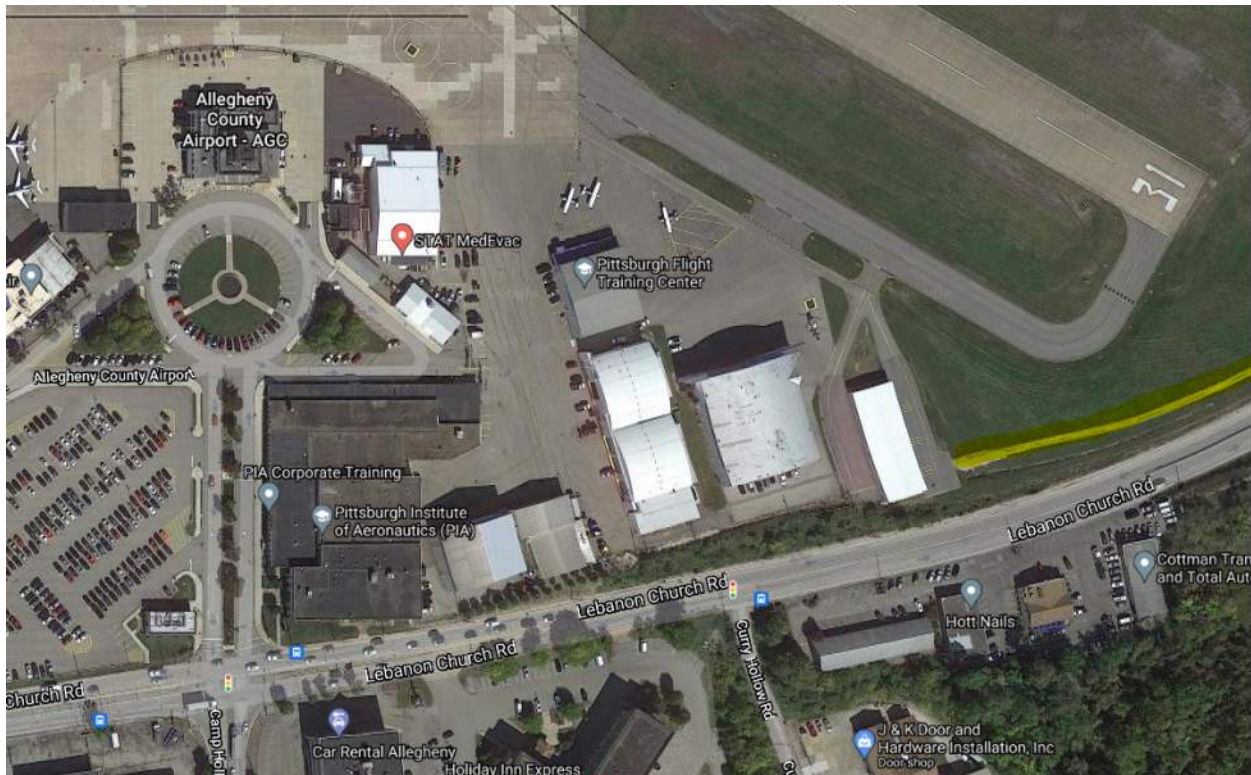
► Potential Mitigation

- SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) is located in a cut below the Union Railroad property, so earthwork and site grading would be required to construct a driveway at this location that meets PennDOT standards.
- Signing and pavement markings will be required for the new driveway.

The proposed driveway location near the US Steel driveway can be constructed to minimize conflicts, though it would require hillside excavation that may not be feasible. Improving the existing US Steel driveway is preferable depending on private property agreements.

Runway 28 via Existing Airport Main Entrance

Construction vehicles could use the existing AGC main entrance to reach the midfield and east end of Runway 28, which has a signalized intersection with SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Road). While there are no conflicts or improvements required for this entrance, access through the airfield could impact airport operations. Access to a southern access road (shown in yellow) would require haul vehicles to drive past hangars on the apron. Dust mitigation may be required along the airfield road since it is unpaved. Therefore, this entrance is not feasible for use and access points closer to the end of Runway 28 should be used.



Airport Main Entrance with Access Road (Yellow Highlight)

Runway 28 via SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) from Existing Driveway along SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) opposite of Rodeo Drive, West

Construction vehicles could use the existing gated driveway to reach the midfield and east end of Runway 28, which connects with SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) opposite the western intersection with Rodeo Dr. SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) has a median barrier, so this driveway would only serve exiting vehicles turning right.





Existing Airfield Driveway Location Opposite Rodeo Drive West

► Driveway Sight Distance

- SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) is posted at 45 MPH, which requires 383 ft of stopping sight distance for level terrain. This required sight distance varies to 353 ft at a 5 percent approach upgrade to 425 ft at a 5 percent approach downgrade.
- The driveway is located just beyond a crest of a hill, so haul road drivers should have adequate sight distance above the crest. Sight distance is assumed to be adequate.

► Potential Mitigation

- The existing driveway crosses a sidewalk and does not have a curb cut, so the driveway tie-in would have to be improved.

The existing driveway location opposite of Rodeo Dr, West, is suitable only for vehicles exiting and making a right to Lebanon Church Rd.

Runway 28 and Laydown Area via SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) from Existing Driveway along SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) opposite of Rodeo Drive, East

Construction vehicles could use the existing gated driveway to reach the midfield and east end of Runway 28, which connects with SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) opposite the eastern intersection with Rodeo Dr. This intersection is signalized, and Rodeo Dr (County Rd) connects residential roads and operates as a jughandle, since SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) has a median barrier. There are no signal heads facing the existing driveway.



Existing Driveway Location Opposite Rodeo Dr East



► Driveway Sight Distance

- SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) is posted at 45 MPH, which requires 383 ft of stopping sight distance for level terrain. Required sight distance varies to 353 ft at a 5 percent approach upgrade to 425 ft at a 5 percent approach downgrade.
- The driveway is located approximately 250 ft west of the signalized intersection with SR 2040 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd), which has a crest vertical curve at the intersection. There is likely insufficient sight distance to SR 2040 (Buttermilk Hollow Rd).

► Potential Mitigation

- This driveway can function as an enter-only driveway with minimal mitigation.
- To use this driveway for exiting trucks, the existing signal would have to be improved and signal heads installed since the driveway approach faces a signalized intersection. Right turns would be prohibited due to sight distance conflicts.
- There is another existing curb cut 200 ft to the west which could alternately be used for right-turn-only existing traffic at this location.

The existing driveway opposite Rodeo Drive East would be suitable for an entry-only driveway, paired with the curb cut 200 ft to the west or the driveway opposite Rodeo Drive West as an exit-only driveway. To convert this driveway to full access, modification to the existing signalized intersection would be required, including adding signal heads on the driveway approach. Refer to Figure 6 for a summary of the existing and recommended driveway locations.

### Summary

This preliminary construction traffic impact review for the RSA improvement project studied potential truck traffic volumes, preferred haul routes, and potential site driveway locations. Recommended haul routes are along SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) to SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) and SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) from SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) to I-376. SR 2047 (Delwar Rd) can be used to connect a potential driveway to SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd). Since much of the area around AGC is industrial in nature and roadways experience high truck percentages, construction trips are not anticipated to greatly impact current peak hour traffic conditions. Assuming up to eight loads per hour (16 trips) during construction, these roadways will only experience about a one percent increase in overall traffic volume and less than a 15 percent increase in the hourly number of trucks. Based on the review of potential driveway locations, anticipated access locations are from west end of Noble Dr, at the existing driveway at SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) adjacent to the Union Railroad Overpass, from the US Steel Drive along SR 2047 (Delwar Rd), and a left-in and right-out couplet opposite Rodeo Dr along SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd). Refer to the attached figures for a summary of these locations. With the improvements discussed in this report, the needed RSAs can be constructed while minimizing potential roadway level of service degradations.

Sincerely,  
**GAI Consultants, Inc.**

Todd Wilson, PE  
Assistant Engineering Manager

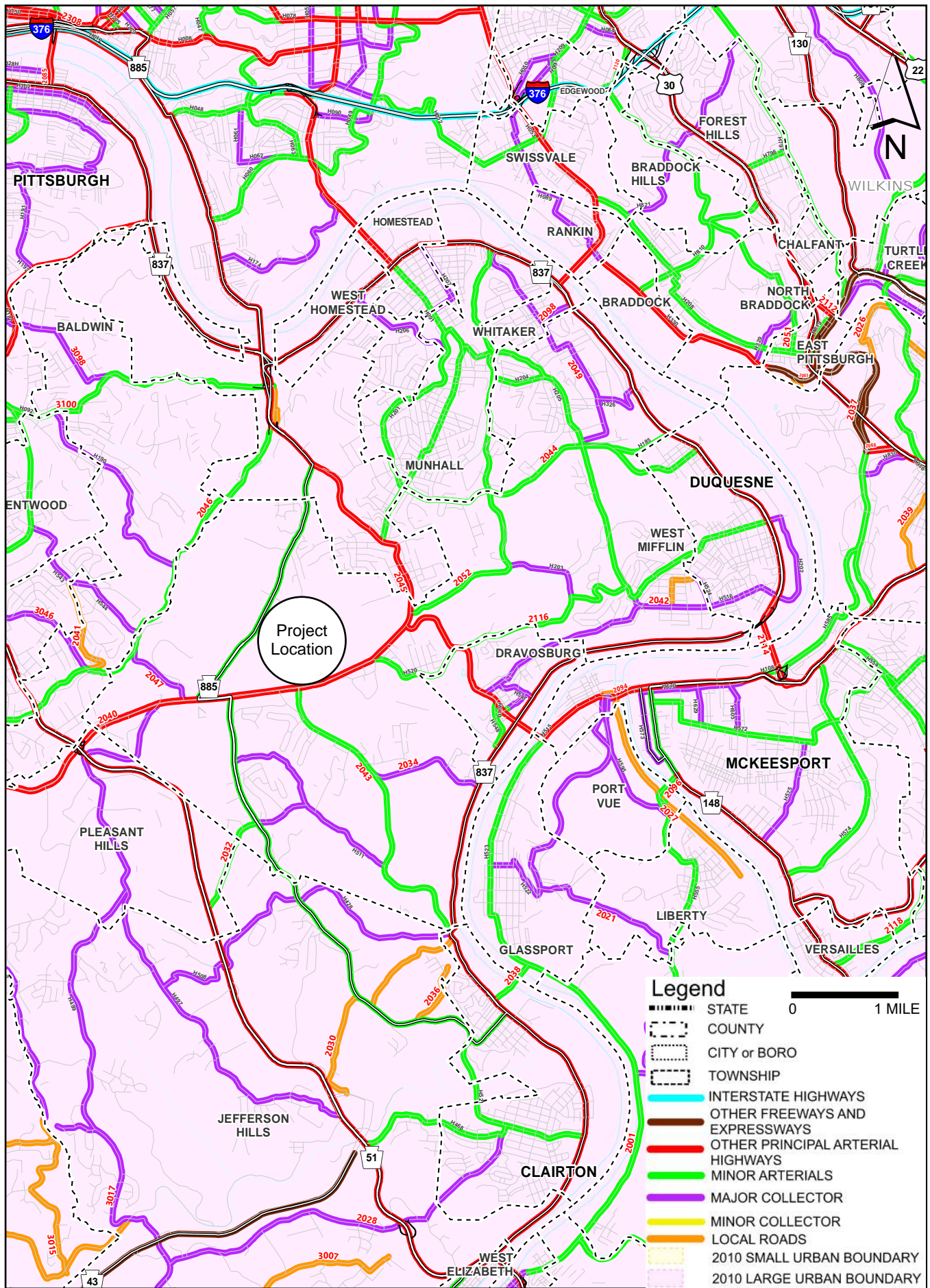
Dan DePra, PE  
Project Systems Leader

Matt Sickles, PE  
Director of Client Development



## FIGURES





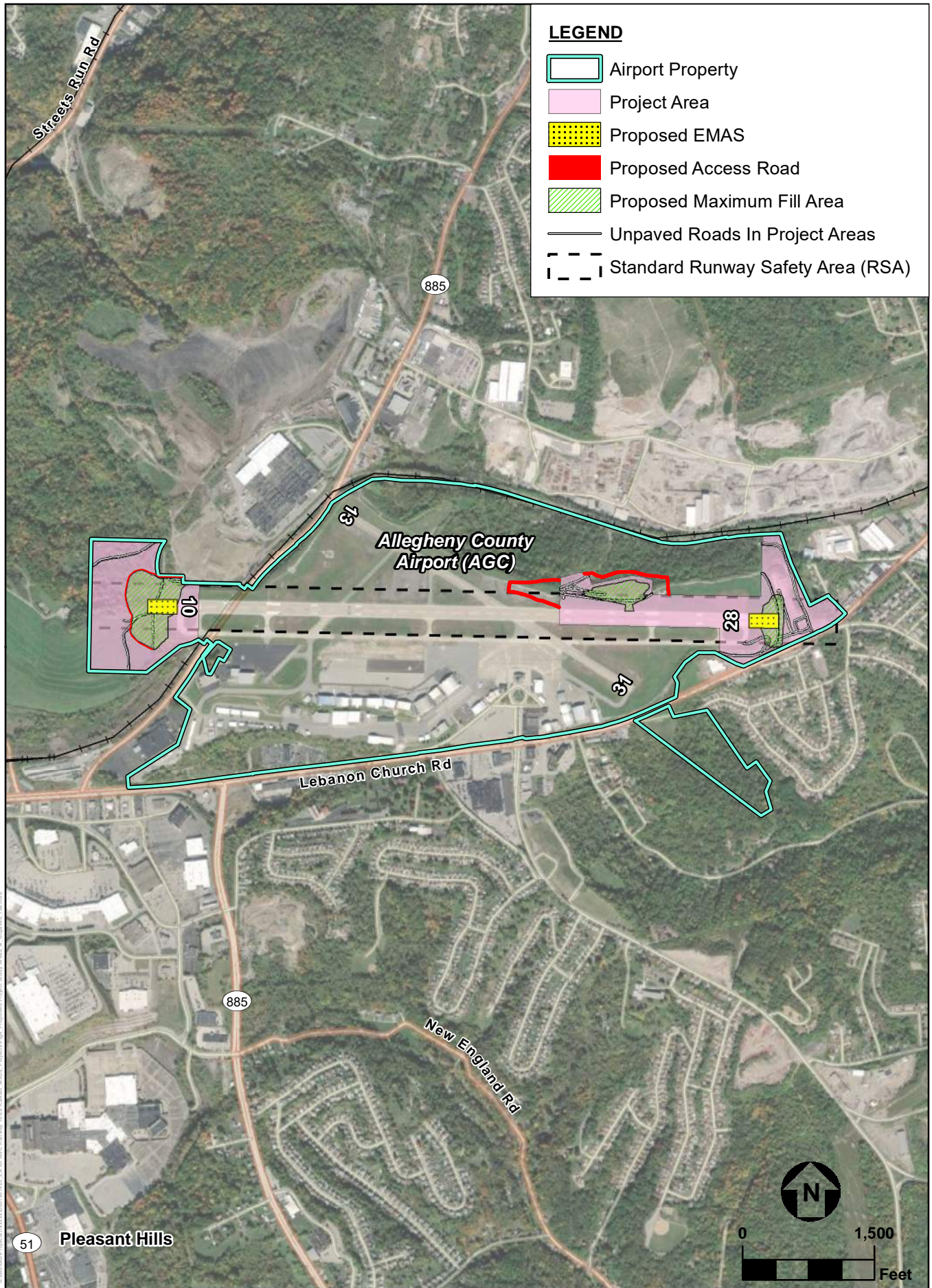
Source: PennDOT Functional Classification Map

AGC RSA EA

**FIGURE 1**

PROJECT LOCATION AND ROADWAY FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION





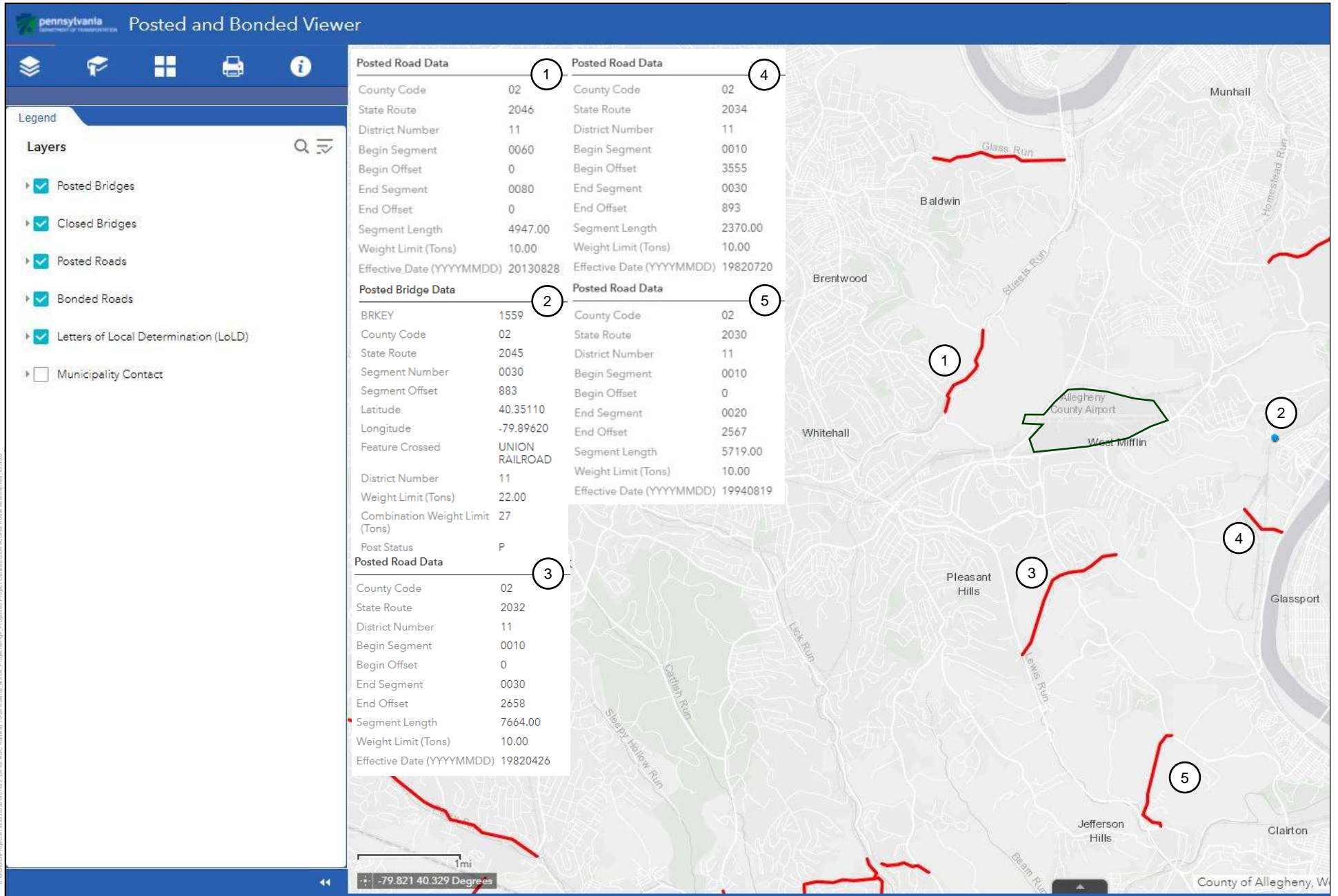
Source: Esri; GAI; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA

**FIGURE 2**

PROPOSED PROJECT SITE PLAN





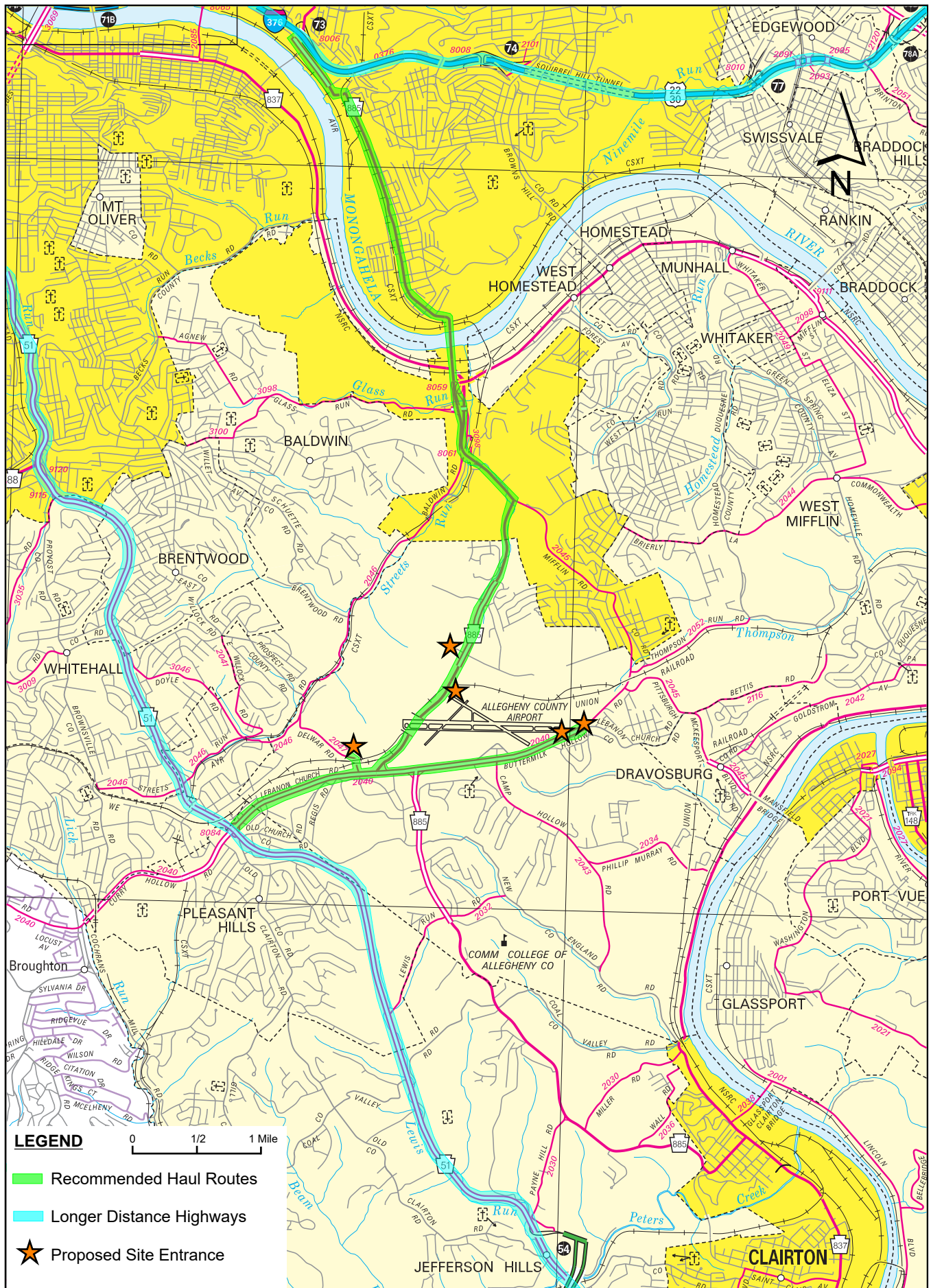
Source: PennDOT Posted and Bonded Viewer

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 3**  
POSTED BRIDGES AND BONDED ROADS







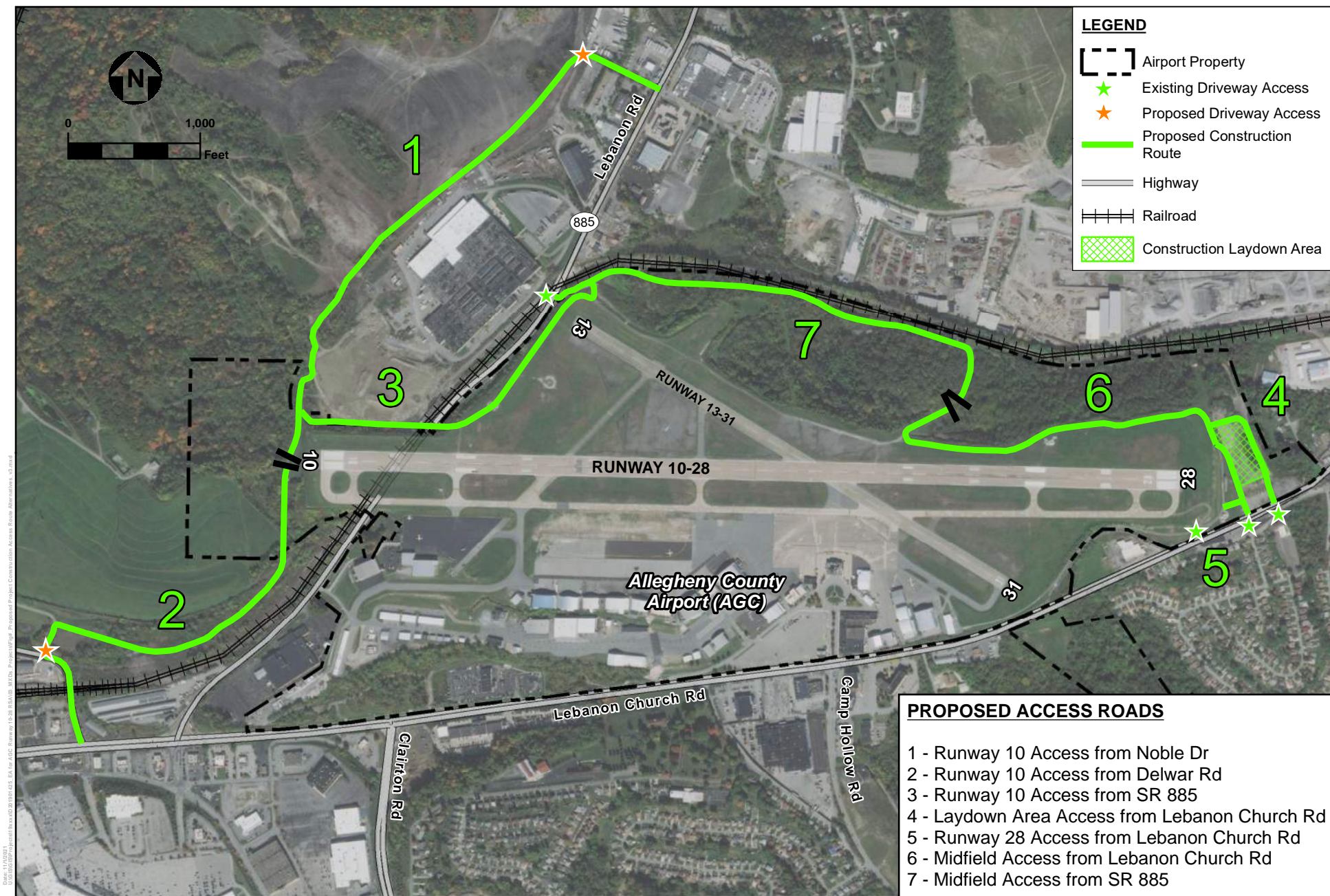


Source: PennDOT Allegheny County Type 10 Map

AGC RSA EA

**FIGURE 5**  
RECOMMENDED HAUL ROUTES





Source: Esri; GAI; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA

**FIGURE 6**

PROPOSED PROJECT CONSTRUCTION TRUCK ACCESS ROUTES AND DRIVEWAY ALTERNATIVES



Appendix H

**Wetland Delineation and Stream  
Identification Technical Report**



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**WETLAND DELINEATION AND STREAM  
IDENTIFICATION REPORT**

*for the*

**ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT PROPERTY**

*located in*

**West Mifflin Township  
Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

***October 2021***

***Prepared for:***

**Allegheny County Airport Authority**

1000 Airport Boulevard, Suite 4000  
P.O. Box 12370  
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*and*

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**Project Number: 19-33-104**

**WETLAND DELINEATION AND STREAM IDENTIFICATION**



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

## WETLAND DELINEATION AND STREAM IDENTIFICATION REPORT FOR THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT PROPERTY

<b>1.0</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2.0</b>	<b>PROJECT DESCRIPTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
2.1	Site Background.....	1
2.2	NWI Mapping Results.....	2
2.3	Allegheny County Soil Survey Results .....	2
2.4	FEMA FIRM Map Results.....	4
<b>3.0</b>	<b>METHODS AND PROCEDURES.....</b>	<b>4</b>
3.1	Wetland Delineations .....	5
3.1.1	<i>Wetland Vegetation</i> .....	5
3.1.2	<i>Wetland Hydrology</i> .....	6
3.1.3	<i>Wetland Soil</i> .....	6
3.2	Stream Identification .....	6
<b>4.0</b>	<b>RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS.....</b>	<b>7</b>
4.1	Wetland Delineation Findings .....	7
4.1.1	<i>Wetland Study Area 1</i> .....	7
4.2	Stream Identification Findings.....	8
4.2.1	<i>Channel 1</i> .....	9
4.2.2	<i>Channel 2</i> .....	9
4.2.3	<i>Channel 3</i> .....	9
4.2.4	<i>Channel 4</i> .....	10
4.2.5	<i>Channel 5</i> .....	10
4.2.6	<i>Channel 6</i> .....	10
4.2.7	<i>Channel 7</i> .....	11
4.2.8	<i>Channel 8</i> .....	11
4.2.9	<i>Channel 9</i> .....	11
4.2.10	<i>Channel 10</i> .....	12
4.2.11	<i>Channel 11</i> .....	12
4.2.12	<i>Channel 12</i> .....	12
4.2.13	<i>Channel 13</i> .....	13
<b>5.0</b>	<b>SUMMARY OF WETLANDS AND STREAMS IDENTIFIED.....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>6.0</b>	<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>14</b>

### TABLES

Table 1	NRCS Soil Types Identified in the Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report for AGC .....	3
Table 2	Wetland Vegetation Indicator Categories.....	5



Table 3	Summary of Wetlands Identified in the Project Area .....	13
Table 4	Summary of Channels Identified in the Project Area .....	14

## **FIGURES**

Figure 1	USGS 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Map
Figure 2	General Site Vicinity Map
Figure 3	Soils, FEMA Floodplain, NWI Map
Figure 4	Overall Wetland and Stream Location Map
Figure 5	Field Observations: West Study Area Map – SP-1, CH-1, CH-2, CH-3, CH-4, CH-5, CH-6, CH-7, CH-8, and CH-9
Figure 6	Field Observations: North Study Area Map – CH-10 and CH-11
Figure 7	Field Observations: East Study Area Map – CH-12 and CH-13

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix A	FEMA FIRM Panels
Appendix B	Photographs
Appendix C	Wetland Delineation Data Sheets
Appendix D	Stream Identification Data Sheets
Appendix E	Wetland Qualification Resumes



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Collective Efforts, LLC was retained by GAI Consultants Inc. (GAI) to conduct a wetland delineation and stream (aquatic resources) investigation for the Allegheny County Airport Authority's (ACAA's) Runway 10-28 Safety Area Improvements at the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) in West Mifflin, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. This document presents the results of the wetland delineation and stream evaluation conducted for the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) property.

This report is divided into six sections. Section 1.0 contains the introduction. Section 2.0 contains the project description. Section 3.0 contains the methods and procedures for conducting the study. Section 4.0 presents the results and conclusions. Section 5.0 presents a summary of the wetlands and channels identified. Section 6.0 cites the references used for completing this report. Figures are included after the report text. Appendix A presents the full FEMA FIRM panels. Appendix B presents the site photographs. Appendix C includes the wetland data forms. Appendix D includes stream data forms. Appendix E presents Collective Efforts' wetland delineation and stream evaluation qualifications.

## **2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) proposes to improve the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA) at the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) to meet standards and safety requirements as established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access the airport. AGC does not currently offer a runway with a standard RSA. The Proposed Project includes expanding the Runway 10 and Runway 28 RSAs with fill, installing an Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS) at each Runway end, and widening the mid-Runway 28 RSA with fill. This fill would correct the nonstandard slope in all three areas and would correct the width in the mid-runway location and for approximately 335 feet at each runway end. The EMAS is designed specifically for AGC to compensate fully for the remaining RSA length deficits. Other related improvements include re-routing service roads; relocating airport, utility, and other infrastructure that would be impacted by the fill; and establishing stormwater management features to support the new areas as necessary.

### **2.1 SITE BACKGROUND**

The following sections discuss the background information reviewed for this study.

#### **2015**

In May, June, and July 2015, Collective Efforts conducted a wetland delineation and stream evaluation at the approximately 500-acre site that included AGC property and safety zone areas. The property is bounded by Lebanon Church Road to the south, Lebanon Road to the west, and the Union Railroad to the north. There were no identifiable physical boundaries on the east side of the AGC property. The project boundary used for the wetland delineation and stream evaluation was based on previous mapping resources completed for AGC and property line flagging placed in the field for previous tree cutting activities.



## **2021**

In May 2021, Collective Efforts conducted a wetland delineation and stream evaluation at the AGC property to support the preferred alternative described in the AGC Master Plan Update prepared on November 2, 2018. The Proposed Project includes expanding the Runway 10 and Runway 28 RSAs with fill, installing an Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS) at each Runway end, and widening the mid-Runway 28 RSA with fill.

Figure 1 shows the approximate location of the study area on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Glassport quadrangle. Figure 2 shows the general vicinity of the study area on aerial imagery. The approximate site location coordinates of the west portion of the project area are 40° 21'15" N and 79° 56' 31" W. The west portion of the study area is approximately 48 acres and is bound by the South Taylor Environmental Park Landfill Site. The coordinates of the east portion of the project area are 40° 21'15" N and 79° 55' 03" W. The east portion of the study area is approximately 36 acres and is bounded by Lebanon Church Road to the south and includes an area that formerly contained a trailer park.

Prior to conducting the field investigation, a background review was conducted. This consisted of reviewing National Wetland Inventory (NWI) mapping, the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Web Soil Survey, and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) mapping. The results of the background review are discussed in the following subsections.

### **2.2 NWI Mapping Results**

As part of the background review the NWI mapping was reviewed for the study area. No wetland areas were identified on the mapping within the study area. The wetland information was reviewed on the NWI website (<http://www.fws.gov/wetlands>). The NWI mapping is not an all-inclusive summary of existing wetlands. Typically, only larger wetlands tend to be shown on the NWI mapping. Field verification is required to accurately determine the presence of wetlands. Figure 3 notes that the review of the NWI and FEMA Mapping has revealed that there are no NWI features, or floodplains present on the site.

### **2.3 Allegheny County Soil Survey Results**

The NRCS Web Soil Survey ([www.soils.usda.gov](http://www.soils.usda.gov)) was reviewed as part of the wetland delineation and used to identify soil mapping units within the site. Seven soil mapping units were identified in the investigation area; these are summarized on Table 1 and are described below. Table 1 also indicates if the soil type is listed on the federal, state or local hydric soils lists. The specific soil types found at the individual wetland sampling stations will be discussed in Section 4.0 "Results and Conclusions." Figure 3 identifies the location of the soil types identified throughout the study areas and the surrounding area.



**Table 1**  
**NRCS Soil Types Identified in the Wetland Delineation**  
**and Stream Identification Report for AGC**

Soil Symbol	Soil Type	Slope (%)	Texture	Soil Listed on Hydric Soils List		
				County	State	Federal
CuD	Culleoka channery silt loam	15 to 25	Channery silt loam to very channery silt loam	-	-	-
CwB	Culleoka-Weikert shaly silt loam	3 to 8	Channery silt loam	-	-	-
DoD	Dormont silt loam	15 to 25	Silt loam to silty clay loam	X	-	-
GSF	Gilpin, Weikert and Culleoka channery silt loam	25 to 80	Channery silt loam	-	-	-
UCD	Urban land-Culleoka complex, moderately steep	8 to 25	Channery silt loam	-	-	-
UCE	Urban land-Culleoka complex, steep	25 to 65	Silt loam to channery silt loam	-	-	-
UGB	Urban land-Guernsey complex, gently sloping	0 to 8	Silt loam to silty clay	X	-	X

**Culleoka silt loam (CuD)**

The Culleoka silt loams are moderately deep and well-drained soils and are typically found on uplands. The parent material, shale bedrock, is at a depth of 28 inches. The permeability is moderately rapid, and the available water capacity is moderate. Runoff is rapid for CuD soils. The hazard for erosion increases as the slope where the soils are located increases. Therefore, the erosion hazard is very severe for CuD soils. The slope and depth to bedrock are limitations for development in these soils. Culleoka silt loam is not listed on the Allegheny County, state, or federal hydric soil lists.

**Culleoka-Weikert shaly sit loams (CwB)**

This gently sloping complex (3 to 8 percent slopes) is generally on the crest of ridges or in long, narrow, contour areas on hillsides. Slopes are convex. This soil type is well-



drained, and runoff is slow to medium. The permeability is moderate. Shallow to moderate depth to bedrock is a limitation for community development and recreation use. Culleoka-Weikert shaly silt loam is not listed on the Allegheny County, state, or federal hydric soil lists.

#### Dormont silt loam (DoD)

Dormont silt loams are deep and moderately well drained soils and are typically found on uplands. This soil type with slopes of 15 to 25 percent (DoD) was found within the site. The permeability of the soils is slow, and the available water capacity is high. Runoff is medium. A seasonal high-water table is at a depth of 18 to 36 inches. A seasonal high-water table, slow permeability, and slope are limitations for community development and recreation use. DoD soils have inclusions of hydric components (wet areas) in depressions and swales according to the Allegheny County soil survey and state hydric soils lists. This soil is not listed on the national hydric soils list.

#### Gilpin, Weikert, and Culleoka silt loams (GSF)

Gilpin, Weikert and Culleoka (GSF) soil is typically located in long, narrow, contour areas on valley sides that parallel streams. The composition of the soil varies from northern to southern Allegheny County. The surface runoff is rapid to very rapid. This soil is not listed on the Allegheny County, state, or national hydric soils lists.

#### Urban land-Culleoka Complex (UCD/UCE)

Urban land-Culleoka complex, has natural soils and underlying bedrock that have been cut from places and used as fill for others. This fill material is strongly acidic to extremely acidic. This soil is found at the top of ridges or on hillsides. Slopes range from 8 percent to 25 percent (UCD), and 25 to 80 percent (UCE). This complex of soils is made up of 75 percent Urban land, 15 percent Culleoka soils, and 10 percent other soils. Areas with this soil are usually covered by buildings or other structures. UCD and UCE soils are not listed on the Allegheny County, state, or national hydric soils lists.

#### Urban land-Guernsey Complex (UGB)

Urban land-Guernsey Complex (UGB) soil is located on top of ridges or on hillsides. The complex is about 75 percent Urban land, 15 percent Guernsey soils, and 10 percent other soils. The soils and bedrock have been cut from some places and used as fill in other places. Areas with this complex are variable and onsite investigation is required to determine the kind and degree of limitations for land use. UGB soils are listed on the Allegheny County, state, and national hydric soils lists.

## **2.4 FEMA FIRM Map Results**

As part of the background review, the FEMA Map Service Center ([www.fema.gov](http://www.fema.gov)) and FEMA FIRM map number 42003C0481H and 42003C0477H were reviewed for the study area. This source of information was reviewed to identify if any limits of the 100-year floodplain would impact the proposed water line corridor. The results of the search identified that no portions of the study area are located within special flood hazard areas as noted on Figure 3. Appendix A presents the full FEMA FIRM panels from the National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) viewer.



### 3.0 METHODS AND PROCEDURES

The methods and procedures that Collective Efforts used to conduct the wetland delineation and stream identifications are discussed in the following subsections.

#### 3.1 Wetland Delineation

The wetland delineation was evaluated using the protocols established in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual (Corps Manual) and with supplemental guidance based on the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region April 2012. Based upon the Corps Manuals, three factors must be present for an area to be considered a wetland:

- Wetland vegetation (hydrophytic, or water-loving vegetation)
- Wetland hydrology (capable of sustaining wetland vegetation)
- Wetland soil (hydric)

Descriptions of each of these three factors are presented in the following subsections. During a wetland delineation, sampling stations are established within the site to evaluate the presence of the three wetland factors.

##### 3.1.1 Wetland Vegetation

The vegetation at a site is evaluated to determine if it is hydrophytic or occurs in areas where frequent flooding is a controlling influence on the plant species present. The existing vegetation is identified and then assigned an “indicator category,” as specified in the Corps Manual and referencing the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *2014 National Wetland Plant List*. The indicator categories classify the plant as typically occurring in a wetland or typically occurring in an upland. The indicator categories are listed on the following table.

**Table 2**  
**Wetland Vegetation Indicator Categories**

Indicator Category	Indicator Symbol	Definition
Obligate Wetland Plants	OBL	Plants that occur in wetlands 99%
Facultative Wetland Plants	FACW	Plants that occur in wetlands 67% to 99%
Facultative Plants	FAC	Plants that occur in wetlands 33% to 67% or plants that occur in uplands 33% to 67%
Facultative Upland Plants	FACU	Plants that occur in uplands 67% to 99%
Obligate Upland Plants	UPL	Plants that occur in uplands 99%



The Corps-approved methods for determining hydrophytic vegetation include the following:

- Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation – all dominant plant species observed are either OBL or FACW.
- Dominance Test – greater than 50 percent of the dominant plant species are classified as OBL, FACW, or FAC.
- Prevalence Index – The prevalence index (PI) is a weighted average of the wetland indicator status of all species in a sample plot. The vegetation is considered to be hydrophytic if the PI is 3.0 or less.
- Morphological Adaptations – physical characteristics of plants that have adapted to living in wetlands, including buttressed trunks, multi-stemmed trunks, shallow root systems, etc.

### **3.1.2 Wetland Hydrology**

The hydrology at each sampling station in a site is evaluated to identify if the site shows signs of periodic inundation or if the surrounding soil appears to be saturated for some period during the growing season. Sources of water and hydrologic indicators are identified. Some primary hydrologic indicators include surface water, soil that is saturated in the upper 12 inches, watermarks, drift lines, algal mats, iron deposits, aquatic fauna, true aquatic plants, sulfidic odor, and oxidized rhizospheres on living roots. Secondary hydrologic indicators include surface soil cracks, crayfish burrows, stunted or stressed plants, geomorphic position, etc.

If a sampling station exhibits one or more of the primary hydrologic indicators or two or more of the secondary hydrologic indicators, it meets the criteria for wetland hydrology.

### **3.1.3 Wetland Soil**

Wetland soil or hydric soil is a soil that is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions. Through time, the anaerobic or oxygen-free soil favors the growth of hydrophytic vegetation. Hydric soils may be classified into two categories: organic and mineral. Organic soils develop under conditions of nearly continuous saturation or inundation. These types of soils are typically called peats and mucks. Mineral hydric soils have a wide range of textures and colors. They are composed mainly of clay, silt, and/or sand with varying amounts of organic matter. These soils are saturated long enough to produce soil properties associated with a reducing or oxygen-deficient environment.

Hydric soils are indicated regionally by national and local classifications developed by the United States Department of Agriculture. There are many field indicators of hydric soils including: organic soils (organic horizon greater than 16 inches in the upper 32 inches – peats or mucks); histic epipedon (an eight to 16-inch organic horizon at or near the surface that is saturated for 30 or more consecutive days); sulfidic material (contains hydrogen sulfide with its characteristic rotten egg odor); loamy gley matrix; etc.

If a sampling station exhibits one or more of the hydric soil indicators, it meets the criteria for wetland soil.



### **3.2 Stream Identification**

Locations of streams were identified during field activities for the project. Collective Efforts conducted the stream evaluation using the stream evaluation protocols published in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Wadeable Streams and Rivers*.

Physical characteristics and water quality of the streams were evaluated using Form 1 of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's *Rapid Bioassessment Protocols for Use in Wadeable Streams and Rivers* manual. Water quality parameters including temperature, specific conductivity, pH, were collected in-situ at each sampling location utilizing a handheld Oakton. This monitoring instrument was maintained, operated, and calibrated per the manufacturer's instructions.

A habitat assessment was performed at each site to characterize physical qualities such as watershed features, riparian vegetation, in-stream features, aquatic vegetation, and substrate characteristics. A Habitat Assessment Field Datasheet (Form 2 or 3) for either high-gradient or low-gradient streams was completed for each channel. Using the Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet, various parameters of a channel sampling reach were visually evaluated in the field based on the criteria outlined on the datasheet. Each parameter is rated and categorized on a numerical scale of 0 to 20, with 20 being the highest score. The condition categories include optimal, suboptimal, marginal, or poor. The scores for each parameter were individually calculated and then summed to calculate a final score for the channel sampling reach. Higher scores indicate an increase in habitat quality. Habitat Assessment Field Datasheets for each channel are presented in Appendix D.

## **4.0 RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS**

The results of the wetland and stream investigation for the AGC property and the conclusion as to whether the site contains wetland areas and/or streams are discussed in the following sections. An overall view of the identified wetlands and streams is presented on Figure 4.

### **4.1 Wetland Delineation Findings**

The wetland delineation field investigation was conducted on May 20 and 25, 2021 by Ms. Rachel Galloway, Mr. Dominic Costantini, and Ms. Brianna Shea of Collective Efforts. The field results for the two sample points observed are presented in the following paragraphs. Photographs of the wetland areas are presented in Appendix B. The wetland data sheets that document the field results discussed below are included in Appendix C.

#### **4.1.1 Wetland Study Area 1 (SP-1)**

A sampling station was established in the study area on May 21, 2021. This sampling station was designated as SP-1 (Photograph 1-4) and was located roughly 625 feet northwest of the northwestern corner of the west end of runway 10-28. This sample point is also located between Channel 4 and Channel 5 on a hillslope. Figure 5 identifies the locations of SP-1 and UPL-1, as well as the streams identified on the west



study area. Descriptions of the observed vegetation, hydrology, and soil are presented in the following paragraphs.

### *Vegetation*

In general, vegetation in the study area was typically wet. No vegetation was identified or recorded in the tree or woody vine strata. The dominant vegetation in the sapling/shrub stratum included *Lonicera japonica* (Japanese Honeysuckle, FACU). The dominant vegetation in the herb stratum included *Solidago gigantea* (Late Goldenrod, FACW), *Carex stipata* (Stalk-Grain Sedge, OBL), and *Carex vulpinoidea* (Common Fox Sedge, OBL). Other plant species identified in the herb stratum included *Equisetum arvense* (Field Horsetail, FAC), *Impatiens capensis* (Spotted Touch-Me-Not, FACW), and *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Common Boneset, FACW). Using the dominance test for hydrophytic vegetation, the review of the vegetation indicated that the dominant plants were hydrophytic. SP-1 met the criteria for wetland vegetation.

### *Hydrology*

SP-1 is located between Channel 4 and Channel 5 on a hillslope in a well-vegetated pocket with damp ground. Primary hydrologic indicators included a high water table at 8-10 inches and saturation present at 0 inches. Secondary hydrologic indicators included geomorphic position and the FAC-Neutral Test. SP-1 met the wetland criteria for hydrology.

### *Soil*

The first four inches of soil consisted of a saturated, silty clay material characterized by a 90 percent 10YR 2/1 hue, value, and chroma in the Munsell Soil Color Chart with ten percent 7.5 YR 3/3. From four to ten inches deep the soil was a saturated, silty clay characterized by a 95 percent 10YR 3/1 hue, value, and chroma in the Munsell Soil Color Chart with a five percent redox feature of 7.5 YR 3/4. From ten to 18 inches deep the soil was a saturated, silty clay characterized by a 100 percent Gley 1 4/N. No restrictive layer was present, and soils were saturated throughout. The soils observed qualifies as a redox dark survey and loamy gleyed matrix Referring to the NRCS Soil Survey, this study area overlays UGB and UCE soils. Neither UGB or UCE soils are included on the Allegheny County and state hydric soils lists. This soil present at SP-1 met the wetland criteria hydric soil.

### *Field Findings*

SP-1 met all three wetland criteria and was therefore identified as a wetland, WET-1. This wetland was classified by Collective Efforts' delineators as a persistent palustrine emergent (PEM1) wetland because it is a non-tidal wetland dominated by persistent herbaceous hydrophytes. The approximate limits of this wetland fall within a total area of 0.06 acres and recorded using GPS. The location of WET-1 and the associated sample and upland points are shown on Figure 5.



## **4.2 Stream Identification Findings**

The following paragraphs discuss the streams observed during the field review of the study area. Please note that during the field survey of the site, any area that was observed to have a defined bed and bank was listed as a channel. Channels were then determined to either be “natural stream channels” or “other surface waters” (OSW) which includes man-made channels for stormwater conveyance. The channels observed were unnamed tributaries eventually leading to the Monongahela River or Streets Run. Streets Run is a tributary to the Monongahela River. Streets Run and the Monongahela River are designated as a Warm Water Fisheries (WWF) under Chapter 93 of the Pennsylvania Code. All channel locations encountered during the field view are depicted on Figures 5-7. Photographs of the channel locations are presented in Appendix B. The physical characterization/water quality field data sheets and habitat assessment field data sheets provided the information to determine whether each stream was perennial, intermittent, or ephemeral. These forms document the field results discussed below and are included in Appendix D.

### **4.2.1 Channel 1 (CH-1)**

Channel 1, designated as CH-1 is a man-made OSW channel that flows west parallel to Lebanon Church Road on the southwest side of runway 10-28. (Photographs 5-6). Channel 1 is a steep stream channel used to convey stormwater flow during rain events from the southwest end of the runways. The channel is approximately five feet wide with a channel depth of two feet. The substrate consisted of mostly gravel and sand with some cobble and sand. No flowing water was present in the channel at the time of observation. It had not rained in the 24 hours leading up to the time of observation. The contributing hydrology is from stormwater outfalls and contributing surface drainage. The approximate location of Channel 1 is shown on Figure 5. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for a representative sampling reach of Channel 1. Channel 1 received a total score of 79.

### **4.2.2 Channel 2 (CH-2)**

Channel 2, designated as CH-2 is a man-made OSW channel that flows northwest located roughly 190 feet northwest from the west end of Channel 1, Channel 2 is adjacent to the South Taylor Environmental Park Landfill Site fencing (Photographs 7-8). Channel 2 was labeled OSW because of the culverted pipes at each end of the stream and geotextile lining on the bed. The approximate location of Channel 2 is shown on Figure 5. Channel 2 is approximately one foot wide with a channel depth of six inches and banks with one-to-one slopes. The substrate is primarily sand, clay, and gravel with silt and cobble. No flowing water was present in the channel at the time of observation. It had not rained in the 24 hours leading up to the time of observation. No wildlife or macroinvertebrates were observed during the time of observation. The small defined channel flows into a 24-inch steel intake. This channel is visible on aerial imagery. The contributing hydrology is from surface water from surrounding slopes. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for a representative sampling reach of Channel 2. Channel 2 received a total score of 71.



#### **4.2.3 Channel 3 (CH-3)**

Channel 3, designated as CH-3, is a natural perennial stream channel that flows northwest down steep wooded hillslopes (Photographs 9-10). The upper segment of the channel had minimal flow, but water increased as the stream flowed downhill. At the bottom of the hillslope, Channel 3 combines with Channel 4 outside of the study area, as shown on Figure 5. Channel 3 is an unnamed tributary that eventually flows to the Streets Run and the Monongahela River. Based on the representative sample reach, the channel is approximately six feet wide with a channel depth of two feet. The substrate is comprised mostly of bedrock, cobble, gravel with some boulder and small amounts of silt and clay intermixed. Macroinvertebrates were observed in the substrate, including scuds and water beetles. The characteristics of this channel include steep banks with exposed roots and erosion present. Small pools were present throughout, along with fallen trees, and algae on substrate. The contributing hydrology is from groundwater and surrounding surface water. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for a representative sampling reach of Channel 3. Channel 3 received a total score of 85.

#### **4.2.4 Channel 4 (CH-4)**

Channel 4, designated as CH-4, is a natural perennial stream channel that flows southwest and intersects with Channel 3 at the bottom of the hillslope outside of the study area, as shown on Figure 5. (Photographs 11-13). It is an unnamed tributary that eventually flows to Streets Run and the Monongahela River. Multiple channels were observed flowing into Channel 4 including Channel 5, Channel 6, Channel 7, and Channel 8. At the representative sampling location, the channel is approximately ten feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of four feet. The substrate is mainly comprised of bedrock and clay with gravel and silt. The channel flow was low to moderate with shallow slopes, and minimal erosion on both sides of the bank with fallen trees throughout. At the time of observation, the flow width was approximately three inches with a flow depth of one to two inches. Scuds were the only macroinvertebrates observed in the channel at the time of the site visit. The contributing hydrology to this channel is groundwater seep and surrounding surface water, which also contributes to WET-1 (Photograph 14). The approximate location of Channel 4 is shown on Figure 5. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 4. Channel 4 received a total score of 110.

#### **4.2.5 Channel 5 (CH-5)**

Channel 5, designated as CH-5, is a natural perennial stream channel that flows west into Channel 4, as shown on Figure 5. (Photograph 15-16). Channel 5 flows directly through the identified wetland WET-1. Channel 5 is an unnamed tributary that eventually flows to Streets Run and the Monongahela River. The channel is approximately four feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of one foot. The substrate is comprised mainly of silt, sand, cobble, and gravel. The stream flow was low with a flow width of two feet and a depth of one to two inches. The contributing hydrology for this channel is groundwater and surrounding surface water. The only macroinvertebrates observed during the site visit were scuds. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 5. Channel 5 received a total score of 104.



#### **4.2.6 Channel 6 (CH-6)**

Channel 6, designated as CH-6, is a natural perennial stream channel that flows southwest into Channel 4 (Photographs 17-18). The approximate location of Channel 6 is shown on Figure 5. It is an unnamed tributary that eventually flows to Streets Run and the Monongahela River. The channel is approximately four feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of two feet. The substrate is comprised of silt, sand, gravel, and cobble with vegetation (honeysuckle and grass species) on both sides of the bank. The channel flow was low with a width of three feet and a depth of one inch. This channel was narrow, with eroded slopes and undercut banks with roots present. No macroinvertebrates were observed in the channel at the time of the site visit. The contributing hydrology includes groundwater and surrounding surface waters. Wetland WET-1 is located south of this channel on the east side of the channel. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 6. Channel 6 received a total score of 93.

#### **4.2.7 Channel 7 (CH-7)**

Channel 7, designated as CH-7, is a natural perennial stream channel located northwest of Channel 6, that flows into Channel 4. (Photographs 19-20). Channel 7 is located adjacent to Channel 6, flowing into Channel 4 with a vegetated area located between the two channels. The approximate location of Stream 7 is shown on Figure 5. It is an unnamed tributary that flows southwest, eventually to Streets Run and the Monongahela River. The channel is approximately four feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of two feet. This channel was narrow, with eroded slopes and undercut banks with roots present. The channel flow was low at the time of observation with an approximate flow width of three feet and depth of one inch. The substrate is comprised of silt, sand, gravel, and cobble, and vegetation (honeysuckle and grass species) on both sides of the bank. No macroinvertebrates were observed in the channel. The contributing hydrology was groundwater and surrounding surface waters. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 7. The channel conditions were similar to Channel 6 and was scored similarly and received a total score of 93.

#### **4.2.8 Channel 8 (CH-8)**

Channel 8, designated as CH-8, is a natural perennial stream channel located downstream of Channel 7 and flows southwest into Channel 4. (Photographs 21-22). It is an unnamed tributary that eventually flows to Streets Run and the Monongahela River. The approximate location of Channel 8 is shown on Figure 5. The channel was narrow with deep banks, visible erosion, undercuts exposing roots, and fallen vegetation throughout. The channel is approximately six feet wide from bank to bank and with a channel depth of four feet. The channel was flowing at the time of observation with a flow width of six inches and depth of one inch. No macroinvertebrates were observed. The substrate was comprised of silt, sand, gravel, and cobble. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 8. Channel 8 received a total score of 101.



#### **4.2.9 Channel 9 (CH-9)**

Channel 9, designated as CH-9, is a man-made OSW channel located in the woods in the northern portion of the east study area of the airport property near runway 10-28 (Photograph 23). The channel begins at a constructed outfall, but the characteristics of the channel show this stream to be stormwater conveyance from the airport runway. This channel continues into a channelized access road and continues along that road, eventually flowing into a constructed wetland area that is part of the South Taylor Environmental Park. The approximate location of Channel 9 is shown on Figure 5. The contributing hydrology for this channel comes from a storm water outfall, Outfall-S (Photograph 24). Channel 9 has a flow direction of northwest with no flow present at the time of observation. The channel depth is approximately two and a half feet and a width of five feet from bank to bank. Both banks were characterized by steep eroded banks with exposed roots. No macroinvertebrates were observed. The substrate is comprised of silt, sand, gravel, cobble, boulder, and bedrock. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 9. Channel 9 received a total score of 68.

#### **4.2.10 Channel 10 (CH-10)**

Channel 10, designated as CH-10, is a man-made OSW channel located in the woods north of runway 10-28 and within the northern portion of the north study area of the airport property. (Photograph 25-26). The approximate location of Channel 10 is shown on Figure 6. The channel flow direction runs northeast when flowing and flows into Channel 11. The source of hydrology is from stormwater Outfall-13, located at the most upstream point of the channel. Due to thick vegetation, two sampling reaches were observed for Channel 10, one being upstream and one downstream. Field investigators were able to confirm that the channel flowing into Channel-11 was a continuation of the channel previously designated as Channel 10. The channel was dry at the time of observation. The stream channel was approximately three feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of three feet in the upstream sampling reach. The stream channel was approximately four feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of two feet in the upstream sampling reach. The substrate consisted mostly of silt, sand, and gravel throughout. Macroinvertebrates were not observed in the substrate. Channel 10 was characterized with having a deeply eroded down hillslope with thick vegetation covering the channel, and rip rap at the start of the channel. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for both observed reaches of Channel 10. The upstream reach of Channel 10 received a total score of 99 and the downstream reach of the channel received a total score of 85.

#### **4.2.11 Channel 11 (CH-11)**

Channel 11, designated as CH-11, is a man-made OSW channel located in the woods north of runway 10-28 and within the northern portion of the north study area of the airport property (Photographs 27-28). The approximate location of Channel 11 is shown on Figure 6. The channel flow direction runs north when flowing, but flow was not present at the time of the site visit. The source of hydrology is from stormwater and surface runoff. Channel 11 intersects with the east end of Channel 10. Channel 11 is a small channel that begins at the stormwater Outfall K and flows down hillslope with



vegetation throughout the channel. The channel was approximately five feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of two feet. The substrate consisted mostly of silt, sand, gravel, and cobble. Macroinvertebrates were not observed in the substrate. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 11. Channel 11 received a total score of 86.

#### **4.2.12 Channel 12 (CH-12)**

Channel 12, designated as CH-12, is a man-made OSW located north of runway 10-28 and an existing access road (Photographs 29-30). The approximate location of Channel 12 is shown on Figure 7. The channel flow direction runs north when flowing, but flow was not present at the time of the site visit. The source of hydrology appears to come from stormwater and surface runoff. Channel 12 runs parallel with Channel 13. Channel 12 is a manmade drainage channel that begins at a stormwater outfall structure, Outfall 19, off of the access road northeast of runway 10-28. The channel was approximately five feet wide from bank to bank with a channel depth of deep. The substrate consisted of cobble. Macroinvertebrates were not observed in the substrate. Channel 12 was well vegetated and reinforced with rip rap and gabions. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 12. Channel 12 received a total score of 76.

#### **4.2.13 Channel 13 (CH-13)**

Channel 13, designated as CH-13, is a man-made OSW channel located in the woods north of runway 10-28 and within the northeastern portion of the east study area of the airport property. (Photographs 31-32). The approximate location of Channel 13 is shown on Figure 7. The channel flow direction runs north downhill when flowing, but flow was not present at the time of the site visit. The source of hydrology appears to come from precipitation and surface runoff. Channel 13 runs virtually parallel with Channel 12. Channel 13 is a manmade drainage channel that starts as a roadside ditch collecting runoff and flows down into the wooded area along the fence line. The channel was approximately three to four feet along the access road and widening to approximately eight feet wide in the wooded area with a depth of four feet throughout. The substrate consisted of silt, sand, cobble, and boulder. Macroinvertebrates were not observed in the substrate. Channel 13 appeared to continue under the fence and outside of the study area. A Habitat Assessment Field Data Sheet form was completed for the observed reach of Channel 13. Channel 13 received a total score of 56.

### **5.0 SUMMARY OF WETLANDS AND STREAMS IDENTIFIED**

In total, one wetland was identified within the study area. The general location of the identified wetland is presented on Figure 5. Table 3 below summarizes the identified wetland and presents the wetland type and approximate size of each. Table 4 below summarizes the stream channels identified in the project area.



**Table 3**  
**Summary of Wetlands Identified in the Project Area**

<b>Sample Point ID</b>	<b>Wetland Name</b>	<b>Wetland Type<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Approximate Size of Wetland within the Study Area Boundary (acres)</b>
SP-1	Wetland No. 1	PEM1	0.06

<sup>1</sup>PEM1 = persistent palustrine emergent

**Table 4**  
**Summary of Channels Identified in the Project Area**

<b>Stream Identification</b>	<b>Stream Chapter 93 Name<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Stream Type<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Stream Chapter 93 Classification<sup>3</sup></b>
CH-1	drains to Streets Run	OSW	WWF
CH-2	drains to Streets Run	OSW	WWF
CH-3	UNT to Streets Run	Perennial	WWF
CH-4	UNT to Streets Run	Perennial	WWF
CH-5	UNT to Streets Run	Perennial	WWF
CH-6	UNT to Streets Run	Perennial	WWF
CH-7	UNT to Streets Run	Perennial	WWF
CH-8	UNT to Streets Run	Perennial	WWF
CH-9	drains to Streets Run	OSW	WWF
CH-10	drains to Monongahela River	OSW	WWF
CH-11	drains to Monongahela River	OSW	WWF
CH-12	drains to Monongahela River	OSW	WWF
CH-13	drains to Monongahela River	OSW	WWF

<sup>1</sup>UNT = unnamed tributary

<sup>2</sup>OSW = other surface waters

<sup>3</sup>WWF = warm water fishery

Collective Efforts recommends that Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) regulations regarding soil placement, encroachment or disturbance in a wetland, water body or stream be followed. Please note that PADEP regulations state that if wetland impacts are greater than 0.05 acres, a wetland replacement plan in accordance with PADEP's replacement criteria must be provided. All local, state, and federal regulations pertaining to construction in wetlands and streams will apply to construction activities at this site. The conclusions from this wetland delineation are valid for one year. The conclusions may no longer apply if significant land disturbances occur at or near this site.



## 6.0 REFERENCES

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Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Web Soil Survey. Available online at <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>. Accessed May 19, 2021.

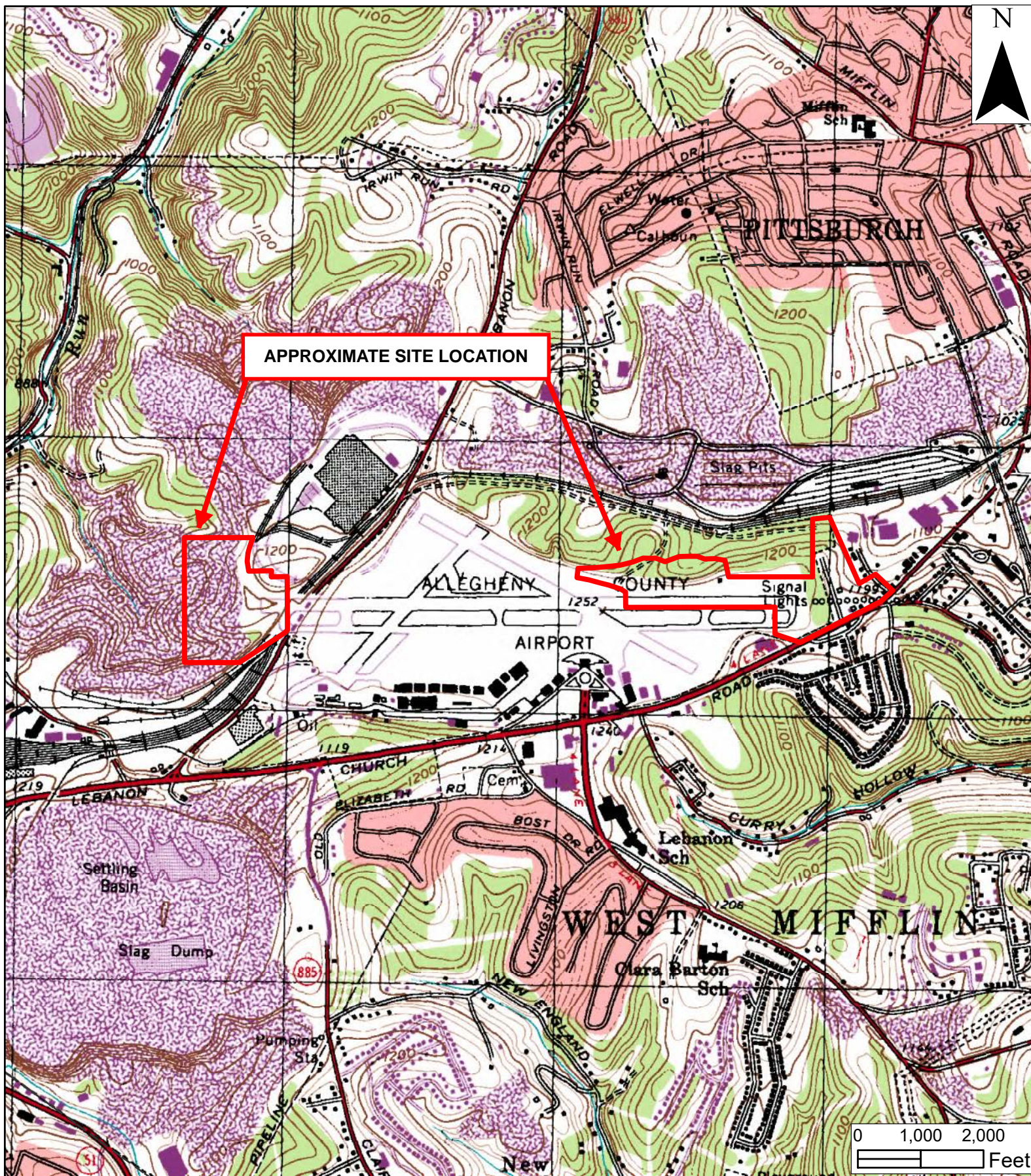
United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. August 1981. Soil Survey of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.



## FIGURES

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**Collective Efforts, LLC**  
Civil and Environmental Engineers

USGS Location Map  
Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report  
Allegheny County Airport Property

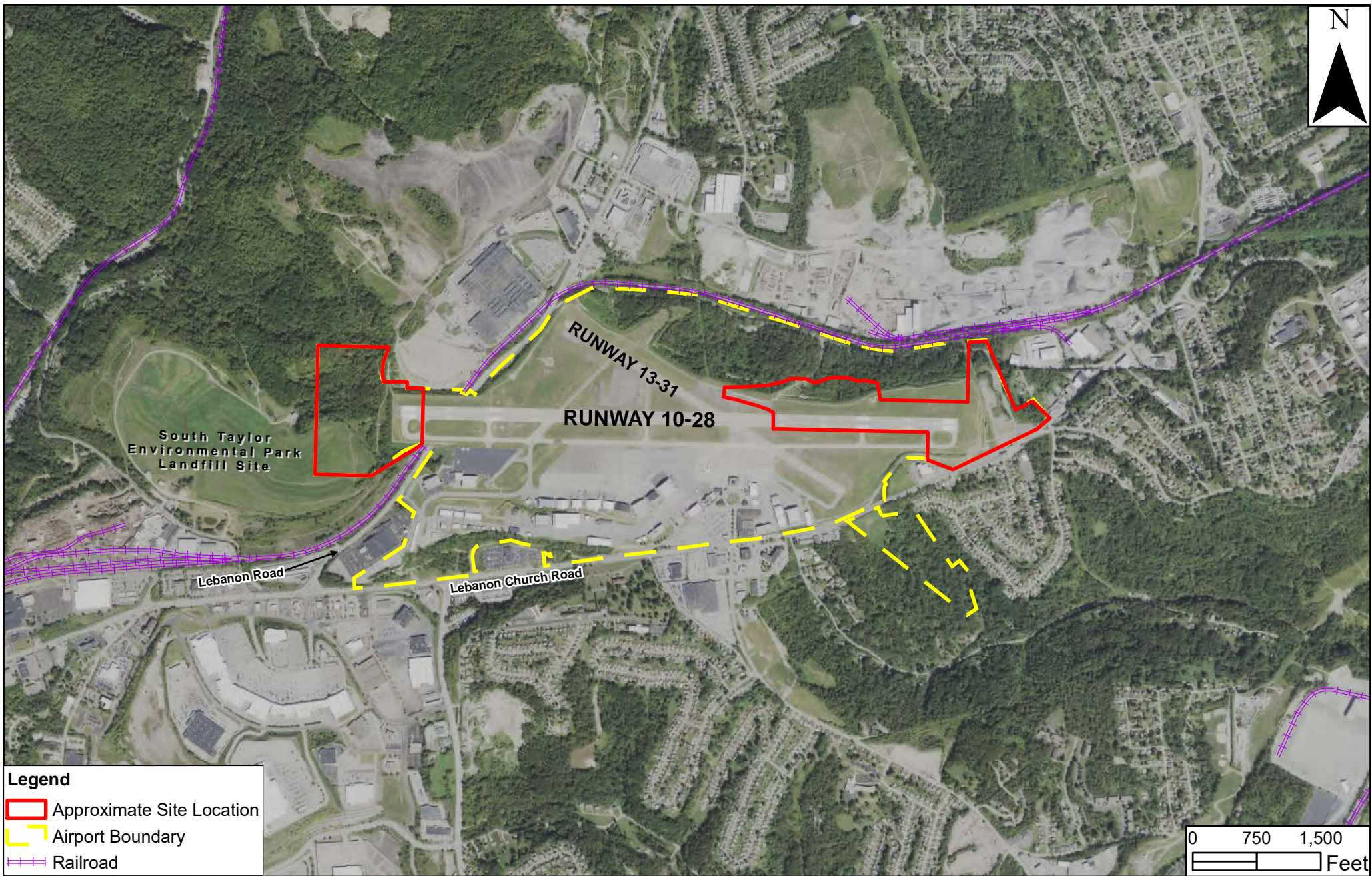
Drawn By:  
RLG

Chkd By:  
CMC

Date: November 2021  
Project No.19-33-104

Figure 1





Map Sources: PASDA Statewide Color 2019 Imagery - Scale: 1"=1,500'



*Collective Efforts, LLC*  
Civil and Environmental Engineers

General Site Vicinity Map  
Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report  
Allegheny County Airport Property

Drawn By:  
RLG

Chkd By:  
CMC

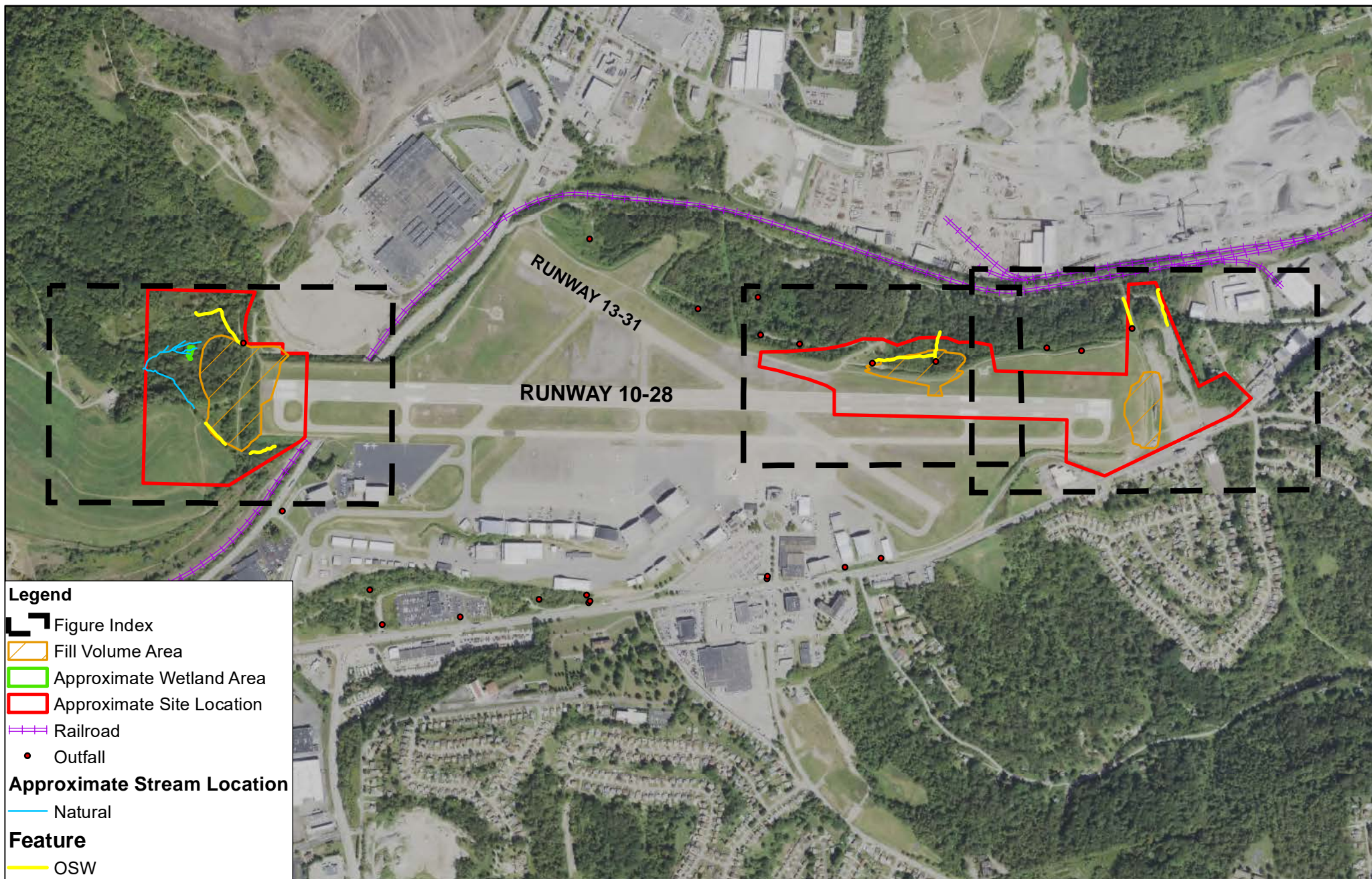
Date: November 2021  
Project No.19-33-104

Figure 2









Map Sources: PASDA Statewide Color 2019 Imagery - Scale: 1"=1,000'



*Collective Efforts, LLC*  
Civil and Environmental Engineers

Overall Wetland and Stream Location Map  
Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report  
Allegheny County Airport Property

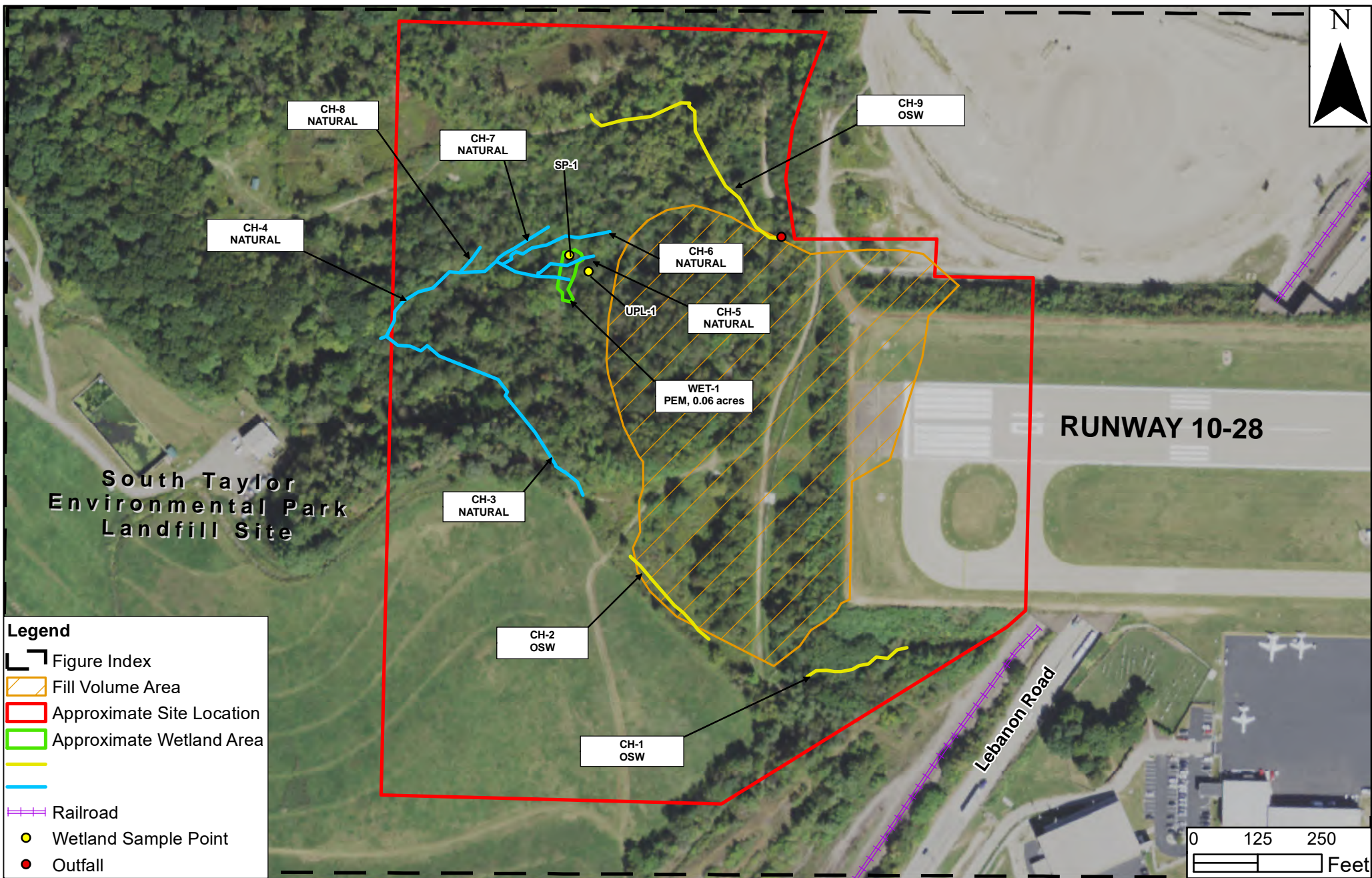
Drawn By:  
RLG

Chkd By:  
CMC

Date: November 2021  
Project No.19-33-104

Figure 4





*Collective Efforts, LLC*  
Civil and Environmental Engineers

Field Observations: East Study Area  
Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report  
Allegheny County Airport Property

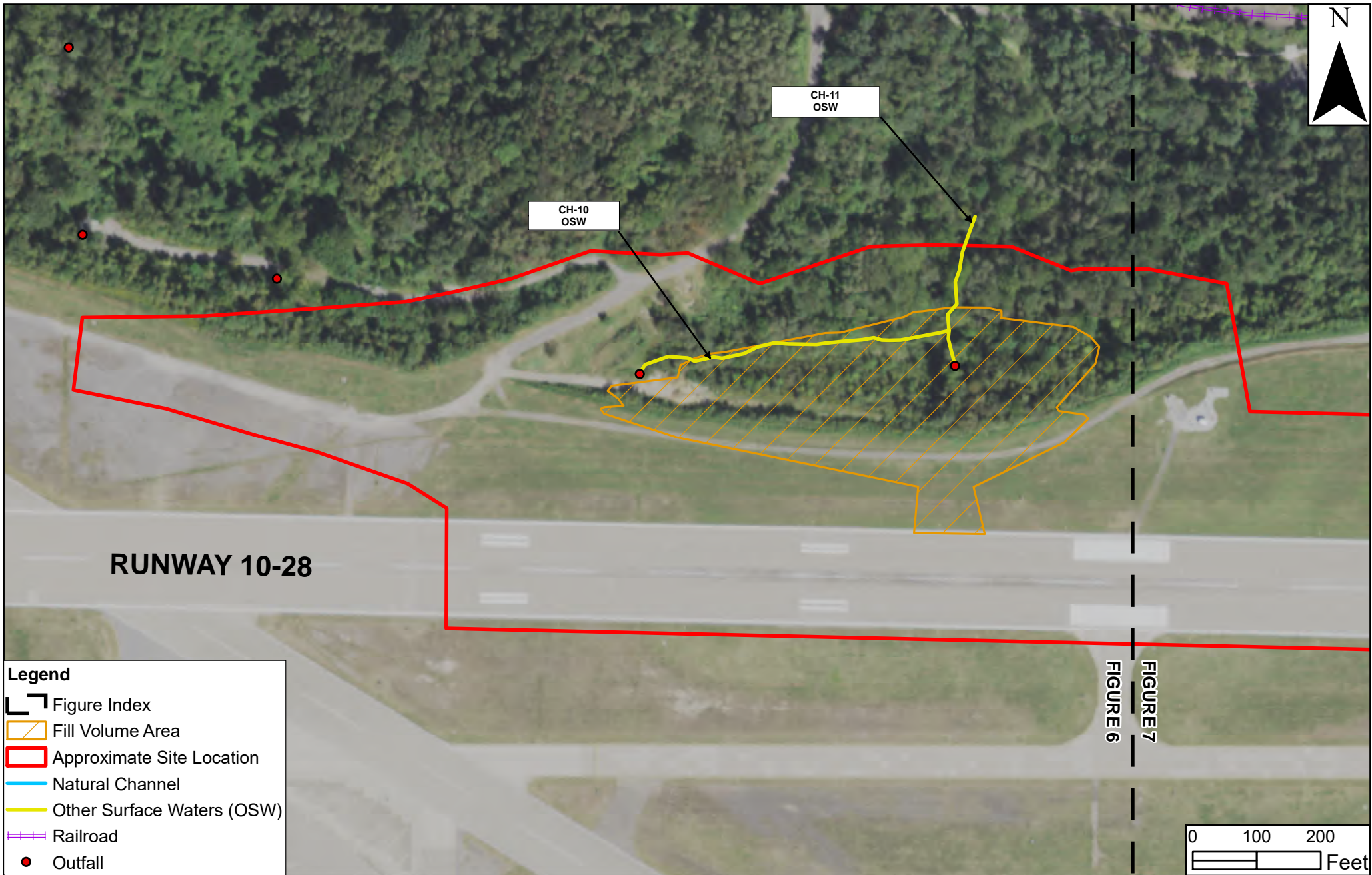
Drawn By:  
RLG

Chkd By:  
CMC

Date: November 2021  
Project No.19-33-104

Figure 5





Map Sources: PASDA Statewide Color 2019 Imagery - Scale: 1"=200'



*Collective Efforts, LLC*  
Civil and Environmental Engineers

Field Observations: North Study Area  
Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report  
Allegheny County Airport Property

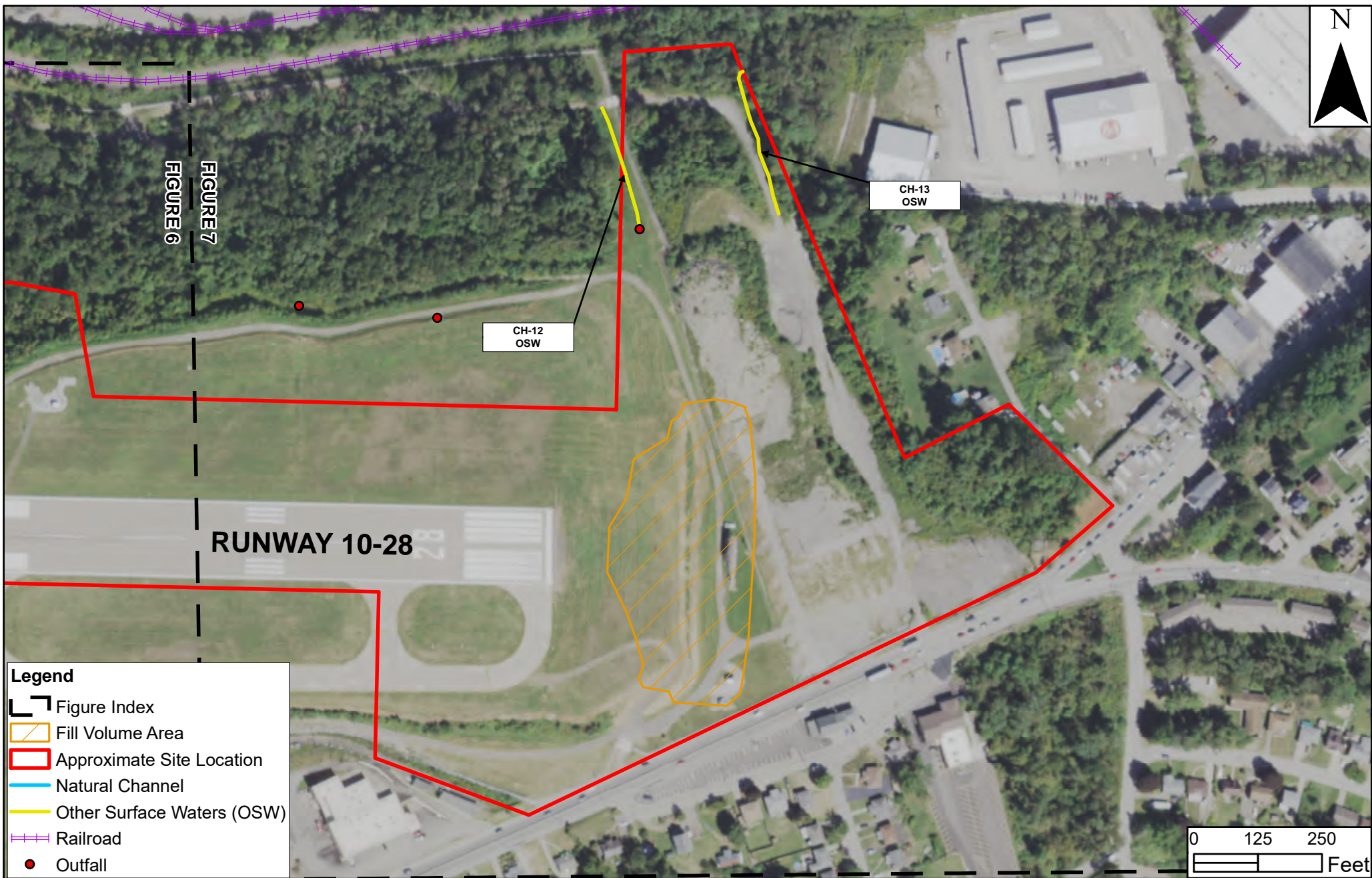
Drawn By:  
RLG

Chkd By:  
CMC

Date: November 2021  
Project No. 19-33-104

Figure 6





Map Sources: PASDA Statewide Color 2019 Imagery - Scale: 1" = 250'



*Collective Efforts, LLC*  
Civil and Environmental Engineers

Field Observations: East Study Area  
Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Report  
Allegheny County Airport Property

Drawn By:  
RLG

Chkd By:  
CMC

Date: November 2021  
Project No. 19-33-104

Figure 7



## APPENDICES

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## **APPENDIX A - FEMA FIRM PANELS**








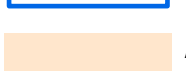
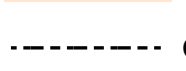

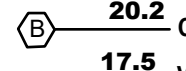
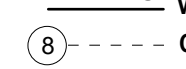
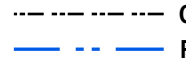
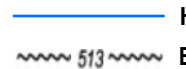
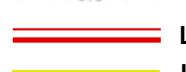





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FLOOD HAZARD INFORMATION

SEE FIS REPORT FOR DETAILED LEGEND AND INDEX MAP FOR DRAFT FIRM PANEL LAYOUT

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS		Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) <i>Zone A, V, A99</i>
		Regulatory Floodway
OTHER AREAS OF FLOOD HAZARD		0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile <i>Zone X</i>
		Future Conditions 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Reduced Flood Risk due to Levee See Notes <i>Zone X</i>
		Area with Flood Risk due to Levee <i>Zone D</i>
		NO SCREEN Area of Minimal Flood Hazard <i>Zone X</i>
OTHER AREAS		Effective LOMRs
		Area of Undetermined Flood Hazard <i>Zone D</i>
GENERAL STRUCTURES		Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sewer
		Levee, Dike, or Floodwall
OTHER FEATURES		Cross Sections with 1% Annual Chance
		Water Surface Elevation
		Coastal Transect
		Coastal Transect Baseline
		Profile Baseline
		Hydrographic Feature
		Base Flood Elevation Line (BFE)
		Limit of Study
		Jurisdiction Boundary

NOTES TO USERS

For information and questions about this Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), available products associated with this FIRM, including historic versions, the current map date for each FIRM panel, how to order products, or the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in general, please call the FEMA Map Information eXchange at 1-877-FEMA-MAP (1-877-336-6627) or visit the FEMA Flood Map Service Center website at <https://msc.fema.gov>. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study Report, and/or digital versions of this map. Many of these products can be ordered or obtained directly from the website.

Communities annexing land on adjacent FIRM panels must obtain a current copy of the adjacent panel as well as the current FIRM Index. These may be ordered directly from the Flood Map Service Center at the number listed above.

For community and countywide map dates, refer to the Flood Insurance Study Report for this jurisdiction.

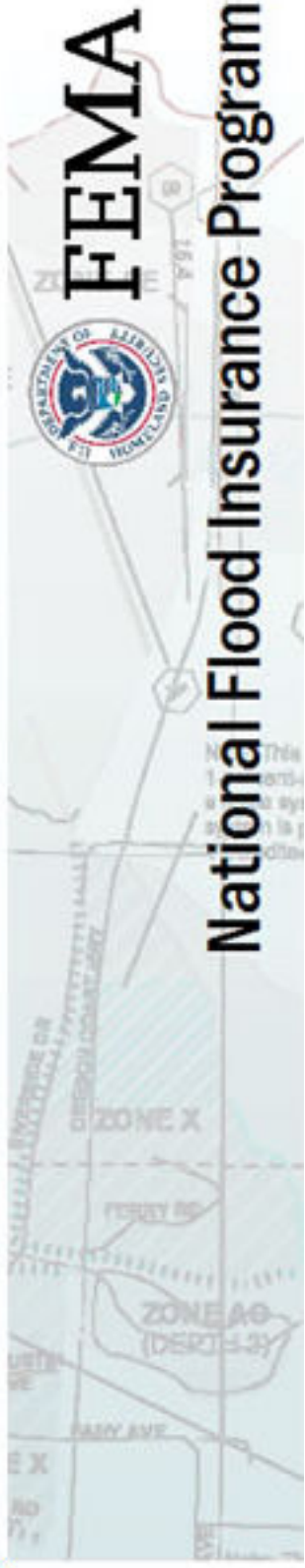
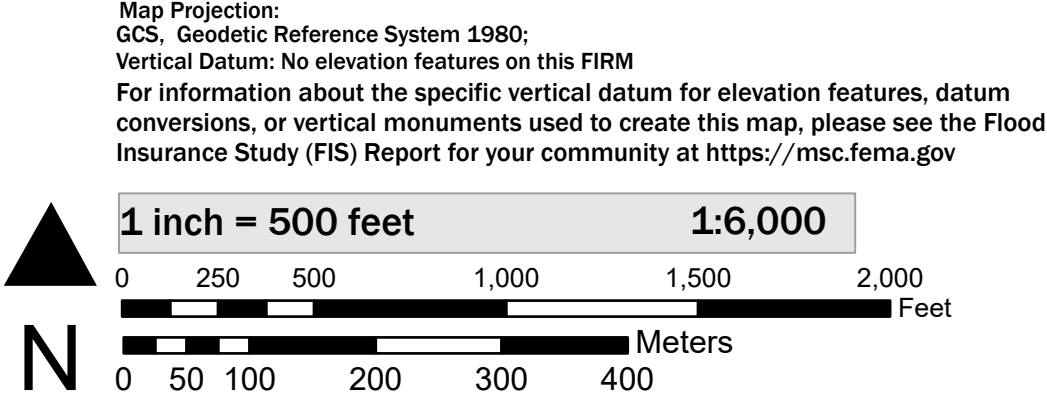
To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

Basemap information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The basemap shown is the USGS National Map: Orthoimagery. Last refreshed October, 2020.

This map was exported from FEMA's National Flood Hazard Layer (NFHL) on **1/13/2022 12:15 PM** and does not reflect changes or amendments subsequent to this date and time. The NFHL and effective information may change or become superseded by new data over time. For additional information, please see the Flood Hazard Mapping Updates Overview Fact Sheet at <https://www.fema.gov/media-library/assets/documents/118418>

This map complies with FEMA's standards for the use of digital flood maps if it is not void as described below. The basemap shown complies with FEMA's basemap accuracy standards. This map image is void if the one or more of the following map elements do not appear: basemap imagery, flood zone labels, legend, scale bar, map creation date, community identifiers, FIRM panel number, and FIRM effective date.

SCALE



NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM  
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

PANEL 481 OF 556

Panel Contains:		
COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL
BOROUGH OF WEST MIFFLIN	420085	0481
CITY OF PITTSBURGH	420063	0481







## APPENDIX **B** - PHOTOGRAPHS

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## Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



1) 05/21/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing south west looking at Wetland 1.



2) 05/21/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing east looking at Wetland 1.



3) 05/21/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing south looking at Wetland 1.



4) 05/21/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing north Looking at the edge of Wetland 1. Ground was saturated and contained shallow stagnant pools.



## Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



5) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing north east and upstream in Channel 1.



6) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing south west and downstream in Channel 1.



7) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing southeast and upstream in Channel 2.

Geo lining in channel bed



8) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, looking at the geo lining along the bed in Channel 2.



### Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



9) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing west and downstream in Channel 3.



10) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing east and upstream in Channel 3.



11) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing northwest and upstream in Channel 4.

Channel 8



12) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing north and upstream in Channel 4. Tributary to Channel 8 on the right bank.



## Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



Channel 6

13) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing north and upstream in Channel 4. Channel 6 intersects off the left bank.



14) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing south and downstream, where channel 4 begins. Channel 4 seems to flow from a groundwater seep.



15) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing west and upstream in Channel 5.



16) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing southwest and downstream in channel 5. Channel 5 flows through Wetland-1.



## Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



17) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing north east and upstream in Channel 6. Ground was saturated but there was no flowing water.



18) 05/20/2021: AGC Airport west of runway 10, facing south west and downstream in Channel 6. Ground contained puddles of stagnant water towards upstream end.



19) 05/20/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing south west and downstream in Channel 7.



20) 05/20/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing north east and upstream in Channel 7



## Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



21) 05/20/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing north east and upstream in Channel 8.



22) 05/20/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing northeast and upstream in Channel 8.



23) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing north and downstream in Channel 9.



24) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield west of runway 10, facing south at the outfall upstream of Channel 9.



## Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



25) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield north of runway 28, facing east and downstream in Channel 10. Channel 10 begins at Outfall 13.



26) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield north of runway 28, facing west and upstream in Channel 10. Channel 10 did not contain flowing water.



27) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield north of runway 28, facing north and downstream in Channel 11.



28) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield north of runway 28, facing south and upstream in Channel 11.



## Wetland Delineation and Stream Identification Photographs



29) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield east of runway 28, facing north and downstream of Channel 12



30) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield east of runway 28, facing south and upstream of Channel 12. Channel 12 begins at Outfall 19.



31) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield east of runway 28, facing south and upstream of Channel 13.



32) 05/25/2021: AGC Airfield east of runway 28, facing north and downstream of Channel 13.



**APPENDIX C – WETLAND DELINEATION  
DATA SHEETS**

---



# WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: Allegheny County Airport (AGC) City/County: West Mifflin, Allegheny Sampling Date: 05/21/2021  
 Applicant/Owner: ACAA State: PA Sampling Point: SP-1  
 Investigator(s): Brianna Shea, Rachel Galloway Section, Township, Range: West Mifflin Township  
 Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hill slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): concave Slope (%): 0%  
 Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRRN Lat: 40.355126 Long: -79.943471 Datum: NAD83  
 Soil Map Unit Name: UCE - Urban land-Culleoka complex, steep NWI classification: None

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ (If no, explain in Remarks.)  
 Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_  
 Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____
Hydric Soil Present?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____			
Wetland Hydrology Present?	Yes <u>X</u>	No _____			

Remarks:

The wetland is located between Channels 4 and 5 on the downhill slope west of Runway 10/28. heavily vegetated with patches of saturated soils.

## HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> True Aquatic Plants (B14)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)		<input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13)		<input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

### Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_  
 Water Table Present? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): 8-10  
 Saturation Present? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): 0  
 (includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:

channels 4 and 5 flow through the wetland. The banks of these channels are low at these areas creating patches of saturation throughout the wetland. Water from the channels seems to be from a groundwater seepage.



**VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.**

 Sampling Point: SP-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>None observed</u>				<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>3</u> (A)  Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>4</u> (B)  Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>75%</u> (A/B)
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)  Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				
<b>Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> )</b> 1. <u>Lonicera japonica</u> <u>5</u> <u>Y</u> <u>FACU</u>				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50% <input type="checkbox"/> 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> <input type="checkbox"/> 4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) <input type="checkbox"/> Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)
50% of total cover: <u>2.5</u> 20% of total cover: <u>1</u>				
<b>Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u> )</b> 1. <u>Solidago gigantea</u> <u>45</u> <u>Y</u> <u>FACW</u>				
2. <u>Carex stipata</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
3. <u>Carex vulpenoidia</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>OBL</u>	
4. <u>Equisetum arvense</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FAC</u>	
5. <u>Impatiens capensis</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>FACW</u>	
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b>  <b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.  <b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.  <b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.  <b>Woody vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
50% of total cover: <u>50</u> 20% of total cover: <u>20</u>				
<b>Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> )</b> 1. <u>None Observed</u>				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <u>X</u> No _____
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)          				



## SOIL

Sampling Point: SP-1

[illegible]



## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: \_\_\_\_\_ City/County: \_\_\_\_\_ Sampling Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant/Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_  
Investigator(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Section, Township, Range: \_\_\_\_\_  
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_ Local relief (concave, convex, none): \_\_\_\_\_ Slope (%): \_\_\_\_\_  
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): \_\_\_\_\_ Lat: \_\_\_\_\_ Long: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_  
Soil Map Unit Name: \_\_\_\_\_ NWI classification: \_\_\_\_\_

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No _____	

Remarks:

### HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> True Aquatic Plants (B14)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)		<input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)		<input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13)		<input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

#### Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Water Table Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Saturation Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_  
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:



**VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.**

Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____ )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. _____	_____	_____	_____	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
				_____ = Total Cover
50% of total cover: _____				20% of total cover: _____
<b>Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____ )</b>				
1. <i>Lonicera japonica</i>	5	Y	FACU	
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
6. _____	_____	_____	_____	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
				_____ = Total Cover
50% of total cover: 2.5				20% of total cover: 1
<b>Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____ )</b>				
1. <i>Solidago gigantea</i>	45	Y	FACW	
2. <i>Carex stipata</i>	15	Y	OBL	
3. <i>Carex vulpenoidia</i>	15	Y	OBL	
4. <i>Equisetum arvense</i>	10	N	FAC	
5. <i>Impatiens capensis</i>	10	N	FACW	
6. <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i>	5	N	FACW	
7. _____	_____	_____	_____	
8. _____	_____	_____	_____	
9. _____	_____	_____	_____	
10. _____	_____	_____	_____	
11. _____	_____	_____	_____	
				_____ = Total Cover
50% of total cover: 50				20% of total cover: 20
<b>Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ )</b>				
1. None Observed				
2. _____	_____	_____	_____	
3. _____	_____	_____	_____	
4. _____	_____	_____	_____	
5. _____	_____	_____	_____	
				_____ = Total Cover
50% of total cover: _____				20% of total cover: _____

Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)

Dominance Test worksheet:	
Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	3 (A)
Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata:	4 (B)
Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC:	75% (A/B)
<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b>	
Total % Cover of:	Multiply by:
OBL species _____	x 1 = _____
FACW species _____	x 2 = _____
FAC species _____	x 3 = _____
FACU species _____	x 4 = _____
UPL species _____	x 5 = _____
Column Totals: _____	(A) _____ (B) _____
Prevalence Index = B/A = _____	
<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b>	
___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2 - Dominance Test is >50%	
___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup>	
___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet)	
___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)	
<sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.	
<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b>	
<b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.	
<b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.	
<b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.	
<b>Woody vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.	
<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	



## SOIL

Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



## WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region

Project/Site: \_\_\_\_\_ City/County: \_\_\_\_\_ Sampling Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant/Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Investigator(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Section, Township, Range: \_\_\_\_\_

Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_ Local relief (concave, convex, none): \_\_\_\_\_ Slope (%): \_\_\_\_\_

Subregion (LRR or MLRA): \_\_\_\_\_ Lat: \_\_\_\_\_ Long: \_\_\_\_\_ Datum: \_\_\_\_\_

Soil Map Unit Name: \_\_\_\_\_ NWI classification: \_\_\_\_\_

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes _____ No _____	Is the Sampled Area within a Wetland? Yes _____ No _____
Hydric Soil Present? Yes _____ No _____	
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes _____ No _____	

Remarks:

### HYDROLOGY

Wetland Hydrology Indicators:		Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)
<u>Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)</u>		
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)	<input type="checkbox"/> True Aquatic Plants (B14)	<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)
<input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16)
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6)	<input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)	<input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)
<input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)	<input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9)
<input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)		<input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)
<input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7)		<input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)
<input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)		<input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)
<input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13)		<input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4)
		<input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)

#### Field Observations:

Surface Water Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Water Table Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_

Saturation Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_ Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_  
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

Remarks:



# VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.

Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

Tree Stratum (Plot size: _____ )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <i>Lonicera japonica</i>				<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A)  Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: _____ (B)  Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: _____ (A/B)
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species _____ x 4 = _____ UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)  Prevalence Index = B/A = _____
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				
Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: _____ )				
1. <i>Lonicera japonica</i>				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)  <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				
Herb Stratum (Plot size: _____ )				
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
_____ = Total Cover				<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b>  <b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.  <b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.  <b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.  <b>Woody vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				
Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: _____ )				
1. _____				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
_____ = Total Cover				
50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				
<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes _____ No _____				
Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)				



## SOIL

Sampling Point: \_\_\_\_\_

[illegible]



**WETLAND DETERMINATION DATA FORM – Eastern Mountains and Piedmont Region**

Project/Site: Allegheny County Airport City/County: Allegheny Sampling Date: 05/21/2021  
Applicant/Owner: ACAA State: PA Sampling Point: UPL-1  
Investigator(s): Brianna Shea, Rachel Galloway Section, Township, Range: West Mifflin Township  
Landform (hillslope, terrace, etc.): Hill slope Local relief (concave, convex, none): Concave Slope (%): 8%  
Subregion (LRR or MLRA): LRRN Lat: 40.355041 Long: -79.943335 Datum: NAD83  
Soil Map Unit Name: UCE - Urban land-Culleoka complex, steep NWI classification: None

Are climatic / hydrologic conditions on the site typical for this time of year? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_ (If no, explain in Remarks.)

Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ significantly disturbed? Are "Normal Circumstances" present? Yes X No \_\_\_\_\_

Are Vegetation \_\_\_\_\_, Soil \_\_\_\_\_, or Hydrology \_\_\_\_\_ naturally problematic? (If needed, explain any answers in Remarks.)

**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS – Attach site map showing sampling point locations, transects, important features, etc.**

Hydrophytic Vegetation Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X  
Hydric Soil Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X  
Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

Is the Sampled Area  
within a Wetland? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

**Remarks:**

Located between two channels (channels 4 and 5) on hill slope with minimal to no herbaceous vegetation present, mostly bare ground understory with detritus

**HYDROLOGY****Wetland Hydrology Indicators:**Primary Indicators (minimum of one is required; check all that apply)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water (A1)                        | <input type="checkbox"/> True Aquatic Plants (B14)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> High Water Table (A2)                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Hydrogen Sulfide Odor (C1)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation (A3)                           | <input type="checkbox"/> Oxidized Rhizospheres on Living Roots (C3) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water Marks (B1)                          | <input type="checkbox"/> Presence of Reduced Iron (C4)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment Deposits (B2)                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Recent Iron Reduction in Tilled Soils (C6) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drift Deposits (B3)                       | <input type="checkbox"/> Thin Muck Surface (C7)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Algal Mat or Crust (B4)                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Explain in Remarks)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Iron Deposits (B5)                        |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Inundation Visible on Aerial Imagery (B7) |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Water-Stained Leaves (B9)                 |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aquatic Fauna (B13)                       |   |

Secondary Indicators (minimum of two required)

- |  |
|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil Cracks (B6)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sparsely Vegetated Concave Surface (B8)   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drainage Patterns (B10)                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Moss Trim Lines (B16)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dry-Season Water Table (C2)               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crayfish Burrows (C8)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Saturation Visible on Aerial Imagery (C9) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Stunted or Stressed Plants (D1)           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geomorphic Position (D2)                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shallow Aquitard (D3)                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Microtopographic Relief (D4)              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> FAC-Neutral Test (D5)                     |

**Field Observations:**

Surface Water Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_  
Water Table Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_  
Saturation Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X Depth (inches): \_\_\_\_\_  
(includes capillary fringe)

Wetland Hydrology Present? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No X

Describe Recorded Data (stream gauge, monitoring well, aerial photos, previous inspections), if available:

**Remarks:**



**VEGETATION (Four Strata) – Use scientific names of plants.**

 Sampling Point: UPL-1

Tree Stratum (Plot size: <u>30</u> )	Absolute % Cover	Dominant Species?	Indicator Status	
1. <u>Lonicera japonica</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	<b>Dominance Test worksheet:</b> Number of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A)  Total Number of Dominant Species Across All Strata: <u>0</u> (B)  Percent of Dominant Species That Are OBL, FACW, or FAC: <u>0</u> (A/B)
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
<u>60</u> = Total Cover 50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				<b>Prevalence Index worksheet:</b> Total % Cover of: _____ Multiply by: OBL species _____ x 1 = _____ FACW species _____ x 2 = _____ FAC species _____ x 3 = _____ FACU species <u>75</u> x 4 = <u>300</u> UPL species _____ x 5 = _____ Column Totals: _____ (A) _____ (B)  Prevalence Index = B/A = <u>4.00</u>
<b>Sapling/Shrub Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> )</b>				
1. <u>Lonicera japonica</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>FACU</u>	
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
<u>15</u> = Total Cover 50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Indicators:</b> ___ 1 - Rapid Test for Hydrophytic Vegetation ___ 2 - Dominance Test is >50% ___ 3 - Prevalence Index is ≤3.0 <sup>1</sup> ___ 4 - Morphological Adaptations <sup>1</sup> (Provide supporting data in Remarks or on a separate sheet) ___ Problematic Hydrophytic Vegetation <sup>1</sup> (Explain)  <sup>1</sup> Indicators of hydric soil and wetland hydrology must be present, unless disturbed or problematic.
<b>Herb Stratum (Plot size: <u>5</u> )</b>				
1. <u>None Observed</u>				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
6. _____				
7. _____				
8. _____				
9. _____				
10. _____				
11. _____				
_____ = Total Cover 50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				<b>Definitions of Four Vegetation Strata:</b>  <b>Tree</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, 3 in. (7.6 cm) or more in diameter at breast height (DBH), regardless of height.  <b>Sapling/Shrub</b> – Woody plants, excluding vines, less than 3 in. DBH and greater than or equal to 3.28 ft (1 m) tall.  <b>Herb</b> – All herbaceous (non-woody) plants, regardless of size, and woody plants less than 3.28 ft tall.  <b>Woody vine</b> – All woody vines greater than 3.28 ft in height.
<b>Woody Vine Stratum (Plot size: <u>15</u> )</b>				
1. <u>None Observed</u>				
2. _____				
3. _____				
4. _____				
5. _____				
_____ = Total Cover 50% of total cover: _____ 20% of total cover: _____				<b>Hydrophytic Vegetation Present?</b> Yes _____ No <u>X</u>
<b>Remarks: (Include photo numbers here or on a separate sheet.)</b> <u>Bare ground shaded by dense honey suckle cover</u>				



## SOIL

Sampling Point: UPL-1

[illegible]



## APPENDIX D – STREAM IDENTIFICATION DATA SHEETS

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# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <u>Channel -1</u>	LOCATION <u>South of runway 10-28</u>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <u>Stormwater outfall</u>	
LAT <u>40.3528</u> LONG <u>-79.9417</u>	RIVER BASIN <u>Streets Run - Monongahela</u>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <u>Collective Efforts</u>	
INVESTIGATORS <u>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</u>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <u>R. Galloway, B. Shea</u>	DATE <u>05/20/21</u> TIME <u>8:12</u> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <u>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</u>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Now</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny         </div> <div> <b>Past 24 hours</b>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> %  <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> <b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Air Temperature</b> <u>17</u> °C  <b>Other</b> _____         </div> </div>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Channel 1 begins at a culvert and conveys storm water from the runway.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-1</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal   <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u> </div> <div> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater   <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </div> </div>




<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous <b>dominant species present</b> <u>tree of heaven, garlic mustard, honeysuckle</u>	
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b> <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>65.2</u> m <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.5</u> m <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup> <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>N/A</u> m <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec	<b>Canopy Cover</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____% <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____% <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____% <b>Channelized</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>Dam Present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)	
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae <b>dominant species present</b> _____ <b>Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation</b> _____%	
<b>WATER QUALITY</b> <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Temperature</b> <u>N/A</u> °C <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>pH</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>N/A</u>	<b>Water Odors</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Water Surface Oils</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slick <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Globbs <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<b>Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Oils <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse	<b>Deposits</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber <input type="checkbox"/> Sand <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	Debris left from runoff
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	15	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	30			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	15			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -1</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.3528</i> LONG <i>-79.9417</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>R. Galloway, B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>8:12</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE 1	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 <b>1</b> 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	SCORE 3	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 <b>3</b> 2 1 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime</b>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE 18	20 19 <b>18</b> 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
<b>SCORE 17</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
<b>SCORE 6</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
<b>SCORE 4 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 4 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
<b>SCORE 4 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 4 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
<b>SCORE 9 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10		9		8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 9 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10		9		8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 79



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -2</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Man Made</i>	
LAT <i>40.3528</i> LONG <i>-79.9417</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>9:05</i> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Now</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Past 24 hours</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> </div> <p><b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Air Temperature</b> <i>17</i> °C</p> <p><b>Other</b> _____</p>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Stream bed is lined with a geo liner and is shallow.  A 24 inch culvert is located at the end of the stream channel.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-2</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Stream Subsystem</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal</p> <p><b>Stream Origin</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Culvert</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Stream Type</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater</p> <p><b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup></p> </div> </div>




# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION</b> (18 meter buffer)	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>Goldenrod, honeysuckle, Aster sp.</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>68</u> m <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>0.3</u> m <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup> <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>N/A</u> m <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec  <b>Canopy Cover</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly open <input type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ % <b>Channelized</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>Dam Present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> <u>N/A</u> m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> <u>N/A</u> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present _____ <b>Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation</b> _____ %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Temperature</b> <u>N/A</u> °C <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>pH</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>Water Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal/None <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Water Surface Oils</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Slick <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Globs <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<b>Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ N/A <b>Deposits</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber <input type="checkbox"/> Sand <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other _____ N/A <b>Oils</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	Geo lining along stream bed
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	5	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	20			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments	
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	15			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	30			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET - LOW GRADIENT STREAMS

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -2</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Man made</i>	
LAT <i>40.3528</i> LONG <i>-79.9417</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>R. Galloway, B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>9:05</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover <i>No flowing water present</i>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	2. Pool Substrate Characterization	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	SCORE 6	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	3. Pool Variability	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE 20	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	5. Channel Flow Status <i>No flowing water present</i>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—LOW GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
<b>SCORE 8</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
<b>SCORE 6</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
<b>SCORE 3 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 3 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
<b>SCORE 6 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 6 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
<b>SCORE 8 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 5 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 71



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <b>Channel -3</b>	LOCATION <b>South of runway 10-28 AGC</b>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <b>Perennial</b>	
LAT <b>40.353880</b> LONG <b>-79.943342</b>	RIVER BASIN <b>Streets Run - Monongahela</b>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <b>Collective Efforts</b>	
INVESTIGATORS <b>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</b>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <b>B. Shea</b>	DATE <b>05/20/21</b> TIME <b>9:40</b> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <b>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</b>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Now</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny         </div> <div> <b>Past 24 hours</b>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> %  <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> <b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Air Temperature</b> <u>17</u> °C  <b>Other</b> _____         </div> </div>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Perennial, intermittent and ephemeral designations were based upon observed water flow at the time of the site visit. No other criteria were used for this designation.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-3</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal  <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Groundwater</u>/surface water runoff         </div> <div> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater  <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </div> </div>



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>Sugar maples, garlic mustard</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>174</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.6</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>.6</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec           </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Riffle <u>35</u> %    <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ %  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pool <u>65</u> %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>Algae growing in the surface of rocks</u> Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation <u>3</u> %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Temperature</b> <u>12.7</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>819</u> uS/cm  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>8.61</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>Oakton Pocket Tester</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>N/A</u> </div> </div> <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		25	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	80%
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	15			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	25	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0%
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	25			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	0	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0%
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	5			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	5			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <b>Channel - 3</b>	LOCATION <b>South of runway 10-28 AGC</b>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <b>Perennial</b>	
LAT <b>40.353880</b> LONG <b>-79.943342</b>	RIVER BASIN <b>Streets Run - Monongahela</b>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <b>Collective Efforts</b>	
INVESTIGATORS <b>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</b>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <b>R. Galloway, B. Shea</b>	DATE <b>05/20/21</b> TIME <b>9:40</b> <b>AM</b> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <b>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</b>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	<b>SCORE 5</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	<b>5</b> 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	<b>SCORE 10</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	<b>10</b> 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime Very Shallow</b>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	<b>SCORE 2</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 <b>2</b> 1 0
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	<b>SCORE 3</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 <b>3</b> 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	<b>SCORE 2</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 <b>2</b> 1 0




# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
SCORE 20	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
SCORE 5	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
SCORE 2 (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 2 (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
SCORE 7 (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 7 (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE 10 (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 10 (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 85



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -4</i>	LOCATION <i>West of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Perennial</i>	
LAT <i>40.355078</i> LONG <i>-79.944265</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>11:15</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p><b>Now</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Past 24 hours</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div> <p><b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Air Temperature</b> <i>17</i> °C</p> <p><b>Other</b> _____</p> </div> </div>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Perennial, intermittent and ephemeral designations were based upon observed water flow at the time of the site visit. No other criteria were used for this designation.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-4</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p><b>Stream Subsystem</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal</p> <p><b>Stream Origin</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Groundwater/ Surface water Runoff</i></p> </div> <div> <p><b>Stream Type</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater</p> <p><b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup></p> </div> </div>




# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>Sugar maples, garlic mustard, honeysuckle</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>143.5</u> m <b>Canopy Cover</b> <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>3.05</u> m <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open <input type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shaded <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____m <sup>2</sup> <b>High Water Mark</b> _____m <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____km <sup>2</sup> <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b> <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>.5 - 1.5</u> m <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Riffle <u>65</u> % <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run <u>35</u> % <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____% <b>Surface Velocity</b> _____N/A_____m/sec <b>Channelized</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>(at thalweg)</b> <b>Dam Present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>N/A</u> <b>Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation</b> _____%		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>	<b>Temperature</b> <u>14.2</u> °C <b>Water Odors</b> <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>890</u> uS/cm <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Water Surface Oils</b> <b>pH</b> <u>8.75</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Slick <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Globs <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b> <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>Oakton</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<b>Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Deposits</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber <input type="checkbox"/> Sand <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Oils</b> <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		40	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	0
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	0	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	15			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	0	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	15			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	30			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -4</i>	LOCATION <i>West of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Perennial</i>	
LAT <i>40.355078</i> LONG <i>-79.944265</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>11:15</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	<b>5</b> 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	<b>5</b> 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime</b> <i>fast flowing, Shallow</i>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	SCORE 10	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	<b>10</b> 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE 16	20 19 18 17 <b>16</b>	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE 6	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <b>6</b>	5 4 3 2 1 0



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
<b>SCORE 18</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
<b>SCORE 16</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
<b>SCORE 5 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 5 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
<b>SCORE 6 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 6 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
<b>SCORE 6 (LB)</b>	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>SCORE 6 (RB)</b>	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 110



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <u>Channel -5</u>	LOCATION <u>South of runway 10-28 AGC</u>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <u>Perennial</u>	
LAT <u>40.355107</u> LONG <u>-79.948151</u>	RIVER BASIN <u>Streets Run - Monongahela</u>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <u>Collective Efforts</u>	
INVESTIGATORS <u>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</u>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <u>B. Shea</u>	DATE <u>05/21/21</u> TIME <u>9:15</u> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <u>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</u>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p><b>Now</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny</p> </div> <div> <p><b>Past 24 hours</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> %</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div> <p><b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Air Temperature</b> <u>17</u> °C</p> <p><b>Other</b> _____</p> </div> </div>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Perennial, intermittent and ephemeral designations were based upon observed water flow at the time of the site visit. No other criteria were used for this designation.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-5</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p><b>Stream Subsystem</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal</p> <p><b>Stream Origin</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Groundwater/ Runoff</u></p> </div> <div> <p><b>Stream Type</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater</p> <p><b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup></p> </div> </div>



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>tree of heaven, garlic mustard, honeysuckle</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>39.01</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.2</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>.6</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> _____ m/sec           </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run <u>100</u> %  <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present _____ Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation <u>0</u> %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Temperature</b> <u>16.5</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>939</u> uS/cm  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>8.37</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>Oakton</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse           </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	50
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	0	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	50
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	20			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	5	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	35			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET - LOW GRADIENT STREAMS

STREAM NAME <b>Channel -5</b>		LOCATION <b>South of runway 10-28 AGC</b>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____		STREAM CLASS <b>Perennial</b>	
LAT <b>40.355107</b> LONG <b>-79.948151</b>		RIVER BASIN <b>Streets Run - Monongahela</b>	
STORET # _____		AGENCY <b>Collective Efforts</b>	
INVESTIGATORS <b>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</b>			
FORM COMPLETED BY <b>B. Shea</b>		DATE <b>05/21/21</b> TIME <b>9:15</b> <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">AM</span> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <b>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</b>

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE <b>2</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">2</span> 1 0
	<b>2. Pool Substrate Characterization</b>	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	SCORE <b>6</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">6</span>	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Pool Variability</b>	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
	SCORE <b>3</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">3</span> 2 1 0
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE <b>20</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">20</span> 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE <b>6</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <span style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; padding: 2px;">6</span>	5 4 3 2 1 0



Parameters to be evaluated broader than sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
	SCORE <b>19</b>	20 <b>19</b> 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>7. Channel Sinuosity</b>	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.)	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.
	SCORE <b>6</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <b>6</b>	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
	SCORE <u>2</u> (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	<b>2</b> 1 0
	SCORE <u>2</u> (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	<b>2</b> 1 0
	<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
	SCORE <u>9</u> (LB)	Left Bank 10 <b>9</b>	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
	SCORE <u>9</u> (RB)	Right Bank 10 <b>9</b>	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
	<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.
	SCORE <u>10</u> (LB)	Left Bank <b>10</b> 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
	SCORE <u>10</u> (RB)	Right Bank <b>10</b> 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0

Total Score 104



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <i>Channel-6</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Perennial</i>	
LAT <i>40.355125</i> LONG <i>-79.943952</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>12:14</i> AM PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<p><b>Now</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny</p>	<p><b>Past 24 hours</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p><b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Air Temperature</b> <i>17</i>°C</p> <p><b>Other</b> _____</p>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Perennial, intermittent and ephemeral designations were based upon observed water flow at the time of the site visit. No other criteria were used for this designation.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-6</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>		
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<p><b>Stream Subsystem</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal</p> <p><b>Stream Origin</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Ground Water/</i> Runoff</p> <p><b>Stream Type</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater</p> <p><b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup></p>		



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>honeysuckle</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>71.32</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.2</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>0.6</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec           </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run <u>100</u> %  <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present _____ Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation <u>0</u> %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Temperature</b> <u>12.7</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>895</u> uS/cm  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>8</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>Oakton Pocket Tester</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse           </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>N/A</u>  <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	45
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	35	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	10			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	20	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	35			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <b>Channel-6</b>	LOCATION <b>South of runway 10-28 AGC</b>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE	STREAM CLASS <b>Perennial</b>	
LAT <b>40.355125</b> LONG <b>-79.943952</b>	RIVER BASIN <b>Streets Run - Monongahela</b>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <b>Collective Efforts</b>	
INVESTIGATORS <b>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</b>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <b>B. Shea</b>	DATE <b>05/20/21</b> TIME <b>12:14</b> <b>AM</b> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <b>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</b>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	<b>SCORE 5</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	<b>5</b> 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	<b>SCORE 1</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 <b>1</b> 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime</b>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	<b>SCORE 1</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 <b>1</b> 0
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	<b>SCORE 18</b>	20 19 <b>18</b> 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	<b>SCORE 6</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <b>6</b>	5 4 3 2 1 0



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
SCORE <u>19</u>	20	<u>19</u>	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
SCORE <u>1</u>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	<u>1</u>	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
SCORE <u>2</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			<u>2</u>	1	0			
SCORE <u>2</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			<u>2</u>	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
SCORE <u>9</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	<u>9</u>			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>9</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	<u>9</u>			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE <u>10</u> (LB)	Left Bank	<u>10</u>	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>10</u> (RB)	Right Bank	<u>10</u>	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 93



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <i>Channel-7</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Perennial</i>	
LAT <i>40.355125</i> LONG <i>-79.943952</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>12:14</i> AM PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<b>Now</b> <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain) <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain) <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny	<b>Past 24 hours</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> % <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>Air Temperature</b> <i>17</i> °C <b>Other</b> _____
	<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b> <p>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</p> <p>Perennial, intermittent and ephemeral designations were based upon observed water flow at the time of the site visit. No other criteria were used for this designation.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-7</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>		
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal <b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Ground Water/ Runoff</i>		
	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>		



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>honeysuckle</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>37</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.2</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>0.6</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec           </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run <u>100</u> %  <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present _____ Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation <u>0</u> %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Temperature</b> <u>12.7</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>895</u> uS/cm  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>8</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>Oakton Pocket Tester</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse           </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>N/A</u>   <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	45
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	35	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	10			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	20	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	35			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <i>Channel-7</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Perennial</i>	
LAT <i>40.355125</i> LONG <i>-79.943952</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>12:14</i> <i>AM</i> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	SCORE 1	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime</b>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	SCORE 11	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE 18	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE 6	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
SCORE <u>19</u>	20	<u>19</u>	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
SCORE <u>1</u>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	<u>1</u>	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
SCORE <u>2</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			<u>2</u>	1	0			
SCORE <u>2</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			<u>2</u>	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
SCORE <u>9</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	<u>9</u>			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>9</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	<u>9</u>			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE <u>10</u> (LB)	Left Bank	<u>10</u>	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>10</u> (RB)	Right Bank	<u>10</u>	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 93



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -8</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Perennial</i>	
LAT <i>40.355092</i> LONG <i>-79.945159</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>R. Galloway, B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>11:45</i> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Now</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Past 24 hours</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> %</p> </div> </div> <p><b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><b>Air Temperature</b> <i>17</i> °C</p> <p><b>Other</b> _____</p>	
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Perennial, intermittent and ephemeral designations were based upon observed water flow at the time of the site visit. No other criteria were used for this designation.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-8</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>	
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Stream Subsystem</b></p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal</p> <p><b>Stream Origin</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Groundwater</u></p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><b>Stream Type</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater</p> <p><b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup></p> </div> </div>	




# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>garlic mustard, honeysuckle</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>19.5</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.8</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>1.2</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec           </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Run <u>100</u> %  <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>none</u> <b>Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation</b> _____ %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Temperature</b> <u>14.2</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>890</u> uS/cm  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>8.72</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>Oakton Pocket Tester</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse           </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____  <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	50
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	25	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	15			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	30			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -8</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Perennial</i>	
LAT <i>40.355092</i> LONG <i>-79.945159</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>R. Galloway, B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/20/21</i> TIME <i>11:45</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime</b>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE 16	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0




# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
SCORE 18	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
SCORE 5	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
SCORE 2 (LB)	Left Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0					
SCORE 2 (RB)	Right Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0					
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
SCORE 9 (LB)	Left Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0					
SCORE 9 (RB)	Right Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0					
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE 10 (LB)	Left Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0					
SCORE 10 (RB)	Right Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0					

Total Score 101



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <u>Channel -9</u>	LOCATION <u>North west of runway 10-28 AGC</u>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <u>Stormwater Outfall</u>	
LAT <u>40.355609</u> LONG <u>-79.942384</u>	RIVER BASIN <u>Streets Run - Monongahela</u>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <u>Collective Efforts</u>	
INVESTIGATORS <u>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</u>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <u>B. Shea</u>	DATE <u>05/21/21</u> TIME <u>11:40</u>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <u>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</u>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<b>Now</b> <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain) <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain) <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny	<b>Past 24 hours</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> % <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>Air Temperature</b> <u>17</u> °C <b>Other</b> _____				
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Channel - 9 begins at a culvert at the upstream end and conveys storm water from the airport runway.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 5 show the general location of Channel-9</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>						
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal           </td> <td> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater           </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u> </td> <td> <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </td> </tr> </table>			<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater	<b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u>	<b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater						
<b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u>	<b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>						




# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION</b> (18 meter buffer)	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>goldenrod, garlic mustard, honeysuckle</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>167</u> m <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.5</u> m <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup> <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>0.76</u> m <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec  <b>Canopy Cover</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ % <b>Channelized</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>Dam Present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>none</u> <b>Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation</b> _____ %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Temperature</b> _____ °C <b>Specific Conductance</b> _____ <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> _____ <b>pH</b> _____ <b>Turbidity</b> _____ <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> _____  <b>Water Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal/None <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Water Surface Oils</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Slick <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Globs <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Deposits</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber <input type="checkbox"/> Sand <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Oils</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		20	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	40
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	10			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	15	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	10			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	25	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	20			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -9</i>	LOCATION <i>North west of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.355609</i> LONG <i>-79.942384</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/21/21</i> TIME <i>11:40</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE 1	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 <b>(1)</b> 0
	2. Embeddedness	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	SCORE 5	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	<b>(5)</b> 4 3 2 1 0
	3. Velocity/Depth Regime	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>(0)</b>
	4. Sediment Deposition	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE 20	<b>(20)</b> 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	5. Channel Flow Status	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>(0)</b>




# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
<b>SCORE 4</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
<b>SCORE 0</b>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
SCORE <u>1</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>1</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
SCORE <u>6</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>6</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE <u>6</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>9</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 68



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -10 (a)</i>	LOCATION <i>North of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.355254</i> LONG <i>-79.923841</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/25/21</i> TIME <i>7:50</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<b>Now</b> <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain) <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain) <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny	<b>Past 24 hours</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> % <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>Air Temperature</b> <i>19</i> °C <b>Other</b> _____		
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Channel - 10 begins at a culvert that conveys storm water runoff from the airport runway.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 6 show the general location of Channel-10</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>				
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<table> <tr> <td> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal   <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Culvert</i> </td> <td> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater   <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </td> </tr> </table>			<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal  <b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Culvert</i>	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater  <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal  <b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Culvert</i>	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater  <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>				




# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>Goldenrod, garlic mustard, honeysuckle, ragweed, rosa multiflora</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>54</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>0.9</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>0.9</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec           </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ %  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pool <u>10</u> %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>none</u> Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation _____ %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Temperature</b> <u>13.8</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>537</u> uS/cm  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>7.92</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>Oakton Pocket tester</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse           </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	65
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	10			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	10	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	5			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	35	Marl	grey, shell fragments	
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	40			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET - LOW GRADIENT STREAMS

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -10 (a)</i>	LOCATION <i>North of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.355254</i> LONG <i>-79.923841</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/25/21</i> TIME <i>7:50</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE <i>7</i>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 <i>7</i> 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>2. Pool Substrate Characterization</b>	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	SCORE <i>7</i>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 <i>7</i> 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Pool Variability</b>	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
	SCORE <i>2</i>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 <i>2</i> 1 0
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE <i>16</i>	20 19 18 17 <i>16</i>	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE <i>1</i>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 <i>1</i> 0



Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
	Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>  SCORE <b>15</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.	Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.	Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.	Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
<b>7. Channel Sinuosity</b>  SCORE <b>11</b>	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.)	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.	Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.
	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>  SCORE <u>3</u> (LB) SCORE <u>3</u> (RB)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.	Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.	Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.	Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.
	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>  Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.	70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.	Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.
SCORE <u>8</u> (LB)	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
SCORE <u>8</u> (RB)	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>  SCORE <u>9</u> (LB) SCORE <u>9</u> (RB)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.	Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.	Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.	Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.
	Left Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0
	Right Bank 10 9	8 7 6	5 4 3	2 1 0

Total Score 99



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -10 (b)</i>	LOCATION <i>North of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.355318</i> LONG <i>-79.923287</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/25/21</i> TIME <i>9:30</i> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Now</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny         </div> <div> <b>Past 24 hours</b>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> %  <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> <b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Air Temperature</b> <i>19<sup>o</sup></i> C  <b>Other</b> _____         </div> </div>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p><i>Channel - 10 begins at a culvert and conveys storm water runoff from the runway.</i></p> <p><i>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 6 show the general location of Channel-10</i></p> <p><i>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</i></p>
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal   <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Culvert</i> </div> <div> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater   <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </div> </div>




# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION (18 meter buffer)</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>Goldenrod, garlic mustard, honeysuckle, ragweed, rosa multiflora</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>           Estimated Reach Length <u>99</u> m            Estimated Stream Width <u>1.2</u> m            Sampling Reach Area _____ m<sup>2</sup>            Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000) _____ km<sup>2</sup>            Estimated Stream Depth <u>0.6</u> m            Surface Velocity <u>N/A</u> m/sec (at thalweg)         </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ %  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pool <u>10</u> %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No         </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	LWD _____ m <sup>2</sup> Density of LWD _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>none</u> Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation _____ %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b> <i>No flowing water present</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>           Temperature <u>N/A</u> °C            Specific Conductance <u>N/A</u>            Dissolved Oxygen <u>N/A</u>            pH <u>N/A</u>            Turbidity <u>N/A</u>            WQ Instrument Used <u>N/A</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____         </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse         </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No         </div> </div>		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	65
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	0	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	30			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	35	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	35			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET - LOW GRADIENT STREAMS

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -10 (b)</i>		LOCATION <i>North of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____		STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.355318</i> LONG <i>-79.923287</i>		RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____		AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>			
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>		DATE <i>05/25/21</i> TIME <i>7:50</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE 2	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 <b>2</b> 1 0
	<b>2. Pool Substrate Characterization</b>	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	SCORE 6	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <b>6</b>	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Pool Variability</b>	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE 20	<b>20</b> 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE 0	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>



Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
6. Channel Alteration	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
SCORE 15	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
7. Channel Sinuosity	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.)					The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.					The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.					Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.					
SCORE 10	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
8. Bank Stability (score each bank)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
SCORE 1 (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 1 (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
SCORE 5 (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 5 (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE 10 (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 10 (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 85



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <u>Channel -11</u>	LOCATION <u>North of runway 10-28 AGC</u>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <u>Stormwater Outfall</u>	
LAT <u>40.355337</u> LONG <u>-79.923132</u>	RIVER BASIN <u>Streets Run - Monongahela</u>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <u>Collective Efforts</u>	
INVESTIGATORS <u>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</u>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <u>B. Shea</u>	DATE <u>05/25/21</u> TIME <u>9:00</u> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <u>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</u>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Now</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain)  <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent)  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny         </div> <div> <b>Past 24 hours</b>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="checkbox"/> %  <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> <b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Air Temperature</b> <u>17</u> °C  <b>Other</b> _____         </div> </div>
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Channel - 11 begins at a culvert that conveys storm water runoff from the airport runway.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 6 show the general location of Channel-11</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal   <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u> </div> <div> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater   <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </div> </div>



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION</b> (18 meter buffer)	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trees <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>garlic mustard, honeysuckle, catchweed</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>75</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.5</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>0.6</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec           </div> <div> <b>Canopy Cover</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ %  <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>none</u> Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation _____ %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Temperature</b> <u>N/A</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>N/A</u> </div> <div> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Oils</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse           </div> <div> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	65
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	15	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	10			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	35	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	40			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET - LOW GRADIENT STREAMS

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -11</i>	LOCATION <i>North of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.355337</i> LONG <i>-79.923132</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/25/21</i> TIME <i>9:00</i> <i>AM</i> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 50% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and <u>not</u> transient).	30-50% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	10-30% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 10% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE <b>3</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 <b>3</b> 2 1 0
	<b>2. Pool Substrate Characterization</b>	Mixture of substrate materials, with gravel and firm sand prevalent; root mats and submerged vegetation common.	Mixture of soft sand, mud, or clay; mud may be dominant; some root mats and submerged vegetation present.	All mud or clay or sand bottom; little or no root mat; no submerged vegetation.	Hard-pan clay or bedrock; no root mat or vegetation.
	SCORE <b>6</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 <b>6</b>	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Pool Variability</b>	Even mix of large-shallow, large-deep, small-shallow, small-deep pools present.	Majority of pools large-deep; very few shallow.	Shallow pools much more prevalent than deep pools.	Majority of pools small-shallow or pools absent.
	SCORE <b>0</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than <20% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 20-50% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 50-80% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 80% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE <b>20</b>	<b>20</b> 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE <b>0</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>




Parameters to be evaluated broader than sampling reach	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
		Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
	6. Channel Alteration	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
		SCORE 18	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	7. Channel Sinuosity	The bends in the stream increase the stream length 3 to 4 times longer than if it was in a straight line. (Note - channel braiding is considered normal in coastal plains and other low-lying areas. This parameter is not easily rated in these areas.)					The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.					The bends in the stream increase the stream length 1 to 2 times longer than if it was in a straight line.					Channel straight; waterway has been channelized for a long distance.					
		SCORE 7	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
	8. Bank Stability (score each bank)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
		SCORE 1 (LB)	Left Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0				
		SCORE 1 (RB)	Right Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0				
	9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
		SCORE 5 (LB)	Left Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0				
			SCORE 5 (RB)	Right Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0			
	10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters: little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
		SCORE 10 (LB)	Left Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0				
		SCORE 10 (RB)	Right Bank 10 9					8 7 6					5 4 3					2 1 0				

Total Score 86



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <u>Channel -12</u>	LOCATION <u>North east of runway 10-28 AGC</u>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <u>Stormwater Outfall</u>	
LAT <u>40.356030</u> LONG <u>-79.91729</u>	RIVER BASIN <u>Streets Run - Monongahela</u>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <u>Collective Efforts</u>	
INVESTIGATORS <u>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</u>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <u>B. Shea</u>	DATE <u>05/25/21</u> TIME <u>11:35</u>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <u>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</u>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<b>Now</b> <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain) <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain) <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny	<b>Past 24 hours</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> % <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>Air Temperature</b> <u>19</u> °C <b>Other</b> _____				
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Channel - 12 begins at a culvert and conveys storm water runoff from the airport runways.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 7 show the general location of Channel-12</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>						
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<table> <tr> <td> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal           </td> <td> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater           </td> </tr> <tr> <td> <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u> </td> <td> <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </td> </tr> </table>			<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater	<b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u>	<b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater						
<b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <u>Culvert</u>	<b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>						



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)


<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential	<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION</b> (18 meter buffer)	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>Crown vetch, garlic mustard, honeysuckle, sumac</u>	
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>76</u> m  <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>1.5</u> m  <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m<sup>2</sup>  <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup>  <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>0.3</u> m  <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec           </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Canopy Cover</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly open    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded    <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded  <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m  <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ %    <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ %  <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ %  <b>Channelized</b>    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No  <b>Dam Present</b>    <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>	
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)	
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>none</u> Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation _____ %	
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Temperature</b> <u>N/A</u> °C  <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>pH</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>N/A</u> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Water Odors</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Normal/None    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage  <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum    <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical  <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Water Surface Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Slick    <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen    <input type="checkbox"/> Globs    <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Clear    <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid    <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid  <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque    <input type="checkbox"/> Stained    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____           </div> </div>	
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Odors</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Normal    <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage    <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum  <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical    <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None  <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Oils</b>  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent    <input type="checkbox"/> Slight    <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate    <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse           </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>Deposits</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge    <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust    <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber    <input type="checkbox"/> Sand  <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells    <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____   <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No           </div> </div>	

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	80
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	0			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	45	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	0			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	0	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	0			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			

Channelized stream bed, Cobble gabion, vegetation growing through it.



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -12</i>	LOCATION <i>North east of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.356030</i> LONG <i>-79.91729</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/25/21</i> TIME <i>11:35</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are <u>not</u> new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE <b>1</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 <b>1</b> 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	SCORE <b>11</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 <b>11</b>	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime</b>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	SCORE <b>0</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE <b>20</b>	<b>20</b> 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE <b>0</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>




# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>	Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.					Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
SCORE <u>8</u>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	<u>8</u>	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>	Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.					Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
SCORE <u>0</u>	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	<u>0</u>
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream.																					
SCORE <u>3</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	7	6			5	4	<u>3</u>			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>5</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	6			<u>5</u>	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>	More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.					70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
SCORE <u>7</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			8	<u>7</u>	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>7</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	<u>7</u>	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>	Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.					Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE <u>8</u> (LB)	Left Bank	10	9			<u>8</u>	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE <u>6</u> (RB)	Right Bank	10	9			8	7	<u>6</u>			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 76



**PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET  
(FRONT)**

STREAM NAME <i>Channel -13</i>	LOCATION <i>South of runway 10-28 AGC</i>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <i>Stormwater Outfall</i>	
LAT <i>40.356796</i> LONG <i>-79.9416506</i>	RIVER BASIN <i>Streets Run - Monongahela</i>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <i>Collective Efforts</i>	
INVESTIGATORS <i>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</i>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <i>B. Shea</i>	DATE <i>05/25/21</i> TIME <i>12:30</i>  PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <i>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</i>

<b>WEATHER CONDITIONS</b>	<b>Now</b> <input type="checkbox"/> storm (heavy rain) <input type="checkbox"/> rain (steady rain) <input type="checkbox"/> showers (intermittent) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> %cloud cover <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> clear/sunny	<b>Past 24 hours</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> % <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Has there been a heavy rain in the last 7 days?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <b>Air Temperature</b> <i>19</i> °C <b>Other</b> _____		
<b>SITE LOCATION/MAP</b>	<p><b>Draw a map of the site and indicate the areas sampled (or attach a photograph)</b></p> <p>Channel - 13 is a man made drainage ditch that conveys storm water runoff from the surrounding area.</p> <p>See figures attached to report. Figure 4 and Figure 7 show the general location of Channel-13</p> <p>Appendix A includes photographs of all channels</p>				
<b>STREAM CHARACTERIZATION</b>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> <b>Stream Subsystem</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial   <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent   <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal   <b>Stream Origin</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial   <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed  <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane   <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins  <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Surface water</i> </td> <td> <b>Stream Type</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater   <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater   <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km<sup>2</sup> </td> </tr> </table>			<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal  <b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Surface water</i>	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater  <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Stream Subsystem</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Perennial <input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent <input type="checkbox"/> Tidal  <b>Stream Origin</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Glacial <input type="checkbox"/> Spring-fed <input type="checkbox"/> Non-glacial montane <input type="checkbox"/> Mixture of origins <input type="checkbox"/> Swamp and bog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other <i>Surface water</i>	<b>Stream Type</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Coldwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Warmwater  <b>Catchment Area</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup>				



# PHYSICAL CHARACTERIZATION/WATER QUALITY FIELD DATA SHEET (BACK)

<b>WATERSHED FEATURES</b>	<b>Predominant Surrounding Landuse</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Field/Pasture <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <input type="checkbox"/> Residential		<b>Local Watershed NPS Pollution</b> <input type="checkbox"/> No evidence <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Some potential sources <input type="checkbox"/> Obvious sources  <b>Local Watershed Erosion</b> <input type="checkbox"/> None <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Heavy
<b>RIPARIAN VEGETATION</b> (18 meter buffer)	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Trees <input type="checkbox"/> Shrubs <input type="checkbox"/> Grasses <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Herbaceous dominant species present <u>garlic mustard, honeysuckle</u>		
<b>INSTREAM FEATURES</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Estimated Reach Length</b> <u>89.5</u> m <b>Estimated Stream Width</b> <u>2.5</u> m <b>Sampling Reach Area</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Area in km<sup>2</sup> (m<sup>2</sup>x1000)</b> _____ km <sup>2</sup> <b>Estimated Stream Depth</b> <u>1.2</u> m <b>Surface Velocity (at thalweg)</b> <u>N/A</u> m/sec  <b>Canopy Cover</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Partly open <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Partly shaded <input type="checkbox"/> Shaded <b>High Water Mark</b> _____ m <b>Proportion of Reach Represented by Stream Morphology Types</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Riffle _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> Run _____ % <input type="checkbox"/> Pool _____ % <b>Channelized</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <b>Dam Present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
<b>LARGE WOODY DEBRIS</b>	<b>LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> <b>Density of LWD</b> _____ m <sup>2</sup> /km <sup>2</sup> (LWD/ reach area)		
<b>AQUATIC VEGETATION</b>	<b>Indicate the dominant type and record the dominant species present</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted emergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted submergent <input type="checkbox"/> Rooted floating <input type="checkbox"/> Free floating <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Algae <input type="checkbox"/> Attached Algae dominant species present <u>none</u> <b>Portion of the reach with aquatic vegetation</b> _____ %		
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>  <i>No flowing water present</i>	<b>Temperature</b> <u>N/A</u> °C <b>Specific Conductance</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Dissolved Oxygen</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>pH</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>Turbidity</b> <u>N/A</u> <b>WQ Instrument Used</b> <u>N/A</u>  <b>Water Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal/None <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Fishy <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Water Surface Oils</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Slick <input type="checkbox"/> Sheen <input type="checkbox"/> Globs <input type="checkbox"/> Flecks <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Turbidity (if not measured)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Clear <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Turbid <input type="checkbox"/> Opaque <input type="checkbox"/> Stained <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____		
<b>SEDIMENT/SUBSTRATE</b>	<b>Odors</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Normal <input type="checkbox"/> Sewage <input type="checkbox"/> Petroleum <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Anaerobic <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Deposits</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge <input type="checkbox"/> Sawdust <input type="checkbox"/> Paper fiber <input type="checkbox"/> Sand <input type="checkbox"/> Relict shells <input type="checkbox"/> Other _____ <b>Looking at stones which are not deeply embedded, are the undersides black in color?</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Absent <input type="checkbox"/> Slight <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Profuse <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		

INORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (should add up to 100%)			ORGANIC SUBSTRATE COMPONENTS (does not necessarily add up to 100%)		
Substrate Type	Diameter	% Composition in Sampling Reach	Substrate Type	Characteristic	% Composition in Sampling Area
Bedrock		0	Detritus	sticks, wood, coarse plant materials (CPOM)	65
Boulder	> 256 mm (10")	40			
Cobble	64-256 mm (2.5"-10")	15	Muck-Mud	black, very fine organic (FPOM)	0
Gravel	2-64 mm (0.1"-2.5")	0			
Sand	0.06-2mm (gritty)	30	Marl	grey, shell fragments	0
Silt	0.004-0.06 mm	15			
Clay	< 0.004 mm (slick)	0			

Large boulders line the channel



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (FRONT)

STREAM NAME <b>Channel -13</b>	LOCATION <b>South of runway 10-28 AGC</b>	
STATION # _____ RIVERMILE _____	STREAM CLASS <b>Stormwater Outfall</b>	
LAT <b>40.356796</b> LONG <b>-79.9416506</b>	RIVER BASIN <b>Streets Run - Monongahela</b>	
STORET # _____	AGENCY <b>Collective Efforts</b>	
INVESTIGATORS <b>D. Costantini, B. Shea, R. Galloway</b>		
FORM COMPLETED BY <b>B. Shea</b>	DATE <b>05/25/21</b> TIME <b>12:30</b> <b>AM</b> PM	REASON FOR SURVEY <b>AGC Runway Improvements, Stream Evaluation</b>

	Habitat Parameter	Condition Category			
		Optimal	Suboptimal	Marginal	Poor
Parameters to be evaluated in sampling reach	<b>1. Epifaunal Substrate/ Available Cover</b>	Greater than 70% of substrate favorable for epifaunal colonization and fish cover; mix of snags, submerged logs, undercut banks, cobble or other stable habitat and at stage to allow full colonization potential (i.e., logs/snags that are not new fall and not transient).	40-70% mix of stable habitat; well-suited for full colonization potential; adequate habitat for maintenance of populations; presence of additional substrate in the form of newfall, but not yet prepared for colonization (may rate at high end of scale).	20-40% mix of stable habitat; habitat availability less than desirable; substrate frequently disturbed or removed.	Less than 20% stable habitat; lack of habitat is obvious; substrate unstable or lacking.
	SCORE <b>1</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 <b>1</b> 0
	<b>2. Embeddedness</b>	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 0-25% surrounded by fine sediment. Layering of cobble provides diversity of niche space.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 25-50% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are 50-75% surrounded by fine sediment.	Gravel, cobble, and boulder particles are more than 75% surrounded by fine sediment.
	SCORE <b>2</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 <b>2</b> 1 0
	<b>3. Velocity/Depth Regime</b>	All four velocity/depth regimes present (slow-deep, slow-shallow, fast-deep, fast-shallow). (Slow is < 0.3 m/s, deep is > 0.5 m.)	Only 3 of the 4 regimes present (if fast-shallow is missing, score lower than if missing other regimes).	Only 2 of the 4 habitat regimes present (if fast-shallow or slow-shallow are missing, score low).	Dominated by 1 velocity/depth regime (usually slow-deep).
	SCORE <b>0</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>
	<b>4. Sediment Deposition</b>	Little or no enlargement of islands or point bars and less than 5% of the bottom affected by sediment deposition.	Some new increase in bar formation, mostly from gravel, sand or fine sediment; 5-30% of the bottom affected; slight deposition in pools.	Moderate deposition of new gravel, sand or fine sediment on old and new bars; 30-50% of the bottom affected; sediment deposits at obstructions, constrictions, and bends; moderate deposition of pools prevalent.	Heavy deposits of fine material, increased bar development; more than 50% of the bottom changing frequently; pools almost absent due to substantial sediment deposition.
	SCORE <b>20</b>	<b>20</b> 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 0
	<b>5. Channel Flow Status</b>	Water reaches base of both lower banks, and minimal amount of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills >75% of the available channel; or <25% of channel substrate is exposed.	Water fills 25-75% of the available channel, and/or riffle substrates are mostly exposed.	Very little water in channel and mostly present as standing pools.
	SCORE <b>0</b>	20 19 18 17 16	15 14 13 12 11	10 9 8 7 6	5 4 3 2 1 <b>0</b>



# HABITAT ASSESSMENT FIELD DATA SHEET—HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS (BACK)

Habitat Parameter	Condition Category																				
	Optimal					Suboptimal					Marginal					Poor					
<b>6. Channel Alteration</b>  Channelization or dredging absent or minimal; stream with normal pattern.						Some channelization present, usually in areas of bridge abutments; evidence of past channelization, i.e., dredging, (greater than past 20 yr) may be present, but recent channelization is not present.					Channelization may be extensive; embankments or shoring structures present on both banks; and 40 to 80% of stream reach channelized and disrupted.					Banks shored with gabion or cement; over 80% of the stream reach channelized and disrupted. Instream habitat greatly altered or removed entirely.					
SCORE 5	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>7. Frequency of Riffles (or bends)</b>  Occurrence of riffles relatively frequent; ratio of distance between riffles divided by width of the stream <7:1 (generally 5 to 7); variety of habitat is key. In streams where riffles are continuous, placement of boulders or other large, natural obstruction is important.						Occurrence of riffles infrequent; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 7 to 15.					Occasional riffle or bend; bottom contours provide some habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is between 15 to 25.					Generally all flat water or shallow riffles; poor habitat; distance between riffles divided by the width of the stream is a ratio of >25.					
SCORE 0	20	19	18	17	16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	0
<b>8. Bank Stability (score each bank)</b>  Note: determine left or right side by facing downstream. SCORE 1 (LB) SCORE 1 (RB)	Banks stable; evidence of erosion or bank failure absent or minimal; little potential for future problems. <5% of bank affected.					Moderately stable; infrequent, small areas of erosion mostly healed over. 5-30% of bank in reach has areas of erosion.					Moderately unstable; 30-60% of bank in reach has areas of erosion; high erosion potential during floods.					Unstable; many eroded areas; "raw" areas frequent along straight sections and bends; obvious bank sloughing; 60-100% of bank has erosional scars.					
Left Bank	10		9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
Right Bank	10		9			8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>9. Vegetative Protection (score each bank)</b>  More than 90% of the streambank surfaces and immediate riparian zone covered by native vegetation, including trees, understory shrubs, or nonwoody macrophytes; vegetative disruption through grazing or mowing minimal or not evident; almost all plants allowed to grow naturally.						70-90% of the streambank surfaces covered by native vegetation, but one class of plants is not well-represented; disruption evident but not affecting full plant growth potential to any great extent; more than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					50-70% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption obvious; patches of bare soil or closely cropped vegetation common; less than one-half of the potential plant stubble height remaining.					Less than 50% of the streambank surfaces covered by vegetation; disruption of streambank vegetation is very high; vegetation has been removed to 5 centimeters or less in average stubble height.					
SCORE 6 (LB)	Left Bank	10		9		8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 6 (RB)	Right Bank	10		9		8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
<b>10. Riparian Vegetative Zone Width (score each bank riparian zone)</b>  Width of riparian zone >18 meters; human activities (i.e., parking lots, roadbeds, clear-cuts, lawns, or crops) have not impacted zone.						Width of riparian zone 12-18 meters; human activities have impacted zone only minimally.					Width of riparian zone 6-12 meters; human activities have impacted zone a great deal.					Width of riparian zone <6 meters; little or no riparian vegetation due to human activities.					
SCORE 8 (LB)	Left Bank	10		9		8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			
SCORE 6 (RB)	Right Bank	10		9		8	7	6			5	4	3			2	1	0			

Total Score 56



## APPENDIX E – WETLAND QUALIFICATION RESUMES

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# RESUME

# RACHEL GALLOWAY

Ms. Galloway is an environmental scientist with Collective Efforts, LLC. Her experience includes wetland delineations and determinations, environmental habitat assessments, stream evaluations, mapping with geographic information systems, and technical report writing. Ms. Galloway's environmental background focuses on environmental permitting and GIS.

## Streams, Wetlands, Water Sampling

### **2021 Allegheny County Airport Authority Cargo Area 4 Wetland Delineation**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway was part of a field team conducting wetland delineations for areas adjacent to Cargo Bay 3 within Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT). In order to complete the wetland delineations, Ms. Galloway and other team members collected and reviewed surrounding soil, vegetation, and hydrology indicators for potential wetland presence and completed wetland data forms. Responsibilities included field work, plant identification, GPS data collection, and report preparation. Ms. Galloway was the primary map producer for the project using ArcMap.

### **April 2021 Allegheny County Airport Authority Cargo Area 4 Tree Survey**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway was part of a field team that conducted a tree identification survey areas adjacent to Cargo Bay 3 within Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT). Ms. Galloway utilized online resources and field guides to help with the Identification process.

### **2020 / 2021 - Allegheny County Airport Authority Annual Outfall Inspection and Report**

#### **Borough of West Mifflin, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway inspected several stormwater outfalls for the Allegheny County Airport (AGC). Inspections were done to determine integrity of the infrastructures, and to ensure discharges of pollutants were being minimized by control measures. Wet weather water sampling was also done to test for various parameters such as pH, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia-nitrogen, and total dissolved solids (TDS).

### **2021 GAI PIT Summer Field Investigation - Stormwater Outfall Inspections at PIT**

#### **Pittsburgh International Airport, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Galloway conducted wet weather water sampling during the summer season to test for the presence of various parameters such as pH, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia-

#### **Highlights:**

- ◆ Geographic information systems (GIS)
- ◆ Wetland Determination and Delineation
- ◆ Stream Identification and Assessment
- ◆ Habitat Assessment
- ◆ Public involvement
- ◆ Erosion and Sedimentation Control Plans and NPDES Permits Review

#### **Education:**

- ◆ B.S. Geography: Environmental Studies and Sustainability, Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania
- ◆ Certification in Geographic Information Sciences, Slippery Rock University of Pennsylvania

#### **Professional History:**

- ◆ SWCA Environmental Consultants
- ◆ Schuylkill County Conservation District

#### **Certifications, Training and Affiliations:**

- ◆ Wetland Delineation 36 Hour Training via The Swamp School
- ◆ 10-Hour OSHA General Industry Safety Training
- ◆ OSHA 24-Hour Hazwoper Training
- ◆ AutoCad Essentials Training 2021
- ◆ PA Department of Transportation Certified Flagger
- ◆ 8-Hour OSHA Confined Space Entry Training
- ◆ Lifetime Member of Gamma Theta Upsilon (GTU) International Geographical Honor Society





nitrogen, and total dissolved solids (TDS). These tests will be used as a basis for samples that will be conducted during the deicing season.

### **2021 Allegheny County Airport Authority – Beaver County Conservation District Mitigation Wetland Inspection Independence Township, Beaver County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway was a member of the field team that conducted a wetland and stream evaluation at Independence Marsh located in Beaver County in a wetland area previously established for mitigation purposes. The field crew identified vegetation and structures within the marsh. Ms. Galloway assisted with completing the wetland data forms, evaluate soils, report writing, and figure creation. The data collected was used to determine if Independence Marsh was effectively performing the common functions and values for wetlands, as it was designed to do. He also identified the numerous structures constructed in the stream for mitigation purposes, and an overflow structure designed to channel water to Raccoon Creek during high flood events.

### **Wetland Determination Camp Meeting Road Slide Repair Bell Acres Borough, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway was a member of a team determining the presence of potential wetlands for the Allegheny County Department of Public Works (ACDPW) as part of preliminary design work associated with the rehabilitation of Camp Meeting Road where a landslide occurred. The project also included the replacement of a 36-inch diameter culvert with a larger culvert to convey the 10-year storm event. The wetland determination included a desktop review and evaluation of background mapping and historical information to determine if the potential for wetland and streams existed within the project area. Ms. Galloway conducted a site walk to visually assess the potential for wetlands and streams within the project area. Her responsibilities included field work, plant identification, GPS navigation and data collection, and report preparation.

### **January 2021 / July 2021 - Hanoverton Wetland Delineation and Stream Evaluation Hanoverton Township, Columbiana County, Ohio**

Ms. Galloway assisted with conducting wetland delineations and stream evaluations for areas within Hanover Township located in Columbiana County, Ohio for the Hanoverton Sewer Collection System Improvements Project.. To complete the wetland delineations, Ms. Galloway collected and reviewed surrounding soil, vegetation, and hydrology indicators for potential wetland presence and completed wetland data forms. Wetlands and streams located **within the study area were evaluated according to Ohio EPA protocols. Ms. Galloway's** responsibilities included field work, plant identification, GPS data collection, completing the necessary wetland and stream data forms, and report preparation. Ms. Galloway was the primary map producer for the project using ArcMap.

### **McClarens Run Road Wetland Delineation and Stream Evaluation Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway was a member of a team determining the presence of potential wetlands for the Allegheny County Department of Public Works (ACDPW) as part of preliminary design work associated with the rehabilitation McClaren Road where a landslide occurred. This project consists of improvements along approximately 650 linear feet of McClaren Road which contains a collapsed retaining wall and drainage issues. The wetland determination included a desktop review and evaluation of background mapping and historical information to determine if the potential for wetland and streams existed within the project area. In addition to the desktop review, Ms. Galloway also completed a PNDI Search. Ms. Galloway conducted a site walk to visually assess the potential for wetlands and evaluated streams within the project area. Her responsibilities included field work, plant identification, GPS navigation and data collection, and report preparation. Ms. Galloway was the primary map producer for the project using ArcMap.

### **PWSA Highland Reservoir No. 2 Monitoring Well Measurements City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway was part of a field team that collected water level data for the twelve wells selected to be monitored to analyze the slope stability and seepage of the Highland Reservoir No. 2. As part of the field team for this project, Ms.



Galloway was responsible for environmental sampling, documenting sampling data, and compiling information for reports, and report preparation.

#### **May 2021 - Aspinwall Pump Station Improvements and Clearwell Emergency Bypass Response Project Wetland Determination**

##### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway conducted a wetland determination investigation for the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority's (PWSA's) Aspinwall Pump Station Improvements and Clearwell Emergency Bypass Response Project. The project site is located along Freeport Road, along the Allegheny River, and adjacent to Aspinwall Borough and Fox Chapel Township. Following the field work, Ms. Galloway prepared the written report summarizing the findings and necessary figures.

#### **May 2021 - Bruecken Pump Station Improvements Project Wetland Determination**

##### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway conducted a wetland determination investigation for the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority's (PWSA's) Bruecken Pump Station Improvements Project. The project site is located near the intersection of Washington and Allegheny River Boulevards. PWSA's Aspinwall Water Treatment Plant (and pump station) is located across the Allegheny River from the site. Following the field work, Ms. Galloway prepared the written report summarizing the findings and necessary figures.

#### **August 2021 - ALCOSAN A-40 New Access Manhole Shaft Project Wetland Determination**

##### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

MS. Galloway conducted a wetland determination as part of the permitting process for the project. A General Permit (GP-11) is required for this project. This project area investigated included the narrow strip of land between the Allegheny River and adjacent railroad. ALCOSAN is proposing to install a new access shaft manhole on the south bank of the Allegheny River over the 48-inch Allegheny River deep tunnel interceptor just east of the existing A-40 diversion structure. Following the field work, Ms. Galloway prepared the written report summarizing the findings and necessary figures.

### ESAs

#### **Swinburne Bridge Replacement Project Phase I ESA**

##### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway assisted with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for bridge replacement in the Four Mile Run, South Oakland, and Greenfield neighborhoods in the City of Pittsburgh. Ms. Galloway identified potential environmental concerns throughout the area of interest and recorded pertinent information. She conducted interviews with local officials and residents regarding the sites. In advance of field reconnaissance, Ms. Galloway prepared the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for the site visits. In addition, she thoroughly reviewed environmental records pertaining to the site, including EDR reports. Her responsibilities also included environmental sampling, site reconnaissance, assessment of the property and buildings, and Phase I ESA report preparation. Ms. Galloway was the primary map producer for the project using ArcMap.

#### **Cardello Electric Supply Company Phase II ESA**

##### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway assisted with a Phase II Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the Cardello Electric Supply Company Site, located in the City of Pittsburgh. Ms. Galloway collaborated on the preparation of the Phase II ESA report. Ms. Galloway researched and prepared addendums to the Phase II ESA to accurately reflect the site's current conditions. Additionally, Ms. Galloway prepared the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for the site visits.



## Permits, Research, Other Fieldwork

### **PWSA Curb Box Inspections**

#### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway handled the permitting and restricted parking coordination for the PWSA Curb Box Inspection project. Responsibilities include coordination with the Pittsburgh Parking Authority, interfacing with inspection crews, coordination of flagging efforts, and utilization of mapping to determine areas of no parking. In addition to her current responsibilities, she responds directly to telephone and email inquiries and concerns from residents and maintains a database of resident inquiries.

### **2021 - Cargo Area 4 at Pittsburgh International Airport**

#### **Pittsburgh International Airport, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

- Ms. Galloway was part of the Collective Efforts team preparing Erosion and Sediment Control (E&SC) and stormwater management (SWM) facilities for the Cargo Area 4 site and excess fill disposal site. Ms. Galloway Using Civil 3D, she assisted both an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan and a stormwater management requiring site plans, profiles, and details.
- Ms. Galloway assisted in completing the preparation of an erosion and sediment control plan and NPDES permit application package for stormwater discharge from construction activities. The NPDES Permit Application Package for the construction of this project included the required permit documents, modules; General Information Form, and notification letters to the local municipality and county governments to comply with Acts 14, 67, 68, and 127.
- Ms. Galloway assisted in the preparation of environmental clearance documentation, including the completion Level 2 Categorical Exclusion Evaluation (CEE), using PennDOT's Engineering and Construction Management System (ECMS). Ms. Galloway used several environmental and engineering resources to gather pertinent information to determine the significance of project impacts. Responsibilities include recording and entering project details, descriptions of project activities, and project requirements into the ECMS system.

### **2021 – Pittsburgh International Airport – ACAA Integrated Contingency Plan**

#### **Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway assisted in updating the Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) for the Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT). The ICP identifies procedures, resources, and emergency response organization to be exercised in an emergency at the Pittsburgh International Airport. The ICP identifies sensitive receptors located downstream of the Pittsburgh International Airport in the event of a hazardous material leak or spill. Spilled material leaving the site could enter McClarens Run and travel through Montour Run to the Ohio River. Ms. Galloway created coordinated with state and federal agencies within P Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia to assess the fish and wildlife and sensitive environments located along the ICP downstream planning limits. Ms. Galloway also created figures necessary to include as attachments in the ICP.

### **June 2021 - Lime Slurry System Improvements – Public Water Supply Permit**

#### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Galloway assisted in the completion of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Permit Application for the Lime Slurry System Improvements for the Aspinwall Water Treatment Plant for the Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA). Ms. Galloway completed various modules and checklists pertaining to the permit application, as well as gathered various pertinent documents to add to the permit application.



## **Previous Work Experience:**

### **Endangered and Threatened Species Habitat Assessment (SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2018-2019)**

Prior to joining Collective Efforts, Ms. Galloway has taken part in several endangered and threatened species habitat assessment projects within Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia. **Ms. Galloway's experience** includes assessing field sites for potential roost habitat, aiding on mist net surveys to determine the presence or probable absence of bat species (primarily *M. sodalist* and *M. septentrionalis*), conducting desktop analysis of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species, and assisting with Endangered Species Act and NEPA compliance reporting and permitting.

### **Wetland Delineation and Determination (SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2018-2019)**

Prior to joining Collective Efforts, Ms. Galloway has taken part in several wetland delineation and determinations within Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, New York, and Texas, primarily for energy sector projects. In order to complete wetland delineations, Ms. Galloway conducted desktop analysis of background mapping and historical information to identify potential wetlands and conduct field evaluation. In order to complete the field evaluation, Ms. Galloway collected and reviewed surrounding soil, vegetation, and hydrology indicators for potential wetland presence and completed the associated wetland data forms. Associated stream identification included evaluation for macroinvertebrate presence, substrate type, and hydrological condition. Responsibilities included field work, plant identification, macroinvertebrate identification, GPS data collection, and report preparation. Ms. Galloway has completed the 36 Hour Wetland Delineation Training Via The Swamp School.

### **Stream Surveying and Evaluation (SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2018-2019)**

Prior to joining Collective Efforts, Ms. Galloway has taken part in several stream evaluation projects within Pennsylvania and West Virginia to evaluate the water quality, stream habitat, and benthic macroinvertebrate populations within mitigation streams. Responsibilities while working on these projects included conducting field work, stream habitat assessments, **measuring stream's physical characteristics such as flow and bank depth and width**, and aquatic macroinvertebrate collection and identification.

Additional experience includes assisting/conducting wetland and stream identification. Stream identification included evaluating streams for macroinvertebrate presence, substrate type, and hydrological conditions.

### **GIS Mapping and Data Collection (SWCA Environmental Consultants, 2018-2019)**

Prior to joining Collective Efforts, Ms. Galloway provided GIS support for a variety of projects. Responsibilities included field data, post processing field, data analysis, data management, and creating maps for the reports and permit packages.

### **Erosion and Sediment Control Plans and NPDES Permitting (Schuylkill County Conservation District, 2020)**

Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania

Prior to Collective Efforts, Ms. Galloway has conducted completeness and technical reviews of Erosion and Sediment Control Plans and NPDES Permits for earthmoving activities within Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania. Conducted site inspections to ensure that erosion and sediment control plan and post construction stormwater management measures are being implemented according to the approved plans and permits.



Mr. Costantini is an environmental scientist at Collective Efforts, LLC. His expertise in the environmental field includes stream evaluations, wetland delineations, soil sampling, and plant identification. In addition, Mr. Costantini has experience as a Construction Inspector for various infrastructure projects.

#### **NEORSD Stormwater Master Plan Cuyahoga County, Ohio**

Mr. Costantini was a member of the field crew for the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District (NEORSD) Cuyahoga North Stormwater Management (SWM) Plan project. Field crews assessed streambank stability using the Rosgen fluvial geomorphology (FGM) modified bank erosion hazard index (BEHI) and near bank stress (NBS) methodologies. Data was collected using data asset management programs (Collector and Survey 1-2-3) and a tablet device with connectivity to the NEORSD ArcGIS OnLine (AGOL) mapping. Data collected in the field was uploaded in real time for approximately 17 miles of streams within the Cuyahoga North service area. Information about streambank slope, vegetative cover, streambank and streambed composition, the presence of walls, and information pertinent to streambank stability was collected for stream segments and areas near buildings, transportation and utilities (BTUs) that had been identified as potentially threatened by excessive erosion in the streams.

#### **2021 – Pittsburgh International Airport – ACAA Integrated Contingency Plan**

##### **Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini assisted in updating the Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) for the Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT). The ICP is intended to serve as the primary resource document for personnel at PIT who have a role in preventing and responding to emergencies or spills of oil or hazardous materials. PIT is subject to several emergency planning and response regulations that require the preparation of emergency response, spill preparedness, or contingency plans. This ICP combines the applicable regulatory requirements into a single integrated plan designed to minimize hazards to human health and/or the environment from fires, explosions, and discharges of oil and hazardous materials. Mr. Costantini updated the inventory of sensitive receptors in the PIT area and within the spill scenario area. Sensitive receptors included hospitals, care homes, schools, national or state parks, forests, or monuments; officially designated wildlife sanctuaries, preserves, refuges, or areas which could be exposed to an accidental release. He used several resources to update the information in the ICP. He also updated the spill response contractor information necessary to include in the ICP. This included information on the emergency contractor response time,

#### **Highlights:**

- ◆ Projects located in PA and OH
- ◆ Wetland delineations
- ◆ Stream assessments and water quality assessments

#### **Education:**

- ◆ B.S. Environmental Studies  
Concentration: Environmental Science, California University of Pennsylvania
- ◆ Minor: Geology, California University of Pennsylvania

#### **Professional History:**

- ◆ Collective Efforts, LLC

#### **Certifications, Training and**

##### **Affiliations:**

- ◆ OSHA 10-Hour Construction Safety Training
- ◆ OSHA 8-Hour Confined Space Training
- ◆ Flagger Training
- ◆ OSHA 24-Hour Hazwoper Training
- ◆ NASSCO – PACP, MACP, LACP Training
- ◆ Port Authority – Track Access Training





available equipment and spill response supplies, contract terms with PIT, and any training that their personnel received.

### **ACAA BCCD Wetland Mitigation Site Determination**

#### **Beaver County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was a member of the field team that conducted a wetland and stream evaluation at Independence Marsh located in Beaver County in a wetland area previously established for mitigation purposes. The field crew identified vegetation and structures within the marsh. Mr. Costantini assisted with completing the wetland data forms and evaluating soil samples. The data collected was used to determine if Independence Marsh was effectively performing the common functions and values for wetlands, as it was designed to do. He also identified the numerous structures constructed in the stream for mitigation purposes, and an overflow structure designed to channel water to Raccoon Creek during high flood events.

### **Chatham Storm Water Sewers Investigation**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was part of the field team investigating infrastructure at Chatham University to allow for design and implementation of a new catch basin system. By using maps depicting the existing sewer system, the team marked and confirmed locations and flow patterns of the sewer lines. The sewer lines were evaluated using closed circuit television (CCTV) to identify sanitary sewer lines versus storm sewer lines. The team also utilized dye testing to determine the path of the flow to and from the catch basins that were not able to be viewed via CCTV.

### **ACAA Cargo Area 3 Wetland Jurisdictional Delineations**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was a member of the field team responsible for delineating wetland areas at the Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT) for ACAA. The project area was located adjacent to the Cargo Area 3 taxiway and covered approximately 25 acres. After the wetland delineation was completed, the results were confirmed by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). Upon approval from PADEP and USACE, this jurisdictional delineation remains valid for five years.

### **PennDot Thornburgh Bridge Permitting**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Collective Efforts completed a waterway permit registration to meet the criteria to qualify for an E02-999 General Maintenance Permit for the Thornburgh Bridge Rehabilitation Project. Mr. Costantini assisted with the completion of the District 11-0 E02-9999 Checklist which involved a project narrative, USGS mapping locations, FEMA flood mapping, Type, Size and Location (TS&L) plans, and the proposed construction work schedule.

### **PWSA Unmetered Flat Rate**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was a member of a field team for a PWSA project involving unmetered and flat rate properties. For each of the identified properties, using a mobile GIS data collector, he observed and documented the location of existing water mains, existing curb stops servicing the affected property and/or adjacent property, service line entry into the building, and the service line and internal plumbing materials, assessed the condition of the service line entry point and foundation wall and noted any landscaping present between the existing main and the residence or building. Each property was also photo documented.

### **Maryland Avenue Green Infrastructure**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was a member of a field team conducting basement inspections inside houses in the City of Pittsburgh's **Shadyside area**. This project was completed by Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA) to ensure that the properties were structurally sound prior to the commencement of construction along on Maryland Avenue. The inspection team was tasked with inspecting and photographing cracks, supports, windows, and drains



within the basements as well as the outside perimeter of the building, noting any issues. Following the field inspection, the completed forms and photos were evaluated in the office using software to map each basement's floor plan for PWSA to reference during construction.

#### **PWSA Lead Line Replacement Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini provided construction inspection services for the PWSA Lead Service Line Replacement involving the replacement of water service lines known to contain lead. The site work included inspection of the replacement of public and private water service lines, curb stops, curb boxes and updates to internal plumbing. Tasks included verification of data collection per residential building, measuring and verifying materials used per project specifications, enforcement of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards, compiling data using a hand-held tablet device in GIS, coordinating the timeframe and scope of work to be completed with homeowners, photographing work process, recording pay items per bid for the contractor, compiling daily site reports and detailed calculation sheets per site and delivery of pre and post water test kits, water pitchers and replacement filters for public health and safety.

#### **Ms Consultants Monongahela River Subaqueous Interceptor Rehabilitation Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was part of a wetland determination field team. The team was tasked to locate and assess multiple manhole access points along the Monongahela River in the Homestead area. Each manhole that needed to be inspected required a full wetland determination for the surrounding area. Our mission was to report any wetlands that were in and around the manhole access points to allow the proper permitting to take place.

#### **ACAA Clinton – Enlow Bridge Replacement Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was part of a wetland determination team tasked to inspect the surround areas of a bridge along property owned by Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) along Clinton – Enlow Road for any possible wetlands. The team completed multiple wetland determinations and delineations identifying three wetlands around the bridge. Following the field work, Mr. Costantini prepared the written report summarizing the findings.

#### **PWSA Curb Box Inspection Project Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini assisted in the posting of “no parking” signs in various neighborhoods for this project involving inspection of residential water service line curb boxes. He was tasked with preparing the no parking cones, posting the cones in the area where inspections were being conducted, and collecting the cones from previous posting locations when the inspection crews completed their work.

#### **Ms Consultants ALCOSAN Flap Gate Replacement Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini worked with a field team to determine any wetlands surround the specific flap gates that needed inspected. After the wetland determination field work was finished Mr. Costantini provided the project with a PNDI form and GIS figures for any further reporting.

#### **ACAA Cargo Area 4 Wetland Delineations Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was part of a team that was tasked with inspecting the entire draft area of the future cargo area 4 and the expanded taxiway. The team spent a total of four workdays walking through the project area and inspecting it for any areas that potentially be considered wetlands. Multiple points of interest were marked using the Topcon GPS system. After field work was completed Mr. Costantini and the rest of the field crew members began building the cargo area 4 wetland report by providing any plant identifications and writing materials needed.



### **RCI Herron and Webster Phase II ESA**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini provided support work throughout the sampling and writing of the HASP. Mr. Costantini visited the two gas stations to record GPS points of the soil boring locations. Later in the project Mr. Costantini assisted with the data entry and analysis from the soil and ground water samples collected at the two sites.

### **Allegheny County Airport (AGC) Outfall Inspections/Report and Storm Water Sampling**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini inspected several stormwater outfalls at the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) for Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA). Inspections were done to determine integrity of the infrastructures, and to ensure discharges of pollutants were being minimized by control measures. Wet weather water sampling was also done to test for the presence of various parameters such as pH, biochemical oxygen demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia-nitrogen, and total dissolved solids (TDS). Mr. Costantini was also part of the surveying team to reidentify AGC's stormwater outfall locations.

### **Ernie's Waste Oil Sheet Flow Sampling**

#### **Beaver County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was responsible for collecting the stormwater sample required for the NPDES No Exposure Certification application at Ernie's Waste Oil. The application has specific precipitation requirements that must be met before a stormwater sample is collected which include: 1) greater than 0.1-inch storm event, and 2) at least 72 hours from a previously measurable storm event (0.1 inch). A sample of the first flush of stormwater must be collected. First flush occurs within the first 30 minutes of discharge. As part of this task, Mr. Costantini monitored the weather forecast and storm events. Mr. Costantini sampled on one occasion, utilizing the sheet flow sampling method.

### **Cardello Electrical Supply Company Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessment and Sampling**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini assisted the Collective Efforts team on the Cardello Phase I and Phase II activities. Mr. Costantini initially accompanied Mrs. Cindy Zuch for the initial site walk and interviews for the site. During the site walk Mr. Costantini completed the appropriate forms to complete the investigation and took reference photos for later help during the report writing. Once the Phase I investigation wrapped up Collective Efforts was hired to work on the Phase II sampling activities. Mr. Costantini assisted this project by surveying the boring locations with a GPS unit and marking them on the ground.

### **Campbells Run Road Reconstruction Project Phase II Environmental Sampling**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was part of the environmental sampling team in the field during the Campbells Run Road sampling a drilling field work. Mr. Costantini initially assisted Mrs. Erica Delattre with the sampling but then became the lead of the field team for the latter half of the field sampling. Mr. Costantini was tasked with sampling soil borings collected from a vehicle mounted drill rig. They were required to be bagged scanned with a PID meter and then jarred either by TeraCore kits or sampling Jars. Mr. Costantini was also required to gather surface soil samples either collecting them from the air knifing process or using a hand auger to extract enough soil. On the final day of field work Mr. Costantini also conducted in stream sediment and surface water samples. This required the use of a pH/Spec. Conductivity/Salinity meter. After each day of sampling Mr. Costantini recorded the samples on the Chain of Custodies to be sent to the laboratory for testing.

### **Allegheny County Net Zero Parks Project: White Oak Park and Deer Lakes Park Phase I ESA**

#### **Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini was part of the field team that conducted the Phase I ESA site visits. During this Mr. Costantini examined each site location for any potential hazards or concerns in the area. He completed the site assessment forms and took photos during the site visits. Later, Mr. Costantini assisted in the writing portion of the Phase I report.



He conducted phone interviews with locals that potentially contained information about the history of each site.

### **2021 CHALET Spherical Imagery Cleveland Ohio**

Mr. Costantini worked as the team leader for the field crew in Cleveland. Mr. Costantini and two others from Collective Efforts were assigned by Wade Trim to conduct instream work involving 360-degree images and GPS tracking. The purpose of the field work was to gather any missing pieces of stream that were not properly photographed the first time. Collective Efforts also managed any streams that were too deep to maneuver, this is where they utilized kayaks to safely enter collect the stream reaches. Collective efforts were part of a two-team effort to collect approximately 14.5 miles of stream that still needed photographed before there were leaf on conditions in the surround foliage.

### **GAI Small Diameter Water Main Replacement Tree Survey Allegheny County Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini conducted a tree identification survey in multiple neighborhoods in and around Pittsburgh including Shadyside, Point Breeze, Squirrel Hill, Hazelwood, and Greenfield. All of which are part of the PWSA 2021 Small Diameter Water Main Replacement. Mr. Costantini worked in the field collecting twigs and any other samples that could be useful during the ID process. Mr. Costantini also utilized online resources to help with the Identification process since this was conducted in the winter during leaf on conditions.

### **(ALCOSAN) Keystone Acquisitions Braun Bakery Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini conducted a Phase I ESA with Mrs. Ellen Hanna. The report is currently in the process of being finalized. Mr. Costantini performed the site walk of the old Braun Bakery Building downtown and the other two parcels which the client was also planning on purchasing. Mr. Costantini provided the upfront background investigation of the site, by ordering the EDR report and conducting interviews to provide any historic information about the site. Mr. Costantini contributed to the writing of the report and its organization.

### **PWSA Lime Slurry Hazardous Materials Assessment Lead Paint/ACM Sampling Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Mr. Costantini assisted the collective efforts team during the Hazardous Materials Assessment of the PWSA Lime Slurry System, at their Aspinwall Pump Station. Mr. Costantini was responsible for collected paint samples from different pieces of machinery that are scheduled to be removed and replaced. Mr. Costantini collected fifteen samples across three different floors within the Pump Station Building. Mr. Costantini provided the writing for Health and Safety Plan before the Collective Efforts entered the site for sampling. The writing of the report is still in progress but once lab results are returned to Collective Efforts Mr. Costantini will assist with the writing of the Hazardous Material Report.



## RESUME

## BRIANNA SHEA

Ms. Shea is an environmental scientist at Collective Efforts, LLC. Her experience in the environmental field includes stream evaluations, soil sampling, environmental site assessments, plant identification, and GIS coursework. In addition, Ms. Shea has experience as a construction inspector for infrastructure replacement projects.

### **2020 - PWSA Curb Box Inspections**

#### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea was a member of the field crew for Pittsburgh Water and Sewer Authority (PWSA) curb box inspections. Field crews accessed residential curb boxes to assess both private and public water service line materials using Wohler inspection cameras. Necessary attributes like curb box conditions and depth, along with internal curb box photos and external site photos proving the material determinations, were collected, and recorded using a tablet device with a data asset management program (ArcGIS Collector). Data collected in the field was uploaded in real time.

### **2020 - Columbiana County Phase I ESA and HTRW Assessment**

#### **Hanover Township, Columbiana County, Ohio**

Ms. Shea assisted with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste Assessment for the Hanoverton Sewer Collection System Improvement Project in Hanoverton, Ohio. Ms. Shea, along with an additional team member identified potential environmental concerns throughout the area of interest and recorded pertinent information. She conducted interviews with local officials and residents regarding the sites. In advance of field reconnaissance, Ms. Shea thoroughly reviewed environmental records pertaining to the site, including EDR reports. Her responsibilities also included site reconnaissance, assessment of the property and buildings, and Phase I ESA report preparation.

### **2020 - 2021 Small Diameter Water Mains Replacements Project**

#### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea was a member of Collective Efforts' crew assigned to field-verify locations in the identified project area for the replacement of small diameter water mains within the PWSA service area. Several streets located in various City of Pittsburgh neighborhoods were included. Prior to the field verification, Collective Efforts populated a database identifying property addresses, property owners, block and lot numbers and stakeholders in the area. Using the database as a guide, Ms. Shea walked the area, identified discrepancies from the database, noted street trees in the area, and verified the location of stakeholders previously identified as likely to be impacted by construction.

#### **Highlights:**

- ♦ Geographic information systems (GIS)
- ♦ Invasive species control
- ♦ Stream assessments and water quality assessments
- ♦ Soil sampling
- ♦ Plant identification
- ♦ Environmental Site Assessments

#### **Education:**

- ♦ B.S. Environmental Science  
Concentration: Land Resources,  
University of Wisconsin - Stout
- ♦ Minors: GIS and Plant Science,  
University of Wisconsin - Stout

#### **Professional History:**

- ♦ Collective Efforts, LLC
- ♦ Lower Chippewa Invasive Partnership
- ♦ Dunn County LWCD and USDA-NRCS

#### **Certifications, Training and Affiliations:**

- ♦ OSHA 10-Hour Construction Safety Training
- ♦ OSHA Permit and Non-Permit Confined Space Entry Certification
- ♦ PA Department of Transportation Certified Flagger
- ♦ AutoCad Essentials Training 2021
- ♦ GIS Coursework





### **2020 - ACAA Cargo Area 4 Wetland Delineation Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea was part of a field team tasked with conducting a wetland delineation for areas within the Pittsburgh International Airport, adjacent to Cargo Area 3, where potential construction for the proposed Cargo Area 4 expansion were likely to occur. The field work conducted by Ms. Shea and other team members in the areas of interest consisted of GPS data collection, plant identification, hydrological observations, and soil sampling and classification. Once data from the four days of field work was compiled by the team, report preparation began by Ms. Shea and other team members to present the team's findings.

### **2020 - Hanoverton Wetland and Stream Evaluation Hanover Township, Columbiana County, Ohio**

Ms. Shea assisted with conducting wetland delineations and stream evaluations for areas within Hanover Township located in Columbiana County, Ohio. To complete the wetland delineations, Ms. Shea collected and reviewed surrounding soil, vegetation, and hydrology indicators for potential wetland presence and assisted in the completion of wetland data forms. Wetlands and streams located within the study area were evaluated according to Ohio EPA protocol. Her responsibilities included field work, plant identification, GPS data collection, and report preparation.

### **2020 and 2021 - Ohio NEORSO Stormwater Master Plan Cuyahoga County, Ohio**

Ms. Shea was a member of a three-person field crew for Collective Efforts that were assigned by Wade Trim to conduct instream work involving 360-degree images and GPS tracking. The purpose of the field work was to gather any missing pieces of stream that were not properly photographed the first time. Collective Efforts also managed any streams that were too deep to maneuver, this is where they utilized kayaks to safely enter collect the stream reaches. Collective efforts were part of a two-team effort to collect approximately 14.5 miles of stream that still needed photographed before there were leaf on conditions in the surround foliage.

### **2021 - Herron and Webster Former Gas Station Sites – Phase II Environmental Site Assessment City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea assisted in overseeing and conducting the fieldwork at these two adjacent former gas station sites in the Upper Hill District neighborhood in Pittsburgh. With a supervisor and team of subcontractors, they could determine if there were any potential sources of contamination at the site and if the site had been environmentally impacted. Based on the results of the ground-penetrating radar (GPR) study, groundwater, and soil from around the sites were sampled, and focused exploratory excavation was conducted. The excavation resulted in the discovery of four USTs, potential sources of contamination. Ms. Shea assisted in conducting sampling under and around the USTs and **screened the analytical results against the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection's (PADEP's)** medium-specific concentrations (MSCs) applicable for the end use. Ms. Shea collaborated with her supervisor in documenting the field efforts and recording the potential environmental impacts at the site based on the analytical data in the Phase II ESA report.

### **2021 - Campbells Run Road – Phase II Environmental Assessment Collier and Robinson Townships, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea was a member of a team that conducted a Phase II Environmental Assessment for a 1.5-mile-long site along Campbells Run Road. The team's purpose was to verify and characterize potential sources of contamination that were identified in a previous Environmental Assessment Report back in 2000. Ms. Shea assisted in the surface and subsurface sampling, quality control sampling, and sampling of Campbells Run surface water and sediment.

### **2021- Allegheny County Airport Authority Annual Outfall Inspection and Report Borough of West Mifflin, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea inspected several stormwater outfalls for the Allegheny County Airport (AGC). Inspections were done to determine integrity of the infrastructures, and to ensure discharges of pollutants were being minimized by control measures. Wet weather water sampling was also done to test for various parameters such as pH, biochemical oxygen



demand (BOD), chemical oxygen demand (COD), total suspended solids (TSS), ammonia-nitrogen, and total dissolved solids (TDS).

#### **2021 – ALCOSAN Sandcastle Waterpark – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment**

##### **West Homestead, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea assisted with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment at the Sandcastle Waterpark site located at 1000 Sandcastle Drive in West Homestead, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania for Keystone Acquisition Corporation. This Phase I ESA was **prepared under the Allegheny County Sanitary Authority's (ALCOSAN'S) Capital Project Number S-451**. Ms. Shea and her partner identified potential environmental findings that could impact the feasibility of **ALCOSAN's proposed future use for the site** and recorded pertinent information. In advance of field reconnaissance, Ms. Shea thoroughly reviewed environmental records pertaining to the site, including EDR reports. Her responsibilities also included site reconnaissance, assessment of the property and buildings, and assisting in the Phase I ESA report preparation.

#### **2021- AGC Runway Improvements – Wetland Delineation and Stream Evaluation**

##### **Borough of West Mifflin, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea assisted with conducting wetland delineations and stream evaluations for areas within the AOA of the Allegheny County Airport property located in the Borough of West Mifflin, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. To complete the wetland delineations, Ms. Shea collected and reviewed surrounding soil, vegetation, and hydrology indicators for potential wetland presence and assisted in the completion of wetland data forms and stream evaluation forms. Wetlands and streams located within the study area were evaluated according to Pennsylvania EPA protocol. Her responsibilities included field work, plant identification, and report preparation.

#### **2021- ALCOSAN Valspar/Sherwin-Williams – Phase I Environmental Site Assessment**

##### **City of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea assisted with a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment at the Valspar-Sherwin Williams site located at 2000 Westhall Street in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania for Keystone Acquisition Corporation. **This Phase I ESA was prepared under the Allegheny County Sanitary Authority's (ALCOSAN'S) Capital Project Number S-451**. Ms. Shea and her partner identified potential environmental findings that could impact the feasibility of **ALCOSAN's proposed future use** for the site and recorded pertinent information. In advance of field reconnaissance, Ms. Shea thoroughly reviewed environmental records pertaining to the site, including EDR reports. Her responsibilities also included site reconnaissance, assessment of the property and buildings, and Phase I ESA report preparation.

#### **2021 – Pittsburgh International Airport – ACAA Integrated Contingency Plan**

##### **Moon Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania**

Ms. Shea assisted in updating the Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) for the Pittsburgh International Airport (PIT). The ICP is intended to serve as the primary resource document for personnel at PIT who have a role in preventing and responding to emergencies or spills of oil or hazardous materials. PIT is subject to several emergency planning and response regulations that require the preparation of emergency response, spill preparedness, or contingency plans. This ICP combines the applicable regulatory requirements into a single integrated plan designed to minimize hazards to human health and/or the environment from fires, explosions, and discharges of oil and hazardous materials. Ms. Shea updated the inventory of sensitive receptors in the PIT area and within the spill scenario area. Sensitive receptors included hospitals, care homes, schools, national or state parks, forests, or monuments; officially designated wildlife sanctuaries, preserves, refuges, or areas which could be exposed to an accidental release. She used several resources to update the information in the ICP. Ms. Shea also updated the spill response contractor information necessary to include in the ICP. This included information on the emergency contractor response time, available equipment and spill response supplies, contract terms with PIT, and any training that their personnel received.



## **Previous Work Experiences**

### **Lower Chippewa Invasive Partnership Dunn County, Wisconsin**

While with a previous employer, Ms. Shea was a member of the field crew for the Lower Chippewa Invasive Partnership (LCIP) assisting in the identification and removal of invasive species like Amur cork trees. Mechanical methods of removal consisted of loppers and handsaws for smaller tree species. Chemical removal methods were implemented when species were too large to cut and involved shaving off the bark around the tree and applying an aquatic safe herbicide (Glyphosate). Removals occurred around the Menomonie area of Dunn County on public and private lands.

### **USDA-NRCS and LWCD Internship Dunn County, Wisconsin**

As a college student, **Ms. Shea was a conservation intern for Dunn County's Land and Water Conservation Division (LWCD) and the United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resource Conservation Services (USDA-NRCS).** During her internship she worked closely with county, state, and federal conservation agencies and local non-profit organizations including the Lower Chippewa Invasive Partnership (LCIP), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), county surveying, and Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Wildlife, Fisheries, and Forestry. Her projects with the LWCD involved citizen-based stream monitoring to determine stream health based on macro-invertebrate sampling and stream characteristics. With the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services and Trout Unlimited, Ms. Shea assisted in stream shocking in various streams to record trout populations. Duties with the USDA-NRCS involved bulk density sampling, soil sampling, GIS data management, and compliance walkthroughs of landowners and farmers enrolled in NRCS easement and incentive programs like Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP), Agricultural Conservation Easement Program (ACEP), Conservation Reserve Program (CRP), and Conservation Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).

### **University of Wisconsin – Stout Coursework Dunn County, Wisconsin**

As a college student, Ms. Shea took Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, Intermediate GIS, and Advanced GIS courses to fulfill the GIS minor requirements and completed a final project that included mapping bike racks and bike maintenance stations across North and South Campus for the Sustainability Office.



# Appendix I

## **Agency Coordination and Public Involvement:**

- I-1: Project Fact Sheet
- I-2: Project Agency, Tribe, and Other Stakeholder List
- I-3: Early Project Coordination
- I-4: Public Review and Response to Comments



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**I-1:           Project Fact Sheet**



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# Runway Safety Area Improvements at Allegheny County Airport (AGC)

In 2021, we (the Allegheny County Airport Authority) will begin an Environmental Assessment of potential improvements to the Runway Safety Area (RSA) of Runway 10-28 at AGC. The analysis team, including engineering and environmental professionals, is studying the feasibility of several different options, which will be published for public review and comment.

An RSA enhances the safety of aircraft that undershoot, overrun, or otherwise leave the paved runway surface, and the airport must keep the RSA cleared, graded, drained, and accessible by firefighting and rescue equipment<sup>1</sup>. RSA standards are defined by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). For Runway 10-28, the RSA should extend 1,000 feet from the departure end of the runway and 500 feet from the centerline along the runway's length. FAA works with airports to find alternative solutions if land is not available or if existing obstacles make a standard RSA impossible. FAA regularly evaluates standard and non-standard RSAs and requires incremental improvements as applicable.

A standard RSA for Runway 10-28 at the Allegheny County Airport is not feasible. The RSA has been determined by previous studies and airport master plans to be 793 feet short on the eastern end, 1000 feet short on the western end, and, in some areas, steeper than

the FAA standards. There is also development around the runway that cannot be reasonably relocated, such as Lebanon Road (State Highway 885) and the railroad, Lebanon Church Road (State Highway 148), the landfill, or housing developments. Since the late 1990s, we have regularly revisited alternatives or new technologies to maintain and improve aircraft safety in this area. Several properties, such as the West Mifflin Motors, were relocated as the community has worked toward RSA safety standards.

At this time, we are studying potential combinations of solutions, such as placing fill material (clean dirt or stone) in some areas along the RSA on airport property and at both ends of the Runway 10-28. To correct the slope at this end, we may install a retaining wall or extend the fill over the landfill. We are also considering the installation of an Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS) at both ends of the runway.



Current standard RSA deficits for Runway 10-28 are highlighted in red.

## STAY CONNECTED!

We will hold a public workshop to gather comments and recommendations regarding the project. Find more information about the project and the public meeting date at

[www.flypittsburgh.com/allegheny-county-airport/](http://www.flypittsburgh.com/allegheny-county-airport/)



## ESTIMATED PROJECT TIMELINE:

1

**Dec 2020 to April 2021**

Conduct geotechnical field survey and alternatives analysis.

2

**Spring - Fall 2021**

Conduct biological field surveys and environmental impacts analysis. Document findings in Draft EA.

3

**Winter 2021**

Hold public workshop and open public comment period on Draft EA.

4

**Winter 2021**

Revise draft EA as necessary to address public comments.

5

**Early 2022**

FAA reviews Final EA and issues environmental determination.

6

**To Be Determined**

If potential project impacts are determined to be not significant, begin project design and construction.

An **Environmental Assessment (EA)** is required under the **U.S. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)** to determine whether a federal action has the potential to cause significant environmental effects, such as adverse impacts to air or water quality, biological resources, or human communities and economics.<sup>2</sup> The FAA has developed procedures for implementing NEPA that are specific to FAA's mission.<sup>3</sup>

An **Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS)** uses crushable, lightweight material placed at the end of a runway to stop an aircraft that overruns the runway.<sup>4</sup> The tires of the aircraft sink in and the aircraft is decelerated. To date, the FAA has approved EMAS for over 1,000 runway ends at more than 500 commercial airports.

### REFERENCES

- 1 FAA 2012. Advisory Circular (AC) 150/5300-13A, [https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory\\_Circular/150-5300-13A-chg1-interactive-201612.pdf](https://www.faa.gov/documentLibrary/media/Advisory_Circular/150-5300-13A-chg1-interactive-201612.pdf)
- 2 EPA, 2021. NEPA Review Process. <https://www.epa.gov/nepa/national-environmental-policy-act-review-process>
- 3 FAA, 2020. Order 1050.1F - Policies and Procedures for Considering Environmental Impacts. [https://www.faa.gov/about/office\\_org/headquarters\\_offices/apl/enviro\\_policy\\_guidance/policy/faq\\_nepa\\_order/](https://www.faa.gov/about/office_org/headquarters_offices/apl/enviro_policy_guidance/policy/faq_nepa_order/)
- 4 FAA, 2020. Fact Sheet - Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS). [https://www.faa.gov/news/fact\\_sheets/news\\_story.cfm?newsId=13754](https://www.faa.gov/news/fact_sheets/news_story.cfm?newsId=13754)



ALLEGHENY  
COUNTY AIRPORT

[www.flypittsburgh.com/alleggheny-county-airport/](http://www.flypittsburgh.com/alleggheny-county-airport/)

412-466-3026 | [AGCInfo@FlyPittsburgh.com](mailto:AGCInfo@FlyPittsburgh.com)

Allegheny County Airport, 15 Allegheny County Airport, West Mifflin, PA 15122



**I-2: Project Agency, Tribe, and Other Stakeholder List**



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**Table I-1** outlines the agencies, tribes, and other stakeholders that were notified of the proposed project and potential for early coordination. A template general coordination letter and tribal coordination letter follow. Materials used to coordinate project details with the Pennsylvania Department of Conservation and Natural Resources and State Historic Preservation Office are available in **Appendix C** and **Appendix F**, respectively.

**TABLE I-1. AGENCIES, TRIBES, AND OTHER PROJECT STAKEHOLDER CORRESPONDENCE**

Stakeholder	Scoping / Early Coordination		Draft EA	
	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Comments Received</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Comments Received</u>
<b>Federal Agencies</b>				
US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE)	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	
US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS)	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	
US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)	7/5/2021	8/17/2021	03/18/2022	03/31/2022
US Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS)	7/5/2021	8/19/2021	03/18/2022	
<b>State Agencies</b>				
PA Department of Conservation and Natural Resources (PDCNR)	7/5/2021	7/12/2021	03/18/2022	
PA Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP)	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	
PA State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO)	10/4/2021	10/5/2021	03/18/2022	
PA Department of Transportation (PennDOT)	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	05/02/2022
<b>Local Entities</b>				
Allegheny County Health Department	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	
Allegheny County Conservation District	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	
US Steel	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	
Borough of West Mifflin	7/5/2021		03/18/2022	
<b>Tribal Nations</b>				
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Delaware Nation of Oklahoma	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Oneida Indian Nation	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	



Stakeholder	Scoping / Early Coordination		Draft EA	
	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Comments Received</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Comments Received</u>
Onondaga Nation	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Seneca Nation of Indians	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Seneca-Cayuga Nation	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Shawnee Tribe	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Tonawanda Band of Seneca	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	
Tuscarora Nation	12/17/2021		03/18/2022	





ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT AUTHORITY  
PITTSBURGH INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT  
ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT

June 29, 2021

US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3  
NEPA Division  
1650 Arch Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029

SUBJECT: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Assessment  
For the Improvement of the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area  
Allegheny County Airport (AGC), Pennsylvania

Dear Sir or Madam:

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA), in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for proposed improvements to the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA). The EA is being prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, Council of Environmental Quality regulations, and FAA Order 10.50.1F, Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures. It is anticipated the Draft EA will be completed in late 2021 or early 2022 for agency and public review. After consideration of the environmental findings and public and agency comments, the FAA will make its decision to either prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or issue a Finding of No Significant Impact.

On behalf of the FAA, we are sending you this letter to:

- 1) inform you of the preparation of the EA,
- 1) request any information relevant to project's environmental setting to be considered in the EA, and
- 2) obtain an understanding of any interest, issues, concerns your agency may have regarding the Proposed Project.

### **Proposed Project Location**

The airport is located in West Mifflin, Allegheny County approximately nine miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (Enclosure 1). The airport is flanked by Lebanon Road (State Highway 885) and Union Railroad line to the west and Lebanon Church Road (State Highway 148) to the south and east. The airport boundary at the Runway 10 end is also adjacent to the Southern Taylor Landfill and Treatment Plant. The airport is generally situated among residential, commercial, and industrial land uses and was built on top of a hill with steep slopes abutting the existing RSAs.



## **Background**

A Runway Safety Area (RSA) is a rectangular box surrounding a runway that is designed to enhance the safety of aircraft that undershoot, overrun, or otherwise leave the paved runway surface. An airport must keep the RSA cleared, graded, drained, and accessible by firefighting and rescue equipment. RSA standards and dimensions are defined by the FAA based on the type of aircraft using the airport. In the case of AGC, a standard RSA would be 500 feet on either side of the runway, extend 1,000 feet beyond the end of the runway, and be no more than 3 percent slope for 200 feet off the runway end and at maximum 5 percent thereafter. In situations where land is not available or if existing obstacles make a standard RSA impossible, the FAA works with the airport to find alternative solutions. FAA regularly re-evaluates standard and non-standard RSAs and requires incremental improvements as applicable.

## **Description of the Proposed Project**

The Proposed Project would correct the nonstandard length, width, and grading for the Runway 10-28 RSA to meet safety requirements as established by the FAA for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access the airport. The Proposed Project includes expanding the Runway 10 and Runway 28 RSAs with fill, installing an Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS) at each Runway end, and widening the mid-Runway 28 RSA. Other related improvements include re-routing service roads that would be impacted by the fill and establishing stormwater management features to support the new areas as necessary. An EMAS uses crushable, lightweight material placed at the end of a runway to stop an aircraft that overruns the runway. The Proposed Development Project is depicted on Enclosure 2.

## **Need for the Proposed Project**

A standard RSA for Runway 10-28 at AGC is not feasible. The Runway 10-28 RSA has been determined to be 793 feet short on the eastern end and 1,000 feet short on the western end. The area off the Runway 10 end has an approximately 20% grade, and the area off the Runway 28 end has a 7.6% grade. There is also development around the runway that cannot be reasonably relocated, such as the highways, railroad, landfill, and housing developments.



We appreciate your input on the proposed RSA improvement project. If you would like additional information or to discuss the project, you can contact me at 412-472-5647 or [nschubel@flypittsburgh.com](mailto:nschubel@flypittsburgh.com). You may email your comments and information to me or mail them to Pittsburgh International Airport Landside Terminal, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor Mezz. PO Box 12370 Pittsburgh, PA 15231. Please also confirm your preferred method of delivery, address, or point of contact to receive the Draft EA for review later this year. If possible, please provide your input within 14 days of receipt of this letter.

Sincerely,



Nicholas Schubel  
Project Manager, Civil

CC: Federal Aviation Administration, Harrisburg Airports District Office  
US Army Corps of Engineers, Pittsburgh District  
US Environmental Protection Agency, Region 3  
US Natural Resource Conservation Service  
PA Department of Environmental Protection, Waste Management, Clean Water, and  
Waterways and Wetlands  
PA Department of Transportation, District 11  
PA Department of Transportation Bureau of Public Transportation, Bureau of  
Aviation  
Allegheny County Health Department  
Allegheny County Conservation District  
US Steel  
Borough of West Mifflin, Township Manager

Enclosures: 1. Project Location  
2. Proposed Development Project

Pittsburgh International Airport  
Landside Terminal, 4th Floor Mezz.  
PO Box 12370 | Pittsburgh, PA 15231-0370  
(412) 472-3500 | [FLYPITTSBURGH.COM](http://FLYPITTSBURGH.COM)



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# Enclosure 1

## **Airport Location**







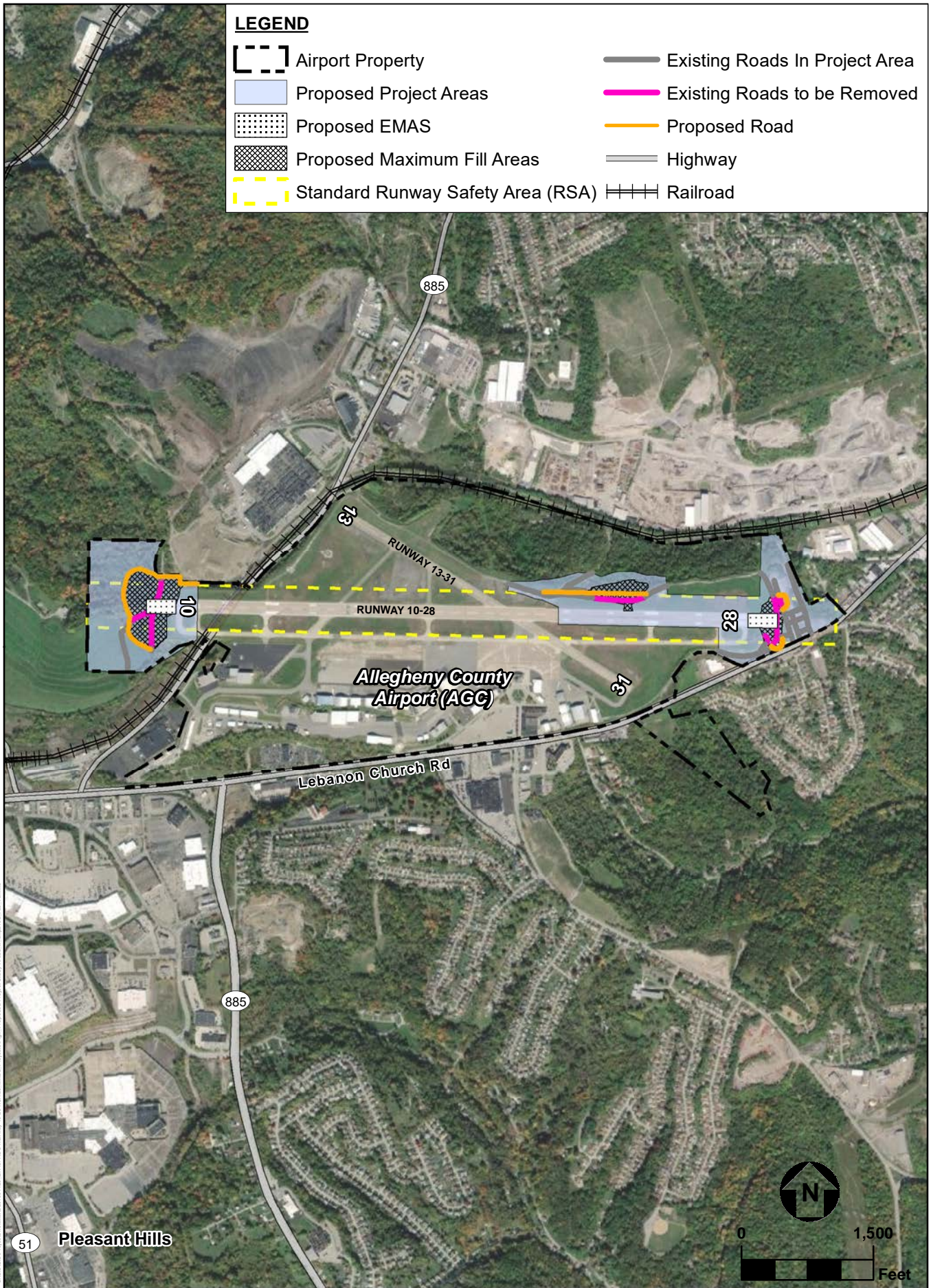


# Enclosure 2

## **Proposed Project**









**I-3: Early Project Coordination**



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U.S. Department  
of Transportation  
**Federal Aviation  
Administration**

Airports Division  
Eastern Region  
Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey

FAA, Harrisburg Airports District Office  
3905 Hartzdale Drive, Suite 508  
Camp Hill, PA 17011  
717-730-2830  
717-730-2838 (Fax)

December 17, 2021

Devon Frazier, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer  
Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma  
2025 South Gordon Cooper Drive  
Shawnee, OK 74801

**RE: Notice of Preparation of an Environmental Assessment  
For the Improvement of the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area  
Allegheny County Airport (AGC), Pennsylvania**

Dear Madam:

The Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA), in coordination with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), is preparing an Environmental Assessment (EA) for proposed improvements to the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA) at Allegheny County Airport (AGC, Airport). The FAA has determined that the Proposed Project represents a federal undertaking as defined in 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 800.16(y) and Section 163 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018. The EA is being prepared in accordance with the *National Environmental Policy Act* of 1969 (42 U.S.C. §§ 4321-4335), Council of Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR parts 1500-1508), and FAA's NEPA implementing procedures and policies as provided for in Order 1050.1F, *Environmental Impacts: Policies and Procedures*, Order 5050.4B, *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Implementing Instructions for Airport Actions*, and guidance provided in the 1050.1F Desk Reference. It is anticipated the Draft EA will be available in early 2022 for agency and public review. After consideration of comments, the FAA will make its decision to either prepare an Environmental Impact Statement or issue a Finding of No Significant Impact.

On behalf of the FAA, we are sending you this letter to:

- 1) inform you of the preparation of the EA,
- 2) request any information relevant to the Proposed Project's environmental setting to be considered in the EA, and
- 3) to obtain an understanding of any interest, issues, or concerns your tribe may have regarding the Proposed Project.

This letter is intended to initiate government-to-government and project-specific Section 106 consultation between the FAA and the Absentee-Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma and solicit any comments you may have on the proposed undertaking. The FAA is also initiating consultation with the tribes that were consulting parties to the FAA and Pennsylvania State Historic Preservation



Office (SHPO) Programmatic Agreement for AGC (2008) and Amendment (2021), including: the Delaware Nation of Oklahoma; Eastern Shawnee Tribe of Oklahoma; Oneida Indian Nation; Onondaga Nation; Saint Regis Mohawk Tribe; Seneca Nation of Indians; Seneca-Cayuga Nation; Shawnee Tribe; Stockbridge Munsee Community, Wisconsin; Tonawanda Band of Seneca; and Tuscarora Nation.

### **Proposed Project Location**

The Airport is located in the Borough of West Mifflin, Allegheny County approximately nine miles from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (**Enclosure 1**). The Airport is bordered by Lebanon Road (State Highway 885) and a Union Railroad line to the west and Lebanon Church Road (State Highway 148) to the south and east. The airport boundary at the Runway 10 end is also adjacent to the U.S. Steel South Taylor Environmental Park Landfill and Treatment Plant. The Airport is generally situated among residential, commercial, and industrial land uses and was built on top of a hill with steep slopes abutting the existing RSAs.

### **Background**

A Runway Safety Area is a rectangular area surrounding a runway that is designed to enhance the safety of aircraft that undershoot, overrun, or otherwise leave the paved runway surface. Per FAA regulations, an airport must keep the RSA cleared, graded, drained, and accessible by firefighting and rescue equipment. RSA standards and dimensions are defined by the FAA based on the type of aircraft using the airport. In the case of AGC, a standard RSA would be 500 feet on either side of the runway, extend 1,000 feet beyond the end of the runway, and have no more than 3 percent slope for 200 feet off the runway end and a maximum 5 percent thereafter. In situations where land is not available or if existing obstacles make a standard RSA impossible, the FAA works with the airport to find alternative solutions. FAA regularly re-evaluates standard and non-standard RSAs and requires incremental improvements as applicable.

### **Description of the Proposed Undertaking and Area of Potential Effect**

The Proposed Undertaking would improve the Runway 10-28 RSA to meet safety requirements as established by the FAA for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access the airport. The Proposed Undertaking would place fill material (clean dirt or stone) in three distinct areas on airport property in the Runway 10-28 RSA, including mid-runway and at both runway ends. This fill would correct the nonstandard slope in all three areas, fix the width of the RSA in the mid-runway location, and level the RSA surface for approximately 335 feet beyond each runway end. An Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS), designed to compensate fully for the remaining RSA length deficits, would also be installed at both ends of the runway. An EMAS uses crushable material placed at the end of a runway to stop an aircraft that overruns the runway. Other related improvements include re-routing service roads, relocating airport and utility infrastructure that would be impacted by the fill, and establishing stormwater management features to support the newly expanded RSAs as necessary. The Proposed Undertaking is depicted on **Enclosure 2**. As



the intent is limited to the placement of fill, with the exception of the need to relocate existing utilities to outside of the fill area there is no excavation and minimal soil disturbance associated with the Proposed Undertaking.

The direct impacts of the Proposed Project would be limited to the fill areas and areas directly adjacent as the unpaved airport service roads and relocated utilities would be located along specified areas on the edge of the new fill. In some areas the topography would be elevated 50 feet above the existing grade.

The impacts associated with this Proposed Undertaking are anticipated to be less than but fully contained within the Proposed Project Area; therefore, we recommend that the Area of Potential Effect (APE) coincide with the Proposed Project Area boundary. The Proposed Project Area at the Runway 10 end is approximately 36 acres and at the Runway 28 end/mid-runway area it is approximately 48 acres.

### **Need for the Proposed Undertaking**

A standard RSA for Runway 10-28 at AGC is not feasible. The Runway 10-28 RSA has been determined to be 1,000 feet short on the Runway 10 (western) end and 793 feet short on the Runway 28 (eastern) end. The area off the Runway 10 end has an approximately 20 percent slope, and the area off the Runway 28 end has a 7.6 percent slope. There is also development around the runway that cannot be reasonably relocated, such as the highways, railroad, landfill, and housing developments.

### **Cultural Resources at AGC**

A Programmatic Agreement made between FAA and the Pennsylvania SHPO in July 2008 (amended February 2021) identifies 280 acres of the 432-acre airport property as a National Register-eligible Historic District, encompassing airport buildings, structures, and runways. The 2021 Programmatic Agreement Amendment states that improvement to the Runway 10-28 RSA can proceed without NHPA Section 106 consultation. The 2008 Programmatic Agreement also notes that to develop the airport, most of AGC property was cut, filled, and graded. Hilltops were removed in excess of 20 to 30 feet and the peripheries of the property were filled in excess of 30 feet, essentially eliminating the potential for finding prehistoric archaeological resources over most of the property. No archaeological sites have been identified in these areas, and the Undertaking has a low probability for containing prehistoric sites according to the statewide archaeological model.

### **SHPO Coordination / Determination of Effect**

On October 4, 2001, ACAA placed an Environmental Review Submission on the PA-SHPO database to ensure that all areas within the APE were considered and cleared in the 2021 Programmatic Agreement Amendment. The PA-SHPO replied on October 5, 2021, stating that



they had no concerns and no effects were anticipated to above ground or archaeological resources.

It is the opinion of the FAA that the Proposed Undertaking would not affect historic, archaeological, or cultural resources listed in, or eligible for listing in the National Register. The main objective is to place fill in the Project area, and any ground-disturbing utility relocation activities will include special conditions in the event of unexpected discoveries.

**Opportunity to Initiate Consultation**

As a consulting party to the 2008 Programmatic Agreement and 2021 Amendment, we appreciate your input on the proposed RSA Improvement Project. If you would like additional information or to discuss the Proposed Project, you can contact Heather Davis-Jenkins, Environmental Protection Specialist, at 717-730-2835. You may also email your comments and information to her at *Heather.davisjenkins@faa.gov* or by U.S. mail at 3901 Hartzdale Drive, Suite 508, Camp Hill, PA 17011. If possible, please provide your input within 30 days of receipt of this letter. Should you desire not to continue to participate in this Project, a negative response would be appreciated; otherwise, we will forward an electronic copy of the Draft EA to you when it is available.

Sincerely,

Rick Harner,  
Manager

CC: Heather Davis Jenkins, FAA  
Charles Sacavage, FAA

Enclosures: 1. Airport Location  
2. Proposed Undertaking



# Enclosure 1

## **Airport Location**





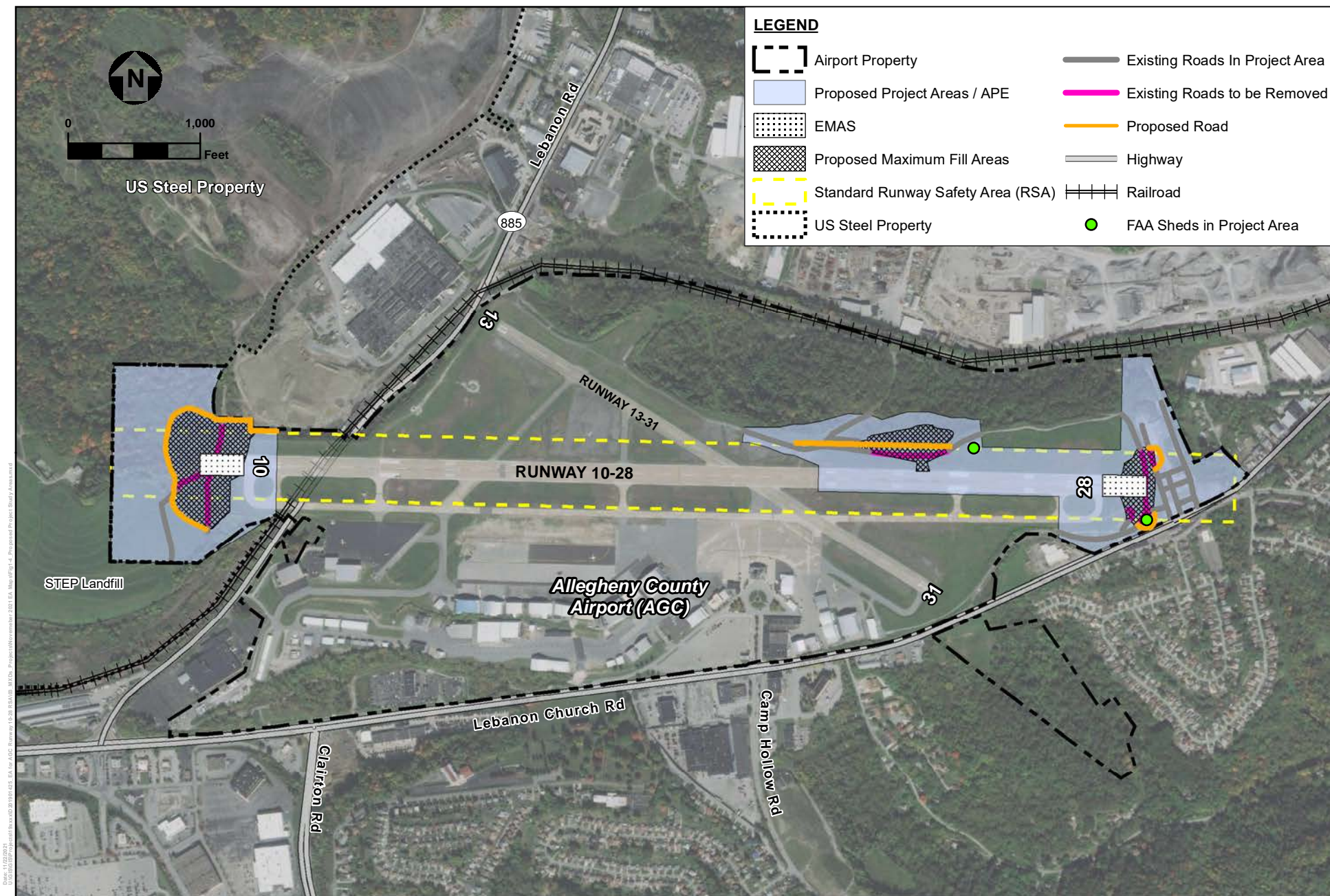




# Enclosure 2

## **Proposed Undertaking**





Source: Esri; GAI; Adapted by ESA, 2021.

AGC RSA EA  
**FIGURE 1-4**  
 PROPOSED PROJECT STUDY AREAS



**I-4:           Public Review and Response to Comments**



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## **I-4 Public Review and Response to Comments**

### **I-4.1 Notice of Availability of the Draft EA**

A Notice of Availability (NOA) for the Draft EA was published on February 28, 2022 in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. The Notice of Availability of the Draft EA was also posted on the Allegheny County Airport Authority's (ACAA) website at <https://flypittsburgh.com/allegheny-county-airport/runway-safety-area-improvements-at-allegheny-county-airport-agc/>.

Throughout the public comment period, the Draft EA was made available electronically (in PDF format) for download from the ACAA website at <https://flypittsburgh.com/allegheny-county-airport/runway-safety-area-improvements-at-allegheny-county-airport-agc/>. Both printed copies and electronic copies of the Draft EA were available for public review during regular business hours at AGC's Airport Office at 12 Allegheny County Airport, West Mifflin, PA 15122.

ACAA also made the Draft EA available upon request either in hardcopy format or electronically on USB flash drive.

The Draft EA was initially available for review by the public, government agencies, and interested parties for a period of 30 days prior to the date of the Public Hearing and for 7 days after the Public Hearing (a total of 37 days). On March 31, 2022, it was noted that the Draft EA published on the ACAA website was missing appendices. An updated version was published to the ACAA website and the public comment period was extended an additional 30 days, ending on May 2, 2022. Notice of the extended comment period was published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette on April 2, 2022.

Copies of the notices and proofs of publication are provided in Section I-4.3.

### **I-4.2 Public Workshop and Public Hearing**

A virtual Public Workshop and Public Hearing were held via the Zoom video conference platform on Tuesday, March 29, 2022 to present the results of the Draft EA and to receive comments on the document. The Public Workshop took place between 6:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. and included a presentation followed by a question-and-answer session. A total of two members of the public attended the Public Workshop. The Public Hearing started at 7:00 p.m. and concluded at 7:15 p.m. due to lack of attendance.

During the question-and-answer session, the public was invited to submit written questions and comments via the Zoom Q&A function. The Public Workshop facilitator read the questions out loud and asked members of the panel to provide responses.

People who wished to comment in a public forum were able to do so during the Public Hearing portion of the meeting. A court reporter was in attendance to transcribe comments provided at the Public Hearing. The general process and procedures for the Public Hearing allowed each person an allotment of three minutes for public testimony. All parties were also invited to submit their comments in writing by mailing-in their comments to the address provided in the Notice of



Availability of the Draft EA and provided during the Public Workshop and Public Hearing. The timed process ensured that everyone who wished to provide verbal testimony had a chance to speak.

Written comments were also accepted prior to and after the Public Workshop via U.S. Mail and email.

### **I-4.3 Public Notice**

The NOA for the Draft EA was published on February 27, 2022 in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette. A second notice announcing extension of the public comment period was published in the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette on March 31, 2022. Copies of the affidavits of publication are provided in this section.




**Proof of Publication of Notice in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**

Under Act No 587, Approved May 16, 1929, PL 1784, as last amended by Act No 409 of September 29, 1951

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, ss T. Kopyar, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Pittsburgh, County and Commonwealth aforesaid, was established in 1993 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegraph and The Pittsburgh Press and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegraph was established in 1960 and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette was established in 1927 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Gazette established in 1786 and the Pittsburgh Post, established in 1842, since which date the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has been regularly issued in said County and that a copy of said printed notice or publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette a newspaper of general circulation on the following dates, viz:

**27 of February, 2022**

Affiant further deposes that he/she is an agent for the PG Publishing Company, a corporation and publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, that, as such agent, affiant is duly authorized to verify the foregoing statement under oath, that affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the afore said notice or publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

  
PG Publishing Company

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of:  
February 28, 2022



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Notary Seal  
Karen Flaherty, Notary Public  
Allegheny County  
My commission expires November 10, 2024  
Commission number 1386128  
Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

**STATEMENT OF ADVERTISING COSTS**

ALCTY AIRPORT AUTHY-LEGAL  
LANDSIDE TERMINAL, 4th Floor Mez  
Attn: Angela McWreath  
Pittsburgh Pennsylvania 15231-

To PG Publishing Company

Total ----- \$417.00

**Publisher's Receipt for Advertising Costs**

PG PUBLISHING COMPANY, publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation, hereby acknowledges receipt of the aforesaid advertising and publication costs and certifies that the same have been fully paid.

Office  
2201 Sweeney Drive  
CLINTON, PA 15026  
legaladvertising@post-gazette.com  
Phone 412-263-1440

PG Publishing Company, a Corporation, Publisher of  
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Newspaper of General Circulation

By \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the foregoing is the original Proof of Publication and receipt for the Advertising costs in the subject matter of said notice.

Attorney For

**COPY OF NOTICE**

**RUNWAY SAFETY AREA  
10-28 IMPROVEMENTS  
AT ALLEGHENY COUNTY  
AIRPORT  
NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY  
OF DRAFT  
ENVIRONMENTAL  
ASSESSMENT  
NOTICE OF PUBLIC  
WORKSHOP/PUBLIC  
HEARING**

Pursuant to Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1506.6(b) notice is hereby given by the Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) that a Draft Environmental Assessment (Draft EA) has been prepared to evaluate the potential environmental impacts to improve the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA) at the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) located in West Mifflin, Pennsylvania. The Proposed Project is recommended in order to meet standards and safety requirements as established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access AGC. The Proposed Project involves improvements to Runway 10-28 and other related projects, including:

**Expand the Runway 10 RSA**  
• Install fill to extend RSA 335 feet and widen 500 feet across the new length. Taper from new RSA elevation to existing elevation at a 2:1 slope. Approximately 442,467 cubic yards of fill would require 24,582 dump truck trips (standard triaxle dump truck capacity is 18 cubic yards).

• Install a 300-foot by 150-foot Engineered Material Arresting System (EMAS) bed.

**Expand the Runway 28 RSA**  
• Install fill to extend RSA 335 feet and widen 500 feet across the new length. Taper from new RSA elevation to existing elevation at a 2:1 slope. Approximately 61,239 cubic yards of fill would require 3,403 standard dump truck trips.

• Install a 300-foot by 150-foot EMAS bed.  
**Expand a Portion of the mid-Runway RSA**  
• Install 55,000 cubic yards of fill. Approximately 54,002 cubic yards of fill would require 3,001 standard dump truck trips.

**Other Improvements**

• Remove existing 10-foot-wide dirt airport



- Relocate airport boundary fence at both ends of the runway along fill/new service roads.

- Relocate FAA sheds, instrument landing system, medium approach light system with runway alignment indicator lights system, and localizer array, at end of Runway 28, and runway end identifier lights at the Runway 10 end.

- Modify the existing airport stormwater management system as necessary to accommodate the Proposed Project. Further engineering of stormwater management features will be the result of ongoing site planning and permitting processes, but may include the relocation and installation of ditches, swales, and culverts channelling stormwater into existing retention ponds.

- Clear trees and vegetation and remove objects within the Proposed Project footprint. This includes 36 acres at the Runway 10 end and 48 acres at the Runway 28 end and mid-runway location. The cleared and graded areas would be replanted to minimize erosion and the RSA area would be maintained as pavement and grass per FAA design guidelines.

Beginning on February 27, 2022, the Draft EA will be available for public review through April 4, 2022 at the following locations:

- Online at <https://flypittsburgh.com/alleghehny-county-airport/runway-safety-area-improvements-at-alleghehny-county-airport-agc/>

- AGC's Airport Office at 12 Allegheny County Airport, West Mifflin, PA 15122. Please call (412) 466-3026 to schedule a date/time to review the Draft EA.

ACAA will provide a hardcopy or flash drive of the Draft EA and/or the Public Workshop presentation upon request. Please call (412) 476-2000 or email

AGC.RSA.EA@gaiconsultants.com to request a copy of the materials.

#### **PUBLIC WORKSHOP AND PUBLIC HEARING**

ACAA invites you to attend a virtual Public Workshop to learn more about the environmental analyses conducted for the Proposed Project. The Workshop will begin with a presentation that includes information regarding the Draft EA and will include a "Question and Answer" session. The Public Workshop will be held between 6:00 PM and 7:00 PM on March 29, 2022. A Public Hearing to receive formal verbal comments from the public will be held immediately after the Public Workshop, beginning at 7:00 PM and will end after all registered speakers have had the opportunity to comment. You can register to speak using the registration website (link below). All formal verbal comments made during the Public Hearing will be transcribed by a court report and included and responded to in the final EA.

Both the Public Workshop and Public Hearing will be conducted in virtual format on the Zoom® videoconferencing platform. This virtual format provides attendees with the maximum opportunity for safe and accessible public engagement during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Date: Tuesday, March 29, 2022

Workshop Time: 6:00-7:00 PM

Hearing Time: Begins at 7:00 PM

Registration: <http://bit.ly/AGCDraftEA> (this link will register you for both the Public Workshop and Public Hearing)

Phone (Audio only for those without internet access): 877-853-5247 - Webinar ID: 869 3860 4895

More information on the Public Workshop/Public Hearing can be found at <https://flypittsburgh.com/alleghehny-county-airport/runway-safety-area-improvements-at-alleghehny-county-airport-agc/>. Sign Language Interpreters and/or other services may be provided upon request. To ensure availability, you are advised to make your request at least five (5) business days prior to the Public Workshop/Public Hearing. To request these services, please contact AGC.RSA.EA@gaiconsultants.com.

#### **PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Verbal comments may be provided during the Public Hearing. Written comments may be submitted via electronic-mail (e-mail) or U.S. Mail at any time during the comment period, February 27, 2022 to April 4, 2022. The purpose of the public comment period is to receive comments on the Draft EA. Comments should be as specific as possible and should be organized so that they are meaningful and make the FAA clearly aware of the commenter's views, interests, and concerns. Comments received on the Draft EA, and the responses to those comments, will be disclosed in the Final EA.

Written comments on the adequacy of the information disclosed in the Draft EA must be submitted by April 4, 2022.

Comments may be submitted to AGC.RSA.EA@gaiconsultants.com or to GAI Consultants; C/O AGC RSA EA; 385 E. Waterfront Drive; Homestead, PA 15120.

**PRIVACY NOTICE:** Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment - including your personal identifying information - may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the FAA in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, the FAA cannot guarantee that it will be able to do so.



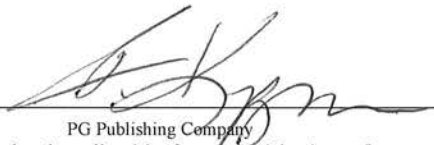
**Proof of Publication of Notice in Pittsburgh Post-Gazette**

Under Act No 587, Approved May 16, 1929, PL 1784, as last amended by Act No 409 of September 29, 1951

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, County of Allegheny, ss T. Kopyar, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a newspaper of general circulation published in the City of Pittsburgh, County and Commonwealth aforesaid, was established in 1993 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegraph and The Pittsburgh Press and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette and Sun-Telegraph was established in 1960 and the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette was established in 1927 by the merging of the Pittsburgh Gazette established in 1786 and the Pittsburgh Post, established in 1842, since which date the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette has been regularly issued in said County and that a copy of said printed notice or publication is attached hereto exactly as the same was printed and published in the regular editions and issues of the said Pittsburgh Post-Gazette a newspaper of general circulation on the following dates, viz:

**03 of April, 2022**

Affiant further deposes that he/she is an agent for the PG Publishing Company, a corporation and publisher of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, that, as such agent, affiant is duly authorized to verify the foregoing statement under oath, that affiant is not interested in the subject matter of the afore said notice or publication, and that all allegations in the foregoing statement as to time, place and character of publication are true.

  
PG Publishing Company

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day of:  
April 4, 2022



Commonwealth of Pennsylvania - Notary Seal  
Karen Flaherty, Notary Public  
Allegheny County  
My commission expires November 16, 2024  
Commission number 1386128  
Member, Pennsylvania Association of Notaries

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Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, a Newspaper of General Circulation

By \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby certify that the foregoing is the original Proof of Publication and receipt for the Advertising costs in the subject matter of said notice.

**COPY OF NOTICE OR PUBLICATION**

**PUBLIC NOTICE: DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FOR RUNWAY SAFETY AREA 10-28 IMPROVEMENTS AT ALLEGHENY COUNTY AIRPORT**

The Allegheny County Airport Authority has extended the public comment period on the Draft EA by 30 calendar days. The comment period will now close at 5:00 p.m. on Monday, May 2, 2022.

In accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), the Allegheny County Airport Authority (ACAA) released a Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) on February 27, 2022 for public review and comment. The Draft EA evaluates the potential environmental impacts to improve the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area (RSA) at the Allegheny County Airport (AGC) located in West Mifflin, Pennsylvania. The Proposed Project is recommended in order to meet standards and safety requirements as established by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) for runways serving the types of aircraft that typically access AGC.

The Draft EA will be available for public review through May 2, 2022 at the following locations:

- Online at <https://flypittsburgh.com/allegheny-county-airport/runway-safety-area-improvements-at-allegheny-county-airport-agc/>
- AGC's Airport Office at 12 Allegheny County Airport, West Mifflin, PA 15122. Please call (412) 466-3026 to schedule a date/time to review the Draft EA.

ACAA will provide a hardcopy or flash drive of the Draft EA and/or the Public Workshop presentation upon request. Please call (412) 476-2000 or email [AGC.RSA.EA@gaiconsultants.com](mailto:AGC.RSA.EA@gaiconsultants.com) to request a copy of the materials.

**PUBLIC COMMENTS**  
Written comments may be submitted via electronic-mail (e-mail) or U.S. Mail at any time during the comment period until 5:00 p.m. on May 2, 2022. The purpose of the public comment period is to receive comments on the Draft EA. Comments should be as specific as possible and should be organized so that they are meaningful and make the ACAA clearly aware of the commenter's views, interests, and concerns. Comments received on the Draft EA, and the responses to those comments, will be disclosed in the Final EA.

Written comments on the adequacy of the information disclosed in the Draft EA must be submitted by 5:00 p.m., May 2, 2022. Comments may be submitted to [AGC.RSA.EA@gaiconsultants.com](mailto:AGC.RSA.EA@gaiconsultants.com) or to GAI Consultants, C/O AGC, RSA, EA, 385 E. Waterfront Drive, Homestead, PA 15120.

**PRIVACY NOTICE:** Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, be advised that your entire comment - including your personal identifying information - may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask the ACAA in your comment to withhold from public review your personal identifying information, the ACAA cannot guarantee that it will be able to do so.



## I-4.4 Comments on the Draft EA

The initial 37-day comment period on the Draft EA began on February 27, 2022. On March 31, 2022, it was noted that the Draft EA published on the ACAA website was missing appendices. An updated version was published to the ACAA website and the comment period was extended by an additional 30 days, closing at 5:00 p.m. EST on May 2, 2022. Anyone wishing to comment on the information and conclusions provided in the Draft EA was able to do so at any time during the public review period. AGC considered and responded to substantive comments from the public and federal, state, and local agencies received during the comment period.

Written comments on the Draft EA were received from the U.S. EPA, a member of the general public, and the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation. Minor edits were made to the text in the EA in response to the comment received from the U.S. EPA. These include minor text edits to Chapters 1, 2, and 3, as well as the addition of more detailed information regarding air quality to Section 3.2.5, greenhouse gas emissions to Table 3.4-1 in Section 3.4.3, and wetlands and other surface waters to Section 3.12.4.1. Comment letters were labeled 01, 02, and 03 by date of receipt. Comments within each letter were bracketed and labeled 01, 02, and so forth. Responses were prepared for each bracketed comment and are provided after each letter.

The comments received during the public review period for the Draft EA as well as the responses prepared to those comments are provided below. Below is a list of the comments received, including commenter name, affiliation, and date the comment was received.

- Comment Letter 1: Timothy Witman, U.S. EPA, March 31, 2022
- Comment Letter 2: Jay Apt, Carnegie Mellon University, April 6, 2022
- Comment Letter 3: Thomas Tomczyk, PA Department of Transportation, May 2, 2022



**From:** Witman, Timothy [REDACTED]

**Sent:** Thursday, March 31, 2022 4:10 PM

**To:** Dan DePra [REDACTED]; Schubel, Nick [REDACTED]

**Cc:** Nevshehirlan, Stepan [REDACTED]

**Subject:** EPA Comments Draft EA Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area Improvement Project

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Mr. Schubel,

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reviewed the Draft Environmental Assessment (EA) for the proposed Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area Improvement Project. Thank you for providing a copy of the Draft EA and the additional appendices that were omitted from the original link.

The Draft EA analyzes the potential impacts from the proposed airport improvements to meet standards and safety requirements established by the Federal Aviation Administration for runways. The proposed project includes expanding Runway 10 and Runway 28 Runway Safety Areas (RSA) with fill, installing an Engineered Material Arresting System at each end and widening the mid-Runway 28 RSA.

EPA has reviewed the Draft EA in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, and the Council on Environmental Quality regulations implementing NEPA. Based our review, we have the following comments for your consideration in the development of the Final EA:

01

- Section 3.4.4.1 & Page 36 – Regarding the estimate of 40,431 short tons of CO<sub>2</sub>. EPA recommends clarifying what sources of emissions were included in the estimate. Does the CO<sub>2</sub> estimate only account for the round-trip truck trips or does this estimate include emissions from the quarrying process to obtain the fill material and distributing, compacting, and leveling that material onsite?

02

EPA also recommends the EA avoid comparisons between project-level and national emissions, which can inappropriately diminish the significance of project-level greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Please elaborate on the justification regarding the no significant impact determination and if appropriate include measures to further avoid, minimize, or mitigate impacts from GHG emissions.

03

- Section 3.4.5 – EPA recommends including practicable mitigation to reduce the proposed action's GHG emissions in the EA.



**04**

- Table 3.1-2 – EPA recommends clarifying the rationale behind the statement that “Impacts to environmental justice communities and additional exposure or unmitigated risks to children’s environmental health and safety are not anticipated”. Is mitigation proposed? 61,972 round trip truck trips may have some level of effect that should be considered and potentially mitigated.

**05**

- In Section 3.12 – A delineation was prepared and included in Appendix H. The delineation identified wetlands and streams on site and characterized the streams as “natural stream channels” or “other surface waters”. Based on the information in the Draft EA there is no indication that the Army Corps of Engineers has verified the delineation report. EPA recommends that the Alleghany County Airport Authority coordinate with the Army Corps of Engineers and request a jurisdictional determination prior to working in any waters within the project area.

**06**

Please note that if this project involves the discharge of dredged and/or fill material into waters of the United States, a Section 404 Clean Water Act (CWA) permit may be needed from the Army Corps of Engineers and/or state regulatory agency. EPA may review such applications pursuant to its responsibilities under CWA Section 404 and may provide comments to the Corps to assure consistency with the CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines (Guidelines) (40 C.F.R. Part 230).

**07**

- Section 3.2.5 – The EA indicates that the “Proposed Project would not have a significant air quality impacts and mitigation is not required, the airport and its contractors may choose to employ additional voluntary measures to further reduce emissions...” Several best management practices were identified. EPA recommends including these best management practices as requirements in the EA or incentivizing contractors to ensure no significant air quality impacts occur, especially in ways it could contribute to a reduction in GHG emissions.

**08**

- Section 3.9.4.1 – EPA recommends including a discussion and analysis regarding how the additional haul route truck traffic could affect local communities with regards to noise concerns. This could include limiting trucking to certain timeframes to lessen the impact on surrounding communities.

**09**

- Section 3.10.4.1 – Haul routes appear to occur within or adjacent to communities with potential EJ concerns. As a result of the additional increase in traffic and potential air quality impacts from the proposed haul route and equipment operating at the site, EPA recommends the EA further detail how the EJ analyses results in no significant impact to EJ communities. This could include an evaluation and consideration for EJ communities as part of the haul route traffic analysis.



If you have any questions or to further discuss these comments please contact me by phone or email. We look forward to working with you as you finalize this EA and on future projects.

Thank you,  
Tim

**Timothy Witman**

Environmental Assessment Branch

Office of Communities, Tribes and Environmental Assessment

Phone: [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

**USEPA - Mid-Atlantic Region**

1650 Arch Street (3RA12)

Philadelphia, PA 19103-2029



## I-4.6 Responses to Comment Letter 01

### I-4.6.1 Response 01-01

As discussed in Section B.3, construction emissions were calculated using the Airport Construction Emissions Inventory Tool (ACEIT). ACEIT uses a series of assumptions to generate lists of emissions sources (such as construction equipment, including truck trips, and employee on-road automobiles) and associated usage factors in order to calculate a construction emissions inventory for various specific project activities. The resulting emissions estimates account for on-road as well as non-road construction emissions sources including dozers, chainsaws, excavators, rollers, and water trucks. In addition to calculating emissions from the operation of construction equipment, the ACEIT model also accounts for fugitive emissions associated with construction activity such as earth-moving, material handling and drop, as well as wind erosion of stockpiled materials. Table B-1 in Appendix B provides a list of the specific construction projects modeled as part of the Proposed Project. As discussed in Appendix B, while ACEIT calculates default usage values for each project modeled, the default model settings were updated to account for, among other variables, the amount of fill used, and the total acreage cleared.

### I-4.6.2 Response 01-02

The comparison of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in short tons of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e) presented in Table 3.4-1 of the Draft EA compares the total emissions for the Proposed Project to the total annual emissions in 2019 for the US Aviation Sector and the United States nationally, as well as an estimated range of global emissions. The Proposed Project is estimated to contribute 40,431 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e. For comparison, the city of Pittsburgh contributed approximately 4.8 million tons in 2013<sup>110</sup> and West Mifflin Borough contributed 985,809 tons in 2018.<sup>111</sup> The entirety of the state of Pennsylvania contributed 269.1 million metric tons (296.6 short tons) in 2018.<sup>112</sup> This information is presented for informational purposes only, to provide context for the overall contribution of the Proposed Project to an issue that is global in scale.

Section 3.4.5 of the Draft EA states there are no established federal standards for determining aviation-related GHG emissions. According to the FAA's *1050.1F Desk Reference*, there are currently no specific factors to consider in order to determine the significance of GHG emissions. Thus, at this time, there is no way to determine the Proposed Project's GHG emissions to be significant without engaging in speculation. However, the Draft EA states the intent to adhere to state and local plans to reduce GHG emissions. One such plan would be the *Pennsylvania Climate Action Plan 2021* which recommends strategies such as increasing adoption of light duty electric

<sup>110</sup> City of Pittsburgh, Climate Action Plan 3.0, p. 19  
<[https://apps.pittsburghhpa.gov/redtail/images/7101\\_Pittsburgh\\_Climate\\_Action\\_Plan\\_3.0.pdf](https://apps.pittsburghhpa.gov/redtail/images/7101_Pittsburgh_Climate_Action_Plan_3.0.pdf)> (Accessed July 13, 2022).

<sup>111</sup> The Congress of Neighboring Communities, CONNECT Climate Action Plan, May 2022  
<[https://www.connect.pitt.edu/sites/default/files/connect\\_climate\\_action\\_plan\\_final\\_6.5.22\\_1.pdf](https://www.connect.pitt.edu/sites/default/files/connect_climate_action_plan_final_6.5.22_1.pdf)> (Accessed July 13, 2022).

<sup>112</sup> Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, 2021 Pennsylvania Greenhouse Gas Inventory Report, September 2021  
<[https://files.dep.state.pa.us/Energy/Office%20of%20Energy%20and%20Technology/OETDPortalFiles/Climate%20Change%20Advisory%20Committee/2021/2021\\_GHG\\_Inventory\\_Report\\_2021-09-02.pdf](https://files.dep.state.pa.us/Energy/Office%20of%20Energy%20and%20Technology/OETDPortalFiles/Climate%20Change%20Advisory%20Committee/2021/2021_GHG_Inventory_Report_2021-09-02.pdf)> (Accessed July 13, 2022).



- Reducing equipment idling times and onsite vehicle speeds.
- Using low- or zero-emissions equipment.
- Minimize the transportation distance between the fill origin location and the Proposed Project study area, and ensure all vehicles used for the project are fuel-efficient and meet emissions standards.
- Use of BACT-enabled equipment
- Use of ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel in applicable vehicles and equipment.
- Operation of BART-enabled equipment where applicable.

#### I-4.6.3 Response 01-03

- Reducing equipment idling times and onsite vehicle speeds.
- Using low- or zero-emissions equipment.
- Minimize the transportation distance between the fill origin location and the Proposed Project study area, and ensure all vehicles used for the project are fuel-efficient and meet emissions standards.
- Use of BACT-enabled equipment

ESA / D201901425  
August 2022



- Use of ultra-low sulfur diesel fuel in applicable vehicles and equipment.
- Operation of BART-enabled equipment where applicable.

#### I-4.6.4 Response 01-04

The Draft EA was prepared in accordance with the FAA's *Order 1050.1F*. The *1050.1F Desk Reference* provides guidance for determining environmental impacts in several different resource categories, including environmental justice and children's environmental health and safety risks. While the FAA has not identified a significance threshold for identifying significant impacts to environmental justice communities (i.e., low-income and/or minority communities), it has identified factors to be considered when making a determination of significance. These factors include whether a proposed action or alternative(s) would have the potential to lead to disproportionately high and adverse impacts to environmental justice communities due to significant impacts in other environmental impact categories or impacts on the physical or natural environment that affect an environmental justice population in a way that the FAA determines is unique and significant to that population. Similarly, while the FAA has not established a significance threshold pertaining to impacts to children's environmental health and safety, it has identified a factor to consider when making a determination of significance. This factor considers whether the proposed action or alternative(s) would have the potential to lead to a disproportionate health or safety risk to children.

The commenter states that the construction trucks may have some level of effect on environmental justice communities. A detailed traffic analysis was included in Appendix G of the Draft EA. The traffic analysis identified the recommended haul routes for Proposed Project construction. These routes included SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) from SR 0051 (Clairton Blvd) to AGC and SR 0885 (Lebanon Rd) from SR 2040 (Lebanon Church Rd) to I-376. Both of these routes run adjacent to segments of four census block groups that have been identified as environmental justice communities (census block groups 480200.03, 488500.01, 488600.01, and 488600.02). As discussed in Section 3.10.4.1 of the Draft EA, total peak hour traffic on local roads would increase minimally due to construction of the Proposed Project. The temporary increase in traffic is not anticipated to significantly degrade level of service on area roadways.

Regarding children's environmental health and safety risks, the AGC property, where the construction activity would occur, is fenced and is a mile or more from the nearest centers of child activity. As discussed in Section 3.10.4.3 of the Draft EA, the nearest concentration of children proximate to the Airport and truck access routes is Clara Barton Elementary School, which is located approximately 0.8 miles from the nearest preferred truck access point along Lebanon Church Road and approximately 1.3 miles as traveled along local roads. The school is located approximately 1.4 miles from the nearest alternative truck access point on Lebanon Church Road and approximately 1.7 miles as travelled along local roads. Children will not be concentrated near the truck access routes, and no interactions between children and construction vehicle traffic is anticipated at these locations.

As discussed in Section 3.1.6, while the Proposed Project may result in temporary increases in emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases, use and disposal of hazardous materials,



generation and disposal of solid waste, and traffic on area roadways, the effects would be associated solely with project construction and temporary in nature. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in either temporary or long-term significant environmental impacts. Truck haul traffic would be required to adhere to designated routes to minimize potentially adverse effects. These routes pass by both communities identified as environmental justice communities as well as communities not identified as environmental justice communities with similar effect. Therefore, there is no indication environmental justice communities would bear any disproportionately high and adverse effects resulting from the Proposed Project. As the temporary effects of project construction would not be concentrated in environmental justice communities or near sensitive receptors, the Proposed Project would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects to these communities, nor disproportionate health or safety risks to children. As there would be no significant impacts, mitigation measures would not be warranted; however, best management practices, such as those mentioned in Response 01-02, will be implemented during construction. Furthermore, the public involvement process for the Proposed Project provided opportunities for meaningful input from potentially affected environmental justice communities through advertised public workshops and the submission of written comments.

#### I-4.6.5 Response 01-05

The recommendation and request are acknowledged. As described in Section 3.12.4.1., the ACAA will request that the USACE complete a jurisdictional determination for Channels 2, 9, 10, and 11 characterized as “other surface waters” that will be impacted by the Proposed Project as identified in Table 3.12.-2.

- If the USACE determines that these OSWs are waters of the U.S., then ACAA will characterize the functional value of the surface water(s) and develop a mitigation plan that compensates for the lost function of ~868 lineal feet of surface waters impacted by the Proposed Project. Since the Proposed Project requires stormwater improvements, including extension of the outfalls to convey runoff from the airfield, these OSWs will be replaced onsite and could serve as mitigation for some or all of the impacted resources, if required. If additional mitigation is required, ACAA will work with the PADEP Southwest Regional Office to identify other local, candidate stream restoration projects to complete as compensatory mitigation. Revisions to the existing stormwater management system necessary to accommodate the proposed construction will be included in the final project design and will necessitate a revision to the AGC’s NPDES PAG-03 industrial stormwater discharge permit. This will also likely require a “Joint Application for PA Water Obstruction and Encroachment Permit” and USACE “Section 404 Permit” application to relocate these resources.
- If USACE concurs with the determination that these OSWs are not waters of the U.S., ACAA must still relocate these OSWs to safely extend the stormwater outfalls to convey runoff from the airfield that feeds these impacted resources beyond the proposed fill areas. In this case, ACAA will likely not need a “Joint Application for PA Water Obstruction and Encroachment Permit and U.S. Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit” to relocate these resources. Revision to the AGC’s NPDES PAG-03 industrial stormwater discharge permit will still be updated to address the outfall modifications.



The Section 404 CWA permitting process for the Proposed Project would require mitigation for any impacts to surface waters on the Project site. The appropriate level of mitigation would be determined by the USACE. As a project with fill placement impacting less than 1,000 linear feet of streams, the Proposed Project would meet the requirements for a Nationwide Permit. The Nationwide Permit streamlines the permitting process for specific types of projects with minimal potential to impact aquatic environments.

#### **I-4.6.6 Response 01-06**

The recommendation and request are noted. While not anticipated, if a Section 404 CWA permit is required as part of construction of the Proposed Project, the ACAA will work with the USACE, USEPA, and the Pennsylvania DEP to ensure that its application is consistent with CWA Section 404(b)(1) Guidelines. The permitting process would include mitigation measures, as determined appropriate by the USACE, as a requirement. This process will be completed during project permitting, after completion of the NEPA process.

#### **I-4.6.7 Response 01-07**

In accordance with NEPA, the purpose of the EA is to determine and disclose potential environmental effects of the Proposed Project. Mitigation measures are appropriate requirements when an environmental impact would exceed established thresholds. However, as demonstrated in Sections 3.2.5 of the Draft EA, none of the NAAQS thresholds would be exceeded by emissions resulting from the Proposed Project. However, the EA included recommendations to reduce emissions and GHGs utilizing best management practices where applicable. Implementation of these best management practices would be a condition of any approval granted by the FAA.

#### **I-4.6.8 Response 01-08**

Section 3.9.4.1 of the Draft EA acknowledges, “dump trucks carrying fill loads and other construction operations may run during nighttime hours.” The Draft EA also establishes that these construction activities would be subject to local noise ordinances which stipulate, “between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m. noise in excess of 55 dB cannot enter a residential community.” This would include environmental justice communities located adjacent to the truck routes. However, truck haul traffic would be required to adhere to designated routes to minimize potentially adverse effects. These routes pass by both communities identified as environmental justice communities as well as communities not identified as environmental justice communities with similar effect. Furthermore, the Draft EA indicates the closest residential noise receptor to the Proposed Project site would be exposed to noise levels of only approximately 45 dB, and construction activity-related noise at this level is not anticipated to negatively impact surrounding communities. There is no indication any disproportionately high or adverse effects would be experienced by environmental justice communities in the vicinity of the Proposed Project. Therefore, the temporary effects of project construction would not be concentrated in environmental justice communities and would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects to these communities.



#### I-4.6.9 Response 01-09

Please see Response 01-04. As discussed in Section 3.1.6, while the Proposed Project may result in temporary increases in emissions of criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases, use and disposal of hazardous materials, generation and disposal of solid waste, and traffic on area roadways, the effects would be associated solely with project construction and temporary in nature. Implementation of the Proposed Project would not result in either temporary or long-term significant environmental impacts. The potentially adverse effects generated during the construction phase would be most closely associated with the impacts of trucks hauling fill and heavy equipment on local roads. Truck haul traffic would be required to adhere to designated routes to minimize potentially adverse effects. These routes pass by both communities identified as environmental justice communities as well as communities not identified as environmental justice communities with similar effect. Therefore, the temporary effects of project construction would not be concentrated in environmental justice communities and would not result in disproportionately high and adverse effects to these communities.



From: Jay Apt [REDACTED]  
 Sent: Wednesday, April 6, 2022 6:33 PM  
 To: Dan DePra [REDACTED]  
 Subject: Comment on Draft EA, ACAA runway extension

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01

I have read the Draft Environmental Assessment for the Runway 10-28 Runway Safety Area Improvement Project, dated February 2022. There is a deficiency that makes it impossible to evaluate one of the alternatives to the proposed plan. Section 2.2.2 dismisses the declared distances alternative by stating "Thus, as AGC would no longer be able to serve the aircraft it was designed for, this alternative is considered operationally infeasible and is dismissed from further consideration." The "aircraft it was designed for" is described as "the critical design aircraft, which has been approved by FAA through detailed forecasting analysis in the 2017 Master Plan Update". While a link to this 2017 Master Plan Update is not provided in the Draft EA, and a web search has not turned up a URL at which it is available, footnote 26 describes it as a "Gulfstream V (also commonly used by Gulfstream IV and Bombardier Challenger 600). No information is given in the Draft EA regarding the number of operations of these very large business jets into the airport nor on the number based at AGC (if any). Without this information, it is not possible to assess whether the declared distance alternative would significantly affect current or forecast airport operations as listed in Table 1-1.

Sincerely,  
 Jay Apt

---

Jay Apt  
 Professor  
 Tepper School of Business and Department of Engineering & Public Policy  
 Tepper Quad 4221  
 Carnegie Mellon University  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890

[www.cmu.edu/electricity](http://www.cmu.edu/electricity)



## I-4.7 Responses to Comment Letter 02

### I-4.7.1 Response 02-01

The 2017 Master Plan Update for AGC is available on the ACAA website at <https://flypittsburgh.com/allegheeny-county-airport/facilities/>.

The 2017 Airport Master Plan Update identified a total count of 525 annual operations by Airplane Design Group (ADG) III aircraft. Aircraft that fit within this category include the Bombardier Global 5000, the Bombardier Global Express, and the Gulfstream 550, all of which are to be found operated by Airport tenants and based at AGC. As stated in the 2017 Airport Master Plan, the FAA's Traffic Flow Management Systems Count (TFMSC) was adjusted based on current activities by tenant groups that have multiple ADG III aircraft based at the Airport. The TFMSC was adjusted to account for all ADG III aircraft operations at the Airport, yielding a total count of 525 annual operations by ADG III aircraft. This meets the required 500 annual operations for a critical aircraft designation established in AC 150/5000-17, *Critical Aircraft and Regular Use Determination*. The Gulfstream V was subsequently selected as the representative Aircraft Approach Category (AAC) D/ADG III aircraft for the Master Plan Update.<sup>114</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> *Allegheny County Airport 2017 Master Plan Update*. Prepared by McFarland Johnson for Allegheny County Airport Authority. Section 4.8.



**From:** Tomczyk, Thomas [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Monday, May 2, 2022 4:26 PM  
**To:** Dan DePra [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Financial feasibility of the Preferred Alternative

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AGC GAI Consulting Team,

Order 5200.9 addresses the financial feasibility of Engineered Material Arresting Systems (EMAS) installations and other Runway Safety Area (RSA) improvement alternatives. The EA does not appear to evaluate alternatives or scale the scope of the preferred RSA improvement alternative by identifying a "Maximum Feasible Cost" whether they involve EMAS or not. The Order's guidance is to help airport sponsors develop a sound proposed action for environmental review purposes.

The Pennsylvania Department of Transportation Bureau of Aviation (BOA), which would be requested to provide state match to Airport Improvement Program grants for the RSA improvements, requests that the Preferred Alternative with an estimated total project cost of \$39,610,400 be re-evaluated per the guidelines in FAA Order 5200.9 Order 5200.9, Financial Feasibility and Equivalency of Runway Safety Area Improvements and Engineered Material Arresting Systems to validate the financial feasibility of the preferred alternative. With the reduction in jet fuel tax revenue that supports AIP state matches from our Aviation Development Program, it could be a challenge for our Bureau to fund an estimated \$1.8 million (5%) state match of for this project over a four-year period.

Thank-you

**Tom Tomczyk | Planning Manager**  
**PA Department of Transportation | Bureau of Aviation**  
**Engineering & Planning Division**  
**400 North Street, 7th Floor | Harrisburg, PA 17120**  
**Phone:** [REDACTED] **Fax:** [REDACTED]  
**e-mail:** [REDACTED]  
[www.penndot.pa.gov](http://www.penndot.pa.gov)

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## I-4.7 Responses to Comment Letter 03

### I-4.7.1 Response 03-01

An analysis of alternatives for improving the RSAs at AGC was completed as part of the 2017 Master Plan Update<sup>115</sup> (see Appendix D, RSA Alternatives). Maximum feasible RSA improvement costs were evaluated per the guidance provided in FAA Order 5200.9, *Financial Feasibility and Equivalency of Runway Safety Area Improvements and Engineered Material Arresting Systems*. The Master Plan Update states:

*Based on [Figure 3] in FAA Order 5200.9, an EMAS length of approximately 300 feet should be used for the maximum feasible RSA improvement costs due to the Gulfstream V's [Maximum Takeoff Weight] adjusted for local factors. This results in a maximum feasible RSA improvement cost of \$13 million for the combined RSA improvements of both runway ends.*

The Master Plan Update further clarifies that a project cost of \$20 million was used as the threshold for feasibility in evaluating individual RSA improvement alternatives, citing increases in the cost of construction since publication of FAA Order 5200.9 in 2004 and the potential willingness of the FAA to provide more funding to enhance safety.<sup>116</sup>

The Master Plan Update recommends that “funds up to the maximum feasible RSA improvement costs focus on the Runway 10 approach end grading and EMAS installation and remaining available funds be used to improve the Runway 28 approach end RSA on centerline, in particular, and the Runway 13 approach end, respectively, as much as financially feasible.”<sup>117</sup> Thus, the Proposed Project combines two of the proposed alternatives evaluated for the Master Plan Update (Runway 10 EMAS with Retaining Wall and Runway 28 EMAS). The combined conceptual cost estimate for the Proposed Project of approximately \$39.6 million would be consistent with the \$20 million threshold when split between the two project elements.

<sup>115</sup> The 2017 Master Plan Update for AGC <<https://flypittsburgh.com/alleggheny-county-airport/facilities/>>.

<sup>116</sup> *Id.* Appendix D, *RSA Alternatives*, p. 14.

<sup>117</sup> *Id.* At p. 17.



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