Appendix E

Geophysical Survey Reports

December 19, 2012

Al LoPilato
Aecom
30 Knightsbridge Road, Suite 520
Piscataway, NJ 08854

Project: Geophysical Survey – Metro Towers Site, 270 Luis Munoz Marin Blvd., Jersey City, NJ

Dear Al;

The following is a brief letter report detailing the results of the geophysical survey performed at the above referenced site. Site maps and/or pertinent ground penetrating radar (GPR) transects are contained in the report and Appendix A. It would be helpful to review Appendix A and the site maps when reading this report. TPI's standard practice is to indicate the results of the geophysical survey by marking all identified utility lines, tanks, and GPR anomalies etc. with chalk, paint or flags. It should be noted that this report is a means of transferring data and results of data interpretation, which was performed during the time allotted for the fieldwork

Project Scope and Visual Site Inspection

TPI Environmental, Inc. (TPI) was contracted by Aecom (client) to clear soil borings and locate private utilities in the immediate vicinity of the borings. The site consists of a basement area within the east tower as indicated on Figure 1. Upon arrival to the site on December 12, 2012, TPI performed a site walk to review one call utility mark outs and evidence of other on-site utilities in the vicinity of the borings. During the site walk the following areas of interest were noted;

- Utilities to be investigated during this survey include; private electric and floor drainage.

Methodology

Geophysical surveys are typically accomplished by employing the following techniques; GPR, Fisher TW6 electromagnetic metal detection (TW6 EM), a Geonics EM61-MK2 Time – Domain Electromagnetic Detector unit (EM61), radio frequency line locating (RF), and magnetics. Known utilities are typically traced with the RF unit, GPR, and the TW6 EM unit depending on the size, matrix and conductive properties of the line. The EM61 is a high power, high sensitivity metal detector capable of detecting both ferrous and non-ferrous metal. The TW6 EM unit sounds an audible alarm in the presence of a large mass of metal such as an UST. A description and discussion of these geophysical methods as well as TPI's standard procedures for performing geophysical surveys is found in Appendix A. In general, "blind surveys" are typically performed by initially scanning the site with a TW6 EM unit and/or an EM61 unit and noting areas of relatively high EM response. Then locations with high EM response are further investigated with GPR. EM units are typically not effective and practical in areas underlain with

reinforced concrete and/or the presence of ubiquitous metallic objects.

Geophysical Survey Results

The geophysical survey at this site was accomplished with the RF and GPR units. Known utilities were traced and confirmed with the GPR and RF units then the borings were scanned and cleared with the GPR unit. Results of the geophysical survey were marked on the ground with paint and a map of the survey results as well as pertinent GPR images are contained in this report. Results of the geophysical survey are as follows;

- Sections of private electric and floor drainage piping were detected and marked (Appendix A).
- Due to extenuating on-site conditions including physical obstructions and a thick reinforced concrete floor, TPI was unable to effectively locate all sub-slab utilities. Soil boring locations were not cleared and the utility information contained with the "Field Notes" of Appendix A should be considered incomplete.

TPI completes non-intrusive geophysical surveys using equipment and techniques representing best available technology. TPI does not accept responsibility for survey limitations due to inherent technological limitations or unforeseen and varying site-specific conditions such as metal-reinforced concrete. In practical terms, TPI serves to reduce the risk of encountering subsurface utilities during excavation operations or greatly increase the chance of locating man made subsurface objects depending on the goal of the project. The results of this investigation should only be used as a tool and should not be considered a guarantee regarding the presence or absence of USTs or piping.

If you should require additional information or have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above phone number or email me at ffendler@tpienv.com.

Sincerely,

Frank Fendler, M.S, P.G.
President

Michael Robbins, M.S.
Geologist

TPI environmental	Metro Towers Site, Jersey City, NJ		Figure 1
	Client: Aecom	Date: 12/12/12	Geophysical Survey Area

Appendix A

Field Notes

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Easton, PA

12/12/12

Aecom

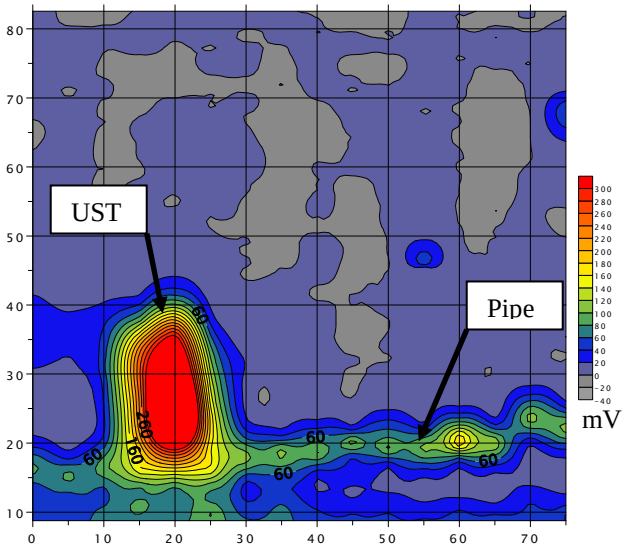
Metropolis Towers Site
Jersey City, NJ

Attachment A
TPI's Geophysical Survey Equipment & Methods

Geonics EM61-MK2

The EM61 is a high resolution time-domain metal detector which is used to detect ferrous and non-ferrous metallic objects. It consists of a powerful transmitter that generates a pulsed primary magnetic field, which induces eddy currents in nearby metallic objects. The decay of these currents is measured by two receiver coils mounted on the coil assembly. The responses are recorded and displayed by an integrated computer based digital data logger with real time numberical and graphic display. Two ports on the logger allows simultaneous collection of EM and GPS data. For further processing and interpretation data can be transferred to a laptop computer in the field and a color contoured map of the EM61 reponse is prepared (see below).

EM61 Color Contoured Map



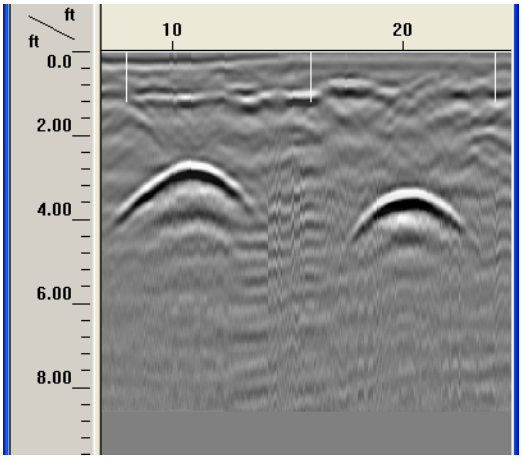
The EM61-MK2 detects a single 55 gallon drum at a depth of over 10-feet beneath the instrument, yet it is relatively insentsitive to interference from nearby surface metal such as fences, buildings, cars, etc. By making the measurement at a relatively long time after termination of the primary pulse, the response is practically independent of the electrical conductivity fo the ground.

Due to it unique coil arrangements, the response curve is a single well defined positive peak greatly facilitating quick and accurate location of the target, the depth of which can usually be estimated from the width of the response and/or from relative response from each of the two receiver coils.

GPR

This method is one of the most powerful and cost effective methods of locating man made objects and stratigraphic layers in the subsurface. It is an active method that transmits electromagnetic pulses into the ground, the radar pulses are reflected from materials or layers of differing dielectric and electrical conductive properties. The GPR computer measures the elapsed time in billionths of a second (nanoseconds) from when the pulses are sent and when they are received back at the surface that can then be converted to depth. Results of the radar scan are displayed as a continuous cross section of the subsurface on the computer screen in real time. Metallic materials such as tanks, pipes conduits, rebar etc. have vastly different dielectric properties then soils so there reflections are striking and relatively easy to identify. Pipes and tanks constructed of PVC, concrete, and terracotta also produce distinct reflections, however, these reflections are typically not as striking as metallic materials. A typical radar image of two metallic underground storage tanks is found below.

GPR Image Of Two Metallic USTs



GPR surveys are conducted with the most advanced GPR equipment currently available

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Attachment A
TPI's Geophysical Survey Equipment & Methods

including a Geophysical Survey Systems (GSSI) SIR-3000 subsurface radar unit with a 400 MHz antenna. The 400 MHz antenna has a depth range of approximately 20-feet and other antennas may be employed with the system depending on specific site conditions and objectives of the survey. The GPR transect data may be saved on the internal hard drive and transferred to a PC for storage, printing, and post processing. GSSI is the world leader in the development of GPR systems and was the first company to commercialize GPR in 1970. GPR hardware and software has improved dramatically over the last several years allowing for relatively rapid and economical GPR surveys. With 3-dimensional capabilities, the latest GPR software takes data processing a step farther then the former 2-dimensional viewing method. Three-dimensional visualization helps you to see the whole picture, giving you a powerful tool to interpret complex utility layouts and identify subtle linear features that may have otherwise been missed.

GPR surveys are typically conducted by searching for GPR hyperbolas indicative of subsurface pipes or tanks signatures in the vicinity of known entities. Theses signatures are marked on the ground and areas progressively further from the known entity are scanned and marked. This process is continued until the GPR operator performed enough scans to determine and mark the subsurface pipe, tank or anomaly. During this process the GPR data is typically not saved due to the immense size of the data files. After this phase of the GPR survey is completed, representative GPR transects or grids are performed and saved for the report and post processing. Some of the factors that may negatively affect GPR results include clay soils, rebar in concrete, high moisture content, depth of the target, and the integrity, size, and material of the target.

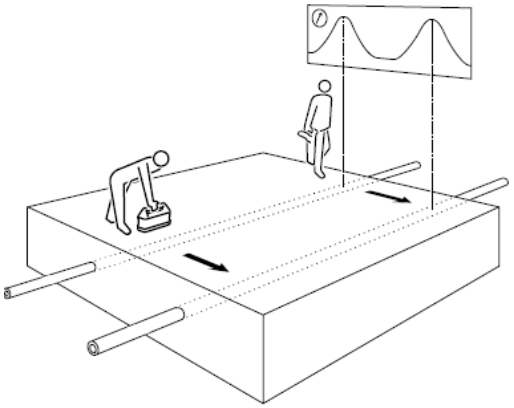
TW-6 EM Unit

TPI routinely employs a Fisher TW-6 electromagnetic metal detector when performing GPR surveys. The TW-6 creates an electromagnetic field with a transmitting coil and measures the strength of that field with a receiving coil. As the TW-6 passes over electrically conductive materials such as metal tanks or drums the field is distorted and the instrument produces an audible alarm based on the degree of the distortion. The TW-6 can detect conductive materials the size of drums or small tanks to depths of 10-feet. The instrument is actually a relatively poor metal detector which makes it ideal for locating large conductive materials such as metal drums, medium to large metal pipes, reinforced concrete pipes, and metal tanks. A more sensitive metal detector would produce "false positives" on small pieces of metal that are typically found in fill and throughout developed sites. If the survey area is underlain by reinforced concrete or cars and other large surficial metallic features are within 10-feet, the TW-6 will not be useful.

Line Locating

Line locating is performed with a Radiodetection RD400 PXL-2 line locator with a 433 HCTX-2 transmitter. The transmitter emits a specific radio or electromagnetic signal which is indirectly induced or directly conducted onto the metallic line. The transmitter is capable of producing frequencies of 512 Hz, 8 kHz, or 33 kHz and the receiver is configured for the specific transmitted frequency. The induced signal is coupled with the line by either using an induction clamp which surrounds an exposed line or placing the transmitter above a buried line and transmitting the signal to it. The receiver may also be used in a passive locate mode (power) to identify the presence of current carrying lines. Nonmetallic lines may also be located by snaking a sonde down accessible lines with push rods. A sonde is a small transmitter that emits a specific electromagnetic frequency which can be detected by the receiver at depths of 12 to 16-feet.

Inductive Sweep With Transmitter/Receiver



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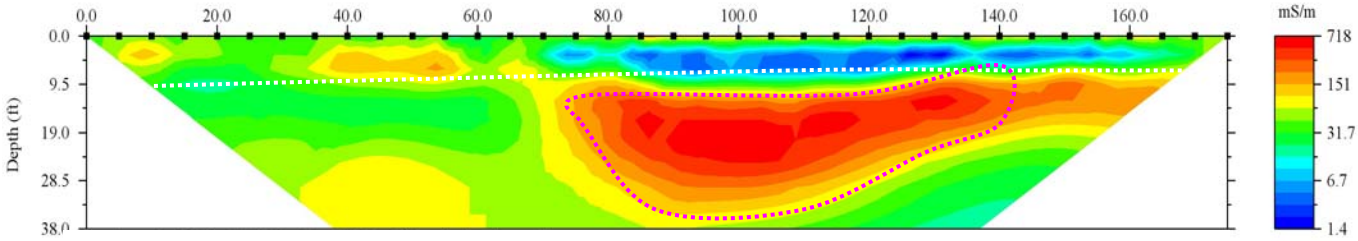
Attachment A
TPI's Geophysical Survey Equipment & Methods

Resistivity

TPI conducts subsurface resistivity surveys using the AGI SuperSting R8 IP Earth Resistivity and IP Meter. The SuperSting unit measures the voltage drop of an induced electrical current across numerous electrodes as it travels through the electrically heterogenous subsurface. Multiple survey profiles are completed in this manner based upon the specific conditions of the field area in order to assemble a complete characterization of the ground resistivity properties. The resistivity data is then processed and examined for evidence of significant subsurface features including bedrock surfaces, perched groundwater tables, cavities/sinkholes, or potential contaminant plumes.

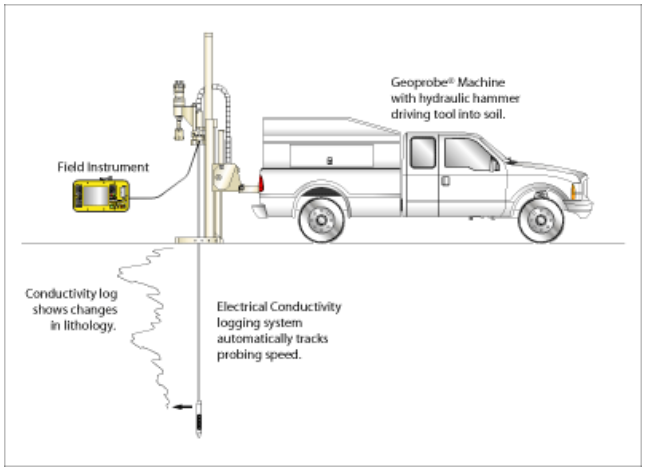
AGI SuperSting R8 IP Earth Resistivity and IP Meter assembly.



Resistivity pseudosection across a backfilled canal. Approximately 10' of high resistivity/low conductivity surficial fill (blue) over low resistivity/high conductivity canal backfill (orange-red).

Down-hole Conductivity

TPI is also able to collect down-hole soil conductivity data with an electric conductivity probe. The EC probe is driven into the subsurface by a direct push unit. A current is induced in the native soil between two contacts at opposite ends of the probe. The soil conductivity is then calculated based upon the ratio of induced current to resultant voltage across the probe. Down-hole EC profiling is particularly useful in the efficient determination of soil grain size (permeable sands vs impermeable clays), water content, and metal content.



Electrical conductivity probe

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GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

PERFORMED AT:

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January 9, 2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Enviroprobe Service, Inc. (Enviroprobe) is an environmental investigation services firm which provides monitoring well installation (HSA), Geoprobe (DPT) drilling services and Environmental & Engineering Geophysics (EEG) services to the environmental consulting and engineering community.

Enviroprobe conducted a subsurface geophysical investigation at the subject property within client-specified areas of concern. Due to conditions and objectives, the investigation utilized a Geophysical Survey Systems, Inc (GSSI) SIR-3000 cart-mounted ground penetrating radar (GPR) unit with a 270 MHz antenna, a Radiodetection receiver and a Radiodetection transmitter.

GPR is a geophysical method that has been developed over the past thirty years for shallow, high-resolution, subsurface investigations of the earth. GPR uses high frequency pulsed electromagnetic waves (generally 10 MHz to 2,000 MHz) to acquire subsurface information. An EM wave is propagated downward into the ground by a transmitting antenna. Where abrupt changes in electrical properties occur in the subsurface, a portion of the energy is reflected back to the surface. This reflected wave is detected by a receiver antenna and transmitted to a control unit for real time processing and display. The penetration depth of the GPR unit varies from several inches to tens of feet according to site-specific conditions. The penetration depth decreases with increased soil conductivity. The penetration depth is the greatest in ice, dry sands, and fine gravels. Clayey, highly saline or saturated soils, areas covered by concrete, foundry slag, or other highly conductive materials greatly reduce GPR penetration. GPR is a method commonly used for environmental, engineering, archaeological, and other shallow investigations.

The Radiodetection (RD) transmitter and receiver are commonly used for pipe and cable locating. The multi-frequency transmitter can be directly connected, clamped, or used to induce a signal in a target line while the multi-frequency receiver is used to measure the signal from energized lines.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

On January 7, 2013, a geophysicist from Enviroprobe Service Inc. was mobilized to the subject property to perform a geophysical investigation. The purpose of the investigation was to designate underground conduits/utilities and investigate proposed soil boring locations within client-specified areas of the property. There were (3) proposed boring locations inside the basement of the building. The ground surface of the survey area consisted of concrete surfaces.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The utility survey was conducted using a cart-mounted GPR unit and a RD unit. The RD unit was used to trace common utilities from sources in and around the survey area. The RD receiver was also used in the passive mode to search for live underground electrical power cables and other utilities emitting 60Hz electromagnetic signals. When possible, the location of utilities was confirmed with the GPR. The GPR survey was also performed in a grid pattern in at least two orthogonal directions to search for evident and non-evident underground utilities. Designated underground utilities including electrical conduits and floor drains were marked on-site with chalk.

4.0 LIMITATIONS

Due to surface conditions and subsurface content, the GPR penetration depth was estimated as about 3 feet in the majority of the survey area. This penetration was reduced in areas of concrete cover.

Due to the dielectric properties of the subsurface, plastic polymer and fiberglass utilities may not have been detected.

The underground utility survey was conducted in compliance with the industry standard of care guidelines found in ASCE 38-02 (Level B).

5.0 WARRANTIES

The field observations and measurements reported herein are considered sufficient in detail and scope for this project. Enviroprobe Service, Inc. warrants that the findings and conclusions contained herein have been promulgated in accordance with generally accepted environmental engineering methods. There is a possibility that conditions may exist which could not be identified within the scope of this project and were not apparent during the site activities performed for this project.

Enviroprobe represents that the services were performed in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by environmental consultants under similar circumstances. No other representations to Client, express or implied, and no warranty or guarantee is included or intended in this agreement, or in any report, document, or otherwise.

Enviroprobe Service, Inc. believes that the information provided in this report is reliable. However, Enviroprobe cannot warrant or guarantee that the information provided by others is complete or accurate. No other warranties or guarantees are implied or expressed.

GPR data is subject to signal anomalies and operator interpretation. The GPR data

is intended to provide the locations of areas of concern requiring additional investigation or the approximate location of underground structures and utilities. Great care must be utilized when excavating and/or drilling around underground structures and utilities since GPR data can only be used for estimation purposes and GPR data is subject to misinterpretation. Enviroprobe can not guarantee that utilities, post-tension cables, and/or rebar will not be incurred during drilling, cutting, coring, or excavating activities.

This report was prepared pursuant to the contract Enviroprobe has with the Client. That contractual relationship included an exchange of information about the property that was unique and between Enviroprobe and its client and serves as the basis upon which this report was prepared. Because of the importance of the communication between Enviroprobe and its client, reliance or any use of this report by anyone other than the Client, for whom it was prepared, is prohibited and therefore not foreseeable to Enviroprobe.

Reliance or use by any such third party without explicit authorization in the report does not make said third party a third party beneficiary to Enviroprobe contract with the Client. Any such unauthorized reliance on or use of this report, including any of its information or conclusions, will be at the third party's risk. For the same reasons, no warranties or representations, expressed or implied in this report, are made to any such third party.

GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

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February 18, 2013

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Enviroprobe Service, Inc. (Enviroprobe) is an environmental investigation services firm which provides monitoring well installation (HSA), Geoprobe (DPT) drilling services and Environmental & Engineering Geophysics (EEG) services to the environmental consulting and engineering community.

Enviroprobe conducted a subsurface geophysical investigation at the subject property within client-specified areas of concern. Due to conditions and objectives, the investigation utilized a Sensors and Software cart-mounted Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) unit with a 250 MHz antenna, a Radiodetection 7000T3 multi-frequency transmitter, a Radiodetection 7000 receiver, and a Fisher TW-6 metallic locator.

Ground penetrating radar (commonly called GPR) is a geophysical method that has been developed over the past thirty years for shallow, high-resolution, subsurface investigations of the earth. GPR uses high frequency pulsed electromagnetic waves (generally 10 MHz to 2,000 MHz) to acquire subsurface information. An EM wave is propagated downward into the ground by a transmitting antenna. Where abrupt changes in electrical properties occur in the subsurface, a portion of the energy is reflected back to the surface. This reflected wave is detected by a receiver antenna and transmitted to a control unit for real time processing and display. The penetration depth of the Sensors and Software GPR unit varies from several inches to tens of feet according to site-specific conditions. The penetration depth decreases with increased soil conductivity. The penetration depth is the greatest in ice, dry sands, and fine gravels. Clayey, highly saline or saturated soils, areas covered by concrete, foundry slag, or other highly conductive materials greatly reduce GPR penetration. GPR is a method that is commonly used for environmental, engineering, archaeological, and other shallow investigations.

The Radiodetection (RD) transmitter and receiver are commonly used for pipe and cable locating. The multi-frequency transmitter can be directly connected, clamped, or used to induce a signal in a target line while the multi-frequency receiver is used to measure the signal from energized lines.

The Fisher TW-6 metallic locator is designed to find pipes, cables and other metallic objects such as underground storage tanks (USTs). The TW-6 transmitter generates an electromagnetic field that induces electrical currents in the subsurface. These currents produce a secondary electromagnetic field that is measured by the TW-6 receiver. One surveyor can carry both the transmitter and receiver together to search for underground metallic objects, although the TW-6 response can also be affected by the electrical properties of non-metallic materials in the subsurface.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

On February 18, 2013, a geophysical technician from Enviroprobe Service Inc. was mobilized to the subject property to perform a geophysical investigation. The

purpose of this investigation was to detect possible USTs, designate underground conduits/utilities, and investigate proposed boring locations within client-specified portions of the subject property. The survey included one proposed boring location on the basement level trash compactor room of Metropolis Towers. The ground surface of the survey area consisted of paved and concrete surfaces.

3.0 SURVEY RESULTS

The survey was conducted using a cart-mounted GPR unit, a Fisher TW-6 metallic locator, and a RD unit. The RD unit was used to trace common utilities from sources in and around the survey area. The RD receiver was also used in the passive mode to search for live underground electrical power cables and other utilities emitting 60Hz electromagnetic signals. When possible, the locations of utilities were confirmed with the GPR. Whenever possible and necessary, the manhole covers in and around the survey area were opened and the manholes were visually inspected for underground utilities. A GPR survey was also performed in a grid pattern in at least two orthogonal directions to search for underground utilities. No utilities were delineated on site.

The GPR and TW-6 were used in a grid pattern over all client-specified areas of the property. Based on the results of the GPR and TW-6 surveys, no anomalies consistent with an UST were identified.

One proposed boring locations were investigated with the GPR, TW-6, and RD receiver. When possible, an area of approximately 10 ft by 10 ft surrounding each boring location was scanned. In some cases, obstructions prevented an investigation of the entire 10 ft by 10 ft area.

4.0 LIMITATIONS

The client-selected areas of the property had obstructions including storage areas, mechanical equipment, a desk. These objects prevented a thorough investigation of the spaces beneath and immediately adjacent to them.

Due to surface conditions and subsurface content, the GPR signal penetration was estimated at 3 feet in the majority of the survey area. This penetration was reduced in areas of concrete cover.

The TW-6 survey was kept up to 6 feet away from above ground objects containing metals depending on the sizes, shapes and positions of the metal objects. The TW-6 survey was not effective in areas with reinforced concrete.

Due to the dielectric properties of the subsurface, plastic polymer and fiberglass utilities may not have been detected.

All field services were conducted in compliance with the industry standard of care guidelines found in ASCE 38-02 (Level B).

5.0 WARRANTIES

The field observations and measurements reported herein are considered sufficient in detail and scope for this project. Enviroprobe Service, Inc. warrants that the findings and conclusions contained herein have been promulgated in accordance with generally accepted environmental engineering methods. There is a possibility that conditions may exist which could not be identified within the scope of this project and were not apparent during the site activities performed for this project.

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GPR data is subject to signal anomalies and operator interpretation. The GPR data is intended to provide the locations of areas of concern requiring additional investigation or the approximate location of underground structures and utilities. Great care must be utilized when excavating and/or drilling around underground structures and utilities since GPR data can only be used for estimation purposes and GPR data is subject to misinterpretation. Enviroprobe can not guarantee that utilities, post-tension cables, and/or rebar will not be incurred during drilling, cutting, coring, or excavating activities.

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