

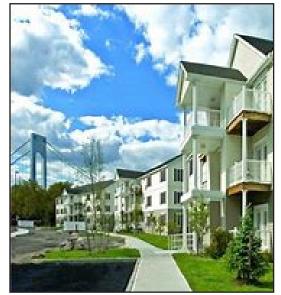
Sce continues its presence at Military Facilities.

At the close of the first quarter, SCE was awarded a significant contract to perform extensive rehab to the exterior of the Military housing at Fort Hamilton in New York City. Originally completed in 1831, the Fort was built as a coastal defense in response to British attacks on Washington during the War of 1812. The Fort remains the last active duty military post in New York City, and is the home of the Army Corps of Engineers, the 1179th Transportation Brigade, the 722nd Aeronautical Staging Squadron, as well as the Army Reserve and the New York National Guard.

The sea air has ravaged the exterior siding, HVAC units, stairways, soffits, downspouts, trim, columns, and exteri-

or lighting. SCE crews will remove impacted materials from all affected areas and install new replacement materials.

The contract is extensive and calls for the substantial replacement of all exterior surfaces of the building. Over 15,000 square feet of vinyl siding is to be replaced with far more durable cement board. In addition, ninety six door and window openings are to be inspected and wrapped, and 42 new sets of shutters installed. Four metal stair assemblies, twelve metal doors, and seven *(Continued on page 2)*





Saving the Fort (Continued from page 1)



metal door frames are to be replaced. Further, all soffits and downspouts are to be repaired or replaced, and twenty columns are being freshly painted. Finally, an ancillary storage building will undergo asbestos abatement and subsequent demolition.

At the end of the second quarter, SCE was advised that it is the apparent low bidder on a significantly larger renovation of additional housing facilities at the Fort. Work on this new project is scheduled to commence in the Fourth Quarter and continue throughout 2019.

SCE Crews At Constitution Island.

Historic Warner House Lead Abatement completed.

Also in 2018, SCE completed the removal of lead paint from the historic Warner House on Constitution Island, the only part of the U.S. Military Academy Reservation on the east side of the Hudson River. The building is being renovated to be eventually opened to the public.

Constitution Island is the site of the earliest Revolutionary War fortifications in the Hudson Valley. Taken briefly by the British in 1777, the island was re-occupied by American forces in 1778, and made an integral part of Fortress West Point. The island was





bequeathed to the military academy in 1909 and has been administered by the West Point Museum ever since.

The island is perhaps best known as the eastern anchor-point for the Great Chain, a massive iron structure that stretched across the narrow bend in the Hudson between the island and the mainland at West Point.

The chain was intended to prevent British naval vessels from navigating freely along the Hudson. Each link of the chain was two and a quarter inches thick, two feet long, and weighed 140 pounds. The entire 1500 foot long chain weighed 186

tons and was kept afloat on huge logs. Forty men removed the chain in winter.

The Warner House a part of the National Historic Landmark of the United States Military Academy, is located on Constitution Island and administered by the West Point Military Academy. The

Warner family owned the island and lived in the house from 1838 to 1915.

In 1908, the family presented Constitution Island to the United States government as a joint gift according to the following stipulations: "that 'the Island be for the use forever of the United States Military Academy at West Point...that no part of it shall ever be used as a public picnic, excursion, or amusement ground, operated by private enterprise, individual or corporate, for profit..."



Both Fort Hamilton and The Warner House at Constitution Island represent the latest in a long series of contracts involving military housing.

Fort Adams: In the fall of 2017, SCE crews conducted abatement and restoration work at a Naval Family Housing complex at Fort Adams in Newport, RI. Fort Adams is a former United States Army post in Newport, Rhode Island. The Fort is one of the largest in the United States and has a rich heritage. Established on July 4, 1799 as a First System coastal fortification, the Fort played roles in virtually every US conflict from the Civil War through World War II. In 1965, the Fort was converted to a state park and has been the focus of significant restorations since the 1990's.

Since the Civil War, the facility has also served as housing for Naval families. A 2017 fire at the facility caused damage to a number of housing units. SCE's role was to abate asbestos-containing materials, perform interior demolition to remove all fire-damaged areas down to studs and sub-floors, and clean all areas in preparation of rebuilding activities.

Mahan Hall, West Point: At the West Point Military Academy last year, SCE crews undertook the demolition and reconstruction of walkways and steps near Mahan Hall - the nine level, 75 classroom home of the Academy's Department of Civil & Mechanical Engineering and the Arnold Auditorium.

Over the course of several years with this client, SCE has completed contracts at military facilities including multiple projects at West Point Military Academy; Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, New York; Fort Jackson in Columbia, South Carolina; Mitchel Manor in East Meadow, New Jersey, and others.

Port Authority of New York and New Jersey.

JFK Airport Operation and Maintenance Contract in Full Swing.

Ith work completed on its Two Million Dollar contract with the Port Authority for Remediation System Upgrades to the Bulk Fuel Farm and Satellite Fuel Farm at John F. Kennedy International Airport in Queens, NY, SCE has put in place a full-time crew at the airport for the Operation and Maintenance of the same Bulk Fuel Farm. This multi-year contract calls for remediation services for jet fuel release at both fuel farms as well as maintenance of pumping equipment at the site. Work under the O&M contract began mid-way through the first quarter and will run for at least two years. The contract is a reprise of a similar three-year contract where SCE served as the Prime Contractor for the same O&M work at the facility.

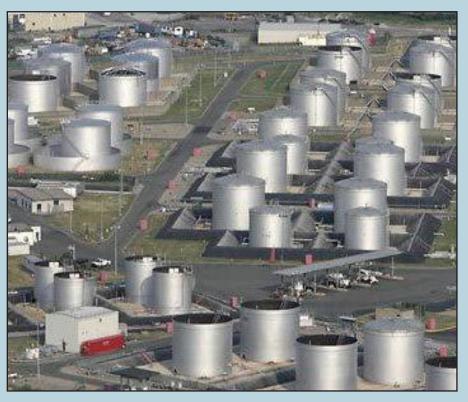
SCE has enjoyed numerous contract opportunities with the Port Authority including a series of multiyear on-call abatement contracts whereby SCE provides asbestos, lead and universal waste abate-

ment for the Authority's PATH rail system, the World Trade Center in New York City, and for the Authority's substantial marine terminals in New Jersey.

Thus far in 2018, SCE has performed lead based paint abatement, repair and repainting of viaduct girders at the Port Authority Trans Hudson (PATH) Harrison Station in Harrison, New Jersey.

Performed at major transportation hubs and public facilities representing some of the highest profile properties in the world, Port Authority contracts require the utmost in safety and security compliance within secure operational facilities.









SCE Assists in College Expansion.

Historic Lackawanna College grows.

During the second quarter, SCE was contracted to remove zonolite roofing material from the latest addition to Lackawanna College in Scranton, PA. The building will house the college's culinary arts program and public dining facilities and was donated to the college in furtherance of its continuing expansion program. The asbestos containing roof panels had to be removed to allow for the installation of new equipment as part of the extensive renovation of the facility.

When opened in 1894, the institution primarily supported Scranton's emergence as the hub of the nation's coal industry and served as a place to educate the breaker boys of the area's anthracite coal mines.





The College demonstrated that it could effectively change to the adapting needs of the region through the addition of civil service courses and a condensed effort to train women professionals. After World War II, the College proved its adaptability, once again, and made additional modifications to accommodate the returning veterans seeking new career opportunities.

Presently, the College has five satellite centers and an Environmental Education Center throughout Northeastern Pennsylvania; and a rapidly expanding main campus in Scranton with six total operational buildings. While the College continues to flourish, its role in the city of Scranton has become stronger than ever. With

the natural gas fracturing industry blossoming in the region, Lackawanna College plays a leading role in the training of industry personnel.

Commercial Site Operation Continues.

SCE Prepares for next significant phase.

In a project extended from one phase to another over six years, SCE has been involved in the extensive remediation and demolition of a 1,000,000 square foot former picture tube manufacturing facility in Pittston, PA. Throughout the second quarter of 2018, SCE continued with the next phase of the project: site preparation for future development. This phase consists of footer, foundation, pier cap and sub slab removal from over 29 acres.

At the close of the second quarter, SCE was advised that it is the favored contractor for the next phase of the project. With removal of all prior structures completed, the next phase of the project features a multi-million dollar preparation of the site for a client-confidential commercial structure. During this proposed phase, site elevations will be altered to accommodate building pad designs. In addition, an extensive storm sewer collection system featuring multiple storm inlets, manholes, piping, and basin spillways, will be installed along with a sanitary system of piping, associated manholes and laterals.

Greenpoint Project Completes.

SCE crew complimented for "Stellar" performance.



In the Second Quarter, SCE completed a major contract with Roux Associates for the Exxon-Mobil petroleum remediation project in Brooklyn, New York. Work began in December. Throughout the winter, SCE crews worked extended hours and braved the cold in this large scale excavation project.

The scope of work included three hot spot excavations and the disposal of approximately 7,300 cubic yards of soil from various locations. SCE completed the excavation and stockpiling of soils per plans; benched and sloped back the excavations as necessary per OSHA safety requirements; and in-

stalled a slide rail shoring system for four of the areas throughout the total project. For dewatering, all water was first pumped into two 20,000 gallon water tanks and subsequently pumped into an onsite treatment system. SCE provided restoration with clean RCA, crushed quarry stone, and paving. Exxon's Global SSH&E Manager performed a safety audit at the project and found SCE's effort "stellar".

Greenpoint's Historic Roots.

Changing uses reflect a nation's past.

SCE's work at Greenpoint takes place on a site with a storied history. The northeast area of Greenpoint, between North Henry Street, Norman Avenue, and Newtown Creek in Brooklyn, has been heavily industrialized and the site of various petroleum industries for over 140 years.

Oil refining operations date back to 1834 with the refining of whale oil. According to one published

report, petroleum refining operations began as early as 1854, with the production of kerosene, as naphtha and gasoline were considered by-products of the refining process. By 1870 over 50 refineries were located along the banks of Newtown Creek and by 1892, the majority of the area refineries were purchased and consolidated into the Standard Oil Trust.

Around 1900, gasoline and fuel oils became the dominant product refined or stored in terminal facilities in the Greenpoint area. Following the breakup of the Trust in 1911,



ownership of the refinery property in Greenpoint reverted to the Standard Oil Company of New York (SOCONY) and these operations became the SOCONY (later Mobil Oil Corporation) Brooklyn Refinery. The refinery reportedly had a capacity to refine over 33,000 barrels (1.4 million gallons) of crude oil a day and produced fuel oils, gasoline, kerosene, and refinery oil. Also stored within the former refinery were petroleum additives and miscellaneous refining by-products.

Refinery operations at the former ExxonMobil Brooklyn Refinery ceased in 1966. The refinery was subsequently demolished and significant portions of the refinery property were sold. Several of the subdivided lots were retained by Mobil Oil Corporation, while the other lots were sold to Amoco Oil Company (which became BP and now owned by Kinder Morgan [KM]), United Kingsway Carpet Company (subsequently renamed Long Island Carpet Cleaners, Inc.), and others. The lots retained by ExxonMobil were utilized as a petroleum bulk storage terminal until 1993, when storage operations ceased at the property.

Amoco Oil Company (currently owned by Kinder Morgan [KM]) purchased a parcel of the former ExxonMobil Brooklyn Refinery in 1968 and constructed a bulk fuel storage terminal on its portion of the property that began operation in 1970 and which continues in operation today. The KM terminal is 9.98 acres and has 12 aboveground and 1 underground storage tanks, with 2 load-ing racks. The storage capacity of the terminal is 5,902,512 gallons and has been used to store diesel fuel, #2 fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, and ethanol.

In addition to the petroleum facilities on the former ExxonMobil terminal site, the Paragon Oil Company occupied a portion of the property north of Bridgewater Street, between Apollo Street and Meeker Avenue. Paragon Oil was purchased in 1960 by Texaco Oil, now known as Chevron-Texaco Corporation. Paragon operated a terminal storing gasoline, kerosene, diesel fuel, fuel oil (numbers 2, 4, and 6) and lube oil at this location until approximately 1968 when Peerless Importers (now Empire Merchants) purchased the property and constructed a warehouse for its operations.

SCE Cares.

In the Spotlight: Equines For Freedom.

"SCE Cares" is a proud sponsor of the Second Annual Equines For Freedom (EFF) Sporting Clays Tournament in Springville, PA. The SCE team represented our company well for this great cause.

Equines for Freedom (EFF) is a nonprofit organization that treats active and former military personnel who are experiencing symptoms of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), no matter the source of the trauma. EFF uses one of the most effective treatments available; Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) which offers clients a nontraditional approach to therapy. This therapy combines a licensed mental health professional, a certified equine specialist, and a therapy horse to create a research-based treatment model which strives

to resolve emotional difficulties caused by disturbing, difficult, or frightening life experiences. The horse is an integral part of treatment because horses are prey animals and therefore are extremely alert and sensitive to the emotions of those



Last Thoughts ...





As we were compiling this second quarter newsletter, I was struck by a common theme among many of the articles - our connection with history.

In this quarter alone, SCE crews found themselves on Constitution Island - the property that secured the Great Chain that spanned the Hudson River during the Revolution to keep the British from dividing the colonies. Crews worked at Ft. Hamilton, the last active military fort in New York City - a fort built in the aftermath of the War of 1812. Other crews found themselves cleaning up an historic site that has evolved from distilling whale oil in the 1830's to processing petrochemicals to this day. And SCE was on the campus of a college that has its roots in Scranton's key role in the blossoming coal industry of the 1890's and now produces graduates for the region's new gas fracturing industry.

Words I had written in June of 2015 remain true to this day:

"What we are doing is cleaning up old sins of many generations, putting things right, handing over a scarred but healing planet to my son and his sisters, your children and grandchildren, and the rest of their generation. Every bucket of contaminated soil, every flake of lead paint, and every fiber of asbestos that we carefully quarantine is that much less to which they'll be exposed."

But I was remiss in one aspect. Yes, these sites had environmental challenges that needed remediation. But they also served a vital role in the development of our society and the nation's industry. We treat these projects not with disdain for their environmental impact, but with reverence for their contribution to the society we enjoy to this day. Reducing their environmental burden is more of an honor than a task. It is our contribution to the nation's legacy.

Jody Cordaro, President

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