

**235-247 NORTH 9TH STREET  
261 NORTH 9TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK**

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# **Remedial Action Work Plan**

**NYC VCP Number: 13CVCP086K**

**Prepared for:**

FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC  
45 Main Street, Suite 302  
Brooklyn, NY 11201

**Prepared by:**

***EBC***

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**NOVEMBER 2012**

# **REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN**

## **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

CERTIFICATION

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	1
COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT.....	6
REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN .....	11
1.0 SITE BACKGROUND.....	11
1.1 Site Location and Current Usage .....	11
1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan .....	12
1.3 Description of Surrounding Property.....	13
1.4 Remedial Investigation .....	14
2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES .....	19
3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS .....	20
3.1 Threshold Criteria .....	22
3.2. Balancing Criteria .....	23
4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION.....	29
4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action.....	29
4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill Management.....	31
4.3 Engineering Controls .....	34
4.4 Institutional Controls .....	37
4.5 Site Management Plan .....	38
4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment .....	38
5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT.....	42
5.1 Project Organization and Oversight.....	42
5.2 Site Security .....	42
5.3 Work Hours.....	42
5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan .....	42
5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan.....	43

5.6 Agency Approvals .....	45
5.7 Site Preparation.....	45
5.8 Traffic Control .....	47
5.9 Demobilization.....	47
5.10 Reporting and Record Keeping.....	47
5.11 Complaint Management.....	48
5.12 Deviations from the Remedial Action Work Plan .....	49
5.13 Data Usability Summary report .....	49
6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT .....	50
7.0 SCHEDULE.....	52

## ***TABLES***

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Table 1	Imported Backfill and Clean Soil Limits
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## ***FIGURES***

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Figure 1	Site Location Map
Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Layout of Proposed Site Development
Figure 4	Surrounding Land Usage
Figure 5	Vapor Barrier and Capping Plan
Figure 6	SSDS Layout
Figure 7	Endpoint Sampling Diagram
Figure 8	Grid Map

## ***APPENDICES***

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Appendix A	Proposed Development Plans
Appendix B	Citizen Participation Plan
Appendix C	Sustainability Statement
Appendix D	Soil/Materials Management Plan
Appendix E	Site-Specific Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP)
Appendix F	Vapor Barrier Specifications

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AOC	Area of Concern
AS/SVE	Air Sparging/Soil Vapor Extraction
BOA	Brownfield Opportunity Area
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
C/D	Construction/Demolition
COC	Certificate of Completion
CQAP	Construction Quality Assurance Plan
CSOP	Contractors Site Operation Plan
DCR	Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions
ECs/ICs	Engineering and Institutional Controls
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
IRM	Interim Remedial Measure
BCA	Brownfield Cleanup Agreement
MNA	Monitored Natural Attenuation
NOC	Notice of Completion
NYC VCP	New York City Volunteer Cleanup Program
NYC DEP	New York City Department of Environmental Protection
NYC DOHMH	New York State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
NYCRR	New York Codes Rules and Regulations
NYC OER	New York City Office of Environmental Remediation
NYS DEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYS DEC DER	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation Division of Environmental Remediation
NYS DOH	New York State Department of Health
NYS DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
ORC	Oxygen-Release Compound
OSHA	United States Occupational Health and Safety Administration
PE	Professional Engineer

PID	Photo Ionization Detector
QEP	Qualified Environmental Professional
QHHEA	Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment
RAOs	Remedial Action Objectives
RAR	Remedial Action Report
RAWP	Remedial Action Work Plan or Plan
RCA	Recycled Concrete Aggregate
RD	Remedial Design
RI	Remedial Investigation
RMZ	Residual Management Zone
SCOs	Soil Cleanup Objectives
SCG	Standards, Criteria and Guidance
SMP	Site Management Plan
SPDES	State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SVOC	Semi-Volatile Organic Compound
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ariel Czemerinski, am a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of New York. I have primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial action for the Redevelopment Project located at 235-247 & 261North 9th Street, Brooklyn, NY, Site number 13CVCP086K.

I certify that this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) has a plan for handling, transport and disposal of soil, fill, fluids and other materials removed from the property in accordance with applicable City, State and Federal laws and regulations. Importation of all soil, fill and other material from off-Site will be in accordance with all applicable City, State and Federal laws and requirements. This RAWP has provisions to control nuisances during the remediation and all invasive work, including dust and odor suppression.

Ariel Czemerinski

Name

076508

NYS PE License Number

Signature

10/23/2012

Date



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, is enrolling in the New York City Volunteer Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a two projects located in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York. The first project is a 0.402-acre Site comprised of three adjacent lots (Block 2307, Lots 33, 36 and 38). The second project is only one lot (Block 2307, Lot 27) and is approximately 0.256 acres. A remedial investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP). The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment consistent with the intended property use, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and conforms with applicable laws and regulations.

### Site Location and Current Usage

The projects are located at 235-247 and 261 North 9th Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York and are identified as Block 2307, Lots 27, 33, 36, and 38 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the project's location. The Site is comprised of the following two projects:

#### Project A

235-247 North 9th Street (Block 2307, Lots 33, 36 and 38) - Lot 38 is a corner lot located on the corner of North 9th Street and Roebling Street. Lot 38 has 75 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and 100 feet of street frontage on Roebling Street for a total of 7,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.172 acres). Lot 36 is located between Lots 38 and 33. Lot 36 has 25 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.006 acres). Lot 33 has 75.17 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 7,517 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.172 acres). The total area for the three adjacent lots is 17,517 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.402 acres).

#### Project B

261 North 9th Street (Block 2307, Lot 27) - Lot 27 is not adjacent to Lots 33, 36 and 38 due to Lot 31, which is located between Lots 27 and 33. Lot 31 is a right-of-way lot that provides access to the adjacent properties to the north. Lot 27 has 111.5 feet of street frontage on north



9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 11,150 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.256 acres). Lot 27 is bounded by Block 2307, Lot 1 to the north (currently being redeveloped with a new 6-story residential building), North 9th Street to the south, Block 2307, Lot 25 to the east (developed with a 3-story residential building), and Block 2307, Lot 31 to the west (a right-of-way lot that is located between both properties comprising the Site). A map of the site boundary is shown in Figure 2. Currently, both properties comprising the Site are undeveloped and vacant.

### **Summary of Proposed Redevelopment Plan**

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of two 7-story apartment buildings (Project A and Project B) connected by an elevated building above Lot 31. The lower level of 31 will provide access to the Project B 1st floor parking level and access to the adjacent lot (Lot 1) to the north as a right-of-way. The elevated section of the building above Lot 31 will consist of residential units and a hallway on floors 2 through 6 that connect the Project A and Project B buildings. Layout of the proposed Site development is presented in Figure 3. The current zoning designation is M1-2/R6A. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

#### *Project A Redevelopment Plans*

Project A (Lots 33, 36 and 38) will be redeveloped with a new 7-story residential building with no cellar level. The first floor will have an 18 ft height to create an upper and lower level parking level. The lower level parking level will require excavation to approximately 6 feet below grade. The at grade portions of the first floor will consist of mechanical space, and a lobby, mail room, leasing office, package room, and bathroom for the upper floor apartments.

The lower level parking level will require excavation to approximately 6 feet below grade. The remaining floor area of the Project A building would only require excavation to a depth of 2.5 feet below grade to construct the concrete slab on grade, but additional excavation around the perimeter of the site to a depth of approximately 6 feet will be required to construct/install the building's foundation/footings. An approximate 15 by 15 foot area will require excavation an additional 6 feet below the depth required for the building's slab for construction of an elevator pit. The total estimated volume of soil to be excavated for the Project A building is 4,000 tons.

### Project B Redevelopment Plans

The entire footprint of Lot 21 (Project B) will be redeveloped with a new 7-story residential building with no cellar level. The majority of the first floor of the building will be utilized as a parking garage for 21 cars, bicycle storage and mechanical space, but a small area will also consist of the building's residential lobby and elevator. The lobby will be accessible from North 9th Street, and the parking garage will be accessible from the roll-up gate constructed in the front of Lot 31. Excavation to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet will be required to construct the concrete slab on grade, and additional excavation around the perimeter of the site to a depth of approximately 6 feet will be required to construct/install the building's foundation/footings. An approximate 15 by 15 foot area will require excavation an additional 6 feet below the depth required for the building's slab for construction of an elevator pit. The total estimated volume of soil to be excavated for the Project B building is 1,700 tons.

The remedial action contemplated under this RAWP may be implemented independently of the proposed redevelopment plan.

### **Summary of the Remedy**

The proposed remedial action achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The proposed remedial action achieves all of the remedial action objectives established for the project and addresses applicable standards, criterion, and guidance; is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants; is cost effective and implementable; and uses standards methods that are well established in the industry.

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP citizen participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic compounds;
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs);
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;

5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs (approximately 5,700 tons). The metals hotspot identified in the rear of Lot 36 within soil sample B4(2-6) in 2008 will be effectively removed during excavation for building construction since the hotspot is located within the area to be excavated to 6 ft for the lower level parking garage of the Project A building. The metals hotspot identified in 2006 on the east side of Lot 27 - Project B within soil sample B4-S3 (8-12') will be excavated to a depth of 12 feet below grade to remove the hotspot. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
6. Excavation of soil for development purposes includes excavation across the entirety of both projects to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet, and additional excavation to a depth of 6 feet below sidewalk grade for the Project A lower level parking garage and the elevator pits for both buildings.
7. Test pits will be performed to locate the USTs noted along the western property of Lot 38 on historic Sanborn maps. If the USTs are encountered, the USTs will be removed, and closure of petroleum associated spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) will be conducted under DEC authority and in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
8. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities;
9. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs;
10. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
11. Installation of a vapor barrier (20-mil HDPE) beneath the entire slab of both buildings and installation of a waterproofing membrane below the lower level parking area of the Project A building and below the elevator pits of both buildings;

12. Installation and operation of an active sub-slab depressurization system beneath the lobby and any other non-parking base level areas in each building;
13. The grade and sub-grade parking garage areas of Project A, and the first floor parking garage constructed across the majority of Project B will be ventilated in accordance with DOB mechanical code;
14. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the concrete slab of both the Project A and Project B buildings to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site;
15. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
16. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
17. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP;
18. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and
19. Recording of a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions that includes a listing of Engineering Controls and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP; and Institutional Controls including prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

## COMMUNITY PROTECTION STATEMENT

The Office of Environmental Remediation created the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to provide governmental oversight for the cleanup of contaminated property in NYC. This Remedial Action Work Plan (“cleanup plan”) describes the findings of prior environmental studies that show the location of contamination at the site, and describes the plans to clean up the Site to protect public health and the environment.

This cleanup plan provides a very high level of protection for neighboring communities. This cleanup plan also includes many other elements that address common community concerns, such as community air monitoring, odor, dust and noise controls, hours of operation, good house-keeping and cleanliness, truck management and routing, and opportunities for community participation. The purpose of this Community Protection Statement is to explain these community protection measures in non-technical language to simplify community review.

**Remedial Investigation and Cleanup Plan.** Under the NYC VCP, a thorough cleanup study of this property (called a remedial investigation) has been performed to identify past property usage, to sample and test soils, groundwater and soil vapor, and identify contaminant sources present on the property. The cleanup plan has been designed to address all contaminant sources that have been identified during the study of this property.

**Identification of Sensitive Land Uses.** Prior to selecting a cleanup, the neighborhood was evaluated to identify sensitive land uses nearby, such as schools, day care facilities, hospitals and residential areas. The cleanup program was then tailored to address the special conditions of this community.

**Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment.** An important part of the cleanup planning for the Site is the performance of a study to find all of the ways that people might come in contact with contaminants at the Site now or in the future. This study is called a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). A QHHEA was performed for this project. This assessment has considered all known contamination at the Site and evaluated the potential for people to come in contact with this contamination. All identified public exposures will be addressed under this cleanup plan.

**Health and Safety Plan.** This cleanup plan includes a Health and Safety Plan that is designed to protect community residents and on-Site workers. The elements of this plan are in compliance with safety requirements of the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration. This plan includes many protective elements including those discussed below.

**Site Safety Coordinator.** This project has a designated Site safety coordinator to implement the Health and Safety Plan. The safety coordinator maintains an emergency contact sheet and protocol for management of emergencies. The Site safety coordinator is Mr. Kevin Waters of Environmental Business Consultants. Mr. Waters can be reached at 631.504.6000.

**Worker Training.** Workers participating in cleanup of contaminated material on this project are required to be trained in a 40-hour hazardous waste operators training course and to take annual refresher training. This pertains to workers performing specific tasks including removing contaminated material and installing cleanup systems in contaminated areas.

**Community Air Monitoring Plan.** Community air monitoring will be performed during this cleanup project to ensure that the community is properly protected from contaminants, dust and odors. Air samples will be tested in accordance with a detailed plan called the Community Air Monitoring Plan or CAMP. Results will be regularly reported to the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation. This cleanup plan also has a plan to address any unforeseen problems that might occur during the cleanup (called a ‘Contingency Plan’).

**Odor, Dust and Noise Control.** This cleanup plan includes actions for odor and dust control. These actions are designed to prevent off-Site odor and dust nuisances and includes steps to be taken if nuisances are detected. Generally, dust is managed by application of physical covers and by water sprays. Odors are controlled by limiting the area of open excavations, physical covers, spray foams and by a series of other actions (called operational measures). The project is also required to comply with NYC noise control standards. If you observe problems in these areas, please contact the on-Site Project Manager Breanna Gribble at 212-442-7126.

**Quality Assurance.** This cleanup plan requires that evidence be provided to illustrate that all cleanup work required under the plan has been completed properly. This evidence will be summarized in the final report, called the Remedial Action Report. This report will be submitted

to the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and will be thoroughly reviewed.

**Storm-Water Management.** To limit the potential for soil erosion and discharge, this cleanup plan has provisions for storm-water management. The main elements of the storm water management include physical barriers such as tarp covers and erosion fencing, and a program for frequent inspection.

**Hours of Operation.** The hours for operation of cleanup will comply with the NYC Department of Buildings construction code requirements or according to specific variances issued by that agency. For this cleanup project, the hours of operation are 7:00AM to 6:00PM Monday through Friday.

**Signage.** While the cleanup is in progress, a placard will be prominently posted at the main entrance of the property with a laminated project Fact Sheet that states that the project is in the NYC Volunteer Cleanup Program, provides project contact names and numbers, and locations of project documents can be viewed.

**Complaint Management.** The contractor performing this cleanup is required to address all complaints. If you have any complaints, you can call the facility Project Manager Mr. Kevin Brussee (EBC Project Manager) at 631.504.6000, the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager Breanna Gribble at 212.442.7126, or call 311 and mention the Site is in the NYC Volunteer Cleanup Program.

**Utility Mark-outs.** To promote safety during excavation in this cleanup, the contractor is required to first identify all utilities and must perform all excavation and construction work in compliance with NYC Department of Buildings regulations.

**Soil and Liquid Disposal.** All soil and liquid material removed from the Site as part of the cleanup will be transported and disposed of in accordance with all applicable City, State and Federal regulations and required permits will be obtained.

**Soil Chemical Testing and Screening.** All excavations will be supervised by a trained and properly qualified environmental professional. In addition to extensive sampling and chemical

testing of soils on the Site, excavated soil will be screened continuously using hand-held instruments, by sight, and by smell to ensure proper material handling and management, and community protection.

**Stockpile Management.** Soil stockpiles will be kept covered with tarps to prevent dust, odors and erosion. Stockpiles will be frequently inspected. Damaged tarp covers will be promptly replaced. Stockpiles will be protected with silt fences. Hay bales will be used, as needed to protect storm water catch basins and other discharge points.

**Trucks and Covers.** Loaded trucks leaving the Site will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to prevent dust and odor. Trucks will be properly recorded in logs and records and placarded in compliance with applicable City, State and Federal laws, including those of the New York State Department of Transportation. If loads contain wet material that can leak, truck liners will be used. All transport of materials will be performed by licensed truckers and in compliance with all laws and regulations.

**Imported Material.** All fill materials proposed to be brought onto the Site will comply with rules outlined in this cleanup plan and will be inspected and approved by a qualified worker located on-Site. Waste materials will not be brought onto the Site. Trucks entering the Site with imported clean materials will be covered in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

**Equipment Decontamination.** All equipment used for cleanup work will be inspected and washed, if needed, before it leaves the Site. Trucks will be cleaned at a truck inspection station on the property before leaving the Site.

**Housekeeping.** Locations where trucks enter or leave the Site will be inspected every day and cleaned regularly to ensure that they are free of dirt and other materials from the Site.

**Truck Routing.** Truck routes have been selected to: (a) limit transport through residential areas and past sensitive nearby properties; (b) maximize use of city-mapped truck routes; (c) limit total distance to major highways; (d) promote safety in entry to highways; (e) promote overall safety in trucking; and (f) minimize off-Site line-ups (queuing) of trucks entering the property. Operators of loaded trucks leaving the Site will be instructed not to stop or idle in the local

neighborhood.

**Final Report.** The results of all cleanup work will be fully documented in a final report (called a Remedial Action Report) that will be available for you to review in the public document repositories located at Leonard Library (81 Devoe Street).

**Long-Term Site Management.** To provide long-term protection after the cleanup is complete, the property owner will be required to comply with an ongoing Site Management Plan that calls for continued inspection of protective controls, such as Site covers. The Site Management Plan is evaluated and approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation. Requirements that the property owner must comply with are defined in the property's deed. A certification of continued protectiveness of the cleanup will be required from time to time to show that the approved cleanup is still effective.

# REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN

## 1.0 SITE BACKGROUND

FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, is enrolling in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a property located two projects located in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York. The first project is a 0.402-acre property comprised of three adjacent lots (Block 2307, Lots 33, 36 and 38). The second project is only one lot (Block 2307, Lot 27) and is approximately 0.256 acres. A Remedial Investigation (RI) was performed to compile and evaluate data and information necessary to develop this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) in a manner that will render the Site protective of public health and the environment consistent with the contemplated end use. This RAWP establishes remedial action objectives, provides remedial alternatives analysis that includes consideration of a permanent cleanup, and provides a description of the selected remedial action. The remedial action described in this document provides for the protection of public health and the environment, complies with applicable environmental standards, criteria and guidance and applicable laws and regulations.

### 1.1 Site Location and Current Usage

The projects are located at 235-247 and 261 North 9th Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York and are identified as Block 2307, Lots 27, 33,36, and 28 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the project's location. The Site is comprised of the following two projects:

#### Project A

235-247 North 9th Street (Block 2307, Lots 33, 36 and 38) - Lot 38 is a corner lot located on the corner of North 9th Street and Roebling Street. Lot 38 has 75 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and 100 feet of street frontage on Roebling Street for a total of 7,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.172 acres). Lot 36 is located between Lots 38 and 33. Lot 36 has 25 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.006 acres). Lot 33 has 75.17 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 7,517 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.172 acres). The total area for the three adjacent lots is 17,517 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.402 acres).

### Project B

261 North 9th Street (Block 2307, Lot 27) - Lot 27 is not adjacent to Lots 33, 36 and 38 due to Lot 31, which is located between Lots 27 and 33. Lot 31 is a right-of-way lot that provides access to the adjacent properties to the north. Lot 27 has 111.5 feet of street frontage on north 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 11,150 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.256 acres). Lot 27 is bounded by Block 2307, Lot 1 to the north (currently being redeveloped with a new 6-story residential building), North 9th Street to the south, Block 2307, Lot 25 to the east (developed with a 3-story residential building), and Block 2307, Lot 31 to the west (a right-of-way lot that is located between both properties comprising the Site). A map of the site boundary is shown in Figure 2. Currently, both properties comprising the Site are undeveloped and vacant.

### **1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan**

The proposed future use of the Site will consist of two 7-story apartment buildings (Project A and Project B) connected by an elevated building above Lot 31. The lower level of 31 will provide access to the Project B 1st floor parking level and access to the adjacent lot (Lot 1) to the north as a right-of-way. The elevated section of the building above Lot 31 will consist of residential units and a hallway on floors 2 through 6 that connect the Project A and Project B buildings. Layout of the proposed Site development is presented in Figure 3. The current zoning designation is M1-2/R6A. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property. Architectural plans for the project are provided in Attachment A.

### Project A Redevelopment Plans

Project A (Lots 33, 36 and 38) will be redeveloped with a new 7-story residential building with no cellar level. The first floor will have an 18 ft height to create an upper and lower level parking level. The lower level parking level will require excavation to approximately 6 feet below grade. The at grade portions of the first floor will consist of mechanical space, and a lobby, mail room, leasing office, package room, and bathroom for the upper floor apartments.

The lower level parking level will require excavation to approximately 6 feet below grade. The remaining floor area of the Project A building would only require excavation to a depth of 2.5 feet below grade to construct the concrete slab on grade, but additional excavation around the perimeter of the site to a depth of approximately 6 feet will be required to construct/install the

building's foundation/footings. An approximate 15 by 15 foot area will require excavation an additional 6 feet below the depth required for the building's slab for construction of an elevator pit. The total estimated volume of soil to be excavated for the Project A building is 4,000 tons.

*Project B Redevelopment Plans*

The entire footprint of Lot 21 (Project B) will be redeveloped with a new 7-story residential building with no cellar level. The majority of the first floor of the building will be utilized as a parking garage for 21 cars, bicycle storage and mechanical space, but a small area will also consist of the building's residential lobby and elevator. The lobby will be accessible from North 9th Street, and the parking garage will be accessible from the roll-up gate constructed in the front of Lot 31. Excavation to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet will be required to construct the concrete slab on grade, and additional excavation around the perimeter of the site to a depth of approximately 6 feet will be required to construct/install the building's foundation/footings. An approximate 15 by 15 foot area will require excavation an additional 6 feet below the depth required for the building's slab for construction of an elevator pit. The total estimated volume of soil to be excavated for the Project B building is 1,700 tons.

The remedial action contemplated under this RAWP may be implemented independently of the proposed redevelopment plan.

**1.3 Description of Surrounding Property**

The area surrounding the Site consists of mixed use properties, as well as several industrial/ light manufacturing properties. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of the adjacent properties listed below as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. No hospitals, daycare facilities or schools are located within a 250 ft radius of the Site.

**Surrounding Property Usage**

<b>Direction</b>	<b>Property Description</b>
<b>North</b> – Adjacent property	<u>Block 2307, Lot 1</u> (236 North 10th Street) – A 30,000 ft <sup>2</sup> lot that is currently undeveloped. Redevelopment of the lot with a new 6-story apartment building is expected in the near future.
<b>South</b> – Opposite side of North 9th Street	<u>Block 2314, Lot 5</u> (45 Roebling Street) – A 20,000 ft <sup>2</sup> lot completely developed with a 4-story industrial/manufacturing building and a 2-story industrial/manufacturing building.

	<p><u>Block 2314, Lots 15, 16, 17</u> (254 to 260 North 9th St) – Three 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> lots developed with 1&amp;2 family homes, or recently was recently developed with a 1&amp;2 family home but is now vacant.</p> <p><u>Block 2314, Lots 18 and 19</u> (260 to 262 North 9th St) – A 5,000 ft<sup>2</sup> lot that is developed with a new 6-story apartment building.</p>
<b>East –</b> Adjacent property	<u>Block 2307, Lot 25</u> (267 North 9th Street) – A 3,600 ft <sup>2</sup> lot developed with a 3-story apartment building.
<b>West –</b> Opposite side of Roebling Street	<u>Block 2306, Lot 18</u> (38 Roebling Street) – A 10,950 ft <sup>2</sup> lot developed with a 4-story industrial/manufacturing building.

### 1.4 Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called “*Remedial Investigation Report, 235-247 North 9th Street and 261 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York*”, dated August 2012 (RIR).

### Summary of Past Uses of Site and Areas of Concern

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared in 2008 was conducted for all three lots of Project A. The Phase I indicates the three Project A lots were recently developed with a one and two story warehouse and office building. Significant historical use of the property includes: the Booden and Son Varnish Factory which operated on Lot 33 from some time prior to 1887 to at least the late 1960's; and a public parking garage on Lot 38 which was constructed prior to 1941.

A Phase I ESA report was not available for Lot 27. However, Sanborn maps available for Lot 27 indicate the property consisted of several thin lots prior to 1905. Most of the lots were developed with small residential buildings, but one of the buildings was used for rag sorting/storage. The rag sorting facility grew in the early 1900's, but in the 1940's the rag facility building was utilized as a metal smelting facility. By 1965, all of the residential buildings were replaced with manufacturing buildings used in conjunction with the metal smelting facility. The additional buildings were used as a metal scrap yard and a metal storage facility.

The AOCs identified for this Site include:

- Historic fill present from grade to depths ranging from 4 to 7 feet below grade.
- Property usage as varnish factory on area of Project A.

- Property usage as metal smelting on area of Project B.
- USTs and associated contaminated soil on Project A.

### **Summary of the Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation**

1. Conducted a Site inspection at both the Project A and Project B properties to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed 2 soil borings across the entire Project B Site, and collected 4 soil samples for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed 4 soil borings across the entire Project A Site, and collected 12 soil samples (plus one duplicate soil sample) for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
4. Installed 1 groundwater monitoring well at the Project B Site and collected 1 groundwater sample for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality;
5. Installed 2 groundwater monitoring wells at the Project A Site to establish groundwater flow and collected 2 groundwater samples for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality;
6. Installed 2 soil vapor probes at the Project B Site and collected 2 soil vapor samples for chemical analysis.
7. Installed 4 soil vapor probes at the Project A Site and collected 4 soil vapor samples for chemical analysis.

### **Summary of Environmental Findings**

1. Elevation of the property is approximately 17 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater ranges from 6 to 7 feet at the Site.
3. Groundwater flow is generally from west to east beneath the Site.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.
5. The stratigraphy of the Site, from the surface down, consists of 4 to 7 feet of historic fill underlain by a brown/grey silt and clay.
6. Soil/fill samples collected during the RI and during the sampling in 2006 and 2008 showed no PCBs at detectable concentrations. No pesticides were detected within any of the soil/fill samples collected in 2008 on Project A, with the exception of a relatively low concentration of dieldrin, but four pesticides (4,4,4-DDT, 4,4,4-DDE, chlordane, and

dieldrin) were detected within several of the shallow soil samples collected during the RI at concentrations above UUSCOs (but well below RRSCOs). The pesticides 4,4,4-DDT, 4,4,4-DDE, and chlordane were also detected within several of the shallow soil samples collected in 2006 on Project B, but also well below RRSCOs.

No VOCs were detected above UUSCOs within the soil samples collected during the RI, but low level detections of trichloroethylene (maximum of 7.1 ppb) were reported within in one soil boring, and both m&p-xylenes (6.6 ppb) and toluene (12 ppb) were reported within the groundwater interface soil sample collected from one soil boring. No VOCs were detected within the soil samples collected in 2006 from Project B above UUSCOs, but several low level detections of tetrachloroethylene (maximum of 160 ppb) were reported. No VOCs were detected within the soil samples collected in 2008 on Project A with the exception of the elevated concentrations of gasoline related VOCs detected within SB2(6-10). The soil boring was performed within the approximate location of a gasoline underground storage tank noted on historic Sanborn maps. SVOCs were also reported within the 2008 SB(6-10) soil sample at a concentration significantly higher than the concentration of SVOCs reported within the other 2008 soil samples. Both the soil samples collected during the RI and the soil samples collected in 2008 showed SVOCs including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene at concentrations above their RRSCOs within the shallow soil samples and a limited number of deep soil samples. These SVOCs were all PAH compounds and their concentrations and distribution indicate that they are associated with historic fill material observed in shallow samples.

The laboratory results of the soil samples collected in 2008 on Project A and 2006 on Project B showed the metals lead, barium, arsenic, copper, mercury and nickel at concentrations above Restricted Residential SCOs. Significant detections above Restricted Residential SCOs for the samples collected in 2008 from Project A include mercury (6.46 ppm) in SB4(0-2), arsenic (6,160 ppm), barium (1,830 ppm), chromium (451 ppm), copper (1,220 ppm), lead (3,690 ppm), and mercury (497 ppm) in SB4(4-6), arsenic (66.8 ppm), barium (1,900 ppm), copper (320 ppm), lead (4,680 ppm) in SB5(0-

- 2). Significant detections above Restricted Residential SCOs for soil samples collected in 2006 from Project B include lead (1,520 ppm), copper (413 ppm), arsenic (46.1 ppm), and nickel (1,220 ppm) in B4(8-12), lead (3,280 ppm) in B5(0-2), and copper (804 ppm), arsenic (58.1 ppm), and lead (1,150 ppm) in B4(0-2). The laboratory results of the soil samples collected during RI showed the metals arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and zinc at a concentration above UUSCOs, and of these, arsenic (maximum of 30 ppm), lead (maximum of 691 ppm) and mercury (maximum of 2.36 ppm) exceeded RRSCOs in shallow soil samples. Mercury was also detected within one of the deep soil samples at a concentration that exceeded RRSCOs.
7. The groundwater samples collected during the RI and both the groundwater samples collected in 2008 from Project A and in 2006 from Project B showed no pesticides or PCBs at detectable concentrations. No VOCs were detected within the five groundwater samples collected in 2008 from Project A, and no VOCs were detected within two of the three groundwater samples collected during the RI. Only MTBE (1 ppb) and naphthalene (1.5 ppb) were reported within one of the three groundwater samples, both at a concentration well below GQS. No VOCs were detected within the two groundwater samples collected in 2006 from Project B with the exception of MTBE which was detected within both samples (maximum of 100 ppb).

No SVOCs were detected above GQS within the two groundwater samples collected from Project B in 2006, and no SVOCs were detected within the five groundwater samples collected in 2008 from Project A, with the exception of naphthalene (18 ppb) within the groundwater sample collected from the SB2 soil boring. Five SVOCs, including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, chrysene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene were detected above their corresponding GQSs within groundwater samples collected during the RI. Dissolved metals including arsenic, chromium, iron, magnesium, manganese, lead and sodium were detected above their respective GQS within the groundwater samples collected during the RI and 2008 sampling event. The groundwater samples collected in 2006 from Project B were not analyzed for dissolved metals, and the elevated total metals reported within the two groundwater samples are likely related to sediment within the sample container.

8. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI indicated trace to low levels of petroleum related compounds and elevated concentrations of chlorinated VOCs within five of the six soil vapor samples. PCE was identified in all samples and ranged from 93  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 533  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and TCE was identified in all samples in the range from 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 11,500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Both TCE and PCE were ND in the groundwater samples. The TCE and PCE concentrations reported within the soil vapor samples will require mitigation according to the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix.

For more detailed results, consult the RIR. Based on an evaluation of the data and information from the RIR and this RAWP, disposal of significant amounts of hazardous waste is not suspected at this Site.

## **2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES**

Based on the results of the RI, the following Remedial Action Objectives (RAOs) have been identified for this Site:

### **Groundwater**

- Remove contaminant sources causing impact to groundwater.
- Prevent direct exposure to contaminated groundwater.
- Prevent exposure to contaminants volatilizing from contaminated groundwater.

### **Soil**

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent exposure to contaminants volatilizing from contaminated soil.
- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater or surface water contamination.

### **Soil Vapor**

- Prevent exposure to contaminants in soil vapor.
- Prevent migration of soil vapor into dwelling and other occupied structures.

### 3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The goal of the remedy selection process is to select a remedy that is protective of human health and the environment taking into consideration the current, intended and reasonably anticipated future use of the property. The remedy selection process begins by establishing RAOs for media in which chemical constituents were found in exceedance of applicable standards, criteria and guidance values (SCGs). A remedy is then developed based on the following nine criteria:

- Protection of human health and the environment;
- Compliance with SCGs;
- Short-term effectiveness and impacts;
- Long-term effectiveness and permanence;
- Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material;
- Implementability;
- Cost effectiveness;
- Community Acceptance;
- Land use; and
- Sustainability.

The following is a detailed description of the alternatives analysis and remedy selection to address impacted media at the Site. As required, a minimum of two remedial alternatives (including a Track 1 scenario) are evaluated, as follows:

- Alternative 1 involves
  - Removal of all soil/ fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs throughout the Site and confirmation that Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs has been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Based on the results of the remedial investigation, it is expected that this alternative would require excavation to a depth of at least 8 feet on Project A and at least 12 feet on Project B to remove all historic fill at both the Project A and Project B properties and additional excavation in select areas (petroleum hot spot in northwest corner of Lot 38 - Project A). Excavation for development purposes would take place to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet for both projects, but additional excavation to a depth of 6 feet below grade would occur for Project A to construct the

lower level parking garage. If soil/fill containing analytes at a concentration above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new building is complete, additional excavation will be performed to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

- Placement of a vapor barrier beneath the entire slab of both buildings, placement of a waterproofing membrane below the lower level parking area of the Project A building, and within the elevator pit of both buildings, and installation of an active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) beneath the foundation of the lobby areas for both buildings as part of development to prevent exposures from off-Site soil vapor.
- Alternative 2 involves
  - Removal of all soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs and confirmation that Track 4 has been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Excavation for development purposes would take place to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet for both projects, but additional excavation to a depth of 6 feet below grade would occur for Project A to construct the lower level parking garage. The metals hotspot associated with soil sample SB4(2-6) collected in 2008 on Project A would effectively be removed during construction since the boring was performed within the area to be excavated for the lower level parking area on Project A. The petroleum hotspot identified in 2008 in the northwest corner of Lot 38 - Project A within soil sample SB2(6-10) would not require excavation since both the groundwater sample collected in 2008 from the same boring location and the subsequent groundwater sampling conducted during the RI showed no VOCs above GQS, and the soil vapor samples collected from Project A showed no significant concentrations of gasoline related VOCs. However, if a UST(s) was encountered during the test pits to be conducted within the area of the gasoline tanks drawn on the historic Sanborn maps, the UST(s) and petroleum contaminated soil would be excavated and properly disposed. The metals hotspot identified in 2006 on the east side of Lot 27 - Project B within soil sample B4-S3 (8-12') would require excavation beyond the depth required for construction of the building. Therefore, the removal action would include the hotspots already identified and other areas containing

contaminants at concentrations above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, if still present at the base of the excavation after removal of all soil required for construction of the new building is complete;

- Placement of a final cover over the entire Site to eliminate exposure to remaining soil/fill;
- Placement of a vapor barrier beneath the entire slab of both buildings, placement of a waterproofing membrane below the lower level parking area of the Project A building, and within the elevator pit of both buildings, and installation of an active sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) beneath the foundation of the lobby areas and other non-parking areas for both buildings due to the presence of off-Site impacts to soil vapor;
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the Site and prohibitions on sensitive site uses, such as farming or vegetable gardening, to eliminate future exposure pathways.
- Establishment of an approved Site Management Plan to ensure long-term management of these engineering and institutional controls including the performance of periodic inspections and certification that the controls are performing as they were intended; and
- Placement of a deed notice to memorialize the remedial action and the Engineering and Institutional Controls to ensure that future owners of the Site continue to maintain these controls as required.

### **3.1 Threshold Criteria**

#### **Protection of Public Health and the Environment**

This criterion is an evaluation of the remedy's ability to protect public health and the environment, and an assessment of how risks posed through each existing or potential pathway of exposure are eliminated, reduced or controlled through removal, treatment, and implementation of Engineering Controls or Institutional Controls. Protection of public health and the environment must be achieved for all approved remedial actions.

**Alternative 1** would result in removal of all soil/fill with contaminant concentrations above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. As such, this alternative would be consistent with the RAOs and

would provide overall protection of public health and the environment in consideration of current and potential future land use by:

- Preventing direct contact with contaminated on-Site soils;
- Minimizing potential exposure to contaminated soils during construction by implementing an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP);
- Eliminating the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater; and
- Preventing migration of soil vapors into occupied structures.

**Alternative 2** would achieve comparable protections of human health and the environment by removing soil/fill with contaminant concentrations above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs as well as placement of institutional and engineering controls, including a composite cover system. As such, this alternative would be consistent with the RAOs and would provide overall protection of public health and the environment in consideration of current and potential future land use by:

- Preventing direct contact with contaminated on-Site soils by implementing an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan and CAMP during remediation;
- Minimizing the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater;
- Preventing direct contact with groundwater;
- Minimizing the potential for direct contact with contaminated on-Site soils once construction is complete by establishing a composite cover system over the entire Site and implementing Institutional Controls; and
- Preventing migration of soil vapors into occupied structures.

### 3.2. Balancing Criteria

#### Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

Alternative 1 would address the chemical-specific SCGs for soil through removal to Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. Alternative 2 would address the chemical-specific SCGs for soil through removal of soil to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Under both alternatives, SCGs for soil vapor would be achieved by installing a 20-mil HDPE vapor barrier beneath the entire slab of both

buildings, placement of a waterproofing membrane below the lower level parking area of the Project A building, and within the elevator pit of both buildings, and installation of an active sub-slab depressurization system under the lobby area of both buildings and other non-parking areas as part of construction.

### **Short-term effectiveness and impacts**

This evaluation criterion assesses the effects of the alternative during the construction and implementation phase until remedial action objectives are met. Under this criterion, alternatives are evaluated with respect to their effects on public health and the environment during implementation of the remedial action, including protection of the community, environmental impacts, time until remedial response objectives are achieved, and protection of workers during remedial actions.

Both Track 1 and Track 4 alternatives have similar-short term effectiveness during their respective implementations, as each requires excavation of historic fill material. Short term impacts are likely to be higher for the Track 1 alternative due to excavation of greater amounts of historical fill material. However, focused attention to means and methods during the remedial action during a Track 1 removal action, including community air monitoring and appropriate truck routing, would minimize or negate the overall impact of these activities and any differences between these alternatives.

### **Long-term effectiveness and permanence**

This evaluation criterion addresses the results of a remedial action in terms of its permanence and quantity/nature of waste or residual contamination remaining at the Site after response objectives have been met, such as permanence of the remedial alternative, magnitude of remaining contamination, adequacy of controls including the adequacy and suitability of ECs/ICs that may be used to manage contaminant residuals that remain at the Site and assessment of containment systems and ICs that are designed to eliminate exposures to contaminants, and long-term reliability of Engineering Controls.

Alternative 1 would achieve long-term effectiveness and permanence related to on-Site contamination by permanently removing all impacted soil/fill.

Alternative 2 would provide long-term effectiveness by removing most on-Site contamination and attaining Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, establishing a composite cover system across the Site, establishing use restrictions, establishing a Site Management Plan to ensure long-term management of Institutional Controls (ICs) and Engineering Controls (ECs), and placing a deed restriction to memorialize these controls for the long term. Establishment of an SMP and a deed restriction will ensure that this protection remains effective for the long-term. The SMP will ensure long-term effectiveness of all ECs and ICs by requiring periodic inspection and certification that these controls and use restrictions continue to be in place and are functioning as they were intended assuring that protections designed into the remedy will provide continued high level of protection in perpetuity.

### **Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminated material**

This evaluation criterion assesses the remedial alternative's use of remedial technologies that permanently and significantly reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of contaminants as their principal element. The following is the hierarchy of source removal and control measures that are to be used to remediate a Site, ranked from most preferable to least preferable: removal and/or treatment, containment, elimination of exposure and treatment of source at the point of exposure. It is preferred to use treatment or removal to eliminate contaminants at a Site, reduce the total mass of toxic contaminants, cause irreversible reduction in contaminants mobility, or reduce of total volume of contaminated media.

Alternative 1 will permanently eliminate the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants from on-Site soil by meeting Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

Alternative 2 will remove most of the impacted soil present on the Site and any remaining soil beneath the new buildings will meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Alternative 1 would eliminate a greater total mass of contaminants on Site.

### **Implementability**

This evaluation criterion addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of implementing an alternative and the availability of various services and materials required during its implementation, including technical feasibility of construction and operation, reliability of the selected technology, ease of undertaking remedial action, monitoring considerations,

administrative feasibility (e.g. obtaining permits for remedial activities), and availability of services and materials.

The techniques, materials and equipment to implement Alternatives 1 and 2 are readily available and have been proven effective in remediating the contaminants associated with the Site. Excavation for the remediation of soils is both a "low tech" and reliable method which has a long and proven track record on the remediation of hazardous waste and petroleum spill sites.

### **Cost effectiveness**

This evaluation criterion addresses the cost of alternatives, including capital costs (such as construction costs, equipment costs, and disposal costs, engineering expenses) and site management costs (costs incurred after remedial construction is complete) necessary to ensure the continued effectiveness of a remedial action.

Costs associated with the Track 1 alternative will be significantly higher than the Track 4 alternative based on soil volume that would require removal and the need to provide large amounts of backfill soil. However, long-term costs are higher for Alternative 2 than Alternative 1 based on implementation of a Site Management Plan and placement of a deed restriction as part of Alternative 2. In both cases, appropriate public health and environmental protections are achieved.

Costs associated with Alternative 1 are estimated at approximately \$803,500. This cost estimate includes the following elements and assumptions:

- Excavate to a depth of 8 ft (or greater) on both the Project A and Project B lots to achieve Unrestricted SCOs;
- Disposal of 8,500 yd<sup>3</sup> (12,750 tons) of excavated soil as non-hazardous;
- Backfilling 5,000 yd<sup>3</sup> of certified, virgin or recycled materials within over excavated area;
- Installation of a vapor barrier, water proofing membrane and an active SSDS beneath the Project A and Project B buildings.
- HASP and CAMP monitoring for the duration of the remedial activities.

Costs associated with Alternative 2 are estimated at approximately \$303,500. This cost estimate includes the following elements and assumptions:

- Excavate to depths required for the foundation of the Project A and Project B buildings;
- Excavate the metals hotspot identified in 2006 on the east side of Lot 27 - Project B within soil sample B4-S3 (8-12');
- Disposal of 3,550 yd<sup>3</sup> (5,325 tons) of excavated soil as non-hazardous;
- Installation of a vapor barrier, waterproofing membrane and an active SSDS beneath the Project A and Project B buildings.
- HASP and CAMP monitoring for the duration of the remedial activities.

### **Community Acceptance**

This evaluation criterion addresses community opinion and support for the remedial action. Observations here will be supplemented by public comment received on the RAWP. Based on the overall goals of the remedial program and initial observations by the project team, both of the alternatives for the Site would be acceptable to the community. This RAWP will be subject to a public review under the NYC VCP and will provide the opportunity for detailed public input on the remedial alternatives and the selected remedy. This public comment will be considered by OER prior to approval of this plan. The Citizen Participation Plan for the project is provided in Appendix B.

### **Land use**

This evaluation criterion addresses the proposed use of the property. This evaluation has considered reasonably anticipated future uses of the Site and takes into account: current use and historical and/or recent development patterns; applicable zoning laws and maps; NYS Department of State's Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA) pursuant to section 970-r of the general municipal law; applicable land use plans; proximity to real property currently used for residential use, and to commercial, industrial, agricultural, and/or recreational areas; environmental justice impacts, Federal or State land use designations; population growth patterns and projections; accessibility to existing infrastructure; proximity of the Site to important cultural resources and natural resources, potential vulnerability of groundwater to contamination that might emanate from the Site, proximity to flood plains, geography and geology; and current

Institutional Controls applicable to the Site.

The proposed redevelopment of the Site is compatible with its current zoning and is consistent with recent development patterns. Following remediation, the Site will meet either Track 1 Unrestricted Use or Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, which is appropriate for its planned residential use.

### **Sustainability of the Remedial Action**

This criterion evaluates the overall sustainability of the remedial action alternatives and the degree to which sustainable means are employed to implement the remedial action including those that take into consideration NYC's sustainability goals defined in *PlaNYC: A Greener, Greater New York*. Sustainability goals may include: maximizing the recycling and reuse of non-virgin materials; reducing the consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources; minimizing energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions; improving energy efficiency; and promotion of the use of native vegetation and enhancing biodiversity during landscaping associated with Site development.

While Alternative 2 would potentially result in lower energy usage based on reducing the volume of material transported off-Site, both remedial alternatives are comparable with respect to the opportunity to achieve sustainable remedial action.

## 4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION

### 4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action

The preferred remedial action alternative is the Track 4 Alternative. The preferred remedial action alternative achieves protection of public health and the environment for the intended use of the property. The preferred remedial action alternative will achieve all of the remedial action objectives established for the project and addresses applicable SCGs. The preferred remedial action alternative is effective in both the short-term and long-term and reduces mobility, toxicity and volume of contaminants. The preferred remedial action alternative is cost effective and implementable and uses standards methods that are well established in the industry.

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP citizen participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic compounds;
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs);
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs (approximately 5,325 tons). The metals hotspot identified in the rear of Lot 36 within soil sample B4(2-6) in 2008 will be effectively removed during excavation for building construction since the hotspot is located within the area to be excavated to 6 ft for the lower level parking garage of the Project A building. The metals hotspot identified in 2006 on the east side of Lot 27 - Project B within soil sample B4-S3 (8-12') will be excavated to a depth of 12 feet below grade to remove the hotspot. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
6. Excavation of soil for development purposes includes excavation across the entirety of both projects to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet, and additional excavation to a depth

of 6 feet below sidewalk grade for the Project A lower level parking garage and the elevator pits for both buildings.

7. Test pits will be performed to locate the USTs noted along the western property of Lot 38 on historic Sanborn maps. If the USTs are encountered, the USTs will be removed, and closure of petroleum associated spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) will be conducted under DEC authority and in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
8. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities;
9. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs;
10. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
11. Installation of a vapor barrier (20-mil HDPE) beneath the entire slab of both buildings and installation of a waterproofing membrane below the lower level parking area of the Project A building and below the elevator pits of both buildings;
12. Installation and operation of an active sub-slab depressurization system beneath the lobby and any other non-parking base level areas in each building;
13. The grade and sub-grade parking garage areas of Project A, and the first floor parking garage constructed across the majority of Project B will be ventilated in accordance with DOB mechanical code;
14. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the concrete slab of both the Project A and Project B buildings to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site;
15. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
16. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;

17. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP;
18. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and
19. Recording of a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions that includes a listing of Engineering Controls and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP; and Institutional Controls including prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

#### 4.2 Soil Cleanup Objectives and Soil/Fill Management

Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) are proposed for this project. The following Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs will be used:

<u>Contaminant</u>	<u>Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs</u>
Total SVOCs	250 ppm
Lead	1,200 ppm
Mercury	2.5 ppm
Arsenic	23 ppm
Barium	750 ppm

Soil and materials management on-Site and off-Site, including excavation, handling and disposal, will be conducted in accordance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix D. Discrete contaminant sources (such as hotspots) identified during the remedial action will be identified by GPS or surveyed. This information will be provided in the Remedial Action Report.

### **Estimated Soil/Fill Removal Quantities**

The total quantity of soil/fill expected to be excavated and disposed off-Site is 5,325 tons. Disposal location(s) will be reported promptly to the OER Project Manager prior to the start of the remedial action.

### **End-Point Sampling**

Hotspot removal actions under this plan will be performed in conjunction with remedial end-point sampling. End-point sampling frequency for hotspots will consist of the following:

1. For excavations less than 20 feet in total perimeter, at least one bottom sample and one sidewall sample biased in the direction of surface runoff.
2. For excavations 20 to 300 feet in perimeter:
  - For surface removals, one sample from the top of each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
  - For subsurface removals, one sample from each sidewall for every 30 linear feet of sidewall and one sample from the excavation bottom for every 900 square feet of bottom area.
3. For sampling of volatile organics, bottom samples should be taken within 24 hours of excavation, and should be taken from the zero to six-inch interval at the excavation floor. Samples taken after 24 hours should be taken at six to twelve inches.
4. For contaminated soil removal, post remediation soil samples for laboratory analysis should be taken immediately after contaminated soil removal. If the excavation is enlarged horizontally, additional soil samples will be taken pursuant to bullets 1-3 above.

Additional endpoint samples will be collected from both the Project A and Project B sites to ensure complete removal of soil above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Figure 8 shows the proposed location of each of the endpoint samples and hotspot remedial endpoint samples. However, the exact collection location and depth of the post-remediation samples will be biased towards the areas and depths of highest contamination identified during previous sampling episodes unless field indicators such as field instrument measurements or visual contamination identified during the remedial action indicate that other locations and depths may be more heavily contaminated.

In all cases, post-remediation samples will be biased toward locations and depths of the highest expected contamination.

New York State ELAP certified labs will be used for all end-point sample analyses. Labs for end-point sample analyses will be reported in the RAR. The RAR will provide a tabular and map summary of all end-point sample results and will include all data including non-detects and applicable standards and/or guidance values. End-point samples will be analyzed for trigger analytes (those for which SCO exceedence is identified) utilizing the following methodology:

Soil analytical methods will include:

- Semi-volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8270;
- Target Analyte List metals; and
- Pesticides by EPA Method 8081.

If either LNAPL and/or DNAPL are detected, appropriate samples will be collected for characterization and “finger print analysis” and required regulatory reporting (i.e. spills hotline) will be performed.

### **Quality Assurance/Quality Control**

The fundamental QA objective with respect to accuracy, precision, and sensitivity of analysis for laboratory analytical data is to achieve the QC acceptance of the analytical protocol. The accuracy, precision and completeness requirements will be addressed by the laboratory for all data generated.

Collected samples will be appropriately packaged, placed in coolers and shipped via overnight courier or delivered directly to the analytical laboratory by field personnel. Samples will be containerized in appropriate laboratory provided glassware and shipped in plastic coolers. Samples will be preserved through the use of ice or “cold-paks” to maintain a temperature of 4°C.

Dedicated disposable sampling materials will be used for the collection endpoint samples, eliminating the need to prepare field equipment (rinsate) blanks. However, if non-disposable equipment is used, (stainless steel scoop, etc.) field rinsate blanks will be prepared at the rate of 1

for every eight samples collected. Decontamination of non-dedicated sampling equipment will consist of the following:

- Gently tap or scrape to remove adhered soil
- Rinse with tap water
- Wash withalconox® detergent solution and scrub
- Rinse with tap water
- Rinse with distilled or deionized water

Prepare field blanks by pouring distilled or deionized water over decontaminated equipment and collecting the water in laboratory provided containers. Trip blanks will be used whenever samples are transported to the laboratory for analysis of VOCs. Trip blanks will not be used for samples to be analyzed for metals, SVOCs or pesticides. One blind duplicate sample will be prepared and submitted for analysis every 20 samples.

### **Import and Reuse of Soils**

Import of soils onto the property and reuse of soils already on-Site will be performed in conformance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Appendix D. The estimated quantity of soil to be imported into the Site for cover soil is 0 tons. Approximately 50 tons of backfill will be imported to backfill the metals hotspot identified in 2006 on the east side of Lot 27 - Project B within soil sample B4-S3 (8-12'). The estimated quantity of on-Site soil/fill expected to be reused/relocated on Site is 0 tons.

### **4.3 Engineering Controls**

Engineering Controls were employed in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the Site. The Site has three primary Engineering Control Systems. These are:

- A concrete building slab for both the Project A and Project B buildings of a thickness no less than 4 inches;
- A combination of a vapor barrier and waterproofing membrane system beneath the Project A and Project B buildings;
- An active sub-slab depressurization system beneath the lobby area and non-parking areas of both buildings.

## **Composite Cover System**

Exposure to residual soil/fill will be prevented by an engineered, composite cover system to be built on the Site. This composite cover system is comprised of:

- A concrete building slab of a thickness no less than 4 inches for both the Project A and Project B buildings;
- A combination of a vapor barrier and water proofing membrane beneath both buildings' concrete slabs and foundation sidewalls.

An engineered composite site cover will be placed over the entirety of both projects Sites, which will consist of the concrete foundation slab (minimal thickness of 4 inches) across the area.

The composite cover system is a permanent engineering control for the Site. The system will be inspected and reported at specified intervals as required by this RAWP and the SMP. A Soil Management Plan will be included in the Site Management Plan and will outline the procedures to be followed in the event that the composite cover system and underlying residual soil/fill is disturbed after the remedial action is complete. Maintenance of this composite cover system will be described in the Site Management Plan in the RAR.

## **Vapor Barrier**

Migration of soil vapor will be mitigated with a the building slab, active sub-slab depressurization system and a combination of both a vapor barrier and waterproofing membrane. A high density polyethylene vapor barrier liner (HDPE) will be installed prior to pouring the concrete slab of the Project A and Project B buildings. The vapor barrier will consist of a 20 mil HDPE geomembrane liner manufactured by GSE Lining Technologies of North America, or OER-approved equivalent. The vapor barrier will extend throughout the area occupied by the footprint of the new buildings which are to be constructed at the Site. The specifications for installation will be provided to the construction management company and the foundation contractor or installer of the liner. The specifications state that all vapor barrier seams, penetrations, and repairs will be sealed either by the tape method or weld method, according to the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

The extent of the proposed vapor barrier membrane is provided in Figure 5. Installation details

(penetrations, joints, etc.) with respect to the buildings' foundations, footings, slabs, and sidewalls are provided in Figure 5. Product specification sheets are provided in Attachment E. The Remedial Action Report will include photographs (maximum of two photos per page) of the installation process, PE/RA certified letter (on company letterhead) from primary contractor responsible for installation oversight and field inspections, and a copy of the manufacturers certificate of warranty.

The water proofing membrane/system will consist of a Preprufe® 300R (46 mil) & 160R (32 mil) membrane system manufactured by Grace Construction Products. The water proofing membrane/system will be installed below the lower level parking area of the Project A building and the elevator pits of both Project A and Project B buildings. Installation and product specifications for the waterproofing membrane are illustrated within the architectural plans.

### **Sub-Slab Depressurization**

Migration of soil vapor beneath the portions of the building which are not covered by a parking garage, will be mitigated with the construction of an active sub-slab depressurization system. The SSDS for the Project A building will consist of one loop installed within porous granular material beneath the lobby area slab and other areas not occupied by parking. The SSDS for the Project B building will consist of one loop installed within porous granular material beneath the lobby area and other areas not occupied by parking. The two SSDS systems provide the correct coverage in accordance with USEPA sub-slab depressurization design specifications which recommend a separate vent loop for every 4,000 ft<sup>2</sup> of slab area. The layout plan for the SSDS system for both projects is provided as Figure 6. Details of the SSDS system are provided in Figure 7.

The horizontal vent line is to be constructed of a continuous loop of perforated 4-inch HDPE smooth interior pipe fitted with a filter sock. Fill material around the horizontal vent piping will be RCA or virgin-mined, ½ inch to ¾ inch gravel. The horizontal pipe will extend to an adjacent utility chase-way where it will be piped to the roof via a 6-inch schedule 40 PVC line. The exhaust stack will be located a minimum of 10 feet from windows and ventilation inlets.

#### 4.4 Institutional Controls

Institutional Controls (IC) have been incorporated in this remedial action to manage residual soil/fill and other media and render the Site protective of public health and the environment. Institutional Controls are listed below. Long-term employment of EC/ICs will be established in a Declaration of Covenant and Restrictions (DCR) assigned to the property by the title holder and will be implemented under a site-specific Site Management Plan (SMP) that will be included in the RAR.

Institutional Controls for this remedial action are:

- Recording of an OER-approved Declaration of Covenant and Restrictions (DCR) with the City Register or county clerk, as appropriate. The DCR will include a description of all ECs and ICs, will summarize the requirements of the Site Management Plan, and will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the DCR and the approved SMP. The recorded DCR will be submitted in the Remedial Action Report. The DCR will be recorded prior to OER issuance of the Notice of Completion;
- Submittal of a Site Management Plan in the RAR for approval by OER that provides procedures for appropriate operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection, reporting and certification of ECs. SMP will require that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns will submit to OER a periodic written statement that certifies that: (1) controls employed at the Site are unchanged from the previous certification or that any changes to the controls were approved by OER; and, (2) nothing has occurred that impairs the ability of the controls to protect public health and environment or that constitute a violation or failure to comply with the SMP. OER retains the right to enter the Site in order to evaluate the continued maintenance of any controls. This certification shall be submitted annually and will comply with RCNY §43-1407(1)(3).
- Vegetable gardens and farming on the Site are prohibited;
- Use of groundwater underlying the Site is prohibited without treatment rendering it safe for its intended use;
- All future activities on the Site that will disturb residual material must be conducted pursuant to the soil management provisions in an approved SMP;

- The Site will be used for residential use and will not be used for a higher level of use without prior approval by OER.

#### **4.5 Site Management Plan**

Site Management is the last phase of remediation and begins with the approval of the Remedial Action Report and issuance of the Notice of Completion (NOC) for the Remedial Action. The Site Management Plan (SMP) describes appropriate methods and procedures to ensure implementation of all ECs and ICs that are required by the DCR and this RAWP. The Site Management Plan is submitted as part of the RAR but will be written in a manner that allows its use as an independent document. Site Management continues until terminated in writing by OER. The property owner is responsible to ensure that all Site Management responsibilities defined in the DCR and the Site Management Plan are implemented.

The SMP will provide a detailed description of the procedures required to manage residual soil/fill left in place following completion of the remedial action in accordance with the Brownfield Cleanup Agreement with OER. This includes a plan for: (1) implementation of EC's and ICs; (2) implementation of monitoring programs; (3) operation and maintenance of EC's; (4) inspection and certification of EC's; and (5) reporting.

Site management activities, reporting, and EC/IC certification will be scheduled on an periodic basis to be established in the SMP and will be subject to review and modification by OER. The Site Management Plan will be based on a calendar year and certification reports will be due for submission to OER by March 31 of the year following the reporting period.

#### **4.6 Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment**

Investigations reported in the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA).

The objective of the qualitative exposure assessment is to identify potential receptors to the contaminants of concern (COC) that are present at, or migrating from, the Site. The identification of exposure pathways describes the route that the COC takes to travel from the source to the receptor. An identified pathway indicates that the potential for exposure exists; it does not imply that exposures actually occur.

Investigations reported in the Remedial Investigation Report (RIR) are sufficient to complete a Qualitative Human Health Exposure Assessment (QHHEA). As part of the VCP process, a QHHEA was performed to determine whether the Site poses an existing or future health hazard to the Site's exposed or potentially exposed population. The sampling data from the RI were evaluated to determine whether there is any health risk by characterizing the exposure setting, identifying exposure pathways, and evaluating contaminant fate and transport. This EA was prepared in accordance with Appendix 3B and Section 3.3 (b) 8 of the NYSDEC Draft DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation.

### **Known and Potential Sources**

Historic fill is present from grade to a depth of 4 to 7 feet. Based on the results of the RIR, the contaminants of concern found are:

#### Soil

- Metals, including arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, and nickel exceeding Track 2 Restricted Residential SCOs; and
- SVOCs exceeding Track 2 Restricted Residential SCOs.
- Pesticides exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs.

#### Groundwater

- Petroleum-related VOCs;
- SVOCs exceeding GQSs;
- Metals, including sodium, magnesium, manganese, and iron, exceeding GQSs.

#### Soil vapor

- Petroleum-related VOCs detected in soil vapor.
- Chlorinated VOCs detected at elevated concentrations including PCE and TCE.

### **Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants**

SVOCs and metals are present in the historic fill material throughout both project Sites. Metal contaminants found in soil were not found dissolved in groundwater above their respective GQSs, indicating that this contamination is not mobilizing into groundwater or migrating off-Site. The metal contaminants that were found in on-Site filtered groundwater (magnesium, manganese, sodium and iron) are linked with regional impacts, rather than any on-Site source.

The chlorinated VOCs that were identified in on-Site soil gas were not detected within any of the on-Site groundwater samples. PCE and TCE were only detected within one of the shallow soil samples at very low concentrations.

### **Receptor Populations**

On-Site Receptors - The on-Site potential receptors include visitors, residents, retail workers, construction workers and trespassers. The proposed future use of the Site consists of two new 7-story apartment buildings. During redevelopment of the Site, the on-Site potential receptors will include construction workers, trespassers and visitors. Once the Site is redeveloped, the on-Site potential receptors will include building residents and visitors.

Off-Site Receptors - Potential off-Site receptors within a 0.25-mile radius of the Site include: adult and child residents, and commercial and construction workers, pedestrians, trespassers, and cyclists, based on the following:

1. Commercial Businesses (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
2. Residential Buildings (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
3. Building Construction/Renovation (up to 0.25 mile) – existing and future
4. Pedestrians, Trespassers, Cyclists (up to .25 mile) – existing and future
5. Schools (up to .25 mile) – existing and future

### **Potential Points of Exposure**

#### *Existing*

The Site is currently vacant and surrounded by an 8ft high construction fence, limiting exposure to subsurface soil/fill. Groundwater is not exposed at the Site, and because the Site is served by the public water supply, groundwater is not used at the Site. There are no occupied structures that could be impacted by soil vapor.

#### Construction/ Remediation Activities

Once redevelopment activities begin, construction workers will come into direct contact with surface and subsurface soils, as well as groundwater, as a result of on-Site construction and excavation activities. On-Site construction workers potentially could ingest, inhale or have dermal contact with any exposed impacted soil, fill, and groundwater. Similarly, off-Site

receptors could be exposed to dust and petroleum vapors from on-Site activities. During construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust and VOCs from on-Site will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air-Monitoring Program and a Construction Health and Safety Plan.

#### Proposed Future Conditions

Once the remedial actions and redevelopment of the Site has been completed, there will be no potential on-Site or off-Site exposure pathways. Not only will soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs be removed, but the Site will also be fully capped with the concrete building slab and concrete pavement, which will prevent contact with any residual soils. Any exposures to vapors will be prevented by installation of a vapor barrier and waterproofing membrane, an active-SSDS and ventilation of the parking garage.

#### **Potential Routes of Exposure**

An exposure route is the mechanism by which a receptor comes into contact with a chemical.

Three potential primary routes exist by which chemicals can enter the body:

- Ingestion of fill/soil;
- Inhalation of vapors and particulates; and
- Dermal contact fill/soil or building materials.

#### **Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment**

Based upon this analysis, complete on-Site exposure pathways appear to be present only during the current unremediated phase and the remedial action phase. Under current conditions, on-Site exposure pathways are minimized by preventing access to the Site. During remedial construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust and metals from historic fill material and petroleum contaminated soil will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air-monitoring Program and a Construction Health and Safety Plan. After the remedial action is complete, there will be no remaining exposure pathways to on-Site soil/fill, as the entire Site will be capped with concrete, and the vapor barrier and waterproofing membrane, active SSDS and ventilation of the parking area will interrupt potential for soil vapor intrusion.

## **5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT**

### **5.1 Project Organization and Oversight**

Principal personnel who will participate in the remedial action include Kevin Brussee, Project Manager-EBC and Kevin Waters, Field Operations Officer-EBC. The Professional Engineer (PE) and Qualified Environmental Professionals (QEP) for this project are Ariel Czemerinski P.E., AMC Engineering and Kevin Brussee EBC.

### **5.2 Site Security**

Site access will be controlled by a chain link or wooden construction fence, which will surround the property.

### **5.3 Work Hours**

The hours for operation of remedial construction will be from 7:00AM to 6:00PM. These hours conform to the New York City Department of Buildings construction code requirements.

### **5.4 Construction Health and Safety Plan**

The Health and Safety Plan is included in Appendix E. The Site Safety Coordinator will be Kevin Waters - EBC. Remedial work performed under this RAWP will be in full compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations, including Site and OSHA worker safety requirements and HAZWOPER requirements. Confined space entry, if any, will comply with OSHA requirements and industry standards and will address potential risks. The parties performing the remedial construction work will ensure that performance of work is in compliance with the HASP and applicable laws and regulations. The HASP pertains to remedial and invasive work performed at the Site until the issuance of the Notice of Completion.

All field personnel involved in remedial activities will participate in training required under 29 CFR 1910.120, including 40-hour hazardous waste operator training and annual 8-hour refresher training. Site Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining workers training records.

Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the HASP and be required to sign an HASP acknowledgment. Site-specific training will be provided to field personnel. Additional safety training may be added depending on the tasks performed.

Emergency telephone numbers will be posted at the Site location before any remedial work begins. A safety meeting will be conducted before each shift begins. Topics to be discussed include task hazards and protective measures (physical, chemical, environmental); emergency procedures; PPE levels and other relevant safety topics. Meetings will be documented in a log book or specific form.

An emergency contact sheet with names and phone numbers is included in the HASP. That document will define the specific project contacts for use in case of emergency.

### **5.5 Community Air Monitoring Plan**

Real-time air monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be performed. Continuous monitoring will be performed for all ground intrusive activities and during the handling of contaminated or potentially contaminated media. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pit excavation or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be performed during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. Periodic monitoring during sample collection, for instance, will consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be performed during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence. Exceedences of action levels observed during performance of the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) will be reported to the OER Project Manager and included in the Daily Report.

### **VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions**

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work.

Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded.

### **Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions**

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The

equipment will be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

- If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\text{mcg}/\text{m}^3$ ) greater than background (upwind perimeter) for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed  $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$  above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than  $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$  above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within  $150 \text{ mcg}/\text{m}^3$  of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

All readings will be recorded and be available for OER personnel to review.

## **5.6 Agency Approvals**

All permits or government approvals required for remedial construction have been or will be obtained prior to the start of remedial construction. Approval of this RAWP by OER does not constitute satisfaction of these requirements and will not be a substitute for any required permit.

## **5.7 Site Preparation**

### **Pre-Construction Meeting**

OER will be invited to attend the pre-construction meeting at the Site with all parties involved in the remedial process prior to the start of remedial construction activities.

### **Mobilization**

Mobilization will be conducted as necessary for each phase of work at the Site. Mobilization includes field personnel orientation, equipment mobilization (including securing all sampling equipment needed for the field investigation), marking/staking sampling locations and utility mark-outs. Each field team member will attend an orientation meeting to become familiar with

the general operation of the Site, health and safety requirements, and field procedures.

### **Utility Marker Layouts, Easement Layouts**

The presence of utilities and easements on the Site will be fully investigated prior to the performance of invasive work such as excavation or drilling under this plan by using, at a minimum, the One-Call System (811). Underground utilities may pose an electrocution, explosion, or other hazard during excavation or drilling activities. All invasive activities will be performed in compliance with applicable laws and regulations to assure safety. Utility companies and other responsible authorities will be contacted to locate and mark the locations, and a copy of the Markout Ticket will be retained by the contractor prior to the start of drilling, excavation or other invasive subsurface operations. Overhead utilities may also be present within the anticipated work zones. Electrical hazards associated with drilling in the vicinity of overhead utilities will be prevented by maintaining a safe distance between overhead power lines and drill rig masts.

Proper safety and protective measures pertaining to utilities and easements, and compliance with all laws and regulations will be employed during invasive and other work contemplated under this RAWP. The integrity and safety of on-Site and off-Site structures will be maintained during all invasive, excavation or other remedial activity performed under the RAWP.

### **Equipment and Material Staging**

Equipment and materials will be stored and staged in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations.

### **Stabilized Construction Entrance**

Steps will be taken to ensure that trucks departing the Site will not track soil, fill or debris off-Site. Such actions may include use of cleaned asphalt or concrete roads or use of stone or other aggregate-based egress paths between the truck inspection station and the property exit. Measures will be taken to ensure that adjacent roadways will be kept clean of project related soils, fill and debris.

### **Truck Inspection Station**

An outbound-truck inspection station will be set up close to the Site exit. Before exiting the NYC

VCP Site, trucks will be required to stop at the truck inspection station and will be examined for evidence of contaminated soil on the undercarriage, body, and wheels. Soil and debris will be removed. Brooms, shovels and potable water will be utilized for the removal of soil from vehicles and equipment, as necessary.

## 5.8 Traffic Control

Drivers of trucks leaving the NYC VCP Site with soil/fill will be instructed to proceed without stopping in the vicinity of the Site to prevent neighborhood impacts. The planned route on local roads for trucks leaving the Site is the following: follow North 9th Street east. Turn left onto Withers and an immediate right onto Union Avenue. Turn right onto Meeker Avenue for I-278 West, or pass under the BQE and turn left on Meeker Avenue for I-278 East.

## 5.9 Demobilization

Demobilization will include:

- As necessary, restoration of temporary access areas and areas that may have been disturbed to accommodate support areas (e.g., staging areas, decontamination areas, storage areas, temporary water management areas, and access area);
- Removal of sediment from erosion control measures and truck wash and disposal of materials in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Equipment decontamination, and;
- General refuse disposal.

Equipment will be decontaminated and demobilized at the completion of all field activities. Investigation equipment and large equipment (e.g., soil excavators) will be washed at the truck inspection station as necessary. In addition, all investigation and remediation derived waste will be appropriately disposed.

## 5.10 Reporting and Record Keeping

### Daily Reports

Daily reports providing a general summary of activities for each day of *active remedial work* will be emailed to the OER Project Manager by the end of the following day. Those reports will include:

- Project number and statement of the activities and an update of progress made and locations of work performed;
- Quantities of material imported and exported from the Site;
- Status of on-Site soil/fill stockpiles;
- A summary of all citizen complaints, with relevant details (basis of complaint; actions taken; etc.);
- A summary of CAMP excursions, if any;
- Photograph of notable Site conditions and activities.

The frequency of the reporting period may be revised in consultation with OER project manager based on planned project tasks. Daily email reports are not intended to be the primary mode of communication for notification to OER of emergencies (accidents, spills), requests for changes to the RAWP or other sensitive or time critical information. However, such information will be included in the daily reports. Emergency conditions and changes to the RAWP will be communicated directly to the OER project manager by personal communication. Daily reports will be included as an Appendix in the Remedial Action Report.

An alpha-numeric site map will be used to identify locations described in reports submitted to OER and is shown in Figure 8. Each lot will be divided into 3 grids (A, B, and C) and will be referred to by the Lot number and letter grid, i.e. Lot 38A.

### **Record Keeping and Photo-Documentation**

Job-site record keeping for all remedial work will be performed. These records will be maintained on-Site during the project and will be available for inspection by OER staff. Representative photographs will be taken of the Site prior to any remedial activities and during major remedial activities to illustrate remedial program elements and contaminant source areas. Photographs will be submitted at the completion of the project in the RAR in digital format (i.e. jpeg files).

### **5.11 Complaint Management**

All complaints from citizens will be promptly reported to OER. Complaints will be addressed and outcomes will also be reported to OER in daily reports. Notices to OER will include the

nature of the complaint, the party providing the complaint, and the actions taken to resolve any problems.

### **5.12 Deviations from the Remedial Action Work Plan**

All changes to the RAWP will be reported to the OER Project Manager and will be documented in daily reports and reported in the Remedial Action Report. The process to be followed if there are any deviations from the RAWP will include a request for approval for the change from OER noting the following:

- Reasons for deviating from the approved RAWP;
- Effect of the deviations on overall remedy; and
- Determination that the remedial action with the deviation(s) is protective of public health and the environment.

### **5.13 Data Usability Summary report**

The primary objective of a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) is to determine whether or not data meets the site specific criteria for data quality and data use. The DUSR provides an evaluation of analytical data without third party data validation. The DUSR for post-remedial samples collected during implementation of this RAWP will be included in the Remedial Action Report (RAR).

## 6.0 REMEDIAL ACTION REPORT

A Remedial Action Report (RAR) will be submitted to OER following implementation of the remedial action defined in this RAWP. The RAR will document that the remedial work required under this RAWP has been completed and has been performed in compliance with this plan. The RAR will include:

- Information required by this RAWP;
- As-built drawings for all constructed remedial elements, required certifications, manifests and other written and photographic documentation of remedial work performed under this remedy;
- Site Management Plan;
- Description of any changes in the remedial action from the elements provided in this RAWP and associated design documents;
- Tabular summary of all end point sampling results and all material characterization results, QA/QC results for end-point sampling, and other sampling and chemical analysis performed as part of the remedial action and DUSR;
- Test results or other evidence demonstrating that remedial systems are functioning properly;
- Account of the source area locations and characteristics of all contaminated material removed from the Site including a map showing source areas;
- Account of the disposal destination of all contaminated material removed from the Site. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include transportation and disposal records, and letters approving receipt of the material;
- Account of the origin and required chemical quality testing for material imported onto the Site;
- Recorded Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions;
- Reports and supporting material will be submitted in digital form.

## **Remedial Action Report Certification**

The following certification will appear in front of the Executive Summary of the Remedial Action Report. The certification will include the following statements:

*I, \_\_\_\_\_, am currently a professional engineer licensed by the State of New York. I had primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial program for the Redevelopment Project located at 235-247 & 263 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, NY (VCP Site number 13CVC086K).*

*I certify that the OER-approved Remedial Action Work Plan dated month day year and Stipulations in a letter dated month day, year; if any were implemented and that all requirements in those documents have been substantively complied with. I certify that contaminated soil, fill, liquids or other material from the property were taken to facilities licensed to accept this material in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations.*

## 7.0 SCHEDULE

The table below presents a schedule for the proposed remedial action and reporting. If the schedule for remediation and development activities changes, it will be updated and submitted to OER. Currently, a 25 week remediation period is anticipated.

Schedule Milestone	Weeks from Remedial Action Start	Duration (weeks)
OER Approval of RAWP	0	-
Fact Sheet 2 announcing start of remedy	0	-
Mobilization	0	1
Remedial Excavation	1	12
Demobilization	13	1
Record Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions	24	1
Submit Remedial Action Report	25	1

# **TABLES**



**TABLE 1 - LIST OF PROPOSED SCOS**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Unrestricted Use</b>
<b>Metals</b>		
Arsenic	7440-38-2	13 <sup>c</sup>
Barium	7440-39-3	350 <sup>c</sup>
Beryllium	7440-41-7	7.2
Cadmium	7440-43-9	2.5 <sup>c</sup>
Chromium, hexavalent <sup>e</sup>	18540-29-9	1 <sup>b</sup>
Chromium, trivalent <sup>e</sup>	16065-83-1	30 <sup>c</sup>
Copper	7440-50-8	50
Total Cyanide <sup>e, f</sup>		27
Lead	7439-92-1	63 <sup>c</sup>
Manganese	7439-96-5	1600 <sup>c</sup>
Total Mercury		0.18 <sup>c</sup>
Nickel	7440-02-0	30
Selenium	7782-49-2	3.9 <sup>c</sup>
Silver	7440-22-4	2
Zinc	7440-66-6	109 <sup>c</sup>
<b>PCBs/Pesticides</b>		
2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex) <sup>f</sup>	93-72-1	3.8
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.0033 <sup>b</sup>
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	0.0033 <sup>b</sup>
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	0.0033 <sup>b</sup>
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.005 <sup>c</sup>
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.02
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.036
Chlordane (alpha)	5103-71-9	0.094

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Unrestricted Use</b>
delta-BHC <sup>g</sup>	319-86-8	0.04
Dibenzofuran <sup>f</sup>	132-64-9	7
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.005 <sup>c</sup>
Endosulfan I <sup>d,f</sup>	959-98-8	2.4
Endosulfan II <sup>d,f</sup>	33213-65-9	2.4
Endosulfan sulfate <sup>d,f</sup>	1031-07-8	2.4
Endrin	72-20-8	0.014
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.042
Lindane	58-89-9	0.1
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36-3	0.1
<b>Semivolatile organic compounds</b>		
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	20
Acenaphthylene <sup>f</sup>	208-96-8	100 <sup>a</sup>
Anthracene <sup>f</sup>	120-12-7	100 <sup>a</sup>
Benz(a)anthracene <sup>f</sup>	56-55-3	1 <sup>c</sup>
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1 <sup>c</sup>
Benzo(b)fluoranthene <sup>f</sup>	205-99-2	1 <sup>c</sup>
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene <sup>f</sup>	191-24-2	100
Benzo(k)fluoranthene <sup>f</sup>	207-08-9	0.8 <sup>c</sup>
Chrysene <sup>f</sup>	218-01-9	1 <sup>c</sup>
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene <sup>f</sup>	53-70-3	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Fluoranthene <sup>f</sup>	206-44-0	100 <sup>a</sup>
Fluorene	86-73-7	30
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene <sup>f</sup>	193-39-5	0.5 <sup>c</sup>
m-Cresol <sup>f</sup>	108-39-4	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Naphthalene <sup>f</sup>	91-20-3	12
o-Cresol <sup>f</sup>	95-48-7	0.33 <sup>b</sup>

Contaminant	CAS Number	Unrestricted Use
p-Cresol <sup>f</sup>	106-44-5	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	0.8 <sup>b</sup>
Phenanthrene <sup>f</sup>	85-01-8	100
Phenol	108-95-2	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Pyrene <sup>f</sup>	129-00-0	100
<b>Volatile organic compounds</b>		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane <sup>f</sup>	71-55-6	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane <sup>f</sup>	75-34-3	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene <sup>f</sup>	75-35-4	0.33
1,2-Dichlorobenzene <sup>f</sup>	95-50-1	1.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.02 <sup>c</sup>
cis -1,2-Dichloroethene <sup>f</sup>	156-59-2	0.25
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene <sup>f</sup>	156-60-5	0.19
1,3-Dichlorobenzene <sup>f</sup>	541-73-1	2.4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	1.8
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	0.1 <sup>b</sup>
Acetone	67-64-1	0.05
Benzene	71-43-2	0.06
n-Butylbenzene <sup>f</sup>	104-51-8	12
Carbon tetrachloride <sup>f</sup>	56-23-5	0.76
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	1.1
Chloroform	67-66-3	0.37
Ethylbenzene <sup>f</sup>	100-41-4	1
Hexachlorobenzene <sup>f</sup>	118-74-1	0.33 <sup>b</sup>
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	0.12
Methyl tert-butyl ether <sup>f</sup>	1634-04-4	0.93
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	0.05

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Unrestricted Use</b>
n - Propylbenzene <sup>f</sup>	103-65-1	3.9
sec-Butylbenzene <sup>f</sup>	135-98-8	11
tert-Butylbenzene <sup>f</sup>	98-06-6	5.9
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	0.7
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	0.47
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene <sup>f</sup>	95-63-6	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene <sup>f</sup>	108-67-8	8.4
Vinyl chloride <sup>f</sup>	75-01-4	0.02
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20-7	0.26

All soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) are in parts per million (ppm).

#### Footnotes

<sup>a</sup> The SCOs for unrestricted use were capped at a maximum value of 100 ppm. See [Technical Support Document \(TSD\)](#), section 9.3.

<sup>b</sup> For constituents where the calculated SCO was lower than the contract required quantitation limit (CRQL), the CRQL is used as the Track 1 SCO value.

<sup>c</sup> For constituents where the calculated SCO was lower than the rural soil background concentration, as determined by the Department and Department of Health rural soil survey, the rural soil background concentration is used as the Track 1 SCO value for this use of the site.

<sup>d</sup> SCO is the sum of endosulfan I, endosulfan II and endosulfan sulfate.

<sup>e</sup> The SCO for this specific compound (or family of compounds) is considered to be met if the analysis for the total species of this contaminant is below the specific SCO.

<sup>f</sup> Protection of ecological resources SCOs were not developed for contaminants identified in Table 375-6.8(b) with "NS". Where such contaminants appear in Table 375-6.8(a), the applicant may be required by the Department to calculate a protection of ecological resources SCO according to the TSD.

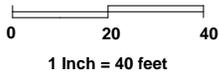
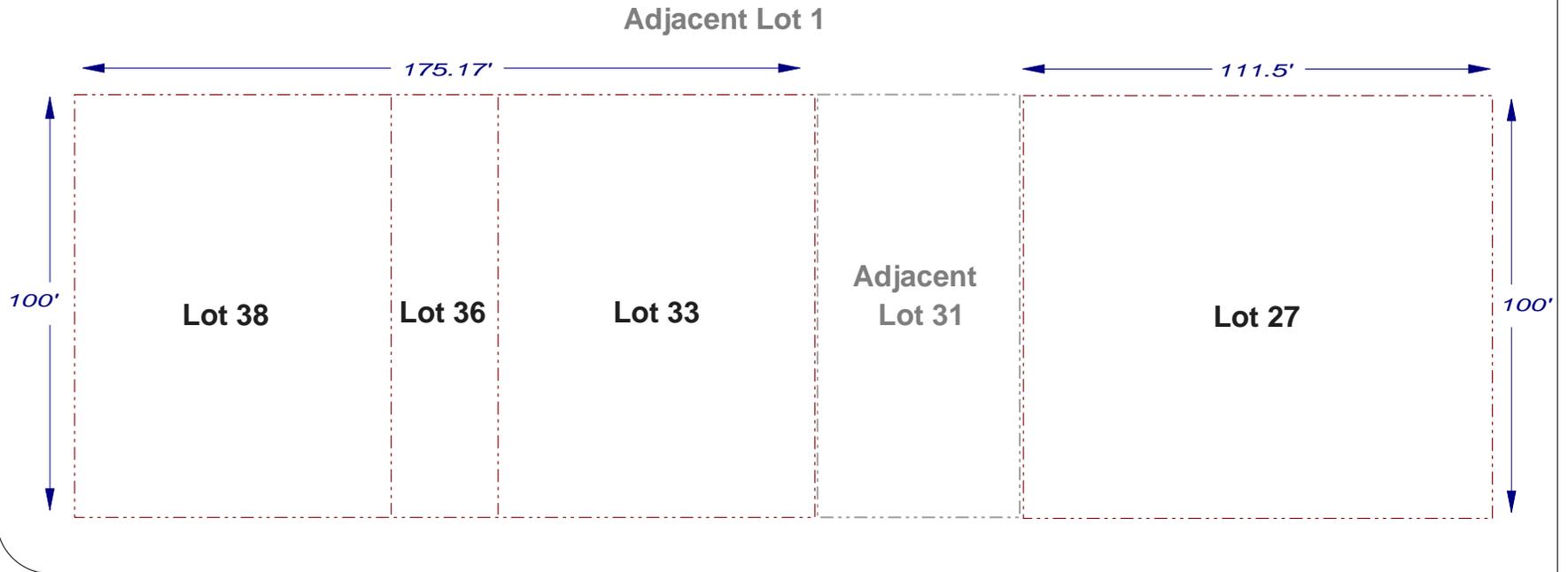
# **FIGURES**







**ROEBLING STREET**



**N. 9th STREET**

KEY

 Site Boundary



**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NY 11961

Phone: 631.504.6000

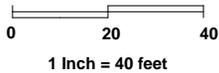
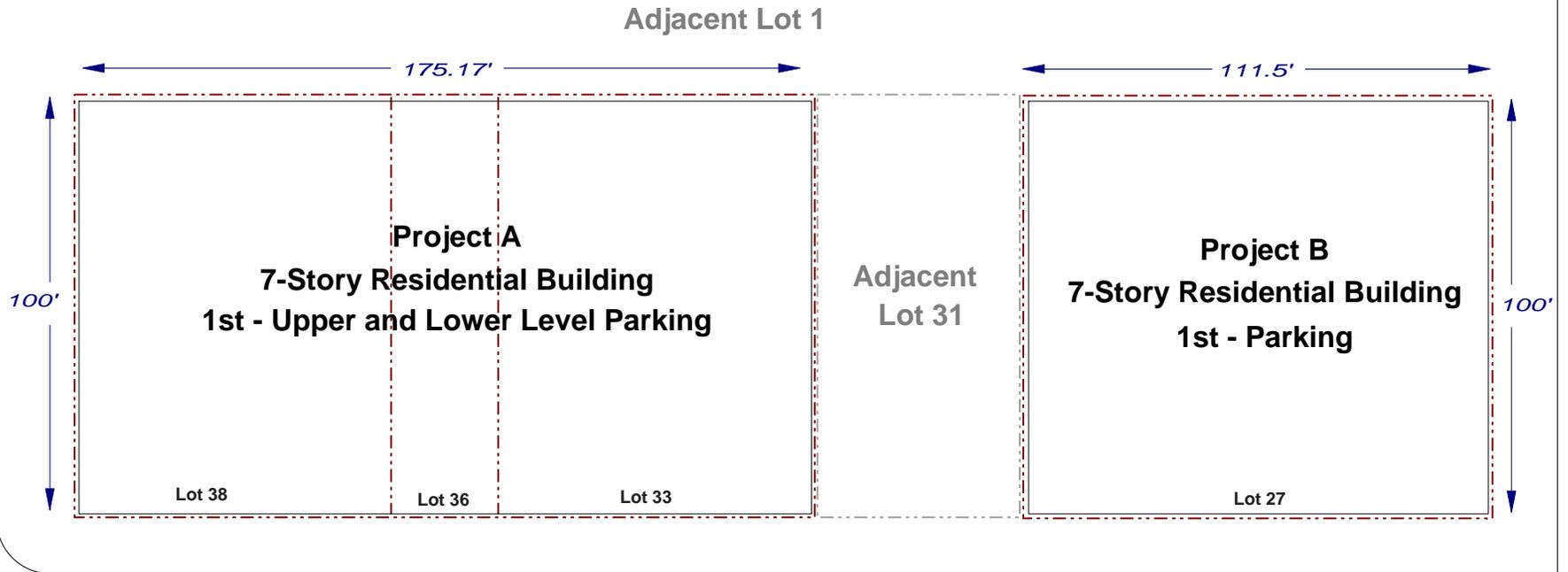
Fax: 631.924.2780

235-245 & 261-263 N. 9TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY

**FIGURE 2 SITE BOUNDARY**



**ROEBLING STREET**



**N. 9th STREET**

KEY

 Site Boundary



**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NY 11961

Phone: 631.504.6000

Fax: 631.924.2780

235-245 & 261-263 N. 9TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY

**FIGURE 3** REDEVELOPMENT PLAN



**FIGURE 4**  
**SURROUNDING LAND USE MAP**

235-245 & 261-263 N. 9<sup>th</sup> STREET, BROOKLYN, NY  
 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

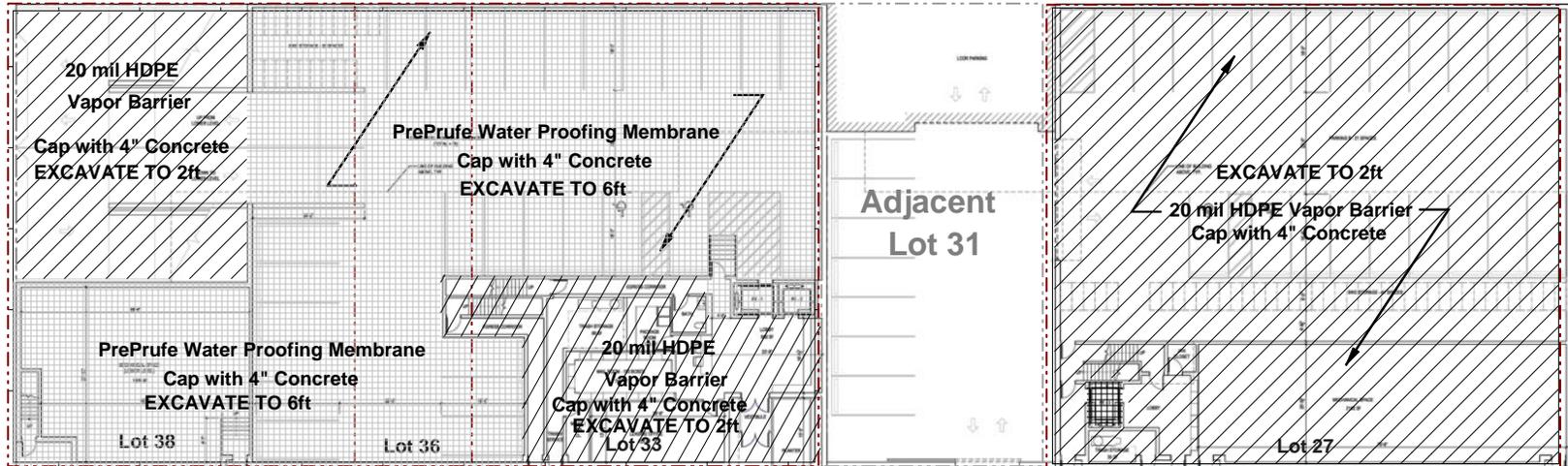


**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**  
 1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NEW YORK 11961  
 PHONE: (631) 504-6000 FAX: (631) 924-2870



**ROEBLING STREET**

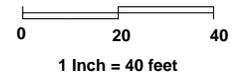
**Adjacent Lot 1**



**N. 9th STREET**

**KEY**

Site Boundary



**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

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Phone: 631.504.6000

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235-245 & 261-263 N. 9TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY

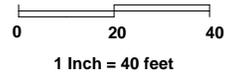
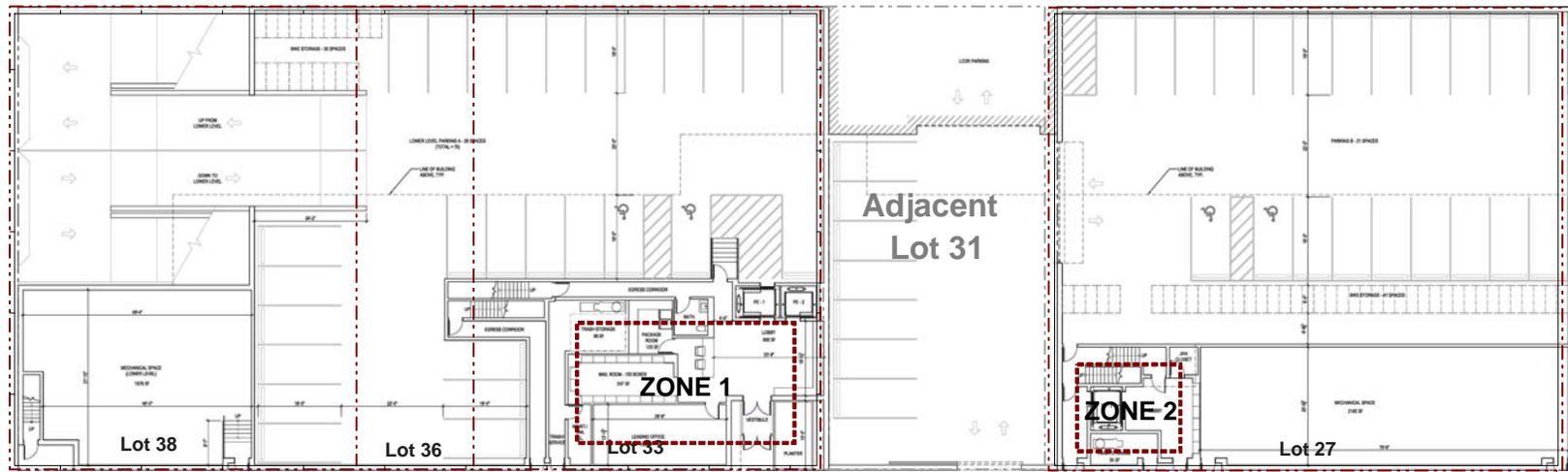
**FIGURE 5**

VAPOR BARRIER  
& CAPPING PLAN



**ROEBLING STREET**

**Adjacent Lot 1**



**N. 9th STREET**

**KEY**

-  Site Boundary
-  4" Diameter HDPE Perforated Pipe



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 Fax: 631.924.2780

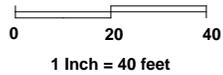
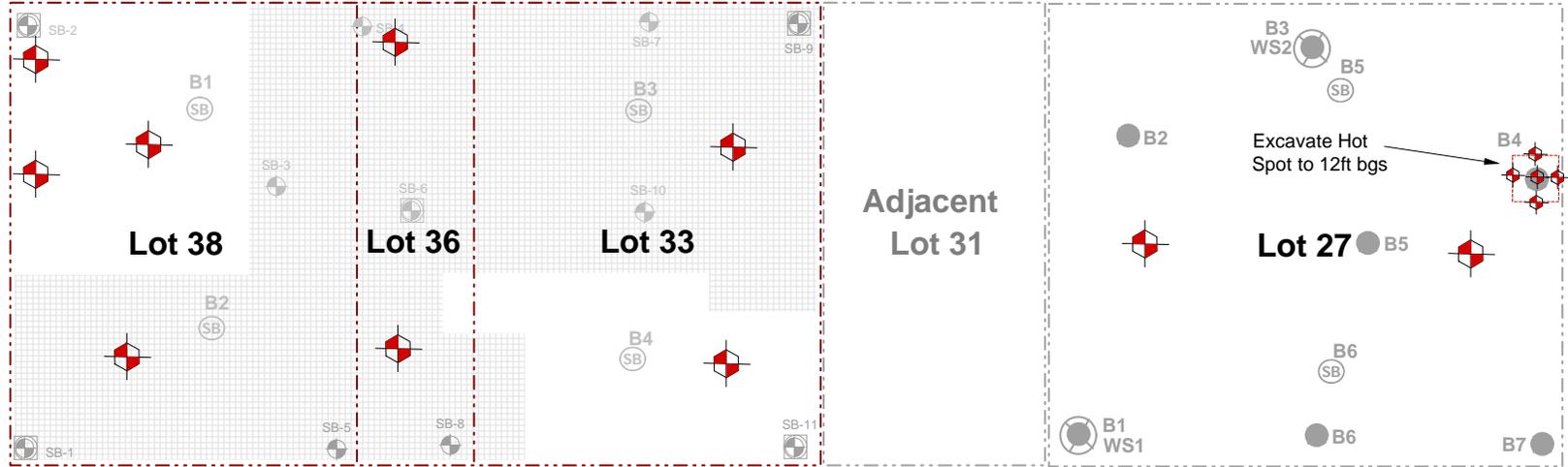
235-245 & 261-263 N. 9TH STREET  
 BROOKLYN, NY

**FIGURE 6** SSDS SYSTEM LAYOUT



Adjacent Lot 1

ROEBLING STREET



N. 9th STREET

KEY

- Site Boundary
- RI Soil Boring Locations
- Soil and GW (ESPL, 2008)
- Soil (ESPL, 2008)
- Soil (DCES, 2006)
- Soil and GW (DCES, 2006)
- Proposed Endpoint Sample Location



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Phone: 631.504.6000

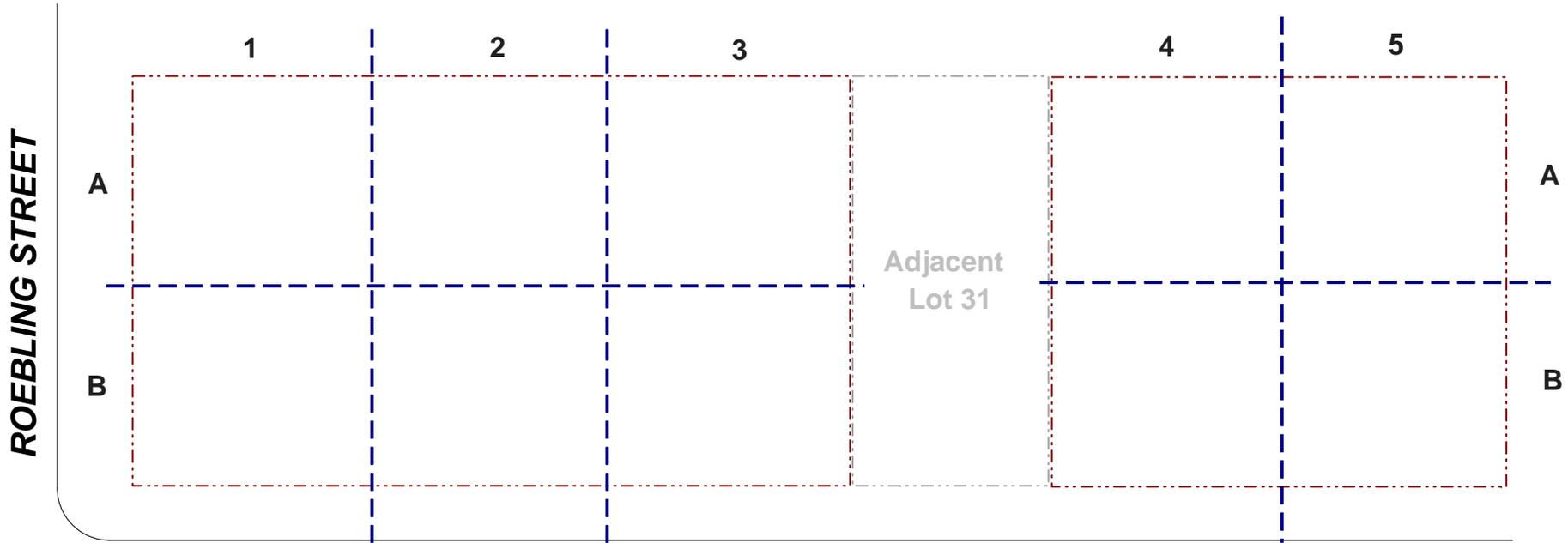
Fax: 631.924.2780

235-245 & 261-263 N. 9TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY

**FIGURE 7**  
**ENDPOINT SAMPLE LOCATIONS**



Adjacent Lot 1



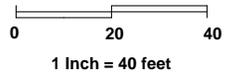
**ROEBLING STREET**

A

B

A

B



**N. 9th STREET**

KEY

 Site Boundary



**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**  
1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD, RIDGE, NY 11961

Phone: 631.504.6000  
Fax: 631.924.2780

235-245 & 261-263 N. 9TH STREET  
BROOKLYN, NY

**FIGURE 8** GRID MAP

**APPENDIX A**  
**REDEVELOPMENT PLANS**

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## **APPENDIX B**

### **CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN**

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Volunteer Cleanup Program. This Citizen Participation Plan describes how information about the project will be disseminated to the Community during the remedial process. As part of its obligations under the NYC VCP, FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, will maintain a repository for project documents and provide public notice at specified times throughout the remedial program. This Plan also takes into account potential environmental justice concerns in the community that surrounds the project Site. Under this Citizen Participation Plan, project documents and work plans are made available to the public in a timely manner. Public comment on work plans is strongly encouraged during public comment periods. Work plans are not approved by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) until public comment periods have expired and all comments are formally reviewed. An explanation of cleanup plans in the form of a public meeting or informational session is available upon request to OER's project manager assigned to this Site, Ms. Breanna Gribble, who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 442-7126.

**Project Contact List.** OER has established a Site Contact List for this project to provide public notices in the form of fact sheets to interested members of the Community. Communications will include updates on important information relating to the progress of the cleanup program at the Site as well as to request public comments on the cleanup plan. The Project Contact List includes owners and occupants of adjacent buildings and homes, principal administrators of nearby schools, hospitals and day care centers, the public water supplier that serves the area, established document repositories, the representative Community Board, City Council members, other elected representatives and any local Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA) grantee organizations. Any member of the public or organization will be added to the Site Contact List on request. A copy of the Site Contact List is maintained by OER's project manager. If you would like to be added to the Project Contact List, contact NYC OER at (212) 788-8841 or by email at [brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov](mailto:brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov).

**Repositories.** A document repository is maintained in the nearest public library that maintains evening and weekend hours. This document repository is intended to house, for community review, all principal documents generated during the cleanup program including Remedial Investigation plans and reports, Remedial Action work plans and reports, and all public notices and fact sheets produced during the lifetime of the remedial project. FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, will inspect the repositories to ensure that they are fully populated with project information. The repository for this project is:

Repository Name: Leonard Library

Repository Address: 81 Devoe Street, Brooklyn, NY 11215

Repository Telephone Number: (718) 486-3365

Repository Hours of Operation:

Mon	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Tue	1:00 PM - 8:00 PM
Wed	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Thu	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Fri	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Sat	10:00 AM - 5:00 PM
Sun	closed

**Digital Documentation.** NYC OER strongly encourages the use of digital documents in repositories as a means of minimizing paper use while also increasing convenience in access and ease of use.

The major issues of concern to the public will be potential impacts of nuisance odors and dust during the disturbance of historic fill soils at the Site. This work will be performed in accordance with procedures which will be specified under a detailed Remedial Program which considers and takes preventive measures for exposures to future residents of the property and those on adjacent properties during construction. Detailed plans to monitor the potential for exposure including a Construction Health and Safety Plan and a Community Air Monitoring Plan are required

components of the remedial program. Implementation of these plans will be under the direct oversight of the New York City Department of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER).

These plans will specify the following worker and community health and safety activities during remedial activity at the Site:

- On-Site air monitoring for worker protection,
- Perimeter air monitoring for community protection.

The Health and Safety Plan and the Community Air Monitoring Plan prepared as part of the Remedial Action Work Plan will be available for public review at the document repository.

**Public Notice and Public Comment.** Public notice to all members of the Project Contact List is required at three major steps during the performance of the cleanup program (listed below) and at other points that may be required by OER. Notices will include Fact Sheets with descriptive project summaries, updates on recent and upcoming project activities, repository information, and important phone and email contact information. All notices will be prepared by FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC. Public comment is solicited in public notices for all work plans developed under the NYC Volunteer Cleanup Program. Final review of all work plans by OER will consider all public comments. Approval will not be granted until the public comment period has been completed.

**Citizen Participation Milestones.** Public notice and public comment activities occur at several steps during a typical NYC VCP project. See flow chart on the following page, which identifies when during the NYC VCP public notices are issued: These steps include:

- **Public Notice of the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan.**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and the initiation of a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial

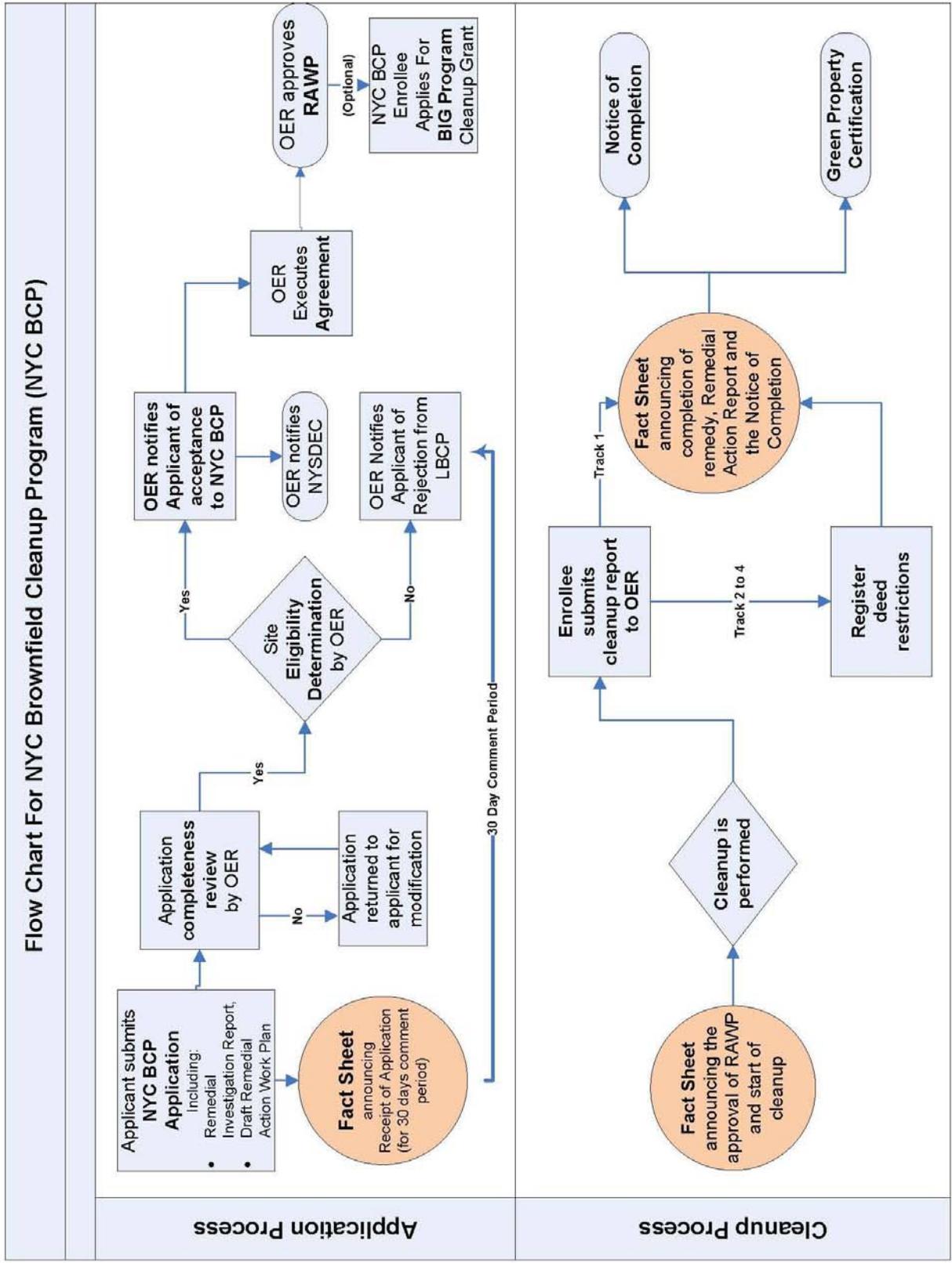
Action Work Plan. The Fact Sheet summarizes the findings of the RIR and provides details of the RAWP. The public comment period will be extended an additional 15 days upon public request. A public meeting or informational session will be conducted by OER upon request.

- **Public Notice announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the approval of the RAWP and the start of remediation.

- **Public Notice announcing the completion of remediation, designation of Institutional and Engineering Controls and issuance of the Notice of Completion**

Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the completion of remediation, providing a list of all Institutional and Engineering Controls implemented for to the Site and announcing the issuance of the Notice of Completion.



## APPENDIX C

### SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

This Sustainability Statement documents sustainable activities and green remediation efforts planned under this remedial action.

**Reuse of Clean, Recyclable Materials.** Reuse of clean, locally-derived recyclable materials reduces consumption of non-renewable virgin resources and can provide energy savings and greenhouse gas reduction.

This project intends to use recycled concrete aggregate wherever possible in grading and backfilling the site.

An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of clean, non-virgin materials (reported by type of material) reused under this plan will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

**Reduce Consumption of Virgin and Non-Renewable Resources.** Reduced consumption of virgin and non-renewable resources lowers the overall environmental impact of the project on the region by conserving these resources.

The project will reduce the consumption of virgin materials by substituting recycled concrete aggregate for mined gravel and/or sand backfill whenever possible. An estimate of the quantity (in tons) of virgin and non-renewable resources, the use of which will be avoided under this plan, will be quantified and reported in the RAR.

**Reduced Energy Consumption and Promotion of Greater Energy Efficiency.** Reduced energy consumption lowers greenhouse gas emissions, improves local air quality, lessens in-city power generation requirements, can lower traffic congestion, and provides substantial cost savings.

Recycled concrete materials and other backfill materials will be locally sourced reducing the energy consumption associated with transporting these materials to the Site. Best efforts will be made to quantify energy efficiencies achieved during the remediation and will be reported in the Remedial Action Report (RAR). Where energy savings cannot be easily quantified, a gross

indicator of the amount of energy saved or the means by which energy savings was achieved will be reported.

**Paperless Volunteer Cleanup Program.** FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, is participating in OER's Paperless Volunteer Cleanup Program. Under this program, submission of electronic documents will replace submission of hard copies for the review of project documents, communications and milestone reports.

**Low-Energy Project Management Program.** FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, is participating in OER's low-energy project management program. Under this program, whenever possible, meetings are held using remote communication technologies, such as video-conferencing and teleconferencing to reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion associated with personal transportation.

## **APPENDIX D**

### **SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN**

#### **1.1 SOIL SCREENING METHODS**

Visual, olfactory and PID soil screening and assessment will be performed under the supervision of a Qualified Environmental Professional and will be reported in the RAR. Soil screening will be performed during invasive work performed during the remedy and development phases prior to issuance of the Notice of Completion.

#### **1.2 STOCKPILE METHODS**

Excavated soil from suspected areas of contamination (e.g., hot spots, USTs, drains, etc.) will be stockpiled separately and will be segregated from clean soil and construction materials. Stockpiles will be used only when necessary and will be removed as soon as practicable. While stockpiles are in place, they will be inspected daily, and before and after every storm event. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. Excavated soils will be stockpiled on, at minimum, double layers of 8-mil minimum sheeting, will be kept covered at all times with appropriately anchored plastic tarps, and will be routinely inspected. Broken or ripped tarps will be promptly replaced.

All stockpile activities will be compliant with applicable laws and regulations. Soil stockpile areas will be appropriately graded to control run-off in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Stockpiles of excavated soils and other materials shall be located at least of 50 feet from the property boundaries, where possible. Hay bales or equivalent will surround soil stockpiles except for areas where access by equipment is required. Silt fencing and hay bales will be used as needed near catch basins, surface waters and other discharge points.

#### **1.3 CHARACTERIZATION OF EXCAVATED MATERIALS**

Soil/fill or other excavated media that is transported off-Site for disposal will be sampled in a manner required by the receiving facility, and in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Soils proposed for reuse on-Site will be managed as defined in this plan.

#### **1.4 MATERIALS EXCAVATION, LOAD-OUT AND DEPARTURE**

The PE/QEP overseeing the remedial action will:

- oversee remedial work and the excavation and load-out of excavated material;
- ensure that there is a party responsible for the safe execution of invasive and other work performed under this work plan;
- ensure that Site development activities and development-related grading cuts will not interfere with, or otherwise impair or compromise the remedial activities proposed in this RAWP;
- ensure that the presence of utilities and easements on the Site has been investigated and that any identified risks from work proposed under this plan are properly addressed by appropriate parties;
- ensure that all loaded outbound trucks are inspected and cleaned if necessary before leaving the Site;
- ensure that all egress points for truck and equipment transport from the Site will be kept clean of Site-derived materials during Site remediation.

Locations where vehicles exit the Site shall be inspected daily for evidence of soil tracking off premises. Cleaning of the adjacent streets will be performed as needed to maintain a clean condition with respect to Site-derived materials.

Open and uncontrolled mechanical processing of historical fill and contaminated soil on-Site will not be performed without prior OER approval.

#### **1.5 OFF-SITE MATERIALS TRANSPORT**

Loaded vehicles leaving the Site will comply with all applicable materials transportation requirements (including appropriate covering, manifests, and placards) in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, including use of licensed haulers in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 364. If loads contain wet material capable of causing leakage from trucks, truck liners will be used. Queuing of trucks will be performed on-Site, when possible in order to minimize off Site disturbance. Off-Site queuing will be minimized.

Outbound truck transport routes are the following: follow North 9th Street east. Turn left onto Withers and an immediate right onto Union Avenue. Turn right onto Meeker Avenue for I-278 West, or pass under the BQE and turn left on Meeker Avenue for I-278 East. This routing takes into account the following factors: (a) limiting transport through residential areas and past sensitive sites; (b) use of mapped truck routes; (c) minimizing off-Site queuing of trucks entering the facility; (d) limiting total distance to major highways; (e) promoting safety in access to highways; and (f) overall safety in transport. To the extent possible, all trucks loaded with Site materials will travel from the Site using these truck routes. Trucks will not stop or idle in the neighborhood after leaving the project Site.

## **1.6 MATERIALS DISPOSAL OFF-SITE**

The following documentation will be established and reported by the PE/QEP for each disposal destination used in this project to document that the disposal of regulated material exported from the Site conforms with applicable laws and regulations: (1) a letter from the PE/QEP or FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, to each disposal facility describing the material to be disposed and requesting written acceptance of the material. This letter will state that material to be disposed is regulated material generated at an environmental remediation Site in Brooklyn, New York under a governmental remediation program. The letter will provide the project identity and the name and phone number of the PE/QEP or FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC. The letter will include as an attachment a summary of all chemical data for the material being transported; and (2) a letter from each disposal facility stating it is in receipt of the correspondence (1, above) and is approved to accept the material. These documents will be included in the RAR.

The Remedial Action Report will include an itemized account of the destination of all material removed from the Site during this remedial action. Documentation associated with disposal of all material will include records and approvals for receipt of the material. This information will be presented in the RAR.

All impacted soil/fill or other waste excavated and removed from the Site will be managed as regulated material and will be disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Historic fill and contaminated soils taken off-Site will be handled as solid waste and will not be disposed at a Part 360-16 Registration Facility (also known as a Soil Recycling Facility).

Waste characterization will be performed for off-Site disposal in a manner required by the receiving facility and in conformance with its applicable permits. Waste characterization sampling and analytical methods, sampling frequency, analytical results and QA/QC will be reported in the RAR. A manifest system for off-Site transportation of exported materials will be employed. Manifest information will be reported in the RAR. Hazardous wastes derived from on-Site will be stored, transported, and disposed of in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

If disposal of soil/fill from this Site is proposed for unregulated disposal (i.e., clean soil removed for development purposes), including transport to a Part 360-16 Registration Facility, a formal request will be made for approval by OER with an associated plan compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360-16. This request and plan will include the location, volume and a description of the material to be recycled, including verification that the material is not impacted by site uses and that the material complies with receipt requirements for recycling under 6NYCRR Part 360. This material will be appropriately handled on-Site to prevent mixing with impacted material.

### **1.7 MATERIALS REUSE ON-SITE**

Soil and fill that is derived from the property that meets the soil cleanup objectives established in this plan may be reused on-Site. The soil cleanup objectives for on-Site reuse are listed in Table 1. 'Reuse on-Site' means material that is excavated during the remedy or development, does not leave the property, and is relocated within the same property and on comparable soil/fill material, and addressed pursuant to the NYC VCP agreement subject to Engineering and Institutional Controls. The PE/QEP will ensure that reused materials are segregated from other materials to be exported from the Site and that procedures defined for material reuse in this RAWP are followed.

Organic matter (wood, roots, stumps, etc.) or other waste derived from clearing and grubbing of the Site will not be buried on-Site. Soil or fill excavated from the Site for grading or other purposes will not be reused within a cover soil layer or within landscaping berms.

### **1.8 DEMARCATION**

After completion of hotspot removal and any other invasive remedial activities, and prior to backfilling, the top of the residual soil/fill will be defined by one of three methods: (1) placement

of a demarcation layer. The demarcation layer will consist of geosynthetic fencing or equivalent material to be placed on the surface of residual soil/fill to provide an observable reference layer. A description or map of the approximate depth of the demarcation layer will be provided in the SMP; or (2) a land survey of the top elevation of residual soil/fill before the placement of cover soils, pavement and associated sub-soils, or other materials or structures or, (3) all materials beneath the approved cover will be considered impacted and subject to site management after the remedy is complete. Demarcation may be established by one or any combination of these three methods. As appropriate, a map showing the method of demarcation for the Site and all associated documentation will be presented in the RAR.

This demarcation will constitute the top of the site management horizon. Materials within this horizon require adherence to special conditions during future invasive activities as defined in the Site Management Plan.

## **1.9 IMPORT OF BACKFILL SOIL FROM OFF-SITE SOURCES**

This Section presents the requirements for imported fill materials to be used below the cover layer and within the clean soil cover layer. All imported soils will meet OER-approved backfill and cover soil quality objectives for this Site. The backfill and cover soil quality objectives are listed in Table 1.

A process will be established to evaluate sources of backfill and cover soil to be imported to the Site, and will include an examination of source location, current and historical use(s), and any applicable documentation. Material from industrial sites, spill sites, environmental remediation sites or other potentially contaminated sites will not be imported to the Site.

The following potential sources may be used pending attainment of backfill and cover soil quality objectives:

- Clean soil from construction projects at non-industrial sites in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean soil from roadway or other transportation-related projects in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Clean recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) from facilities permitted or registered by the

regulations of NYS DEC.

All materials received for import to the Site will be approved by a PE/QEP and will be in compliance with provisions in this RAWP. The RAR will report the source of the fill, evidence that an inspection was performed on the source, chemical sampling results, frequency of testing, and a Site map indicating the locations where backfill or soil cover was placed.

### **Source Screening and Testing**

Inspection of imported fill material will include visual, olfactory and PID screening for evidence of contamination. Materials imported to the Site will be subject to inspection, as follows:

- Trucks with imported fill material will be in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and will enter the Site at designated locations;
- The PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that every truck load of imported material is inspected for evidence of contamination; and
- Fill material will be free of solid waste including pavement materials, debris, stumps, roots, and other organic matter, as well as ashes, oil, perishables or foreign matter.

Composite samples of imported material will be taken at a minimum frequency of one sample for every 500 cubic yards of material. Once it is determined that the fill material meets imported backfill or cover soil chemical requirements and is non-hazardous, and lacks petroleum contamination, the material will be loaded onto trucks for delivery to the Site.

Recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) will be imported from facilities permitted or registered by NYSDEC. Facilities will be identified in the RAR. A PE/QEP is responsible to ensure that the facility is compliant with 6NYCRR Part 360 registration and permitting requirements for the period of acquisition of RCA. RCA imported from compliant facilities will not require additional testing, unless required by NYSDEC under its terms for operation of the facility. RCA imported to the Site must be derived from recognizable and uncontaminated concrete. RCA material is not acceptable for, and will not be used as cover material.

## **1.10 FLUIDS MANAGEMENT**

All liquids to be removed from the Site, including dewatering fluids, will be handled, transported and disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Liquids discharged into the

New York City sewer system will receive prior approval by New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYC DEP). The NYC DEP regulates discharges to the New York City sewers under Title 15, Rules of the City of New York Chapter 19. Discharge to the New York City sewer system will require an authorization and sampling data demonstrating that the groundwater meets the City's discharge criteria. The dewatering fluid will be pretreated as necessary to meet the NYC DEP discharge criteria. If discharge to the City sewer system is not appropriate, the dewatering fluids will be managed by transportation and disposal at an off-Site treatment facility.

Discharge of water generated during remedial construction to surface waters (i.e. a stream or river) is prohibited without a SPDES permit issued by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

### **1.11 STORM-WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION**

Applicable laws and regulations pertaining to storm-water pollution prevention will be addressed during the remedial program. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in this RAWP (silt fences and barriers, and hay bale checks) will be installed around the entire perimeter of the remedial construction area and inspected once a week and after every storm event to ensure that they are operating appropriately. Discharge locations will be inspected to determine whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receptors. Results of inspections will be recorded in a logbook and maintained at the Site and available for inspection by OER. All necessary repairs shall be made immediately. Accumulated sediments will be removed as required to keep the barrier and hay bale check functional. Undercutting or erosion of the silt fence toe anchor will be repaired immediately with appropriate backfill materials. Manufacturer's recommendations will be followed for replacing silt fencing damaged due to weathering.

### **1.12 CONTINGENCY PLAN**

This contingency plan is developed for the remedial construction to address the discovery of unknown structures or contaminated media during excavation. Identification of unknown contamination source areas during invasive Site work will be promptly communicated to OER's Project Manager. Petroleum spills will be reported to the NYS DEC Spill Hotline. These findings

will be included in the daily report. If previously unidentified contaminant sources are found during on-Site remedial excavation or development-related excavation, sampling will be performed on contaminated source material and surrounding soils and reported to OER. Chemical analytical testing will be performed for TAL metals, TCL volatiles and semi-volatiles, TCL pesticides and PCBs, as appropriate.

### **1.13 ODOR, DUST AND NUISANCE CONTROL**

#### **Odor Control**

All necessary means will be employed to prevent on- and off-Site odor nuisances. At a minimum, procedures will include: (a) limiting the area of open excavations; (b) shrouding open excavations with tarps and other covers; and (c) use of foams to cover exposed odorous soils. If odors develop and cannot otherwise be controlled, additional means to eliminate odor nuisances will include: (d) direct load-out of soils to trucks for off-Site disposal; and (e) use of chemical odorants in spray or misting systems.

This odor control plan is capable of controlling emissions of nuisance odors. If nuisance odors are identified, work will be halted and the source of odors will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance odors have been abated. OER will be notified of all odor complaint events. Implementation of all odor controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE/QEP's certifying the Remedial Action Report.

#### **Dust Control**

Dust management during invasive on-Site work will include, at a minimum:

- Use of a dedicated water spray methodology for roads, excavation areas and stockpiles.
- Use of properly anchored tarps to cover stockpiles.
- Exercise extra care during dry and high-wind periods.
- Use of gravel or recycled concrete aggregate on egress and other roadways to provide a clean and dust-free road surface.

This dust control plan is capable of controlling emissions of dust. If nuisance dust emissions are identified, work will be halted and the source of dusts will be identified and corrected. Work will not resume until all nuisance dust emissions have been abated. OER will be notified of all

dust complaint events. Implementation of all dust controls, including halt of work, will be the responsibility of the PE/QEP's responsible for certifying the Remedial Action Report.

**Other Nuisances**

Noise control will be exercised during the remedial program. All remedial work will conform, at a minimum, to NYC noise control standards.

Rodent control will be provided, during Site clearing and grubbing, and during the remedial program, as necessary, to prevent nuisances.

**APPENDIX E**  
**CONSTRUCTION**  
**HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN**

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**237, 241, 243, and 263 NORTH 9th STREET  
BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11211  
Block 2307, Lots 27, 33, 36 and 38**

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# **CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN**

August 2012

*Prepared For:*  
Fortis Property Group  
45 Main Street, Suite 302  
Brooklyn, NY 11201

*Prepared By:*  
  
**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS**  
1808 Middle Country Road  
Ridge, NY 11961

## HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Site: **Redevelopment Project**

Location: **235-247 & 263 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, NY**

Prepared By: **ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

Date Prepared: **August- 2012**

Version: **1**

Revision: **0**

### Project Description:

Waste types: Solid

Characteristics: Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, metals, and pesticides – in historic fill (From grade to depths as great as 7 feet)

Overall Hazard: Low

ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS (EBC) AND EBC'S SUBCONTRACTORS DO NOT GUARANTEE THE HEALTH OR SAFETY OF ANY PERSON ENTERING THIS SITE. DUE TO THE NATURE OF THIS SITE AND THE ACTIVITY OCCURRING THEREON, IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO DISCOVER, EVALUATE, AND PROVIDE PROTECTION FOR ALL POSSIBLE HAZARDS WHICH MAY BE ENCOUNTERED. STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES SET FORTH HEREIN WILL REDUCE, BUT NOT ELIMINATE, THE POTENTIAL FOR INJURY AT THIS SITE. THE HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES IN THIS PLAN WERE PREPARED SPECIFICALLY FOR THIS SITE AND SHOULD NOT BE USED ON ANY OTHER SITE WITHOUT PRIOR RESEARCH AND EVALUATION.

## CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN Table of Contents

<b>STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT</b> .....	SC-1
<b>1.0 INTRODUCTION AND SITE ENTRY REQUIREMENTS</b> .....	1
1.1 Scope .....	1
1.2 Application .....	1
1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments .....	1
1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities .....	1
<b>2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK</b> .....	3
<b>3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT</b> .....	6
3.1 Physical Hazards .....	6
3.1.1 Tripping Hazards .....	6
3.1.2 Climbing Hazards .....	6
3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations .....	6
3.1.4 Lifting Hazards .....	6
3.1.5 Utility Hazards .....	6
3.1.6 Traffic Hazards .....	6
3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures .....	7
3.2.1 Heat Stress .....	8
3.2.2 Cold Exposure .....	8
3.3 Chemical Hazards .....	9
3.3.1 Respirable Dust .....	9
3.3.2 Dust Control and Monitoring during Earthwork .....	9
3.3.3 Organic Vapors .....	9
<b>4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT</b> .....	10
4.1 Level D .....	10
4.2 Level C .....	10
4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection .....	11
<b>5.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS</b> .....	12
5.1 Air Monitoring Requirements .....	12
5.2 Work Stoppage Responses .....	12
5.3 Action Levels During Excavation Activities .....	12
<b>6.0 SITE CONTROL</b> .....	14
6.1 Work Zones .....	14
<b>7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN</b> .....	15
7.1 Emergency Equipment On-site .....	15
7.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers .....	15
7.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency .....	15
7.4 Medical Emergencies .....	16
7.5 Fire or Explosion .....	19
7.6 Evacuation Routes .....	16
7.7 Spill Control Procedures .....	17
7.8 Vapor Release Plan .....	17

## Table of Contents (Continued)

### ***FIGURES***

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Figure 1                      Route to Hospital (Appendix D)

### ***APPENDICES***

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APPENDIX A	SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGMENT FORM
APPENDIX B	SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS
APPENDIX C	CHEMICAL HAZARDS
APPENDIX D	HOSPITAL INFORMATION, MAP AND FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

## STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the Remedial Activities planned for 235-247 and 263 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York.

This HASP, which applies to persons present at the site actually or potentially exposed to hazardous materials, describes emergency response procedures for actual and potential chemical hazards. This HASP is also intended to inform and guide personnel entering the work area or exclusion zone. Persons are to acknowledge that they understand the potential hazards and the contents of this Health and Safety policy by signing off on receipt of their individual copy of the document. The General Contractor and their subcontractors and suppliers are retained as independent contractors and are responsible for ensuring the health and safety of their own employees. The General contractor has the option of adopting this HASP or providing its own for the planned scope of work under the Remedial Action Plan.



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC) for implementation of a Remedial Action Plan at Redevelopment Project located at 235-247 and 263 North 9th Street, Brooklyn, New York, to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes during the removal of underground storage tanks and the excavation and loading of contaminated soil. In accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR Part 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Final rule, this CHASP, including the attachments, addresses safety and health hazards related to subsurface sample collection activities and is based on the best information available. The CHASP may be revised by EBC at the request of FPG 237-263 North 9th Property LLC, (“the developer”) and/or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) or New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER) upon receipt of new information regarding site conditions. Changes will be documented by written amendments signed by EBC’s Project Manager, site safety officer and/or the EBC Health and Safety Consultant.

### 1.1 Scope

This CHASP addresses the potential hazards related to the site Remedial Action Plan (RAP). The RAP activities are as described below:

- 1) Site mobilization of General Contractor (GC) and Subcontractors to install the buildings' foundations.
  - a) Excavate historic fill required for construction of the two new proposed buildings.

### 1.2 Application

The HASP applies to all personnel involved in the above tasks who wish to gain access to active work areas, including but not limited to:

- General Contractor
- EBC employees and subcontractors;
- Client representatives; and
- Federal, state or local representatives.

### 1.3 Site Safety Plan Acceptance, Acknowledgment and Amendments

The project superintendent and the site safety officer are responsible for informing personnel (EBC employees and/or owner or owners representatives) entering the work area of the contents of this plan and ensuring that each person signs the safety plan acknowledging the on-site hazards and procedures required to minimize exposure to adverse effects of these hazards. A copy of the Acknowledgement Form is included in **Appendix A**.

Site conditions may warrant an amendment to the HASP. Amendments to the HASP are acknowledged by completing forms included in **Appendix B**.

### 1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities

Personnel responsible for implementing this Construction Health and Safety Plan are:

Name	Title	Address	Contact Numbers
Mr. Kevin Brussee	EBC Project Manager	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000 Cell (631) 338-1749
Mr. Kevin Waters	EBC Site Safety Officer	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000

The project manager is responsible for overall project administration and, with guidance from the site safety officer, for supervising the implementation of this CHASP. The site safety officer will conduct daily (tail gate or tool box) safety meetings at the project site and oversee daily safety issues. Each subcontractor and supplier (defined as an OSHA employer) is also responsible for the health and safety of its employees. If there is any dispute about health and safety or project activities, on-site personnel will attempt to resolve the issue. If the issue cannot be resolved at the site, then the project manager will be consulted.

The site safety officer is also responsible for coordinating health and safety activities related to hazardous material exposure on-site. The site safety officer is responsible for the following:

1. Educating personnel about information in this CHASP and other safety requirements to be observed during site operations, including, but not limited to, decontamination procedures, designation of work zones and levels of protection, air monitoring, fit testing, and emergency procedures dealing with fire and first aid.
2. Coordinating site safety decisions with the project manager.
3. Designating exclusion, decontamination and support zones on a daily basis.
4. Monitoring the condition and status of known on-site hazards and maintaining and implementing the air quality monitoring program specified in this CHASP.
5. Maintaining the work zone entry/exit log and site entry/exit log.
6. Maintaining records of safety problems, corrective measures and documentation of chemical exposures or physical injuries (the site safety officer will document these conditions in a bound notebook and maintain a copy of the notebook on-site).

The person who observes safety concerns and potential hazards that have not been addressed in the daily safety meetings should immediately report their observations/concerns to the site safety officer or appropriate key personnel.

## 2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

The projects are located at 235-247 and 261 North 9th Street in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, New York and are identified as Block 2307, Lots 27, 33,36, and 28 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the projects' locations. The Site is comprised of the following two projects:

### *Project A*

235-247 North 9th Street (Block 2307, Lots 33, 36 and 38) - Lot 38 is a corner lot located on the corner of North 9th Street and Roebling Street. Lot 38 has 75 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and 100 feet of street frontage on Roebling Street for a total of 7,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.172 acres). Lot 36 is located between Lots 38 and 33. Lot 36 has 25 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 2,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.006 acres). Lot 33 has 75.17 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 7,517 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.172 acres). The total area for the three adjacent lots is 17,517 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.402 acres).

### *Project B*

261 North 9th Street (Block 2307, Lot 27) - Lot 27 is not adjacent to Lots 33, 36 and 38 due to Lot 31, which is located between Lots 27 and 33. Lot 31 is a right-of-way lot that provides access to the adjacent properties to the north. However, redevelopment plans include construction of residential apartment units above the Lot 31 at-grade parking area, which will effectively join the proposed 7-story residential building of Project A with the proposed 7-story residential building of Project B. Lot 27 has 111.5 feet of street frontage on North 9th Street and is 100 feet deep for a total of 11,150 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.256 acres). Lot 27 is bounded by Block 2307, Lot 1 to the north (currently being redeveloped with a new 6-story residential building), North 9th Street to the south, Block 2307, Lot 25 to the east (developed with a 3-story residential building), and Block 2307, Lot 31 to the west (a right-of-way lot that is located between both properties comprising the Site). Currently, both properties comprising the Site are undeveloped and vacant.

## 2.1 Prior Investigations

### Project A

- Phase I Environmental Site Assessment. ESPL - Environmental Consultants Corporation, January 2008.

The Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) prepared by ESPL was performed on all three lots of Project A. The Phase I indicates the three Project A lots were recently developed with a one and two story warehouse and office building. Significant historical use of the property includes: the "Booden and Son Varnish Factory which operated on Lot 33 from some time prior to 1887 to at least the late 1960's; and a public parking garage on Lot 38 which was constructed prior to 1941.

Although Section 9. Conclusions of the Phase I, states "This report has not revealed evidence of recognized environmental conditions in connection with the property.", Section 8. Opinions, does recommend a Phase II ESA due to the historic activities conducted at the site as identified through Sanborn maps (varnish manufacturer, machine shop, and parking garage). The ESPL Phase I notes a NYSDEC PBS listing for two 550 gallon fuel oil tanks that were removed in

1991, but no further investigation/recommendation is requested.

Following review of the Sanborn maps provided within the ESPL Phase I for the time period of 1941 to the early 1980's, EBC noted two underground gasoline tanks along Roebling Street within the Sanborn. Neither gasoline tank appears to be mentioned within the Phase I. From the documents provided within the Phase I, EBC was unable to determine if the two 550-gallon fuel oil tanks removed in 1991 are the two 550-gallon gasoline tanks drawn on the Sanborn maps.

- Phase II Investigation - ESPL - Environmental Consultants Corporation, May 2008.

The Phase II Subsurface Investigation consisted of the installation of 11 soil borings and the collection of five groundwater samples using a Geoprobe. At each soil boring location, ESPL retained one soil sample from 0 to 2 feet below grade and one soil sample from 2 to 6 ft below grade. Based on the boring logs, it appears as though groundwater was typically encountered at a depth of 8 feet below grade, but some groundwater samples appear to have been collected at greater depths; GW1 at 34ft; GW2 at 15ft. The soil and groundwater samples were submitted for laboratory analysis of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs and metals (dissolved and total for gw).

A strong petroleum odor, elevated PID reading (230) and black stained soil were noted during the installation of soil boring SB2 from approximately 6 to 10 feet below grade. The laboratory results of the soil sample retained from SB2 from 6 to 10 feet below grade contained gasoline related VOCs and numerous SVOCs above NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives and Protection of Groundwater Standards. No VOCs and only slightly elevated concentrations of SVOCs were detected within the soil sample retained from 2 to 6 feet below grade. The elevated concentrations of VOCs were reported to the NYSDEC and Spill Number 08-01333 was assigned. EBC suspects the petroleum contamination noted in soil boring SB2 (located in the northeast corner of Lot 38) is associated with one of the two underground gasoline tanks drawn on the Sanborn maps in the same approximate area that the soil boring was performed.

The groundwater sample collected from the same location as soil boring SB2 did not contain any significant concentration of VOCs with the exception of naphthalene, which was detected at 18 ppb. EBC suspects no other gasoline related VOCs were detected within the sample due to the reported collection depth of the groundwater sample (15 feet). It should be noted that the NYSDEC Spill Number was closed by the NYSDEC in June of 2011. EBC has not been provided any documentation regarding further spill investigation or remediation.

Although several metals and SVOCs were reported within many of the soil samples collected at the Site, the concentrations were similar to the concentrations typically reported within Urban Fill throughout Brooklyn. An exception was noted for soil boring SB4, within the soil sample retained from 2 to 6 feet below grade. Lead (3,690 ppm), barium (1,830 ppm), arsenic (6,160 ppb), and mercury (497 ppm) were all detected at a concentration high enough that the material would be classified as hazardous without TCLP concentrations.

No VOCs or SVOCs were detected above groundwater standards within the five groundwater samples collected on the Project A property.

### Project B

- Phase II Subsurface Investigation Report. Don Carlo Environmental Services, Inc. (DCES), May 31, 2006.

The Phase II Subsurface Investigation consisted of the installation of 7 borings and 2 temporary monitoring wells. At each soil boring location, DCES retained one soil sample from 0 to 2 feet below grade and one soil sample from 8 to 12 ft below grade. Groundwater within each monitoring well was noted at a depth of approximately 14 to 16 feet below grade. DCES collected a groundwater sample from both monitoring wells. Each of the 14 soil samples and the 2 groundwater samples were submitted for laboratory analysis of VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides, PCBs and metals.

No soil borings logs were included within the DCES report which would indicate the type of soil encountered within each soil boring. The laboratory results of the soil samples note the presence of numerous SVOCs and metals at elevated concentrations within both the soil samples collected at 0 to 2 feet and the soil samples collected at a depth of 8 to 12 feet below grade. The concentration of the SVOCs and metals detected within the soil samples appear to be similar to the concentrations typically reported within urban fill located throughout Brooklyn.

DCES noted the presence several heavy metals within the two groundwater samples submitted for analysis and stated the contamination present in the soil and groundwater can be attributed to the historic use of the property as a metal smelting facility. DCES recommended removing the contaminated soil and installing monitoring wells to observe groundwater monthly after soil was removed. However, EBC notes the Chain of Custody for the groundwater samples indicates the samples were analyzed for total metals not dissolved/filtered metals.

Although not discussed by DCES, EBC noted tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was detected within 3 of the 14 soil samples at a concentration below NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives. PCE was detected within the shallow soil sample collected from soil boring B4 at 140 ppb and within the deep soil sample at 40 ppb. However, neither PCE nor any other chlorinated VOCs were detected within either groundwater sample.

MTBE was detected within both groundwater samples. GW1 had a concentration of 100 ppb, and GW2 had a concentration of 7 ppb.

### 2.1.2 Remedial Investigation Report

EBC performed a subsurface investigation at the Site consisting of the following;

1. Installation of 2 soil borings on the Project B Site and collection of 4 soil samples for chemical analysis;
2. Installation of 4 soil borings on the entire Project A Site and collection of 12 soil samples for chemical analysis;
3. Installation of 1 groundwater monitoring well at the Project B Site and collection of 1 groundwater sample for chemical analysis;
4. Installation of 2 groundwater monitoring wells at the Project A Site to establish groundwater flow and collection of 2 groundwater samples for chemical analysis;
5. Installation of 2 soil vapor probes at the Project B Site and collection of 2 soil vapor samples for chemical analysis.

6. Installation of 4 soil vapor probes at the Project A Site and collection of 4 soil vapor samples for chemical analysis.

### Soil Sampling Results

Soil/fill samples collected during the RI showed no PCBs at detectable concentrations. No VOCs were detected above UUSCOs, but low level detections of trichloroethylene (maximum of 7.1 ppb) were reported within in one soil boring, and both m&p-xylenes (6.6 ppb) and toluene (12 ppb) were reported within the groundwater interface soil sample collected from one soil boring. Seven SVOCs including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenzo(a,h)-anthracene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene were detected within most shallow soil samples and two deep soil samples collected from the historic fill layer at concentrations above their RRSCOs. These SVOCs were all PAH compounds and their concentrations and distribution indicate that they are associated with historic fill material observed in shallow samples. Six SVOCs were detected within the soil sample collected from B1 at a depth of 10 to 12 feet below grade. Metals including arsenic, copper, lead, mercury and zinc were detected above UUSCOs, and of these, arsenic (30 ppm), lead (691 ppm) and mercury (2.36 ppm) exceeded RRSCOs in shallow soil samples. Mercury was also detected within one of the deep soil samples at a concentration that exceeded RRSCOs. Four pesticides (4,4,4-DDT, 4,4,4-DDE, chlordane, and dieldrin) were detected within the shallow soil samples collected from the historic fill layer at concentrations above UUSCOs, but well below RRSCOs. Overall, the findings were consistent with observations for other historical fill sites in Brooklyn.

### Groundwater Sampling Results

Groundwater samples collected during the RI showed no pesticides or PCBs at detectable concentrations, and no VOCs were reported at a concentration above Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS). Low concentrations of MTBE (1 ppb) and naphthalene (1.5 ppb) were reported within one sample at a concentration below GQS. Five SVOCs, including benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, chrysene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene were detected above their corresponding GQSs in groundwater. These PAHs are suspected to be from turbidity from groundwater samples. Dissolved metals including iron, magnesium, manganese, lead and sodium were detected above their respective GQS. The RI indicates that groundwater is not impacted by Site conditions and did not reveal any sources of contaminants on the Site.

### Soil Vapor Sampling Results

Soil vapor samples collected during the RI indicated trace to low levels of petroleum related compounds and elevated concentrations of chlorinated VOCs within five of the six soil vapor samples. PCE was identified in all samples and ranged from 93  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 533  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ , and TCE was identified in all samples in the range from 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  to 11,500  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Both TCE and PCE were ND in the groundwater samples. The TCE and PCE concentrations reported within the soil vapor samples will require mitigation according to the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix.

## **2.2 Redevelopment Plans**

### Project A Redevelopment Plans

Project A (Lots 33, 36 and 38) will be redeveloped with a new 7-story residential building with no cellar level. The first floor will have an 18 ft height to create an upper and lower level parking level. The lower level parking level will require excavation to approximately 6 feet below grade. The at grade portions of the first floor will consist of mechanical space, and a lobby, mail room, leasing office, package room, and bathroom for the upper floor apartments.

The lower level parking level will require excavation to approximately 6 feet below grade. The remaining floor area of the Project A building would only require excavation to a depth of 2.5 feet below grade to construct the concrete slab on grade, but additional excavation around the perimeter of the site to a depth of approximately 6 feet will be required to construct/install the building's foundation/footings. An approximate 15 by 15 foot area will require excavation an additional 6 feet below the depth required for the building's slab for construction of an elevator pit. The total estimated volume of soil to be excavated for the Project A building is 1,700 tons. The total estimated volume of soil to be excavated for the Project A building is 4,000 tons.

### Project B Redevelopment Plans

The entire footprint of Lot 21 (Project B) will be redeveloped with a new 7-story residential building with no cellar level. The majority of the first floor of the building will be utilized as a parking garage for 21 cars, bicycle storage and mechanical space, but a small area will also consist of the building's residential lobby and elevator. The lobby will be accessible from North 9th Street, and the parking garage will be accessible from the roll-up gate constructed in the front of Lot 31. Excavation to a depth of approximately 2.5 feet will be required to construct the concrete slab on grade, and additional excavation around the perimeter of the site to a depth of approximately 6 feet will be required to construct/install the building's foundation/footings. An approximate 15 by 15 foot area will require excavation an additional 6 feet below the depth required for the building's slab for construction of an elevator pit. The total estimated volume of soil to be excavated for the Project B building is 1,700 tons.

## **2.3 Description of Remedial Action Plan**

Site activities included within the Remedial Action Plan that are included within the scope of this HASP include the following:

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP citizen participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan;
2. Perform a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic compounds;
3. Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs);
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas;
5. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding SCOs. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
6. Removal of underground storage tanks (if encountered) and closure of petroleum spills (if evidence of a spill/leak is encountered during Site excavation) in compliance with applicable local, State and Federal laws and regulations;
7. Transportation and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill material at permitted facilities in accordance with applicable laws and regulations for handling, transport, and disposal, and this plan. Sampling and analysis of excavated media as required by disposal facilities;
8. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs;
9. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations;

10. Installation of a vapor barrier (20-mil HDPE) beneath the entire slab of both buildings and installation of a waterproofing membrane below the lower level parking area of the Project A building and below the elevator pits of both buildings;
11. Installation and operation of an active sub-slab depressurization system beneath the lobby area of both buildings;
12. The grade and sub-grade parking garage areas of Project A, and the first floor parking garage constructed across the majority of Project B will be ventilated in accordance with DOB mechanical code;
13. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the concrete slab of both the Project A and Project B buildings to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site;
14. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
15. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
16. Submission of a RAR that describes the remedial activities, certifies that the remedial requirements have been achieved, defines the Site boundaries, and describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP;
17. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and
18. Recording of a Declaration of Covenants and Restrictions that includes a listing of Engineering Controls and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP; and Institutional Controls including prohibition of the following: (1) vegetable gardening and farming; (2) use of groundwater without treatment rendering it safe for the intended use; (3) disturbance of residual contaminated material unless it is conducted in accordance with the SMP; and (4) higher level of land usage without OER-approval.

### **3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

This section identifies the hazards associated with the proposed scope of work, general physical hazards that can be expected at most sites; and presents a summary of documented or potential chemical hazards at the site. Every effort must be made to reduce or eliminate these hazards. Those that cannot be eliminated must be guarded against using engineering controls and/or personal protective equipment.

#### **3.1 Physical Hazards**

##### *3.1.1 Tripping Hazards*

An area of risk associated with on-site activities are presented by uneven ground, concrete, curbstones or equipment which may be present at the site thereby creating a potential tripping hazard. During intrusive work, care should be taken to mark or remove any obstacles within the exclusion zone.

##### *3.1.2 Climbing Hazards*

During site activities, workers may have to work on excavating equipment by climbing. The excavating contractor will conform with any applicable NIOSH and OSHA requirements or climbing activities.

##### *3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations*

Field activities that involve excavating activities usually involve contact with various types of machinery. A first aid kit approved by the American Red Cross will be available during all intrusive activities.

##### *3.1.4 Lifting Hazards*

Improper lifting by workers is one of the leading causes of industrial injuries. Field workers in the excavation program may be required to lift heavy objects. Therefore, all members of the field crew should be trained in the proper methods of lifting heavy objects. All workers should be cautioned against lifting objects too heavy for one person.

##### *3.1.5 Utility Hazards*

Before conducting any excavation, the excavation contractor will be responsible for locating and verifying all existing utilities at each excavation.

##### *3.1.6 Traffic Hazards*

All traffic, vehicular and pedestrian, shall be maintained and protected at all times consistent with local, state and federal agency regulations regarding such traffic and in accordance with NYCDOT guidelines. The excavation contractor shall carry on his operations without undue interference or delays to traffic. The excavation contractor shall furnish all labor, materials, guards, barricades, signs, lights, and anything else necessary to maintain traffic and to protect his work and the public, during operations.

#### **3.2 Work in Extreme Temperatures**

Work under extremely hot or cold weather conditions requires special protocols to minimize the chance that employees will be affected by heat or cold stress.

### 3.2.1 Heat Stress

The combination of high ambient temperature, high humidity, physical exertion, and personal protective apparel, which limits the dissipation of body heat and moisture, can cause heat stress.

The following prevention, recognition and treatment strategies will be implemented to protect personnel from heat stress. Personnel will be trained to recognize the symptoms of heat stress and to apply the appropriate treatment.

#### 1. Prevention

- a. Provide plenty of fluids. Available in the support zone will be a 50% solution of fruit punch and water or plain water.
- b. Work in Pairs. Individuals should avoid undertaking any activity alone.
- c. Provide cooling devices. A spray hose and a source of water will be provided to reduce body temperature, cool protective clothing and/or act as a quick-drench shower in case of an exposure incident.
- d. Adjustment of the work schedule. As is practical, the most labor-intensive tasks should be carried out during the coolest part of the day.

#### 2. Recognition and Treatment

##### a. Heat Rash (or prickly heat):

Cause: Continuous exposure to hot and humid air, aggravated by chafing clothing.

Symptoms: Eruption of red pimples around sweat ducts accompanied by intense itching and tingling.

Treatment: Remove source or irritation and cool skin with water or wet cloths.

##### b. Heat Cramps (or heat prostration)

Cause: Profuse perspiration accompanied by inadequate replenishment of body water and electrolytes.

Symptoms: Muscular weakness, staggering gait, nausea, dizziness, shallow breathing, pale and clammy skin, approximately normal body temperature.

Treatment: Perform the following while making arrangement for transport to a medical facility. Remove the worker to a contamination reduction zone. Remove protective clothing. Lie worker down on back in a cool place and raise feet 6 to 12 inches. Keep warm, but loosen all clothing. If conscious, provide sips of salt-water solution, using one teaspoon of salt in 12 ounces of water. Transport to a medical facility.

##### c. Heat Stroke

Cause: Same as heat exhaustion. This is also an extremely serious condition.

Symptoms: Dry hot skin, dry mouth, dizziness, nausea, headache, rapid pulse.

Treatment: Cool worker immediately by immersing or spraying with cool water or sponge bare skin after removing protective clothing. Transport to hospital.

### 3.2.2 Cold Exposure

Exposure to cold weather, wet conditions and extreme wind-chill factors may result in excessive loss of body heat (hypothermia) and /or frostbite. To guard against cold exposure and to prevent cold injuries, appropriate warm clothing should be worn, warm shelter must be readily available, rest periods should be adjusted as needed, and the physical conditions of on-site field personnel should be closely monitored. Personnel and supervisors working on-site will be made aware of the signs and symptoms of frost bite and hypothermia such as shivering, reduced blood pressure, reduced coordination, drowsiness, impaired judgment, fatigue, pupils dilated but reactive to light and numbing of the toes and fingers.

### 3.3 Chemical Hazards

Soil collected from the site as part of several subsurface investigations performed at the site have revealed elevated levels of SVOCs, metals and pesticides in historic fill at the Site.

Semi-Volatile organic compounds reported to be present at elevated concentrations in historic fill materials at the Site include the following:

Benzo(a)anthracene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Benzo(a)pyrene	Benzo(k)fluoranthene
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	Chrysene	

Metals reported to be present at elevated concentrations in historic fill materials at the Site include the following:

Arsenic	Copper	Lead	Mercury	Zinc
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Pesticides reported to be present at elevated concentrations in historic fill materials at the Site include the following:

Chlordane	4,4,4-DDT
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The primary routes of exposure to identified contaminants in soil to on-site construction workers are through inhalation, ingestion and absorption.

**Appendix C** includes information sheets for all detected chemicals that may be encountered at the site.

#### 3.3.1 Respirable Dust

Dust may be generated from vehicular traffic and/or excavation activities. If visible observation detects elevated levels of dust, a program of wetting will be employed by the site safety officer. If elevated dust levels persist, the site safety office will employ dust monitoring using a particulate monitor (Miniram or equivalent). If monitoring detects concentrations greater than 150 µg/m<sup>3</sup> over daily background, the site safety officer will take corrective actions as defined herein, including the use of water for dust suppression and if this is not effective, requiring workers to wear APRs with efficiency particulate air (HEPA) cartridges.

Absorption pathways for dust and direct contact with soils or groundwater will be mitigated with the implementation of latex gloves, hand washing and decontamination exercises when necessary.

### 3.3.2 *Dust Control and Monitoring During Earthwork*

Dust generated during excavation activities or other earthwork may contain contaminants identified in soils at the site. Dust will be controlled by wetting the working surface with water. Calcium chloride may be used if the problem cannot be controlled with water. Air monitoring and dust control techniques are specified in a site specific Dust Control Plan (if applicable). Site workers will not be required to wear APR's unless dust concentrations are consistently over 150  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  over site-specific background in the breathing zone as measured by a dust monitor unless the site safety officer directs workers to wear APRs. The site safety officer will use visible dust as an indicator to implement the dust control plan.

### 3.3.3 *Organic Vapors*

Although no VOCs were detected within any of the soil samples collected at the Site, the site safety officer will periodically monitor organic vapors with a Photo-ionization Detector (PID) during excavation activities to determine whether organic vapor concentrations exceed action levels shown in Section 5 and/or the Community Air Monitoring Plan.

## 4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be selected in accordance with the site air monitoring program, OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(c), (g), and 1910.132. Protective equipment shall be NIOSH approved and respiratory protection shall conform to OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910.133 and 1910.134 specifications; head protection shall conform to 1910.135; eye and face protection shall conform to 1910.133; and foot protection shall conform to 1910.136. The only true difference among the levels of protection from D thru B is the addition of the type of respiratory protection. **It is anticipated that work will be performed in Level D PPE.**

### 4.1 Level D

Level D PPE shall be donned when the atmosphere contains no known hazards and work functions preclude splashes, immersion, or the potential for inhalation of, or contact with, hazardous concentrations of harmful chemicals. Level D PPE consists of:

- standard work clothes, coveralls, or tyvek, as needed;
- steel toe and steel shank work boots;
- hard hat;
- gloves, as needed;
- safety glasses;
- hearing protection;
- equipment replacements are available as needed.

### 4.2 Level C

Level C PPE shall be donned when sustained concentrations of measured total organic vapors in the breathing zone exceed background concentrations (using a portable OVA, or equivalent), by more than 5 ppm. The specifications on the APR filters used must be appropriate for contaminants identified or expected to be encountered. Level C PPE shall be donned when the identified contaminants have adequate warning properties and criteria for using APR have been met. Level C PPE consists of:

- chemical resistant or coated tyvek coveralls;
- steel-toe and steel-shank workboots;
- chemical resistant overboots or disposable boot covers;
- disposable inner gloves (surgical gloves);
- disposable outer gloves;
- full face APR fitted with organic vapor/dust and mist filters or filters appropriate for the identified or expected contaminants;
- hard hat;
- splash shield, as needed; and,
- ankles/wrists taped with duct tape.

The site safety officer will verify if Level C is appropriate by checking organic vapor concentrations using compound and/or class-specific detector tubes.

The exact PPE ensemble is decided on a site-by-site basis by the Site Safety Officer with the intent to provide the most protective and efficient worker PPE.

### 4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection

The required level of PPE is activity-specific and is based on air monitoring results (Section 4.0) and properties of identified or expected contaminants. **It is expected that site work will be performed in Level D.** If air monitoring results indicate the necessity to upgrade the level of protection, engineering controls (i.e. Facing equipment away from the wind and placing site personnel upwind of excavations, active venting, etc.) will be implemented before requiring the use of respiratory protection.

## 5.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

29 CFR 1910.120(h) specifies that monitoring shall be performed where there may be a question of employee exposure to hazardous concentrations of hazardous substances in order to assure proper selection of engineering controls, work practices and personal protective equipment so that employees are not exposed to levels which exceed permissible exposure limits, or published exposure levels if there are no permissible exposure limits, for hazardous substances.

### 5.1 Air Monitoring Requirements

If excavation work is performed, air will be monitored for VOCs with a portable ION Science 3000EX photoionization detector, or the equivalent. If necessary, Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) and oxygen will be monitored with a Combustible Gas Indicator (CGI). If appropriate, fugitive dust will be monitored using a MiniRam Model PDM-3 aerosol monitor. Air will be monitored when any of the following conditions apply:

- initial site entry;
- during any work where a potential IDLH condition or flammable atmosphere could develop;
- excavation work begins on another portion of the site;
- contaminants, other than those previously identified, have been discovered;
- each time a different task or activity is initiated;
- during trenching and/or excavation work.

The designated site safety officer will record air monitoring data and ensure that air monitoring instruments are calibrated and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's specifications. Instruments will be zeroed daily and checked for accuracy. Monitoring results will be recorded in a field notebook and will be transferred to instrument reading logs.

### 5.2 Work Stoppage Responses

The following responses will be initiated whenever one or more of the action levels necessitating a work stoppage are exceeded:

- 1 The SSO will be consulted immediately
- 2 All personnel (except as necessary for continued monitoring and contaminant migration, if applicable) will be cleared from the work area (eg from the exclusion zone).
- 3 Monitoring will be continued until intrusive work resumes.

### 5.3 Action Levels During Excavation Activities

Instrument readings will be taken in the breathing zone above the excavation pit unless otherwise noted. Each action level is independent of all other action levels in determining responses.

Organic Vapors (PID)	LEL %	Responses
0-1 ppm above background	0%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue excavating</li><li>• Level D protection</li><li>• Continue monitoring every 10 minutes</li></ul>
1-5 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	1-10%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Continue excavating</li><li>• Go to Level C protection or employ</li></ul>

		<p>engineering controls</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue monitoring every 10 minutes</li> </ul>
5-25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	10-20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discontinue excavating, unless PID is only action level exceeded.</li> <li>• Level C protection or employ engineering controls</li> <li>• Continue monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind</li> <li>• Continuous monitoring for LEL at excavation pit</li> </ul>
>25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	>20%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discontinue excavating</li> <li>• Withdraw from area, shut off all engine ignition sources.</li> <li>• Allow pit to vent</li> <li>• Continuous monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind.</li> </ul>

Notes: Air monitoring will occur in the breathing zone 30 inches above the excavation pit. Readings may also be taken in the excavation pit but will not be used for action levels.

If action levels for any one of the monitoring parameters are exceeded, the appropriate responses listed in the right hand column should be taken. If instrument readings do not return to acceptable levels after the excavation pit has been vented for a period of greater than one-half hour, a decision will then be made whether or not to seal the pit with suppressant foam.

If, during excavation activities, downwind monitoring PID readings are greater than 5 ppm above background for more than one-half hour, excavation will stop until sustained levels are less than 5 ppm (see Community Air Monitoring Plan).

## 6.0 SITE CONTROL

### 6.1 Work Zones

The primary purpose of site controls is to establish the perimeter of a hazardous area, to reduce the migration of contaminants into clean areas, and to prevent access or exposure to hazardous materials by unauthorized persons. When operations are to take place involving hazardous materials, the site safety officer will establish an exclusion zone, a decontamination zone, and a support zone. These zones "float" (move around the site) depending on the tasks being performed on any given day. The site safety officer will outline these locations before work begins and when zones change. The site safety officer records this information in the site log book.

**Due to the dimensions of the Site and the work area, it is expected that an exclusion zone will include the entire fenced area with the exception of the construction entrance area, which will serve as the decontamination zone. A support zone if needed will be located outside of the fenced area.** All onsite workers during excavation of historic fill materials must provide evidence of OSHA 24 or 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Operations training to conduct work within the exclusion zone established by the site safety officer. The exclusion zone is defined by the site safety officer but will typically be a 50-foot area around work activities. Gross decontamination (as determined by the site Health and Safety Officer) is conducted in the exclusion zone; all other decontamination is performed in the decontamination zone or trailer, if provided.

Protective equipment is removed in the decontamination zone. Disposable protective equipment is stored in receptacles staged in the decontamination zone, and non-disposable equipment is decontaminated. All personnel and equipment exit the exclusion zone through the decontamination zone. If a decontamination trailer is provided the first aid equipment, an eye wash unit, and drinking water are kept in the decontamination trailer.

The support zone is used for vehicle parking, daily safety meetings, and supply storage. Eating, drinking, and smoking are permitted only in the support zone. When a decontamination trailer is not provided, the eye wash unit, first aid equipment, and drinking water are kept at a central location designated by the site safety officer.

## 7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Site personnel must be prepared in the event of an emergency. Emergencies can take many forms: illnesses, injuries, chemical exposure, fires, explosions, spills, leaks, releases of harmful contaminants, or sudden changes in the weather.

Emergency telephone numbers and a map to the hospital will be posted in the command post. Site personnel should be familiar with the emergency procedures, and the locations of site safety, first aid, and communication equipment.

### 7.1 Emergency Equipment On-site

Private telephones:	Site personnel.
Two-way radios:	Site personnel where necessary.
Emergency Alarms:	On-site vehicle horns*.
First aid kits:	On-site, in vehicles or office.
Fire extinguisher:	On-site, in office or on equipment.

\* Horns: Air horns will be supplied to personnel at the discretion of the project superintendent or site safety officer.

### 7.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

General Emergencies	911
Suffolk County Police	911
NYC Fire Department	911
Woodhull Medical Center	(718) 963-7958
NYSDEC Spills Hotline	1-800-457-7362
NYSDEC Project Manager	(718) 482-4010
NYC Department of Health	(212) 676-2400
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Poison Control	1-800-222-1222
Project Manager	1-631-504-6000
Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000

### 7.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency

The project manager is primarily responsible for responding to and correcting any emergency situations. However, in the absence of the project manager, the site safety officer shall act as the project manager's on-site designee and perform the following tasks:

- Take appropriate measures to protect personnel including: withdrawal from the exclusion zone, evacuate and secure the site, or upgrade/downgrade the level of protective clothing and respiratory protection;
- Ensure that appropriate federal, state, and local agencies are informed and emergency response plans are coordinated. In the event of fire or explosion, the local fire department should be summoned immediately. If toxic materials are released to the air, the local authorities should be informed in order to assess the need for evacuation;
- Ensure appropriate decontamination, treatment, or testing for exposed or injured



evacuated safely. The head count will be correlated to the site and/or exclusion zone entry/exit log.

- If emergency site evacuation is necessary, all personnel are to escape the emergency situation and decontaminate to the maximum extent practical.

### **7.7 Spill Control Procedures**

Spills associated with site activities may be attributed to project equipment and include gasoline, diesel and hydraulic oil. In the event of a leak or a release, site personnel will inform their supervisor immediately, locate the source of spillage and stop the flow if it can be done safely. A spill containment kit including absorbent pads, booms and/or granulated speedy dry absorbent material will be available to site personnel to facilitate the immediate recovery of the spilled material. Daily inspections of site equipment components including hydraulic lines, fuel tanks, etc. will be performed by their respective operators as a preventative measure for equipment leaks and to ensure equipment soundness. In the event of a spill, site personnel will immediately notify the NYSDEC (1-800-457-7362), and a spill number will be generated.

### **7.8 Vapor Release Plan**

If work zone organic vapor (excluding methane) exceeds 5 ppm, then a downwind reading will be made either 200 feet from the work zone or at the property line, whichever is closer. If readings at this location exceed 5 ppm over background, the work will be stopped.

If 5 ppm of VOCs are recorded over background on a PID at the property line, then an off-site reading will be taken within 20 feet of the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is closer. If efforts to mitigate the emission source are unsuccessful for 30 minutes, then the designated site safety officer will:

- contact the local police;
- continue to monitor air every 30 minutes, 20 feet from the closest off-site property. If two successive readings are below 5 ppm (non-methane), off-site air monitoring will be halted.
- All property line and off site air monitoring locations and results associated with vapor releases will be recorded in the site safety log book.

***APPENDIX A***  
***SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM***

## DAILY BRIEFING SIGN-IN SHEET

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Person Conducting Briefing: \_\_\_\_\_

Project Name and Location: \_\_\_\_\_

1. AWARENESS (topics discussed, special safety concerns, recent incidents, etc...):

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2. OTHER ISSUES (HASP changes, attendee comments, etc...):

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3. ATTENDEES (Print Name):

1.	11.
2.	12.
3.	13.
4.	14.
5.	15.
6.	16.
7.	17.
8.	18.
9.	19.
10.	20.

***APPENDIX B***  
***SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENTS***

**SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT FORM**

**Site Safety Plan Amendment #:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Site Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Reason for Amendment:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Alternative Procedures:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Required Changes in PPE:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Project Superintendent (signature)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Health and Safety Consultant (signature)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Site Safety Officer (signature)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

***APPENDIX C***  
***CHEMICAL HAZARDS***

**CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

The attached International Chemical Safety Cards are provided for contaminants of concern that have been identified in soils and/or groundwater at the site.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

ICSC: 0385



1,2-Benzoanthracene  
Benzo(a)anthracene  
2,3-Benzphenanthrene  
Naphthanthracene  
 $C_{18}H_{12}$   
Molecular mass: 228.3

ICSC # 0385  
CAS # 56-55-3  
RTECS # [CV9275000](#)  
EC # 601-033-00-9  
October 23, 1995 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible.		Water spray, powder. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		<b>AVOID ALL CONTACT!</b>	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety goggles face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

ICSC: 0385

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

ICSC: 0385

# BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

<p>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS TO YELLOW BROWN FLUORESCENT FLAKES OR POWDER.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2 (as pyrolysis product of organic materials) (DFG 2005).</p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b></p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Sublimation point: 435°C Melting point: 162°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.274 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 292 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.61</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	<p>Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.</p>	
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## NOTES

This substance is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, it may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Do NOT take working clothes home. Tetraphene is a common name. Card has been partly updated in October 2005 and August 2006: see sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification.

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p><b>ICSC: 0385</b></p>	<p><b>BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE</b></p>
<p>(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994</p>	

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0720



Benz(e)acephenanthrylene  
2,3-Benzofluoranthene  
Benzo(e)fluoranthene  
3,4-Benzofluoranthene  
 $C_{20}H_{12}$   
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0720  
CAS # 205-99-2  
RTECS # [CU1400000](#)  
EC # 601-034-00-4  
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0720**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0720

<b>I</b>	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS CRYSTALS	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation
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**PHYSICAL DANGERS:**

**CHEMICAL DANGERS:**

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004).

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;

(DFG 2004).

of its aerosol and through the skin.

**INHALATION RISK:**

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**

**EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:**

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. May cause genetic damage in humans.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Boiling point: 481°C  
Melting point: 168°C  
Solubility in water:  
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.12

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality.



**NOTES**

Benzo(b)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(b)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0720**

**BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:**

Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(a)PYRENE**

ICSC: 0104



Benz(a)pyrene  
3,4-Benzopyrene  
Benzo(d,e,f)chrysene  
 $C_{20}H_{12}$   
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0104  
CAS # 50-32-8  
RTECS # [DJ3675000](#)  
EC # 601-032-00-3  
October 17, 2005 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-46-60-61-43-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0104**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

# BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104

<p>I M P O R T A N T A D V I S I O N</p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> PALE-YELLOW CRYSTALS</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: Exposure by all routes should be carefully controlled to levels as low as possible A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2005). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2; Germ cell mutagen group: 2; (DFG 2005).</p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b></p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> This substance is carcinogenic to humans. May cause heritable genetic damage to human germ cells. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point: 496°C Melting point: 178.1°C Density: 1.4 g/cm<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Solubility in water: none (&lt;0.1 g/100 ml) Vapour pressure : negligible Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.04</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish, in plants and in molluscs. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p>	
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**NOTES**

Do NOT take working clothes home. Benzo(a)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in the environment, usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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**ICSC: 0104**

**BENZO(a)PYRENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p><b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b></p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0721



Dibenzo(b,jk)fluorene  
8,9-Benzofluoranthene  
11,12-Benzofluoranthene  
 $C_{20}H_{12}$   
Molecular mass: 252.3

ICSC # 0721  
CAS # 207-08-9  
RTECS # [DF6350000](#)  
EC # 601-036-00-5  
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0721**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0721

I	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> YELLOW CRYSTALS	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.
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**PHYSICAL DANGERS:**

**CHEMICAL DANGERS:**

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

TLV not established.

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;  
(DFG 2004).

**INHALATION RISK:**

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**

**EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:**

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Boiling point: 480°C  
Melting point: 217°C  
Solubility in water:  
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.84

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in crustacea and in fish.



**NOTES**

Benzo(k)fluoranthene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing benzo(k)fluoranthene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0721**

**BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE**

ICSC: 0431



1,25,6-Dibenzanthracene  
 $C_{22}H_{14}$   
 Molecular mass: 278.4

ICSC # 0431  
 CAS # 53-70-3  
 RTECS # [HN2625000](#)  
 EC # 601-041-00-2  
 October 23, 1995 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray, powder.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>	Redness. Swelling. Itching.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>	Redness.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.	Well closed.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0431**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE**

ICSC: 0431

<b>I</b>	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS CRYSTALLINE POWDER.	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.
<b>M</b>	<b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b>	<b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration
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<b>O</b>		

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**CHEMICAL DANGERS:**

of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

TLV not established.

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**

**EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:**

The substance may have effects on the skin, resulting in photosensitization. This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Boiling point: 524°C  
Melting point: 267°C  
Relative density (water = 1): 1.28

Solubility in water:  
none  
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.5

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.



**NOTES**

This is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons - standards are usually established for them as mixtures, e.g., coal tar pitch volatiles. However, it may be encountered as a laboratory chemical in its pure form. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken. Do NOT take working clothes home. DBA is a commonly used name. This substance is one of many polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0431**

**DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE**

ICSC: 0730



o-Phenylenepyrene  
2,3-Phenylenepyrene  
 $C_{22}H_{12}$   
Molecular mass: 276.3

ICSC # 0730  
CAS # 193-39-5  
RTECS # [NK9300000](#)  
March 25, 1999 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety spectacles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into covered containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Well closed.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0730

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE**

ICSC: 0730

<b>I</b>	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> YELLOW CRYSTALS	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and through the skin.
<b>M</b>	<b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b>	<b>INHALATION RISK:</b>
<b>P</b>		

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A

**CHEMICAL DANGERS:**  
Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**  
TLV not established.  
MAK:  
Carcinogen category: 2;  
(DFG 2004).

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**

**EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:**

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Boiling point: 536°C  
Melting point: 164°C  
Solubility in water:  
none

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.58

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to air quality and water quality. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in fish.



**NOTES**

Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene is present as a component of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) content in the environment usually resulting from the incomplete combustion or pyrolysis of organic matters, especially fossil fuels and tobacco. ACGIH recommends environment containing Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene should be evaluated in terms of the TLV-TWA for coal tar pitch volatile, as benzene soluble 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. Insufficient data are available on the effect of this substance on human health, therefore utmost care must be taken.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0730**

**INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:**

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**CHRYSENE**

ICSC: 1672



Benzoaphenanthrene  
 1,2-Benzophenanthrene  
 1,2,5,6-Dibenzonaphthalene  
 $C_{18}H_{12}$   
 Molecular mass: 228.3

ICSC # 1672  
 CAS # 218-01-9  
 RTECS # [GC0700000](#)  
 UN # 3077  
 EC # 601-048-00-0  
 October 12, 2006 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety goggles	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place.	Separated from strong oxidants, Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	T symbol N symbol R: 45-68-50/53 S: 53-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 9 UN Packing Group: III Signal: Warning Aqua-Cancer Suspected of causing cancer Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects Very toxic to aquatic life

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T  D A T A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS TO BEIGE CRYSTALS OR POWDER</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2006). MAK not established.</p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b></p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point: 448°C Melting point: 254 - 256°C Density: 1.3 g/cm<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Solubility in water: very poor Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.9</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p>	
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**NOTES**

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. This substance does not usually occur as a pure substance but as a component of polyaromatic hydrocarbon (PAH) mixtures. Human population studies have associated PAH's exposure with cancer and cardiovascular diseases.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-90GM7-III

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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ICSC: 1672

CHRYSENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p><b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b></p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

ARSENIC

ICSC: 0013



Grey arsenic  
As  
Atomic mass: 74.9

ICSC # 0013  
CAS # 7440-38-2  
RTECS # [CG0525000](#)  
UN # 1558  
EC # 033-001-00-X

October 18, 1999 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames. NO contact with strong oxidizers. NO contact with hot surfaces.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Risk of fire and explosion is slight when exposed to hot surfaces or flames in the form of fine powder or dust.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
<b>•INHALATION</b>	Cough. Sore throat. Shortness of breath. Weakness. See Ingestion.	Closed system and ventilation.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
<b>•SKIN</b>	Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
<b>•EYES</b>	Redness.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
<b>•INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Diarrhoea. Nausea. Vomiting. Burning sensation in the throat and chest. Shock or collapse. Unconsciousness.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	Separated from strong oxidants, acids, halogens, food and feedstuffs. Well closed.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 23/25-50/53 S: 1/2-20/21-28-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0013

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**ARSENIC**

**ICSC: 0013**

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> ODOURLESS, BRITTLE, GREY, METALLIC-LOOKING CRYSTALS.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with strong oxidants and halogens, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts with acids to produce</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.01 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA A1 (confirmed human carcinogen); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 1; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: 1910.1018 TWA 0.010 mg/m<sup>3</sup> NIOSH REL: Ca C 0.002 mg/m<sup>3</sup> 15-minute <a href="#">See Appendix A</a> NIOSH IDLH: Ca 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as As) See: <a href="#">7440382</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly, when dispersed.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> The substance is irritating to the eyes the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the gastrointestinal tract cardiovascular system central nervous system kidneys , resulting in severe gastroenteritis, loss of fluid, and electrolytes, cardiac disorders shock convulsions and kidney impairment Exposure above the OEL may result in death. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the mucous membranes, skin, peripheral nervous system liver bone marrow , resulting in pigmentation disorders, hyperkeratosis, perforation of nasal septum, neuropathy, liver impairment anaemia This substance is carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Sublimation point: 613°C Density: 5.7 g/cm<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Solubility in water: none</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	<p>The substance is toxic to aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.</p>	
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**NOTES**

The substance is combustible but no flash point is available in literature. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home. Refer also to cards for specific arsenic compounds, e.g., Arsenic pentoxide (ICSC 0377), Arsenic trichloride (ICSC 0221), Arsenic trioxide (ICSC 0378), Arsine (ICSC 0222).

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT5-II

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0013** **ARSENIC**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

<p><b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b></p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**COPPER**

ICSC: 0240



Cu  
(powder)

ICSC # 0240

CAS # 7440-50-8

RTECS # [GL5325000](#)

September 24, 1993 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>	Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
• <b>SKIN</b>	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers. Carefully collect remainder. Then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Separated from - See Chemical Dangers.	R: S:

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0240**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**COPPER**

ICSC: 0240

<p><b>I</b></p> <p><b>M</b></p> <p><b>P</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> RED POWDER, TURNS GREEN ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p>
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O  
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Shock-sensitive compounds are formed with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxides and azides. Reacts with strong oxidants like chlorates, bromates and iodates, causing explosion hazard.

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**  
Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. See Notes.

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**  
TLV: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> fume (ACGIH 1992-1993).  
TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (ACGIH 1992-1993).  
Intended change 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Inhal.,  
A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen);  
MAK: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Inhalable fraction)  
Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005).  
OSHA PEL\*: TWA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \*Note: The PEL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except copper fume.  
NIOSH REL\*: TWA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \*Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume.  
NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Cu) See: [7440508](#)

**EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:**  
Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.

<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	Boiling point: 2595°C Melting point: 1083°C Relative density (water = 1): 8.9	Solubility in water: none
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<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	
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**NOTES**

The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours.

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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**ICSC: 0240**

**COPPER**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:**

Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**LEAD**

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal  
Plumbum  
Pb  
Atomic mass: 207.2  
(powder)

ICSC # 0052  
CAS # 7439-92-1  
RTECS # [OF7525000](#)  
October 08, 2002 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.
SPILLAGE DISPOSAL		STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.		Separated from food and feedstuffs incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers.	R: S:
<b>SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK</b>			
<b>ICSC: 0052</b>		Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.	

# International Chemical Safety Cards

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> BLUISH-WHITE OR SILVERY-GREY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. TURNS TARNISHED ON EXPOSURE TO AIR.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> On heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts with oxidants. Reacts with hot concentrated nitric acid, boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. Attacked by pure water and by weak organic acids in the presence of oxygen.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). EU OEL: as TWA 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (EU 2002). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1025 TWA 0.050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix C</a> *Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- <a href="#">see Appendix C</a>. NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix C</a> *Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- <a href="#">see Appendix C</a>. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Pb) See: <a href="#">7439921</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b></p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the blood bone marrow central nervous system peripheral nervous system kidneys , resulting in anaemia, encephalopathy (e.g., convulsions), peripheral nerve disease, abdominal cramps and kidney impairment. Causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	Boiling point: 1740°C Melting point: 327.5°C	Density: 11.34 g/cm <sup>3</sup> Solubility in water: none
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<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in plants and in mammals. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.	
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**NOTES**

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home.  
 Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-51S1872

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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<b>ICSC: 0052</b>	<b>LEAD</b>
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

<b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b>	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**LEAD**

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal  
Plumbum  
Pb  
Atomic mass: 207.2  
(powder)

ICSC # 0052  
CAS # 7439-92-1  
RTECS # [OF7525000](#)  
October 08, 2002 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
<b>EXPOSURE</b>	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
• <b>INHALATION</b>		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
• <b>SKIN</b>		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
• <b>EYES</b>		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
• <b>INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.	Separated from food and feedstuffs incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers.	R: S:

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0052**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T T A D A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> BLUISH-WHITE OR SILVERY-GREY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. TURNS TARNISHED ON EXPOSURE TO AIR.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> On heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts with oxidants. Reacts with hot concentrated nitric acid, boiling concentrated hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid. Attacked by pure water and by weak organic acids in the presence of oxygen.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 3A; (DFG 2004). EU OEL: as TWA 0.15 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (EU 2002). OSHA PEL*: 1910.1025 TWA 0.050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix C</a> *Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- <a href="#">see Appendix C</a>. NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix C</a> *Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- <a href="#">see Appendix C</a>. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Pb) See: <a href="#">7439921</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b></p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the blood bone marrow central nervous system peripheral nervous system kidneys , resulting in anaemia, encephalopathy (e.g., convulsions), peripheral nerve disease, abdominal cramps and kidney impairment. Causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	Boiling point: 1740°C Melting point: 327.5°C	Density: 11.34 g/cm <sup>3</sup> Solubility in water: none
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<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in plants and in mammals. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.	
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**NOTES**

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. Do NOT take working clothes home.  
 Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-51S1872

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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<b>ICSC: 0052</b>	<b>LEAD</b>
(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	

<b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b>	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**MERCURY**

ICSC: 0056



Quicksilver  
Liquid silver  
Hg  
Atomic mass: 200.6

ICSC # 0056  
CAS # 7439-97-6  
RTECS # [OV4550000](#)  
UN # 2809  
EC # 080-001-00-0  
April 22, 2004 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Risk of fire and explosion.		In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
<b>•INHALATION</b>	Abdominal pain. Cough. Diarrhoea. Shortness of breath. Vomiting. Fever or elevated body temperature.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
<b>•SKIN</b>	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
<b>•EYES</b>		Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
<b>•INGESTION</b>		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area in case of a large spill! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable non-metallic containers as far as possible. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs Well closed.	Special material. Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. T symbol N symbol R: 23-33-50/53 S: 1/2-7-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 8 UN Packing Group: III

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0056**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

<p><b>I</b> <b>M</b> <b>P</b> <b>O</b> <b>R</b> <b>T</b> <b>A</b> <b>N</b> <b>T</b> <b>D</b> <b>A</b> <b>T</b> <b>A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> ODOURLESS, HEAVY AND MOBILE SILVERY LIQUID METAL.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. Reacts violently with ammonia and halogens causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks aluminium and many other metals forming amalgams.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.025 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Sh Peak limitation category: II(8) Carcinogen category: 3B (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL<sub>f</sub>: C 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> NIOSH REL: Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin Other: C 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin NIOSH IDLH: 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Hg) See: <a href="#">7439976</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and through the skin, also as a vapour!</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> The substance is irritating to the skin. Inhalation of the vapours may cause pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system and kidneys. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the central nervous system kidneys, resulting in irritability, emotional instability, tremor, mental and memory disturbances, speech disorders. Danger of cumulative effects. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.</p>
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<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	<p>Boiling point: 357°C Melting point: -39°C Relative density (water = 1): 13.5 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.26 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 6.93 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.009</p>
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<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in fish.</p>	
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### NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. No odour warning if toxic concentrations are present. Do NOT take working clothes home.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-80GC9-II+III

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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<b>ICSC: 0056</b>	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	<b>MERCURY</b>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**ZINC POWDER**

ICSC: 1205



Blue powder  
Merrillite  
Zn  
Atomic mass: 65.4  
(powder)

ICSC # 1205  
CAS # 7440-66-6  
RTECS # [ZG8600000](#)  
UN # 1436 (zinc powder or dust)  
EC # 030-001-00-1  
October 24, 1994 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Highly flammable. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with acid(s), base (s) and incompatible substances (see Chemical Dangers).	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents. NO water.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Risk of fire and explosion on contact with acid(s), base(s), water and incompatible substances.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Prevent deposition of dust.	In case of fire: cool drums, etc., by spraying with water but avoid contact of the substance with water.
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		<b>PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!</b>	
<b>•INHALATION</b>	Metallic taste and metal fume fever. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Local exhaust.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
<b>•SKIN</b>	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
<b>•EYES</b>		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
<b>•INGESTION</b>	Abdominal pain. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Extinguish or remove all ignition sources. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into containers. then remove to safe place. Personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus.	Fireproof. Separated from acids, bases oxidants Dry.	Airtight. F symbol N symbol R: 15-17-50/53 S: 2-7/8-43-46-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 4.3 UN Subsidiary Risks: 4.2

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 1205**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205

<p><b>I</b> <b>M</b> <b>P</b> <b>O</b> <b>R</b> <b>T</b> <b>A</b> <b>N</b> <b>T</b> <b>D</b> <b>A</b> <b>T</b> <b>A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> ODOURLESS GREY TO BLUE POWDER.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. If dry, it can be charged electrostatically by swirling, pneumatic transport, pouring, etc.</p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed. The substance is a strong reducing agent and reacts violently with oxidants. Reacts with water and reacts violently with acids and bases forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001) Reacts violently with sulfur, halogenated hydrocarbons and many other substances causing fire and explosion hazard.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV not established.</p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point: 907°C Melting point: 419°C Relative density (water = 1): 7.14</p>	<p>Solubility in water: reaction Vapour pressure, kPa at 487°C: 0.1 Auto-ignition temperature: 460°C</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	
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### NOTES

Zinc may contain trace amounts of arsenic, when forming hydrogen, may also form toxic gas arsine (see ICSC 0001 and ICSC 0222). Reacts violently with fire extinguishing agents such as water, halons, foam and carbon dioxide. The symptoms of metal fume fever do not become manifest until several hours later. Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-43GWS-II+III  
NFPA Code: H0; F1; R1;

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 1205

ZINC POWDER

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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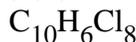
# International Chemical Safety Cards

## CHLORDANE (TECHNICAL PRODUCT)

ICSC: 0740

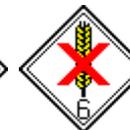


1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoindene  
1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-2,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methano-1H-indene



Molecular mass: 409.8

ICSC # 0740  
CAS # 57-74-9  
RTECS #  
UN # 2996  
EC # 602-047-00-8  
March 26, 1998 Peer reviewed



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Alcohol-resistant foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
<b>•INHALATION</b>	(See Ingestion).	Breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
<b>•SKIN</b>	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
<b>•EYES</b>	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
<b>•INGESTION</b>	Confusion. Convulsions. Nausea. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs bases and incompatible materials See Chemical Dangers. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. Xn symbol N symbol R: 21/22-40-50/53 S: 2-36/37-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0740**

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## CHLORDANE (TECHNICAL PRODUCT)

ICSC: 0740

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T A D V I S O R Y</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> TECHNICAL: LIGHT YELLOW TO AMBER VISCOUS LIQUID</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> The substance decomposes on burning, on contact with bases producing toxic fumes including phosgene hydrogen chloride Attacks iron, zinc, plastic, rubber and coatings.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA (skin) A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Peak limitation category: II(8); skin absorption (H); Carcinogen category: 3B; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL: TWA 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin <a href="#">See Appendix A</a> NIOSH IDLH: Ca 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> See: <a href="#">57749</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> Exposure at high levels may result in disorientation, tremors, convulsions, respiratory failure and death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the liver immune system, resulting in tissue lesions and liver impairment. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point at 0.27kPa: 175°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.59-1.63 Solubility in water: none</p>	<p>Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 0.0013 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.78</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to soil organisms, honey bees. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment.</p>	
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### NOTES

If the substance is formulated with solvents also consult the ICSCs of these materials. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. Belt, Chlor Kil, Chlortox, Corodan, Gold Crest, Intox, Kypchlor, Niran, Octachlor, Sydane, Synklor, Termi-Ded, Topiclör, and Toxichlor are trade names. Also consult ICSC 0743 Heptachlor.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT6-III

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0740

CHLORDANE (TECHNICAL PRODUCT)

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

DDT

ICSC: 0034



Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane  
 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-chlorophenyl)ethane  
 2,2-bis(p-Chlorophenyl)-1,1,1-trichloroethane  
 1,1'-(2,2,2-Trichloroethylidene)bis(4-chlorobenzene)  
 p,p'-DDT  
 $C_{14}H_9Cl_5$   
 Molecular mass: 354.5



ICSC # 0034  
 CAS # 50-29-3  
 RTECS # [KJ3325000](#)  
 UN # 2761  
 EC # 602-045-00-7  
 April 20, 2004 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
<b>•INHALATION</b>	Cough.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
<b>•SKIN</b>		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
<b>•EYES</b>	Redness.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection if powder.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
<b>•INGESTION</b>	Tremors. Diarrhoea. Dizziness. Headache. Vomiting. Numbness. Paresthesias. Hyperexcitability. Convulsions.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into sealable non-metallic containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles.	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from iron, aluminum and its salts, food and feedstuffs See Chemical Dangers.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. T symbol N symbol R: 25-40-48/25-50/53 S: 1/2-22-36/37-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: III

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

ICSC: 0034

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

# International Chemical Safety Cards

ICSC: 0034

DDT

<p><b>I M P O R T A N T D A T A</b></p>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS CRYSTALS WHITE POWDER. TECHNICAL PRODUCT IS WAXY SOLID.</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> On combustion, forms toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride. Reacts with aluminium and iron.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> as TWA A3 (ACGIH 2004). MAK: 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> H Peak limitation category: II(8) (DFG 2003). OSHA PEL: TWA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> <a href="#">See Appendix A</a> NIOSH IDLH: Ca 500 mg/m<sup>3</sup> See: <a href="#">50293</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly especially if powdered.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> May cause mechanical irritation. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in convulsions and respiratory depression. Exposure at high levels may result in death. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may have effects on the central nervous system and liver. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans. Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxicity to human reproduction or development.</p>
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<p><b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b></p>	<p>Boiling point: 260°C Melting point: 109°C Density: 1.6 g/cm<sup>3</sup></p>	<p>Solubility in water: poor Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.36</p>
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<p><b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b></p>	<p>The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to birds. Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur along the food chain, for example in milk and aquatic organisms. This substance does enter the environment under normal use. Great care, however, should be given to avoid any additional release, e.g. through inappropriate disposal.</p>	
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## NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. Do NOT take working clothes home. Consult national legislation. Agritan, Azotox, Anofex, Ixodex, Gesapon, Gesarex, Gesarol, Guesapon, Clofenotane, Zeidane, Dicophane, Neocid are trade names.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61GT7-III

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

<p><b>ICSC: 0034</b></p>	<p><b>DDT</b></p>
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<p><b>IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:</b></p>	<p>Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.</p>
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***APPENDIX D***  
***HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP***  
***FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT***

FIELD ACCIDENT REPORT

This report is to be filled out by the designated Site Safety Officer after EVERY accident.

PROJECT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PROJECT. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Accident \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ Report By \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Accident (Check One):

Vehicular                       Personal                       Property

Name of Injured \_\_\_\_\_ DOB or Age \_\_\_\_\_

How Long Employed \_\_\_\_\_

Names of Witnesses \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Description of Accident \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Action Taken \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Did the Injured Lose Any Time? \_\_\_\_\_ How Much (Days/Hrs.)? \_\_\_\_\_

Was Safety Equipment in Use at the Time of the Accident (Hard Hat, Safety Glasses, Gloves, Safety Shoes, etc.)? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(If not, it is the EMPLOYEE'S sole responsibility to process his/her claim through his/her Health and Welfare Fund.)

INDICATE STREET NAMES, DESCRIPTION OF VEHICLES, AND NORTH ARROW

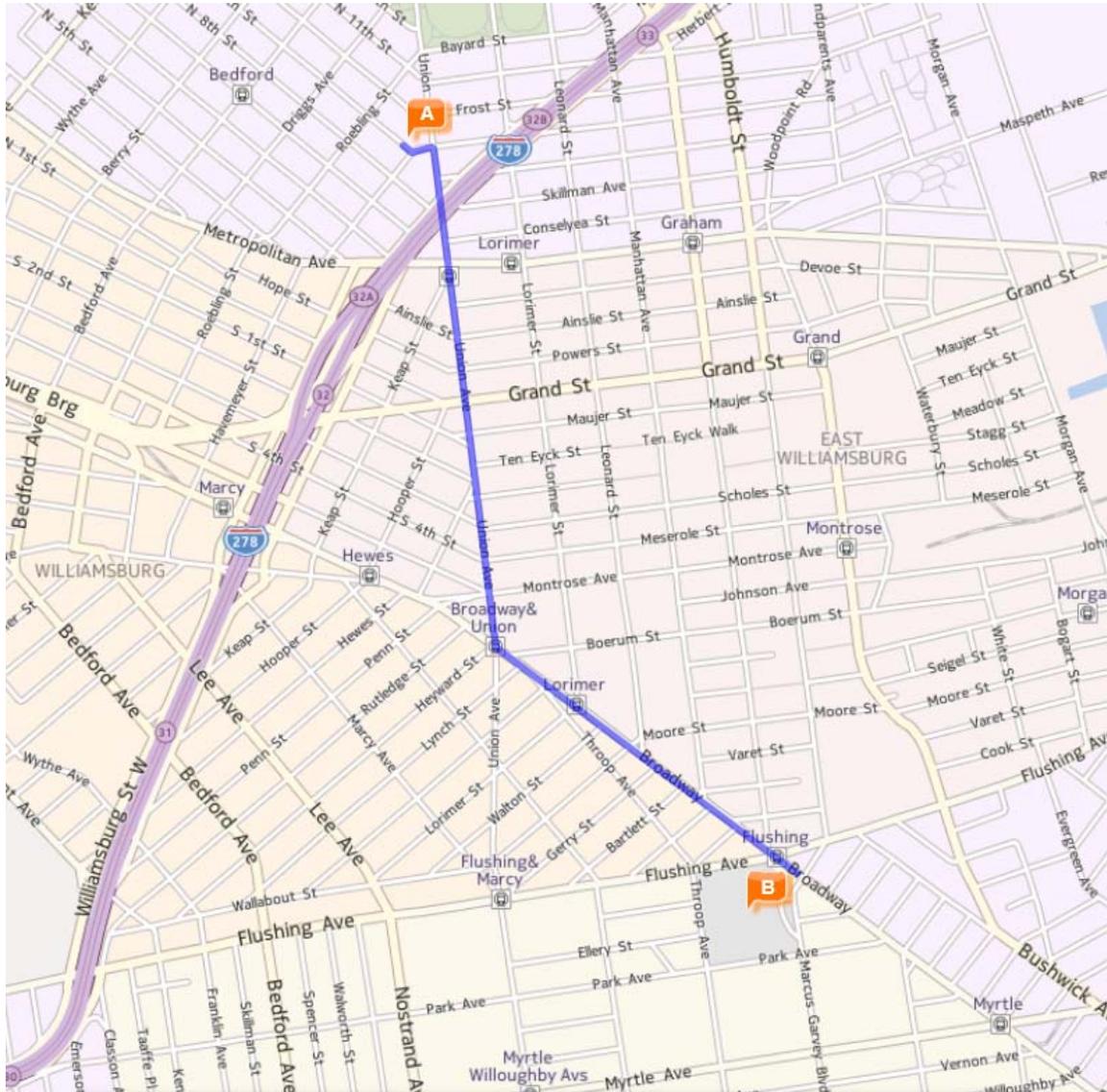
## HOSPITAL INFORMATION AND MAP

The hospital nearest the site is:

### WOODHULL MEDICAL CENTER

760 Broadway Brooklyn, New York 11206  
718-963-8000

1.4 Miles – About 5 to 10 Minutes



### DIRECTIONS

1. Head South on North 9th Street toward Withers St
  2. Turn left onto Withers St.
  3. Turn right onto Union Avenue and go approximately 0.8 miles
  4. Turn left onto Broadway and go approximately 0.6 miles
- The hospital will be on your right - 760 Broadway

**APPENDIX F**  
**VAPOR BARRIER SPECIFICATIONS**

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### *Vapor Barrier Design and Installation*

A vapor barrier is being recommended for this project as a preventative measure. This section includes the specifications and guidelines for installing a below concrete slab sheet vapor barrier. The vapor barrier will extend throughout the entirety of both the Project A and Project B buildings. Vapor barrier seams, penetrations, and repairs will be sealed either by the tape method or weld method, according to the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

A vapor retarder or barrier, by definition, is a material or assembly of materials that resists vapor diffusion through it. For this project the sheet material will consist of a black high-density polyethylene (HDPE) film, 20 mil thick.

ASTM references for vapor barriers include the following:

1. ASTM E 1745-97 "Standard Specification for Plastic Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill under Concrete Slabs."
2. ASTM E 1643-98 "Standard Practice for Vapor Barriers."

### *Materials*

The minimum values for the HDPE film will meet the following:

Property	Test Method	Minimum Values
Thickness, mil (mm)	ASTM D 5199	20
Density, g/cm <sup>3</sup>	ASTM D 1505	0.94
Carbon Black Content, %	ASTM D 1603, mod.	2.0
Tensile Properties (each direction)	ASTM D 6693	
Strength at Yield, lb/in. (kN/m)		22
Strength at Break, lb/in. (kN/m)		44
Elongation at Yield, %	(1.3" gauge length)	10
Elongation at Break, %	(2.0" gauge length)	500
Tear Resistance, lb (N)	ASTM D 1004	5
Puncture Resistance, lb (N)	ASTM D 4833	26
Notched Constant Tensile Load, hours	ASTM D 5397, app.	400
Oxidative Induction Time, min.	ASTM D 3895	100

The manufacturer of the specified liner is: GSE LINING TECHNOLOGY, INC.

1. All joints in the HDPE sheeting will be sealed with either a tape seal or a weld seal. The tape seal consists of a butyl mastic self-adhering tape, 2 inch (50 mm) wide, compatible with the sheet material.
2. The weld seal consists of an extrudate rod or bead, compatible with sheet material.

Preparation for the installation of the vapor barrier membrane is as follows:

3. Do not install vapor retarder/barrier until items penetrating it are in place.
4. Rake, trim, and tamp surfaces over which membrane is to be installed.
5. Substrates must be regular and smooth with no gaps or voids greater than 0.5 inches (12 mm).
6. The substrate must be free of loose aggregate and sharp protrusions.
7. The substrate does not need to be dry, but standing water must be removed.

#### *Membrane Installation*

Place the membrane HDPE film side to the substrate with printed coating side up facing towards the concrete pour. Lay membrane with seams perpendicular to and lapped in direction of concrete pour.

End laps should be staggered to avoid a build-up of layers. Accurately position succeeding sheets to overlap the previous sheet 3 inches (75 mm). Ensure that the underside of the succeeding sheet is clean, dry, and free from contamination before attempting to overlap.

If manufacturer recommends sealing overlaps with tape, proceed with the following steps:

8. Secure overlaps to the bottom sheet with tape.
9. Ensure a continuous bond is achieved without creases and roll firmly with a heavy roller. During cold or damp conditions, the tape adhesive can be gently warmed using a hot air gun or similar to remove moisture or condensation and improve initial adhesion.
10. If manufacturer recommends sealing overlaps by welding, weld overlap seams according to manufacturer's instructions.
11. Penetrations through the membrane such as utility conduits, can be sealed either using the tape and liquid membrane method or the extrusion weld method.

Procedures for sealing penetrations using the tape and seal method include the following:

12. Scribe membrane tight to the penetration.
13. If the membrane is not within 0.5 inches (12 mm) of the penetration, apply tape to cover the gap.
14. Wrap the penetration with tape by positioning the tape 0.5 inches (12 mm) above the membrane.
15. Mix and apply Liquid Membrane around the penetrations using a fillet to provide a watertight seal between the membrane and tape.

Procedures for sealing penetrations using the extrusion weld method include the following:

Scribe membrane tight to the penetration.

16. Perform extrusion weld techniques according to manufacturer's instructions.

#### *Protection*

Protect membrane from damage until permanent covering is in place.

### *Membrane Repair*

The membrane can be repaired using either the tape method or the weld method.

The procedure to repair the membrane using the tape method is as follows:

- Repair punctures and tears in membrane using patches of the material and overlapping the puncture or tear a minimum of 12 inches.
- Seal with tape.

The procedure to repair the membrane using the weld method is as follows:

- Repair punctures and tears in membrane using patches of the material and overlapping the puncture or tear a minimum of 6 inches. Seal with extrusion weld.

### *Inspection*

Upon completion of the installation of the membrane, the Contractor shall coordinate an inspection with the Engineer or its designated representative. The membrane shall not be covered until the Contractor receives written approval from the Engineer.

### *Pouring of Concrete*

It is recommended that concrete be poured within 56 days of application of the membrane. Concrete must be placed and compacted carefully to avoid damage to the membrane. Never use a sharp object to consolidate the concrete.



### Permeability For GSE Geomembranes

Due to its chemical structure, polyethylene is an (essentially) impermeable substance. The material is made up of very long molecules. There does exist, however, molecular voids (sometimes referred to as "free space") among the individual polyethylene chains. The existence of these spaces is recognized when we say polyethylene is essentially impermeable. Permeation may exist when, for instance, the pressure behind the permeant is very high or the permeant's molecular size is very small. However, the degree of permeation exhibited is difficult to determine using currently available test procedures. As a result, test results frequently reflect the inaccuracy of the procedure rather than the permeation of the material. Testing of GSE HDPE performed by an independent laboratory produced the following results.

A sometimes overlooked factor when reviewing permeation data is that most permeameters apply pressure to encourage permeation. In geotechnical and environmental applications, geomembranes are not subjected to the high pressures of potential permeants as they are in a permeation laboratory test. The lack of a driving force greatly diminishes actual permeation since the gaseous molecules find an easier path to follow than through the polyethylene liner. Also, because of the high pressures required to force permeants through polyethylene, failure of the permeameter is common. This is commonly in the form of a test apparatus leak. Such leaks can result in erroneous results.

Test	ASTM Method	Results
Methane Permeability	D 1434	2.0 x 10 <sup>-6</sup> mL/cm <sup>2</sup> ·s
Water Vapor Permeability	E 96	1.7 x 10 <sup>-9</sup> mL/cm <sup>2</sup> ·s

It must be emphasized that different chemicals will permeate at different rates due to differences in molecular shape, polarity and phase (gas or liquid). For example, the relatively small water molecule (atomic weight 18) will more easily permeate the polyethylene matrix as compared to a large molecule such as cyclohexanol (atomic weight 94).

The molecules' polarity must also be considered (recall the adage "like dissolves like"). Polyethylene is a non-polar molecule, therefore other non-polar molecules will permeate the matrix better. Examples of these molecules are hydrocarbons - especially those such as octane, pentane and hexene. The permeation of these are therefore greater than for polar molecules such as water.

TN006 PermeabilityGeomem R03/17/06

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## Chemical Resistance For GSE Geomembranes

GSE geomembranes are made of high quality, virgin polyethylene which demonstrates excellent chemical resistance. GSE polyethylene geomembranes are resistant to a great number and combinations of chemicals. It is this property of (HDPE) high density polyethylene geomembranes that makes it the lining material of choice.

In order to gauge the durability of a material in contact with a chemical mixture, testing is required in which the material is exposed to the chemical environment in question. Chemical resistance testing is a very large and complex topic because of two factors. First, the number of specific media is virtually endless and second, there are many criteria such as tensile strength, hardness, etc. that may be used to assess a material's resistance to degradation.

The chemical resistance of polyethylene has been investigated by many people over the past few decades. We are able to draw from that work when making statements about the chemical resistance of today's polyethylene geomembranes. In addition to that, many tests have been performed that specifically use geomembranes and certain chemical mixtures. Naturally, however, every mixture of chemicals cannot be tested for. As a result of these factors, GSE published a chemical resistance chart, demonstrating general guidelines.

Polyethylene is, for practical purposes, considered impermeable. Be aware, however, that all materials are permeable to some extent. Permeability varies with concentration, temperature, pressure and type of permeant. The rates of permeation are usually so low, however, that they are insignificant. As a point of reference, polyethylene is commonly used for packaging of several types of materials. These include gasoline, motor oil, household cleaners (i.e. bleach), muratic acid, pesticides, insecticides, fungi-

cides, and other highly concentrated chemicals. Also, you should be aware that there are some chemicals which may be absorbed by the material but only when present at very high concentrations. These include halogenated and/or aromatic hydrocarbons at greater than 50%; their absorption results in swelling and slight changes in physical properties such as increased tensile elongations. This includes many types of fuels and oils. Recognize that this action, however, does not affect the liner's ability to act as a barrier for the material it is containing.

Since polyethylene is a petroleum product, it can absorb other petroleum products. Like a sponge, the material becomes slightly thicker and more flexible but does not produce a hole or void. However, unlike a sponge, this absorption is not immediate. It takes a much longer time for a polyethylene liner to swell than it does for a sponge. The exact time it takes for swelling to occur depends on the particular constituents and concentrations of the contained media. However, a hole would not be produced. Also, this absorption is reversible and the material will essentially return to it's original state when the chemical is no longer in contact with the liner.

With regard to typical municipal landfills in the United States, legally allowable levels of chemicals have been demonstrated to have no adverse affect on polyethylene geomembrane performance. The very low levels of salts, metals and organic compounds do not damage polyethylene. A double-lined containment with a leachate (leak detection) removal system effectively prevents any significant, continuous exposure of the secondary membrane to these materials and for practical purposes makes the total liner system even more impermeable.

TN005 ChemicalResistance R03/17/06

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## Chemical Resistance Chart

GSE is the world's leading supplier of high quality, polyethylene geomembranes. GSE polyethylene geomembranes are resistant to a great number and combinations of chemicals. Note that the effect of chemicals on any material is influenced by a number of variable factors such as temperature, concentration, exposed area and duration. Many tests have been performed that use geomembranes and certain specific chemical mixtures. Naturally, however, every mixture of chemicals cannot be tested for, and various criteria may be used to judge performance. Reported performance ratings may not apply to all applications of a given material in the same chemical. Therefore, these ratings are offered as a guide only. This information is provided for reference purposes only and is not intended as a warranty or guarantee. GSE assumes no liability in connection with the use of this information.

Medium	Concentration	Resistance at:	
		20 °C (68 °F)	60 °C (140 °F)
<b>A</b>			
Acetic acid	100%	S	L
Acetic acid	10%	S	S
Acetic acid anhydride	100%	S	L
Acetone	100%	L	L
Adipic acid	sat. sol.	S	S
Allyl alcohol	96%	S	S
Aluminum chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Aluminum fluoride	sat. sol.	S	S
Aluminum sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Alum	sol.	S	S
Ammonia, aqueous	dil. sol.	S	S
Ammonia, gaseous dry	100%	S	S
Ammonia, liquid	100%	S	S
Ammonium chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Ammonium fluoride	sol.	S	S
Ammonium nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Ammonium sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Ammonium sulfide	sol.	S	S
Amyl acetate	100%	S	L
Amyl alcohol	100%	S	L
Aniline	100%	S	L
Antimony trichloride	90%	S	S
Arsenic acid	sat. sol.	S	S
Aqua regia	HCl-HNO <sub>3</sub>	U	U
<b>B</b>			
Barium carbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Barium chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Barium hydroxide	sat. sol.	S	S
Barium sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Barium sulfide	sol.	S	S
Benzaldehyde	100%	S	L
Benzene	—	L	L
Benzoic acid	sat. sol.	S	S
Beer	—	S	S
Borax (sodium tetraborate)	sat. sol.	S	S
Boric acid	sat. sol.	S	S
Bromine, gaseous dry	100%	U	U
Bromine, liquid	100%	U	U
Butane, gaseous	100%	S	S
1-Butanol	100%	S	S
Butyric acid	100%	S	L
<b>C</b>			
Calcium carbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Calcium chlorate	sat. sol.	S	S
Calcium chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Calcium nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Calcium sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Calcium sulfide	dil. sol.	L	L
Carbon dioxide, gaseous dry	100%	S	S
Carbon disulfide	100%	L	U
Carbon monoxide	100%	S	S
Chloroacetic acid	sol.	S	S
Carbon tetrachloride	100%	L	U
Chlorine, aqueous solution	sat. sol.	L	U
Chlorine, gaseous dry	100%	L	U
Chloroform	100%	U	U
Chromic acid	20%	S	L
Chromic acid	50%	S	L
Citric acid	sat. sol.	S	S

Medium	Concentration	Resistance at:	
		20 °C (68 °F)	60 °C (140 °F)
Copper chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Copper nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Copper sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Cresylic acid	sat. sol.	L	—
Cyclohexanol	100%	S	S
Cyclohexanone	100%	S	L
<b>D</b>			
Decahydronaphthalene	100%	S	L
Dextrine	sol.	S	S
Diethyl ether	100%	L	—
Diethylphthalate	100%	S	L
Dioxane	100%	S	S
<b>E</b>			
Ethandiol	100%	S	S
Ethanol	40%	S	L
Ethyl acetate	100%	S	U
Ethylene trichloride	100%	U	U
<b>F</b>			
Ferric chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Ferric nitrate	sol.	S	S
Ferric sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Ferrous chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Ferrous sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Fluorine, gaseous	100%	U	U
Fluorosilicic acid	40%	S	S
Formaldehyde	40%	S	S
Formic acid	50%	S	S
Formic acid	98-100%	S	S
Furfuryl alcohol	100%	S	L
<b>G</b>			
Gasoline	—	S	L
Glacial acetic acid	96%	S	L
Glucose	sat. sol.	S	S
Glycerine	100%	S	S
Glycol	sol.	S	S
<b>H</b>			
Heptane	100%	S	U
Hydrobromic acid	50%	S	S
Hydrobromic acid	100%	S	S
Hydrochloric acid	10%	S	S
Hydrochloric acid	35%	S	S
Hydrocyanic acid	10%	S	S
Hydrofluoric acid	4%	S	S
Hydrofluoric acid	60%	S	L
Hydrogen	100%	S	S
Hydrogen peroxide	30%	S	L
Hydrogen peroxide	90%	S	U
Hydrogen sulfide, gaseous	100%	S	S
<b>L</b>			
Lactic acid	100%	S	S
Lead acetate	sat. sol.	S	—
<b>M</b>			
Magnesium carbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Magnesium chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Magnesium hydroxide	sat. sol.	S	S
Magnesium nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Maleic acid	sat. sol.	S	S
Mercuric chloride	sat. sol.	S	S

Medium	Concentration	Resistance at:	
		20 °C (68 °F)	60 °C (140 °F)
Mercuric cyanide	sat. sol.	S	S
Mercuric nitrate	sol.	S	S
Mercury	100%	S	S
Methanol	100%	S	S
Methylene chloride	100%	L	—
Milk	—	S	S
Molasses	—	S	S
<b>N</b>			
Nickel chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Nickel nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Nickel sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Nicotinic acid	dil. sol.	S	—
Nitric acid	25%	S	S
Nitric acid	50%	S	U
Nitric acid	75%	U	U
Nitric acid	100%	U	U
<b>O</b>			
Oils and Grease	—	S	L
Oleic acid	100%	S	L
Orthophosphoric acid	50%	S	S
Orthophosphoric acid	95%	S	L
Oxalic acid	sat. sol.	S	S
Oxygen	100%	S	L
Ozone	100%	L	U
<b>P</b>			
Petroleum (kerosene)	—	S	L
Phenol	sol.	S	S
Phosphorus trichloride	100%	S	L
Photographic developer	cust. conc.	S	S
Picric acid	sat. sol.	S	—
Potassium bicarbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium bisulfide	sol.	S	S
Potassium bromate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium bromide	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium carbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium chlorate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium chromate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium cyanide	sol.	S	S
Potassium dichromate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium ferricyanide	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium ferrocyanide	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium fluoride	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium hydroxide	10%	S	S
Potassium hydroxide	sol.	S	S
Potassium hypochlorite	sol.	S	L
Potassium nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium orthophosphate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium perchlorate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium permanganate	20%	S	S
Potassium persulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Potassium sulfite	sol.	S	S
Propionic acid	50%	S	S
Propionic acid	100%	S	L
Pyridine	100%	S	L
<b>Q</b>			
Quinol (Hydroquinone)	sat. sol.	S	S
<b>S</b>			
Salicylic acid	sat. sol.	S	S

Medium	Concentration	Resistance at:	
		20 °C (68 °F)	60 °C (140 °F)
Silver acetate	sat. sol.	S	S
Silver cyanide	sat. sol.	S	S
Silver nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium benzoate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium bicarbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium biphosphate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium bisulfite	sol.	S	S
Sodium bromide	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium carbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium chlorate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium cyanide	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium ferricyanide	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium ferrocyanide	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium fluoride	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium hydroxide	40%	S	S
Sodium hydroxide	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium hypochlorite	15% active chlorine	S	S
Sodium nitrate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium nitrite	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium orthophosphate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S
Sodium sulfide	sat. sol.	S	S
Sulfur dioxide, dry	100%	S	S
Sulfur trioxide	100%	U	U
Sulfuric acid	10%	S	S
Sulfuric acid	50%	S	S
Sulfuric acid	98%	S	U
Sulfuric acid	fuming	U	U
Sulfurous acid	30%	S	S
<b>T</b>			
Tannic acid	sol.	S	S
Tartaric acid	sol.	S	S
Thionyl chloride	100%	L	U
Toluene	100%	L	U
Triethylamine	sol.	S	L
<b>U</b>			
Urea	sol.	S	S
Urine	—	S	S
<b>W</b>			
Water	—	S	S
Wine vinegar	—	S	S
Wines and liquors	—	S	S
<b>X</b>			
Xylenes	100%	L	U
<b>Y</b>			
Yeast	sol.	S	S
<b>Z</b>			
Zinc carbonate	sat. sol.	S	S
Zinc chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Zinc (II) chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Zinc (IV) chloride	sat. sol.	S	S
Zinc oxide	sat. sol.	S	S
Zinc sulfate	sat. sol.	S	S

Specific immersion testing should be undertaken to ascertain the suitability of chemicals not listed above with reference to special requirements.

**NOTES:**

(S) **Satisfactory:** Liner material is resistant to the given reagent at the given concentration and temperature. No mechanical or chemical degradation is observed.

(L) **Limited Application Possible:** Liner material may reflect some attack. Factors such as concentration, pressure and temperature directly affect liner performance against the given media. Application, however, is possible under less severe conditions, e.g. lower concentration, secondary containment, additional liner protections, etc.

(U) **Unsatisfactory:** Liner material is not resistant to the given reagent at the given concentration and temperature. Mechanical and/or chemical degradation is observed.

(-) **Not tested**

sat. sol. = Saturated aqueous solution, prepared at 20°C (68°F)

sol. = aqueous solution with concentration above 10% but below saturation level

dil. sol. = diluted aqueous solution with concentration below 10%

cust. conc. = customary service concentration

TN032 ResistChart R03/17/06

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