670- 678 PACIFIC STREET

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

Remedial Action Work Plan

NYC VCP Number: 14CVCP217K

(if applicable) E-Designation Site Number: 14EH-N227K

Prepared for:

NY Developers

1825 65th Street

Brooklyn, NY 11204

Prepared by:

EBC

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JANUARY 2014

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AOC	Area of Concern
BOA	Brownfield Opportunity Area
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
COC	Certificate of Completion
CSOP	Contractors Site Operation Plan
ECs/ICs	Engineering and Institutional Controls
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
VCA	Voluntary Cleanup Agreement
NOC	Notice of Completion
NYC VCP	New York City Voluntary 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	NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation
NYS DOH	New York State Department of Health
NYS DOT	New York State Department of Transportation
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 Site located at 670-678 Pacific Street, NY, Site number 14CVCP217K.

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.

_____

Name

_____

NYS PE License Number

_____

Signature

_____

Date

PE Stamp

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

New York Developers has enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a 14,840-ft^2 Site located at 670-678 Pacific Street in Brooklyn, New York. 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 Site is located at 670-678 Pacific Street in the Prospect Heights section of Brooklyn, New York, and is identified as Block 1128 and Lot 9, 11 and 13 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Site is 14,840-square feet and is bounded by Pacific Street and block 1120 lot 1, a train yard for the LIRR feature to the north, block 1128, lots 80, 811,82, 83 and 84, residential buildings to the south, block 1128 lot 7501 to the east, a residential and commercial building and block 1128 lot 4, a commercial building to the west. A map of the site boundary is shown in Figure 2. Currently, the Site is developed with two 2-story commercial buildings (lots 9 and 11) and a vacant lot (lot 13).

Summary of Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The development project consists of redeveloping the entire Site with an 8-story residential buildings and a full cellar. The building includes a full 14 foot cellar, spanning the entire Site, which will be utilized for parking, indoor recreation, storage and utilities. The cellar will have both elevator and stair access. The first floor will contain lounge, lobby, and residential units with small private yards (219 sf to 267 sf) in the rear of the Site. The upper floors contain residential units. The basement level and foundation will require excavation of the entire Site to a total depth of approximately 16 feet below grade. An elevator pit will be excavated to a depth of 20 feet below grade. The water table is expected at approximately 40-45 feet below grade surface (bgs). The current zoning designation is commercial; C4-4A. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property. Layout of the proposed site development is presented in Figure 3.

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. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establishment of Unrestricted Use (Track1) 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 Unrestricted Use SCOs. For development purposes, entire footprint of the property will be excavated to depth of 16 feet for new building's cellar, footings and foundation. The elevator pit will be excavated to a depth of 20 feet. Approximately 13,000 tons of soil will be removed;
6. 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;
7. 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;
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. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
9. Collection and analysis of end-point samples to determine the performance of the

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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. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
12. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Based on the proposed development, excavations will be conducted above the water table and groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered. If groundwater is encountered then dewatering would be required during excavation. Site-wide dewatering will be completed in accordance with a New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) permit;
13. Submission of a Remedial Action Report (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 (EC/ICs) to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP, and, if Track 1 SCOs are not achieved, describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site;

If Track 1 Unrestricted Use (Track 1) SCOs are not achieved, the following elements that will be constructed as part of development, will serve as EC/ICs:

14. Installation of a vapor barrier system below the concrete slab underneath the southeast portion of the building, as well as behind foundation walls (within the southeast area) of the proposed building. The vapor barrier will consist of VaporBlock Plus VBP20; 20 mil system as manufactured by Raven Industries;
15. Installation of a passive Sub slab Depressurization System.
16. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of 10 inch thick concrete building slab to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site;
17. Construction of a ventilated parking garage underneath the new residential building;
18. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for maintenance, inspection and

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certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and

19. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation by the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include 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 and also includes many other elements that address common community concerns, such as community air monitoring, odor, dust and noise controls, hours of operation, good housekeeping 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 Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) 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 (OSHA). 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 Site 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 only to workers performing specific tasks including removing hazardous 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 (CAMP). Results will be regularly reported to the NYC OER. 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, Chawinie Miller at (631) 504-6000 or NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager, Samantha Morris (212) 341-2082.

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 Voluntary 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, Ms. Chawinie Miller (EBC) at (631) 504-6000, the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager, Ms. Samantha Morris at (212) 341-2082, or call 311 and mention the Site is in the NYC Voluntary 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 Pacific Library.

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 OER. Requirements that the property owner must comply with are established through a city environmental designation. 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

New York Developers has applied to enroll in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a property located at 670-678 Pacific Street in the Prospect Heights section of Brooklyn, New York (the Site). 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 Site is located at 670-678 Pacific Street in the Prospect Heights section of Brooklyn, New York, and is identified as Block 1128 and Lot 9, 11 and 13 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Site is 14,840-square feet and is bounded by Pacific Street and block 1120 lot 1, a train yard for the LIRR feature to the north, Block 1128, Lots 80, 811,82, 83 and 84, residential buildings to the south, block 1128 lot 7501 to the east, a residential and commercial building and block 1128 lot 4, a commercial building to the west. A map of the site boundary is shown in Figure 2. Currently, the Site is developed with two 2-story commercial buildings (lots 9 and 11) and a vacant lot (lot 13).

1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The development project consists of redeveloping the entire Site with an 8-story residential buildings and a full cellar. The building includes a full 14 foot cellar, spanning the entire Site, which will be utilized for parking, indoor recreation, storage and utilities. The cellar will have both elevator and stair access. The first floor will contain lounge, lobby, and residential units with small private yards (219 sf to 267 sf) in the rear of the Site. The upper floors contain

residential units. The basement level and foundation will require excavation of the entire Site to a total depth of approximately 16 feet below grade. An elevator pit will be excavated to a depth of 20 feet below grade. The water table is expected at approximately 40-45 feet below grade surface (bgs). The current zoning designation is commercial; C4-4A. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property. Layout of the proposed site development is presented in Figure 3.

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 a mix of residential and industrial 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

Direction	Property Description
North – Adjacent property	Pacific Street and Block 1120, Lot 1 (676 Atlantic Avenue) – Developed with a train yard for the LIRR.
South – Adjacent property	Block 1128, Lot 80, 81, 82, 83 and 84 (497-515 Dean Street) – developed with several residential buildings
East –	Block 1128, Lots 7501 (700 Pacific Street) – developed with a commercial and residential building
West – Adjacent property	Block 1128, Lot 4 (25 6th Avenue) – developed with a commercial building

Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage.

1.4 Remedial Investigation

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called "*Remedial Investigation Report, 670-678 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, NY*", dated December 2013 (RIR).

Summary of Past Uses of Site and Areas of Concern

A Phase I was competed by Environmental Management Services, Inc (EMS) in August 2012. A history dating back to 1928 established. According to a review of Sanborn maps and City Directory search, the Site was developed with wagon houses prior to 1906. By 1926 Lots 11 and 13 each were redeveloped with a 2-story garage and Lot 9 was redeveloped with a 3-story garage. The Historic Sanborn Map noted a gasoline tank in the front of each of the Lots. Each property had multiple historic uses detailed below.

670 Pacific Street (Lot 9)

According to the City directory Listings Elizabeth & Rawdind Tea Co. occupied the site between 1934 and 1945. A 1944 Certificate of Occupancy noted the building as a factory and the City directory listed the building as food production from 1945 to 1960. During this time, the 1965 Sanborn Map no longer depicts the gasoline tank near the front of the lot. No other use is noted until a 1983 Certificate of Occupancy describing the use of the Lot as an electronic manufacturer and assembly. The lot has had an unknown use since.

674 Pacific Street (Lot 11)

The Lot was used as a private garage until 1933, when a Certificate of Occupancy describes the first floor as a "wet wash laundry". A 1934 city directory listing was "Seedman J.C Co". The use of the building since then was not noted in the historic records.

678 Pacific Street (Lot 13)

Lot 13 was investigated but is not part of this development. The Lot was used as a private garage until 1939 when a Certificate of Occupancy describes the use as shipping (1st floor), press room (2nd), and an operating floor (3rd), but the business is unknown. In 1960 a city directory listing notes the property as "Trattner Harry Lunchnet". The building changed to a corrugated and solid box manufacturer in 1992 by the name of Action Rack Display, Inc. The building was demolished in 2003 and has remained undeveloped since.

Based upon reconnaissance of the subject site and surrounding properties, interviews and review of historical records and regulatory agency databases, EMS identified the following environmental concerns:

- The historic use of the property as a garage and auto repair shop.

- The NYC "E" Designation for Underground Storage Tanks Testing protocol.
- Three spill numbers associated with the site I
- Indication of underground gasoline storage tanks that may still be present at the Site.

Upon review by EBC, the three spill numbers EMS describes is actually one spill number (0208013) and is associated with a fire in an area where paint was stored. The spill is related to vapors from the fire being released. This spill was granted closure on February 12, 2003. The additional numbers noted by EMS are numbers provided by the data provider, EDR, for the NYC "E" designation and are not related to any petroleum releases on the property. The presence of the three gasoline tanks noted on the Site is still unknown.

The AOCs identified for this Site include:

1. Historic fill layer is present at the Site from grade to depths as great as 3 feet below grade.
2. Historic use of the site as a garage and auto repair shop
3. The presence of three gasoline tanks identified in Sanborn maps is unknown.

Summary of the Work Performed under the Remedial Investigation

New York Developers performed the following scope of work:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed eight soil borings across the entire project Site, and collected sixteen soil samples and one duplicate soil sample for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed three groundwater monitoring wells throughout the Site to establish groundwater flow and collected two groundwater samples and one duplicate groundwater sample for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality; and
4. Installed four sub-slab soil vapor probes and two soil vapor probes around Site perimeter and collected six samples for chemical analysis.

Summary of Environmental Findings

1. Elevation of the property ranges from 52 to 54 feet.

2. Depth to groundwater ranges from 46.67to 47.79 feet at the Site.
3. Groundwater flow is generally to the north 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 3 feet of historical fill underlain by brown silty sand.
6. Soil/fill samples collected during the RI showed no PCBs in any of the soil samples. Trace concentrations of several VOCs were noted in soil samples, but none of those exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs. Three SVOCs consisting of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) were found within two shallow soil samples exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs as well as Restricted Residential SCOs. These SVOCs included benz(a)anthracene (max. of 1,100 ug/Kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (max. of 1,600 ug/Kg) and chrysene (max. of 1,200 ug/Kg). Two pesticides 4,4' -DDE (max. of 13 ug/Kg) and dieldrin (max of 36 ug/Kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs in two shallow soil samples. Chlorodane was also detected at 570 ug/Kg, exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs. Five metals including cooper (max. of 70.5 mg/Kg), lead (max. of 377 mg/Kg), mercury (max. of 4.92 mg/Kg), nickel (max. of 50.4 mg/Kg) and zinc (max. of 304.0 mg/Kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs. Of these metals, mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential SCOs in three shallow soil samples. Findings of the RI were consistent with observations for historical fill sites in areas throughout NYC.
7. Groundwater samples collected during the investigations showed no PCBs or pesticides in either sample. One VOC, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene exceeded NYSDEC Part 703.5 Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS) within the duplicate sample. Trace concentrations of several VOCs were detected and none of these VOCs exceeded NYSDEC Part 703.5 Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS). Two PAH related SVOCs, benzo(a)anthracene (at 0.02 ug/L) and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (at 5.4 ug/L) exceeded its GQS. Several metals were detected in groundwater and only two dissolved metals including manganese (max. of 1.25 mg/L) and sodium (max. of 80 mg/L) were identified above their respective GQS.

8. Soil vapor samples collected during the RI showed low levels of petroleum related and high levels of chlorinated VOCs in all soil vapor samples. Total concentrations of

petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) ranged from 24.76 $\mu g/m^3$ to 106.4 $\mu g/m^3$. All compounds were detected at concentrations less than 20 $\mu g/m^3$. Overall the highest reported concentrations were for acetone (maximum of 196 $\mu g/m^3$). Chlorinated VOCs including tetrachloroethene (PCE) was detected in all soil vapor samples and ranged from 8 to 242 $\mu g/m^3$, carbon tetrachloride was detected in all samples at a maximum concentration of 1.45 $\mu g/m^3$. Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected in all soil vapor samples and ranged from 1.2 to 73 $\mu g/m^3$ and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) was detected in all samples and ranged from 22 to 257 $\mu g/m^3$. Chlorinated VOCs concentrations for TCA, PCE and TCE were above the monitoring level ranges established within 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.

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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.
- Prevent off-Site migration of contaminated groundwater above applicable groundwater standards.

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.

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3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The goal of the remedy selection process under 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 ten 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 alternative analysis and remedy selection to address impacted media at the Site.

Alternative 1 involves:

- Establishment of Unrestricted Use (Track 1) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
  - 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 minimum depth of approximately 3 feet to remove all historic fill. Excavation for construction of the new building's cellar level would take place to a depth of approximately 16 feet for footprint of the property and approximately 20 feet for the elevator pit. If soil/fill containing analytes at

concentrations above Unrestricted Use SCOs is still present at the base of the excavation, after removal of all soil required for construction of the proposed development is complete, additional excavation will be performed to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs.

- No Engineering or Institutional Controls are required for a Track 1 cleanup, but a passive SSDS and a vapor barrier would be installed beneath the cellar foundation and behind foundation sidewalls of the southeast portion of the new building as a part of development to prevent any potential future exposures from on and off-Site soil vapor.
- Placement of a final cover (10" concrete slab) over the entire Site as part of new development.

Track 4 Alternative

- Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs.
- Removal of all soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs and confirmation that Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs have been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. Excavation for construction of the new building's cellar level would take place to a depth of approximately 16 feet for footprint of the new building. Additional excavation of approximately 20 feet below grade will be needed for the elevator pit. If soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Track 4 Site-Specific 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 meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs.
- Placement of a final cover (10" concrete slab) over the entire Site to prevent exposure to remaining soil/fill;
- Installation of a passive Sub Slab depressurization system in the southeast portion of cellar area which is used for storage and utilities;
- Installation of a soil vapor barrier system beneath the southeast portion of the building slab and along foundation side walls to prevent any potential future exposures from one and off-Site soil vapor;
- Establishment of use restrictions including prohibitions on the use of groundwater from the Site; prohibitions of sensitive Site uses, such as farming or vegetable

gardening, to prevent future exposure pathways; and prohibition of a higher level of land use without OER approval;

- Establishment of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) 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
- Continued registration as an E-designated property to memorialize the remedial action and the Engineering and Institutional Controls required by the RAWP.

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 be protective of human health and the environment by removing contaminated soil/fill exceeding Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs, thus eliminating potential for direct contact with contaminated soil/fill once construction is complete and eliminating the risk of contaminants leaching into groundwater.

Alternative 2 would achieve comparable protections of human health and the environment by ensuring that remaining soil/fill on-Site meets Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, as well as by placement of Institutional and Engineering controls, including a vapor barrier, passive SSDS and composite cover system (10" concrete slab). The composite cover system would prevent direct contact with any remaining on-Site soil/fill. Implementing Institutional Controls including a Site Management Plan and continued "E" designation of property would ensure that the composite cover system remains intact and protective.

For both Alternatives, potential exposure to the contaminated soils or groundwater during construction would be minimized by implementing a Construction Health and Safety Plan

(CHASP), a Soil and Materials Management Plan, and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). Groundwater is not expected to be encountered during development since groundwater is at 46.67 ft bgs. Potential use of contact with contaminated groundwater for potable supply would be prevented as its use is prohibited by city laws and regulations. Potential future migration of off-Site soil vapors into the new building would be prevented by installing a vapor barrier system and passive SSDS below the southeast portion of the new building's basement slab and continuing the vapor barrier around the foundation walls.

3.2. Balancing Criteria

Compliance with Standards, Criteria and Guidance (SCGs)

Alternative 1 would achieve compliance with the remedial goals, chemical-specific SCGs and RAOs for soil through removal of soil to achieve Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs and Groundwater Protection Standards. Compliance with SCGs for soil vapor would also be achieved by installing a vapor barrier system and passive SSDS system below the southeast portion of the new building's slab and continuing the vapor barrier around foundation walls (within the southeast portion), as part of development.

Alternative 2 would achieve compliance with the remedial goals, chemical-specific SCGs and RAOs for soil through removal of soil to meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Compliance with SCGs for soil vapor would also be achieved by combination of ventilated garage, a vapor barrier and a passive SSDS system below the southeast portion of the new building's slab and continuing the vapor barrier around foundation walls (within the southeast portion). A Site Management Plan would ensure that these controls remained protective for the long term.

Health and safety measures contained in the CHASP and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) that comply with the applicable SCGs shall be implemented during Site redevelopment under this RAWP. For both Alternatives, focused attention on means and methods employed during the remedial action would ensure that handling and management of contaminated material would be in compliance with applicable SCGs. These measures will protect on-site workers and the surrounding community from exposure to Site-related contaminants.

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 alternatives 1 and 2 have similar short term effectiveness, as each requires excavation of historic fill material/soil to the depths of 16 feet below grade. Short term impacts are likely to be higher for the Alternative 1 due to excavation of greater amounts of historical fill material. Both Alternatives are considered to be effective in protecting human health and the environment in the short term. Both alternatives would result in short-term dust generation impacts associated with excavation, handling, load out of materials, and truck traffic.

An additional short-term adverse impact and risks to the community associated with both remedial alternatives is increased truck traffic. Approximately 528, 25-ton capacity truck trips would be necessary to transport fill and soil excavated during Site development. Truck traffic would be routed on the most direct course using major thoroughfares where possible and flaggers will be used to protect pedestrians at Site entrances and exits.

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 and enabling unrestricted usage of the property.

Alternative 2 would provide long-term effectiveness by removing most on-Site contamination and attaining Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, establishing Engineering Controls including a composite cover system (10" concrete slab) across the Site, vapor barrier and passive SSDS system; establishing Institutional Controls to ensure long-term management including use restrictions, a Site Management Plan and continued registration as E-designated property. The SMP would ensure long-term effectiveness of all ECs and ICs by requiring periodic inspection and certification that these controls and 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.

Both alternatives would result in removal of soil contamination exceeding the SCOs providing the highest level, most effective and permanent remedy over the long-term with respect to a remedy for contaminated soil, which would eliminate any migration to groundwater.

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 would permanently eliminate the toxicity, mobility, and volume of contaminants from on-Site soil by removing all soil in excess of Track 1 - Unrestricted Use SCOs.

Alternative 2 would likely remove all the fill/soil at the Site, and any remaining on-Site soil beneath the new building would 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 proposed remedial action is both feasible and implementable. 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. They use standard materials and services that are well established technology. The reliability of each remedy is also high. There are no special difficulties associated with any of the activities proposed.

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.

The remedial plan creates an approach that combines the remedial action with the redevelopment of the Site, including the construction of the building foundation. The remedial plan is also cost effective in that it will take into consideration the selection of the closest and most appropriate disposal facilities to reduce transportation and disposal costs during the excavation of historic fill and other soils during the redevelopment of the Site

Since historic fill at the Site was found during the RI to only extend to a depth of up to 3 feet below grade, and the new building requires excavation of the entire Site to a depth of 16ft, the costs associated with both Alternative 1 and Alternative 2 will likely be the comparable. Costs associated with Alternative 1 could potentially be higher than Alternative 2 if soils with analytes above Unrestricted Use SCOs are encountered below the depth required for excavation. Additional costs would include installation of additional shoring/underpinning, disposal of additional soil, and import of clean soil for backfill. However, long-term costs for Alternative 2

are likely higher than Alternative 1 based on implementation of a Site Management Plan as part of Alternative 2.

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 permitting associated with the proposed site development, no adverse community opinion is anticipated for either alternative. 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 Attachment 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. Improvements in the current brownfield condition of the property achieved by both alternatives are also consistent with the City's goals for cleanup of contaminated land and

bringing such properties into productive reuse. Both alternatives are equally protective of natural resources and cultural resources.

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.

The remedial plan would take into consideration the shortest trucking routes during off-Site disposal of historic fill and other soils, which would reduce greenhouse gas emissions and conserve energy used to fuel trucks. New York City Clean Soil Bank program may be utilized for re-use of native soils. To the extent practicable, energy efficient building materials, appliances, and equipment will be utilized to complete the 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. A complete list of green remedial activities considered as part of the NYC VCP is included in the Sustainability Statement, included as Appendix C.

4.0 REMEDIAL ACTION

4.1 Summary of Preferred Remedial Action

The preferred remedial action alternative is the Track 1 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. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establishment of Unrestricted Use (Track1) 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 Unrestricted Use SCOs. For development purposes, entire footprint of the property will be excavated to depth of 16 feet for new building's cellar, footings and foundation. The elevator pit will be excavated to a depth of 20 feet. Approximately 13,000 tons of soil will be removed;
6. 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;
7. 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;
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

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facilities. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;

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. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
12. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations. Based on the proposed development, excavations will be conducted above the water table and groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered. If groundwater is encountered then dewatering would be required during excavation. Site-wide dewatering will be completed in accordance with a New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) permit;
13. Submission of a Remedial Action Report (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 (EC/ICs) to be implemented at the Site, and lists any changes from this RAWP, and, if Track 1 SCOs are not achieved, describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site;

If Track 1 Unrestricted Use (Track 1) SCOs are not achieved, the following elements that will be constructed as part of development, will serve as EC/ICs:

14. Installation of a vapor barrier system below the concrete slab underneath the southeast portion of the building, as well as behind foundation walls (within the southeast area) of the proposed building. The vapor barrier will consist of VaporBlock Plus VBP20; 20 mil system as manufactured by Raven Industries;
15. Installation of a passive Sub slab Depressurization System.
16. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of 10 inch thick concrete building slab to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site;
17. Construction of a ventilated parking garage underneath the new residential building;

18. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans formaintenance, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency; and

19. The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation by the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include 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 1 Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) are proposed for this project. The SCOs for this Site are listed in Table 1. If Track 1 is not achieved, the following Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs will be used:

Contaminant	Track 4 SCOs
Total SVOCs	250 ppm
Mercury	2.5 ppm
Lead	1,000 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 Attachment D. The location of planned excavations is shown in Figure 5.

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 13,191 tons.

Disposal location(s) will be reported promptly to the OER Project Manager prior to the start of the remedial action.

End-Point Sampling

Removal actions under this plan will be performed in conjunction with remedial end-point sampling. The RI provided endpoint data that met Track 4 - Site Specific SCOs at the 13 to 15 feet interval. However, additional post-excavation end-point sampling and testing will be performed promptly following materials removal and completed prior to Site development activities. To evaluate attainment of Track 4 - Site-Specific SCOs, eight end point samples will be collected and analyzed for SVOCs, pesticides and TAL Metals. The approximate collection location of the endpoint soil samples is shown on Figure 6.

In addition, if hotspots are encountered, hotspot removal end-point sampling frequency 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.

Post-remediation sample locations and depth 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 should 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 exceedance is identified) utilizing the following methodology:

Soil analytical methods will include:

- Volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8260;
- Semi-volatile organic compounds by EPA Method 8270;
- Target Analyte List metals; and
- Pesticides/PCBs by EPA Method 8081/8082.

If either LNAPL and/or DNAPL are detected, appropriate samples will be collected for characterization 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.

One duplicate sample for every 20 samples collected will be submitted to the approved laboratory for analysis of the same parameters. One trip blank will be submitted to the laboratory with each shipment of soil samples.

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 with alconox® 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 Attachment D. The estimated quantity of soil to be imported into the Site for backfill and cover soil is 13,191 tons. The estimated quantity of onsite soil/fill expected to be reused/relocated on Site is 0 tons.

4.3 Engineering Controls

The excavation required for the proposed Site development will achieve Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. No engineering controls are required to address residual contamination at the Site. However, the following elements will be incorporated into the foundation design as part of the development: (1) composite cover system; (2) vapor barrier system; (3) a passive SSDS system

and (4) ventilated garage. If Track 1 is not achieved, these three elements will constitute Engineering Controls that will be employed in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the Site.

Composite Cover System

As part of new development, the entire property will be covered by an engineered permanent cover system. This cover system will be comprised of a 10 inch thick concrete-building slab beneath the area of the proposed building.

If Track 1 SCO's are not achieved at the Site, the composite cover system will be a permanent engineering control to address residual soils. 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.

Figure 5 shows the typical design for each remedial cover type used on this Site.

Vapor Barrier

As part of development, migration of potential soil vapor from offsite in the future will be achieved with a combination of building slab and vapor barrier. The vapor barrier will consist of a 20 mil polyethylene and EVOH resin vapor barrier liner (Vapor Block Plus 20), or OER-approved equivalent. The vapor barrier will extend throughout the southeast side of the new building which is 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 and will be implemented under this plan. 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 7. Installation details with respect to the proposed building slab are also provided in Figure 7. Product specification

sheets are provided in Attachment E. The Remedial Closure 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.

Passive Sub-Slab Depressurization System

A passive sub-slab depressurization system will be installed beneath southeast side of the new building slab to address residual soil vapors.

Migration of soil vapor beneath the building will be mitigated with the construction of a passive sub-slab depressurization system. The SSDS will consist of one loop installed within porous granular material beneath the basement foundation. The loop will provide the correct coverage in accordance with USEPA sub-slab depressurization design specifications which recommend a separate vent loop for every 4,000 ft^2 of slab area. The loop will be outfitted with a collection point and riser. The riser will be placed at a minimum distance of 15ft from all air intakes. The layout plan for the SSDS system is provided as Figure 8. Details of the SSD system are provided in Figure 9.

Ventilated Garage

A ventilated garage per NYC Department of Building's codes and regulation will be built in most of the cellar and will prevent vapor entering the new building.

4.4 Institutional Controls

Institutional Controls are not required on sites that achieve Track 1 remedial action. If Track 1 SCOs are not achieved Institutional Controls (IC) will be utilized 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 implemented under a site-specific Site Management Plan (SMP) that will be included in the RAR.

Institutional Controls for this remedial action are:

- The property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation at the NYC Buildings Department. This RAWP includes a description of all ECs and ICs and summarizes the

requirements of the Site Management Plan which will note that the property owner and property owner's successors and assigns must comply with the approved SMP;

- 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(l)(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 and commercial, 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 not required for Track 1 remedial actions. However, if Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs are not achieved, Site Management will be 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 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 this RAWP 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 Voluntary 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 January 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 material is present at the Site from grade to approximately 3 feet below grade.

Based on the results of the Remedial Investigation Report, the contaminants of concern found are:

Soil

- Several SVOCs were identified, but only benzo(a)anthracene and benzo(b)fluoranthene, exceeded Restricted Residential SCOs;
- Several metals, including copper, lead, mercury, nickel and zinc were detected and mercury exceeded Restricted Residential SCOs;
- Pesticide; 4,4'-DDE, chlordane and diedrin were identified but did not exceed Restricted Residential Use SCOs;

Groundwater

- One VOC; cis-1,2-Dichloroethene exceeded NYSDEC Part 703.5 Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS)
- Two PAH related SVOCs, benzo(a)anthracene and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate exceeded GQS;
- Metals, including manganese and sodium exceeded GQS;

Soil vapor

- Petroleum VOCs detected at low concentratrions;
- Chlorinated VOCs; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA), tetrachloroethene (PCE) and richloroethene (TCE) were detected above the NYSDOH monitoring thresholds.

Nature, Extent, Fate and Transport of Contaminants

SVOCs, Metals and pesticides are present in the historic fill materials throughout the Site. Pesticides were detected in shallow samples. One VOC and two SVOCs were also detected in groundwater. The chlorinated VOC (TCA, PCE and TCE) in soil vapor was detected above monitoring thresholds established by New York State DOH. PCE and TCE were not detected in soil samples.

Potential Routes of Exposure

The five elements of an exposure pathway are:

1. The source of contamination;
2. The environmental media and transport mechanisms - direct contact, ingestion, and inhalation;
3. The point of exposure;
4. The route of exposure;
5. The receptor population

An exposure pathway is considered complete when all five elements of an exposure pathway are documented. A potential exposure pathway exists when any one or more of the five elements comprising an exposure pathway cannot be documented. An exposure pathway may be eliminated from further evaluation when any one of the five elements comprising an exposure pathway has not existed in the past, does not exist in the present, and will never exist in the future. Three potential primary routes exist by which chemicals can enter the body:

- Ingestion of water, fill, or soil;
- Inhalation of vapors and particulates; and
- Dermal contact with water, fill, soil, or building materials

Existence of Human Health Exposure

Current Conditions: The potential for exposure to surficial historic fill exists under current conditions but is limited due the 6 foot high chained and lock perimeter fence. Groundwater is not exposed at the Site, and because the Site is served by the public water supply and groundwater use for potable supply is prohibited, groundwater is not used at the Site and there is no potential for exposure. As there is currently no structure onsite, accumulation of soil vapor cannot pose an exposure threat.

Construction/ Remediation Activities: Once redevelopment activities begin, construction workers will come into direct contact with surface and subsurface soils, as a result of on-Site construction and excavation activities. Contact with groundwater is not anticipated due to the depth of water. On-Site construction workers potentially could ingest, inhale or have dermal contact with any exposed impacted soil, and fill. Similarly, off-Site receptors could be exposed

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to dust and vapors from on-Site activities. During construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from on-Site will be addressed through the Soil/Materials Management Plan, dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air-Monitoring Program and a Construction Health and Safety Plan.

Proposed Future Conditions: Under future remediated conditions, all soils in excess of Track 1 SCOs will be removed. The Site will be fully capped, limiting potential direct exposure to soil and groundwater remaining in place, and a vapor barrier system and passive SSDS system will prevent any exposure to potential off site soil vapors in the future. The Site is served by a public water supply, and groundwater is not used at the Site for potable supply. There are no plausible off-Site pathways for ingestion, inhalation, or dermal exposure to contaminants derived from the Site under future conditions.

Receptor Populations

On-Site Receptors – The Site is currently occupied by a flat tire repair operation and is capped. Access to Site is restricted by a 6 foot high, chained and locked, perimeter fence. Onsite receptors are limited to trespassers and site representatives and customers. During redevelopment of the Site, the on-Site potential receptors will include construction workers, site representatives, and visitors. Once the Site is redeveloped, the on-Site potential sensitive receptors will include adult and child building residents, workers 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

Overall Human Health Exposure Assessment

There are potential complete exposure pathways for the current site condition. There is a

potential complete, exposure pathway that requires mitigation during implementation of the remedy. There is no complete exposure pathway under future conditions after the site is developed. This assessment takes into consideration the reasonably anticipated use of the site, which includes a residential structure, site-wide impervious surface cover cap, and a subsurface ventilated garage, a vapor barrier system and passive SSDS system for the building. Potential post-construction use of groundwater is not considered an option because groundwater in this area of New York City is not used as a potable water source. There are no surface waters in close proximity to the Site that could be impacted or threatened.

Based upon this analysis, complete on-Site exposure pathways appear to be present only during the current unremediated phase and during the remedial construction phase. Under current conditions, on-Site exposure pathways exist for those given access to the Site or trespassers. During remedial construction, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from historic fill material will be addressed through dust controls, and through the implementation of the Community Air Monitoring Program, the Soil/Materials Management Plan, 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 all soil above Unrestricted Use SCOs will have been removed and a vapor barrier system will have been installed as part of development.

5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT

5.1 Project Organization and Oversight

Principal personnel who will participate in the remedial action include Chawinie Miller, 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 Charles Sosik P.G. 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 4. 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 (mcg/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 mcg/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 mcg/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 mcg/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 incompliance 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.

Dewatering

Groundwater is 46 feet deep. Excavation for new building will extend to the depths of 16 feet below ground. Groundwater is not expected. In the event that dewatering of groundwater during construction will be necessary, the water will be disposed into the New York City combined sanitary/storm sewer system. A permit to discharge will be obtained from the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). As part of the permit to discharge, the location of discharge will be based on the Site-Specific requirements of the DEP. The need for pretreatment will be determined by DEP's requirements for the discharge permit. If pretreatment is required by the DEP, it will be performed in accordance with the requirements of the DEP.

Equipment and Material Staging

Equipment and materials will be stored and staged in a manner that complies with applicable laws and regulations. Staging locations will be reported to OER prior to the start of the remedial action.

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.

Extreme Storm Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan

Damage from flooding or storm surge can include dislocation of soil and stockpiled materials, dislocation of site structures and construction materials and equipment, and dislocation of support of excavation structures. Damage from wind during an extreme storm event can create unsafe or unstable structures, damage safety structures and cause downed power lines creating dangerous site conditions and loss of power. In the event of emergency conditions caused by an extreme storm event, the enrollee will undertake the following steps for site preparedness prior to the event and response after the event.

Storm Preparedness

Preparations in advance of an extreme storm event will include the following: containerized hazardous materials and fuels will be removed from the property; lose materials will be secured to prevent dislocation and blowing by wind or water; heavy equipment such as excavators and generators will be removed from holes, trenches and depressions on the property to high ground or removed from the property; an inventory of the property with photographs will be performed to establish conditions for the site and equipment prior to the event; stockpile covers for soil and fill will be secured by adding weights such as sandbags for added security and worn or ripped

stockpile covers will be replaced with competent covers; stockpiled hazardous wastes will be removed from the property; stormwater management systems will be inspected and fortified, including, as necessary: clean and reposition silt fences, haybales; clean storm sewer filters and traps; and secure and protect pumps and hosing.

Storm Response

At the conclusion of an extreme storm event, as soon as it is safe to access the property, a complete inspection of the property will be performed. A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection and after the site security is assessed. Site conditions will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. Damage from storm conditions that result in acute public safety threats, such as downed power lines or imminent collapse of buildings, structures or equipment will be reported to public safety authorities via appropriate means such as calling 911. Petroleum spills will be reported to NYS DEC within 2 hours of identification and consistent with State regulations. Emergency and spill conditions will also be reported to OER. Public safety structures, such as construction security fences will be repaired promptly to eliminate public safety threats. Debris will be collected and removed. Dewatering will be performed in compliance with existing laws and regulations and consistent with emergency notifications, if any, from proper authorities. Eroded areas of soil including unsafe slopes will be stabilized and fortified. Dislocated materials will by collected and appropriately managed. Support of excavation structure will be inspected and fortified as necessary. Impacted stockpiles will be contained and damaged stockpile covers will be replaced. Storm-water control systems and structures will be inspected and maintained as necessary. If soil or fill materials are discharged off-Site to adjacent properties, property owners and OER will be notified and corrective measure plan designed to remove and clean dislocated material will be submitted to OER and implemented following approval by OER and granting of site access by the property owner. Impacted offsite areas may require characterization based on site conditions, at the discretion of OER. If on-Site petroleum spills are identified, a qualified environmental professional will determine the nature and extent of the spill and report to NYS DEC's spill hotline at DEC 800-457-7362. If the source of the spill is ongoing and can be identified, it should

be stopped it this can be done safely. Potential hazards will be addressed immediately, consistent with guidance issued by NYS DEC.

Storm Response Reporting

A site inspection report will be submitted to OER at the completion of site inspection. An inspection report established by OER is available on OER's website (www.nyc.gov/oer) and will be used for this purpose. Site conditions will be compared to the inventory of site conditions and material performed prior to the storm event and significant differences will be noted. The site inspection report will be sent to the OER project manager and will include the site name, address, tax block and lot, site primary and alternate contact name and phone number. Damage and soil release assessment will include: whether the project had stockpiles; whether stockpiles were damaged; photographs of damage and notice of plan for repair; report of whether soil from the site was dislocated and whether any of the soil left the Site; estimates of the volume of soil that left the site, nature of impact, and photographs; description of erosion damage; description of equipment damage; description of damage to the remedial program or the construction program, such as damage to the support of excavation; presence of onsite or offsite exposure pathways caused by the storm; presence of petroleum or other spills and status of spill reporting to NYS DEC; description of corrective actions; schedule for corrective actions. This report should be completed and submitted to OER project manager with photographs within 24 hours of the time of safe entry to the property after the storm event.

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:

a) head west on to Pacific Street toward 6th Avenue

b) turn right on to 6th Avenue

c) take the 1st left on the Atlantic Avenue

d) slight right on the Flatbush avenue

e) continue onto Flatbush Avenue Extension

f) turn right on the Tillary Street

g) take I278 east or west

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.

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.

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.
- Continue registration of the property with an E-Designation by the NYC Department of Buildings.
- 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 Site name Site number.

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 6 month 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	1	1
Remedial Excavation	2	6
Demobilization	10	1
Submit Remedial Action Report	20	-

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TABLES

TABLE 1
Soil Cleanup Objectives

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
		Residential	Restricted-Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
METALS							
Arsenic	7440-38 -2	16[f]	16[f]	16[f]	16[f]	13[f]	16[f]
Barium	7440-39 -3	350[f]	400	400	10,000 [d]	433	820
Beryllium	7440-41 -7	14	72	590	2,700	10	47
Cadmium	7440-43 -9	2.5[f]	4.3	9.3	60	4	7.5
Chromium, hexavalent [h]	18540-29-9	22	110	400	800	1[e]	19
Chromium, trivalent[h]	16065-83-1	36	180	1,500	6,800	41	NS
Copper	7440-50 -8	270	270	270	10,000 [d]	50	1,720
Total Cyanide [h]		27	27	27	10,000 [d]	NS	40
Lead	7439-92 -1	400	400	1,000	3,900	63[f]	450
Manganese	7439-96 -5	2,000[f]	2,000[f]	10,000 [d]	10,000 [d]	1600[f]	2,000[f]
Total Mercury		0.81[j]	0.81[j]	2.8[j]	5.7[j]	0.18[f]	0.73
Nickel	7440-02 -0	140	310	310	10,000 [d]	30	130
Selenium	7782-49 -2	36	180	1,500	6,800	3.9[f]	4[f]
Silver	7440-22 -4	36	180	1,500	6,800	2	8.3
Zinc	7440-66 -6	2200	10,000 [d]	10,000 [d]	10,000 [d]	109[f]	2,480
PESTICIDES / PCBs							
2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex)	93-72-1	58	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	3.8
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	1.8	8.9	62	120	0.0033 [e]	17
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	1.7	7.9	47	94	0.0033 [e]	136
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	2.6	13	92	180	0.0033 [e]	14
Aldrin	309-00-2	0.019	0.097	0.68	1.4	0.14	0.19
alpha-BHC	319-84-6	0.097	0.48	3.4	6.8	0.04[g]	0.02
beta-BHC	319-85-7	0.072	0.36	3	14	0.6	0.09
Chlordane (alpha)	5103-71 -9	0.91	4.2	24	47	1.3	2.9
delta-BHC	319-86-8	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	0.04[g]	0.25
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	14	59	350	1,000[c]	NS	210
Dieldrin	60-57-1	0.039	0.2	1.4	2.8	0.006	0.1
Endosulfan I	959-98-8	4.8[i]	24[i]	200[i]	920[i]	NS	102
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	4.8[i]	24[i]	200[i]	920[i]	NS	102
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07 -8	4.8[i]	24[i]	200[i]	920[i]	NS	1,000[c]
Endrin	72-20-8	2.2	11	89	410	0.014	0.06
Heptachlor	76-44-8	0.42	2.1	15	29	0.14	0.38
Lindane	58-89-9	0.28	1.3	9.2	23	6	0.1
Polychlorinated biphenyls	1336-36 -3	1	1	1	25	1	3.2
SEMI-VOLATILES							
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	20	98
Acenapthylene	208-96-8	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	107
Anthracene	120-12-7	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	1,000[c]
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	1[f]	1[f]	5.6	11	NS	1[f]
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1[f]	1[f]	1[f]	1.1	2.6	22
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	205-99-2	1[f]	1[f]	5.6	11	NS	1.7
Benzo(g,h,i) perylene	191-24-2	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	1,000[c]
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	207-08-9	1	3.9	56	110	NS	1.7
Chrysene	218-01-9	1[f]	3.9	56	110	NS	1[f]
Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	53-70-3	0.33[e]	0.33[e]	0.56	1.1	NS	1,000[c]
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	1,000[c]
Fluorene	86-73-7	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	30	386
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	193-39-5	0.5[f]	0.5[f]	5.6	11	NS	8.2
m-Cresol	108-39-4	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.33[e]
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	12
o-Cresol	95-48-7	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.33[e]
p-Cresol	106-44-5	34	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.33[e]
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	2.4	6.7	6.7	55	0.8[e]	0.8[e]
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	1,000[c]
Phenol	108-95-2	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	30	0.33[e]
Pyrene	129-00-0	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	1,000[c]

TABLE 1
Soil Cleanup Objectives

Contaminant	CAS Number	Protection of Public Health				Protection of Ecological Resources	Protection of Ground-water
		Residential	Restricted-Residential	Commercial	Industrial		
VOLATILES							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	19	26	240	480	NS	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.33
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	1.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2.3	3.1	30	60	10	0.02[f]
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	59	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.25
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.19
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	17	49	280	560	NS	2.4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	9.8	13	130	250	20	1.8
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	9.8	13	130	250	0.1[e]	0.1[e]
Acetone	67-64-1	100[a]	100[b]	500[b]	1,000[c]	2.2	0.05
Benzene	71-43-2	2.9	4.8	44	89	70	0.06
Butylbenzene	104-51-8	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	12
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	1.4	2.4	22	44	NS	0.76
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	40	1.1
Chloroform	67-66-3	10	49	350	700	12	0.37
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	30	41	390	780	NS	1
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.33[e]	1.2	6	12	NS	3.2
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	100[a]	0.12
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04 -4	62	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	0.93
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	51	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	12	0.05
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	3.9
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	11
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	NS	5.9
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	5.5	19	150	300	2	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	36	0.7
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	10	21	200	400	2	0.47
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	95-63-6	47	52	190	380	NS	3.6
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	108-67-8	47	52	190	380	NS	8.4
Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.21	0.9	13	27	NS	0.02
Xylene (mixed)	1330-20 -7	100[a]	100[a]	500[b]	1,000[c]	0.26	1.6

All soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) are in parts per million (ppm). NS=Not specified. See Technical Support Document (TSD). Footnotes

a The SCOs for residential, restricted-residential and ecological resources use were capped at a maximum value of 100 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

b The SCOs for commercial use were capped at a maximum value of 500 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

c The SCOs for industrial use and the protection of groundwater were capped at a maximum value of 1000 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

d The SCOs for metals were capped at a maximum value of 10,000 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

e For constituents where the calculated SCO was lower than the contract required quantitation limit (CRQL), the CRQL is used as the SCO value.

TABLE 2
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Analytical Results
Volatile Organic Compounds

COMPOUND	NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives	NYDEC Part 375.6 Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives*	B1				B2				B3				B4				B5				B6				B7				B8				Duplicate	
			(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		µg/Kg	
			Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
1,1,1,2-Tetrachlorothane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	680	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,1,2-Trichloroethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,1-Dichloroethane	270	26,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,1-Dichloroethene	330	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,1-Dichloropropene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2,3-Trichloropropane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3,600	52,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	**1.3**	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2-Dibromoethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1,100	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2-Dichloroethane	20	3,100	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,2-Dichloropropane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	8,400	52,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	**0.87**	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	2,400	4,900	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,3-Dichloropropane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1,800	13,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
2,2-Dichloropropane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
2-Chlorotoluene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone)			< 28	28	< 26	26	< 28	28	< 27	27	< 27	27	< 27	27	< 28	28	< 26	26	< 27	27	< 26	26	< 29	29	< 27	27	< 29	29	< 27	27	< 28	28	< 27	27	< 30	30
2-Isopropyltoluene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
4-Chlorotoluene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone			< 28	28	< 26	26	< 28	28	< 27	27	< 27	27	< 27	27	< 28	28	< 26	26	< 27	27	< 26	26	< 29	29	< 27	27	< 29	29	< 27	27	< 28	28	< 27	27	< 30	30
Acetone	50	100,000	**8.4**	55	< 52	52	< 56	56	< 54	54	< 54	54	< 54	54	< 56	56	< 53	53	< 55	55	< 52	52	< 59	59	< 53	53	**7.4**	58	< 54	54	**14**	57	< 54	54	**24**	59
Acrylonitrile			< 11	11	< 10	10	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 10	10	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 12	12
Benzene	60	4,800	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Bromobenzene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Bromochloromethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Bromodichloromethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Bromoform			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Bromomethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Carbon Disulfide			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Carbon tetrachloride	760	2,400	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Chlorobenzene	1,100	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Chloroethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Chloroform	370	49,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Chloromethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	250	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Dibromochloromethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Dibromomethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Dichlorodifluoromethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Ethylbenzene	1,000	41,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Hexachlorobutadiene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Isopropylbenzene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
m&p-Xylenes	260	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone)	120	100,000	< 33	33	< 31	31	< 33	33	< 32	32	< 33	33	< 33	33	< 33	33	< 32	32	< 33	33	< 31	31	< 35	35	< 32	32	< 35	35	< 33	33	< 34	34	< 32	32	**5.4**	36
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	930	100,000	< 11	11	< 10	10	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 10	10	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 12	12
Methylene chloride	50	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	**1.2**	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	**1.1**	5.4	**1.2**	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	**1.1**	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	**1.7**	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	**1.1**	5.9
Naphthalene	12,000	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.5	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.8	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	**5.7**	5.9
n-Butylbenzene	12,000	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
n-Propylbenzene	3,900	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
o-Xylene	260	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
p-Isopropyltoluene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
sec-Butylbenzene	11,000	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Styrene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
tert-Butylbenzene	5,900	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 280	280	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Tetrachloroethene	1,300	19,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)			< 11	11	< 10	10	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 10	10	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 12	12
Toluene	700	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	190	100,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
trabs-1,4-dichloro-2-butene			< 11	11	< 10	10	< 560	560	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 560	560	< 11	11	< 11	11	< 10	10	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 12	12	< 11	11	< 570	570	< 11	11	< 12	12
Trichloroethene	470	21,000	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.6	5.6	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.5	5.5	< 5.2	5.2	< 5.9	5.9	< 5.3	5.3	< 5.8	5.8	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.7	5.7	< 5.4	5.4	< 5.9	5.9
Trichlorofluoromethane			< 5.5	5.5	< 5.

TABLE 3
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Analytical Results
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

COMPOUND	NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives	NYDEC Part 375.6 Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives*	B1				B2				B3				B4				B5				B6				B7				B8				Duplicate	
			(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		µg/Kg	
			Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
1,2-Dichlorobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
1,3-Dichlorobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
1,4-Dichlorobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2,4-Dichlorophenol			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2,4-Dimethylphenol			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2,4-Dinitrophenol			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
2,4-Dinitrotoluene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2,6-Dinitrotoluene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2-Chloronaphthalene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2-Chlorophenol			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2-Methylnaphthalene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2-Methylphenol (o-cresol)	330	100,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
2-Nitroaniline			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
2-Nitrophenol			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
3&4-Methylphenol (m&p-cresol)			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine			< 730	730	< 700	700	< 730	730	< 690	690	< 730	730	< 710	710	< 720	720	< 690	690	< 710	710	< 680	680	< 770	770	< 700	700	< 760	760	< 710	710	< 750	750	< 690	690	< 780	780
3-Nitroaniline			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
4-Chloroaniline			< 730	730	< 700	700	< 730	730	< 690	690	< 730	730	< 710	710	< 720	720	< 690	690	< 710	710	< 680	680	< 770	770	< 700	700	< 760	760	< 710	710	< 750	750	< 690	690	< 780	780
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
4-Nitroaniline			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
4-Nitrophenol			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
Acenaphthene	20,000	100,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Acenaphthylene	100,000	100,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**190**	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Acetophenone			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Aniline			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
Anthracene	100,000	100,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	**150**	260	< 250	250	**170**	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**270**	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Benz(a)anthracene	1,000	1,000	**820**	250	< 250	250	**170**	260	< 240	240	**840**	260	< 250	250	**600**	250	< 240	240	**240**	250	< 240	240	**330**	270	< 250	250	**170**	270	< 250	250	**1,100**	260	< 240	240	**410**	270
Benzidine			< 730	730	< 700	700	< 730	730	< 690	690	< 730	730	< 710	710	< 720	720	< 690	690	< 710	710	< 680	680	< 770	770	< 700	700	< 760	760	< 710	710	< 750	750	< 690	690	< 780	780
Benzo(a)pyrene	1,000	1,000	**810**	250	< 250	250	**120**	260	< 240	240	**760**	260	< 250	250	**540**	250	< 240	240	**200**	250	< 240	240	**280**	270	< 250	250	**130**	270	< 250	250	**860**	260	< 240	240	**450**	270
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	1,000	1,000	**880**	250	< 250	250	**160**	260	< 240	240	**990**	260	< 250	250	**890**	250	< 240	240	**260**	250	< 240	240	**400**	270	< 250	250	**190**	270	< 250	250	**1,600**	260	< 240	240	**590**	270
Benzo(ghi)perylene	100,000	100,000	**570**	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	**450**	260	< 250	250	**190**	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**390**	260	< 240	240	**390**	270
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	800	3,900	**390**	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	**270**	260	< 250	250	**240**	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**370**	260	< 240	240	**160**	270
Benzoic acid			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
Benzyl butyl phthalate			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	**110**	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**250**	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Carbazole			< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1800	1,800	< 1700	1,700	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1800	1,800	< 1900	1,900	< 1700	1,700	< 2000	2,000
Chrysene	1,000	3,900	**820**	250	< 250	250	**180**	260	< 240	240	**860**	260	< 250	250	**660**	250	< 240	240	**200**	250	< 240	240	**330**	270	< 250	250	**140**	270	< 250	250	**1,200**	260	< 240	240	**410**	270
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	330	330	**120**	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	**130**	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Dibenzofuran	7,000	59,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**260**	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Diethyl phthalate			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Dimethylphthalate			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Di-n-butylphthalate			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	**130**	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**130**	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Di-n-octylphthalate			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Fluoranthene	100,000	100,000	**1,300**	250	< 250	250	**320**	260	< 240	240	**1,200**	260	< 250	250	**1,100**	250	< 240	240	**310**	250	< 240	240	**500**	270	< 250	250	**230**	270	< 250	250	**2,600**	260	< 240	240	**840**	270
Fluorene	30,000	100,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Hexachlorobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Hexachlorobutadiene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Hexachloroethane			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	500	500	**420**	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	**390**	260	< 250	250	**150**	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	**330**	260	< 240	240	**290**	270
Isophorone			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Naphthalene	12,000	100,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Nitrobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
N-Nitrosodimethylamine			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Pentachloronitrobenzene			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Pentachlorophenol	800	6,700	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Phenanthrene	100,000	100,000	**450**	250	< 250	250	**320**	260	< 240	240	**800**	260	< 250	250	**830**	250	< 240	240	**250**	250	< 240	240	**330**	270	< 250	250	**160**	270	< 250	250	**3,200**	260	< 240	240	**470**	270
Phenol	330	100,000	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270
Pyrene	100,000	100,000	**1,700**	250	< 250	250	**360**	260	< 240	240	**1,000**	260	< 250	250	**900**	250	< 240	240	**300**	250	< 240	240	**460**	270	< 250	250	**200**	270	< 250	250	**1,800**	260	< 240	240	**790**	270
Pyridine			< 250	250	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 260	260	< 250	250	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 250	250	< 240	240	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 270	270	< 250	250	< 260	260	< 240	240	< 270	270

Notes:

** - 6 NYCRR Part 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives

ND - Not detected

RL - Reporting Limit

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC UUSCO Guidance Value

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC RRSCO Guidance Value

TABLE 4
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Analytical Results
Pesticides PCBs

COMPOUND	NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives	NYDEC Part 375.6 Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives*	B1				B2				B3				B4				B5				B6				B7				B8				Duplicate	
			(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		(0-2') µg/Kg		(13-15') µg/Kg		µg/Kg	
			Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
4,4' -DDD	3.3	13,000	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.8	2.8	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.8	2.8
4,4' -DDE	3.3	8,900	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	**5.1**	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	**7.4**	2.6	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.8	2.8	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.5	2.5	**13**	2.7	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.8	2.8
4,4' -DDT	3.3	7,900	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.5	2.5	ND*	3.6	< 2.5	2.5	ND*	4.3	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.8	2.8	< 2.6	2.6	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.7	2.7	< 2.5	2.5	< 2.8	2.8
a-BHC	20	480	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
Alachlor			< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.9	3.9
Aldrin	5	97	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 2.2	2.2	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
b-BHC	36	360	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
Chlordane	94	4,200	< 22	22	< 21	21	< 22	22	< 21	21	**150**	22	< 21	21	**570**	110	< 20	20	< 21	21	< 20	20	< 23	23	< 21	21	< 23	23	< 21	21	**26**	22	< 21	21	< 23	23
d-BHC	40	100,000	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
Dieldrin	5	200	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	ND*	7.9	< 1.8	1.8	**36**	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
Endosulfan I	2,400	24,000	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.9	3.9
Endosulfan II	2,400	24,000	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.9	3.9
Endosulfan sulfate	2,400	24,000	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.9	3.9
Endrin	14	11,000	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
Endrin aldehyde			< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.9	3.9
Endrin ketone			< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 32	32	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
g-BHC	100	280	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
g-Chlordane			< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.4	3.4	< 3.9	3.9	< 3.6	3.6	< 3.8	3.8	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.7	3.7	< 3.5	3.5	< 3.9	3.9
Heptachlor	42	2,100	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	**6.2**	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
Heptachlor epoxide			< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2
Methoxychlor			< 7.3	7.3	< 6.9	6.9	< 7.3	7.3	< 7.0	7	< 7.2	7.2	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.2	7.2	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.2	7.2	< 6.8	6.8	< 7.7	7.7	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.5	7.5	< 7.1	7.1	< 7.4	7.4	< 7.0	7	< 7.8	7.8
Toxaphene			< 35	35	< 33	33	< 35	35	< 33	33	< 35	35	< 34	34	< 34	34	< 33	33	< 34	34	< 33	33	< 37	37	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 37	37
PCB-1016	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1221	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1232	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1242	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1248	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1254	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1260	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1262	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39
PCB-1268	100	1,000	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 35	35	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 36	36	< 34	34	< 39	39	< 36	36	< 38	38	< 35	35	< 37	37	< 35	35	< 39	39

Notes:
* Due to matrix interference from non target compounds in the sample an elevated RL was reported.
** - 6 NYCRR Part 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives
ND - Non-Detect
Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC UUSCO Guidance Value
Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC RRSCO Guidance Value

TABLE 5
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Analytical Results
Metals

COMPOUND	NYSDEC Part 375.6 Unrestricted Use Soil Cleanup Objectives	NYDEC Part 375.6 Restricted Residential Soil Cleanup Objectives*	B1				B2				B3				B4				B5				B6				B7				B8				Duplicate	
			(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		(0-2') mg/Kg		(13-15') mg/Kg		mg/Kg	
			Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
Aluminum			6,140	34	7,910	33	9,590	38	6,540	35	7,370	36	8,100	35	10,500	36	5,540	35	4,820	39	5,320	34	10,800	40	8,500	36	10,300	35	7,410	35	7,500	38	11,500	36	11,700	40
Antimony			< 1.7	1.7	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.7	1.7	1.9	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2	< 1.7	1.7	< 2.0	2	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.8	1.8	< 1.7	1.7	< 1.9	1.9	< 1.8	1.8	< 2.0	2
Arsenic	13	16	4.7	0.7	3.5	0.7	7.5	0.8	2.8	0.7	4.9	0.7	3.3	0.7	10.1	0.7	2.9	0.7	4.8	0.8	2.8	0.7	9.1	0.8	3.3	0.7	5.9	0.7	2.9	0.7	3.9	0.8	5	0.7	6.2	0.8
Barium	350	400	71.5	0.7	57.6	0.7	46.7	0.8	59.5	0.7	62	0.7	55.2	0.7	79	0.7	38.5	0.7	83	0.8	37.1	0.7	163	0.8	55.9	0.7	123	0.7	44.7	0.7	61	0.8	61	0.7	77	0.8
Beryllium	7.2	72	0.31	0.27	0.46	0.26	0.41	0.3	0.4	0.28	0.37	0.29	0.55	0.28	0.51	0.28	0.42	0.28	0.29	0.31	0.5	0.27	0.59	0.32	0.5	0.29	0.46	0.28	0.44	0.28	0.31	0.3	0.48	0.29	0.51	0.32
Cadmium	2.5	4.3	0.26	0.34	0.19	0.33	< 0.38	0.38	0.39	0.35	0.24	0.36	0.17	0.35	1.1	0.36	0.21	0.35	0.21	0.39	0.24	0.34	0.33	0.4	0.23	0.36	0.26	0.35	< 0.35	0.35	0.25	0.38	0.18	0.36	0.17	0.4
Calcium			3,470	34	1,580	33	3,700	38	1,990	35	6,330	36	1,380	35	17,700	36	1,780	35	15,000	39	2,180	34	3,080	40	1,450	36	8,610	35	826	35	74,100	38	1,140	36	2,900	40
Chromium	30	180	13.6	0.34	21.6	0.33	15.7	0.38	12.7	0.35	15.6	0.36	23.2	0.35	17.9	0.36	16.5	0.35	10.1	0.39	24.4	0.34	16.3	0.4	22.3	0.36	17.8	0.35	18.5	0.35	12.6	0.38	20.1	0.36	17.1	0.4
Cobalt			4.5	0.34	6.18	0.33	5.29	0.38	7.41	0.35	5.57	0.36	8.11	0.35	5.68	0.36	5.33	0.35	4.45	0.39	5.26	0.34	8.24	0.4	8.46	0.36	5.55	0.35	5.73	0.35	3.53	0.38	6.99	0.36	5.98	0.4
Copper	50	270	47.7	0.34	14.8	0.33	23.4	0.38	70.5	0.35	33	0.36	41.5	0.35	52	0.36	17	0.35	63.4	0.39	17.4	0.34	32.2	0.4	26.7	0.36	31.3	0.35	15.1	0.35	38.9	0.38	23.9	0.36	25.7	0.4
Iron			12,800	34	14,800	33	16,500	38	22,200	35	14,400	36	16,500	35	35,300	36	12,400	35	9,430	3.9	13,200	34	15,300	40	16,400	36	16,000	35	10,300	35	13,100	38	21,000	36	17,500	40
Lead	63	400	175	6.8	5.7	0.7	33.3	0.8	6	0.7	211	7.1	5.6	0.7	319	7.1	7	0.7	151	7.8	5.6	0.7	283	7.9	7.8	0.7	377	7.1	7	0.7	67	0.8	22.5	0.7	184	7.9
Magnesium			2,180	34	4,100	33	2,230	38	3,450	35	2,530	36	3,560	35	3,080	36	2,950	35	3,270	39	2,990	34	1,850	40	3,750	36	2,570	35	2,600	35	12,200	38	2,840	36	2,260	40
Manganese	1,600	2,000	198	3.4	364	3.3	310	3.8	676	3.5	301	3.6	336	3.5	311	3.6	320	3.5	246	3.9	319	3.4	485	4	564	3.6	244	3.5	337	3.5	206	3.8	443	3.6	316	4
Mercury	0.18	0.81	4.92	0.33	< 0.07	0.07	0.22	0.07	< 0.07	0.07	0.8	0.07	< 0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09	< 0.06	0.06	0.27	0.07	< 0.06	0.06	4.59	0.09	< 0.07	0.07	1.8	0.07	< 0.06	0.06	< 0.09	0.09	< 0.07	0.07	0.7	0.09
Nickel	30	310	19.1	0.34	44.3	0.33	16.7	0.38	42.6	0.35	19.3	0.36	34.1	0.35	19.3	0.36	38.8	0.35	19.6	0.39	44.7	0.34	20.5	0.4	50.4	0.36	18.2	0.35	29.3	0.35	12.7	0.38	22.5	0.36	15.9	0.4
Potassium			803	7	1,770	66	963	8	1,480	7	1,150	7	1,360	7	1,040	7	1,380	7	779	8	1,320	7	945	8	1,920	7	960	7	853	7	1,290	8	1,030	7	841	8
Selenium	3.9	180	1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.6	1.6
Silver	2	180	< 0.34	0.34	< 0.33	0.33	< 0.38	0.38	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.36	0.36	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.36	0.36	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.39	0.39	< 0.34	0.34	< 0.40	0.4	< 0.36	0.36	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.35	0.35	< 0.38	0.38	< 0.36	0.36	< 0.40	0.4
Sodium			159	7	185	7	300	8	186	7	197	7	169	7	375	7	251	7	197	8	223	7	284	8	224	7	146	7	114	7	597	8	271	7	123	8
Thallium			< 1.4	1.4	< 1.3	1.3	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.4	1.4	< 1.6	1.6
Vanadium			18.6	0.3	26	0.3	24.4	0.4	18	0.3	22.7	0.4	56.2	0.4	42.8	0.4	22.7	0.3	15.6	0.4	31.8	0.3	27.6	0.4	28.3	0.4	22	0.4	21.1	0.3	18.1	0.4	28.1	0.4	26.3	0.4
Zinc	109	10,000	92.3	0.7	38.8	0.7	33.1	0.8	34	0.7	70	0.7	39.9	0.7	204	7.1	32.8	0.7	76.1	0.8	37	0.7	304	7.9	51.8	0.7	197	7.1	27.7	0.7	60.8	0.8	34.4	0.7	102	7.9

Notes:

** - 6 NYCRR Part 375-6 Remedial Program Soil Cleanup Objectives

BRL - Below Reporting Limit

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC UUSCO Guidance Value

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC RRSCO Guidance Value

TABLE 6
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
Volatile Organic Compounds

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
		µg/L		µg/L		µg/L	
	µg/L	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
1,1,1,2-Tetrachlorothane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
1,1-Dichloroethene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,1-Dichloropropene		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	0.04	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	0.04	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2-Dibromoethane		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.6	< 2.0	2	< 0.6	0.6	< 0.6	0.6
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.94	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5	< 5.0	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,3-Dichloropropane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
2,2-Dichloropropane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
2-Chlorotoluene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
2-Hexanone (Methyl Butyl Ketone)		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
2-Isopropyltoluene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
4-Chlorotoluene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Acetone		**1.8**	5	**2.2**	5	< 5.0	5
Acrylonitrile	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Benzene	1	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Bromobenzene	5	< 0.70	0.7	< 0.70	0.7	< 0.70	0.7
Bromochloromethane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Bromodichloromethane		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Bromoform		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Bromomethane	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Carbon Disulfide	60	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Carbon tetrachloride	5	< 1.0	1	**1.2**	1	< 1.0	1
Chlorobenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Chloroethane	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Chloroform	7	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Chloromethane	60	**2.4**	5	**0.4**	1	**2.2**	1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	**1.4**	5	**3.3**	1	**6.7**	5
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Dibromochloromethane		< 0.40	0.4	< 0.40	0.4	< 0.40	0.4
Dibromomethane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Ethylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Isopropylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.5	0.5
m&p-Xylenes	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone (2-Butanone)		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Methyl t-butyl ether (MTBE)	10	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Methylene chloride	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Naphthalene	10	< 3.0	3	< 3.0	3	< 3.0	3
n-Butylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
n-Propylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
o-Xylene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
p-Isopropyltoluene		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
sec-Butylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Styrene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
tert-Butylbenzene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Tetrachloroethene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)		**1.4**	1	**2.1**	1	**1.4**	1
Toluene	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Total Xylenes	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.4	< 0.40	0.4	< 0.40	0.4	< 0.40	0.4
trans-1,4-dichloro-2-butene	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Trichloroethene	5	**0.76**	1	**0.9**	1	**0.7**	1
Trichlorofluoromethane	5	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Trichlorotrifluoroethane		< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1
Vinyl Chloride	2	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1	< 1.0	1

Notes:
ND - Not detected
Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

TABLE 7
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
		µg/L		µg/L		µg/L	
	µg/L	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene		< 1.5	1.5	< 1.5	1.5	< 1.5	1.5
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		< 3	3	< 3	3	< 3	3
1,2-Diphenylhdrazine		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
1,3-Dichlorobenzene		< 3	3	< 3	3	< 3	3
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		< 3	3	< 3	3	< 3	3
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	3	< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	3	< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
2,4-Dichlorophenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
2,4-Dimethylphenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
2,4-Dinitrophenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
2-Chloronaphthalene	10	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
2-Chlorophenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
2-Methylnaphthalene		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
2-Methylphenol (o-cresol)		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
2-Nitroaniline	5	< 5	5	< 5	5	< 5	5
2-Nitrophenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
3&4-Methylphenol (m&p-cresol)		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	5	< 5	5	< 5	5	< 5	5
3-Nitroaniline	5	< 5	5	< 5	5	< 5	5
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
4-Chloroaniline	5	< 5	5	< 5	5	< 5	5
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
4-Nitroaniline	5	< 5	5	< 5	5	< 5	5
4-Nitrophenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
Acenaphthene	20	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Acenaphthylene		< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1
Acetophenone		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Aniline		< 5	5	< 5	5	< 5	5
Anthracene	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	**0.02**	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzidine	5	< 5	5	< 5	5	< 5	5
Benzo(a)pyrene		< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene		< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Benzoic Acid		< 25	25	< 25	25	< 25	25
Benzyl Butyl phthalate		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	1	< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	5	**5.4**	1.6	< 1.6	1.6	< 1.6	1.6
Carbazole		< 25	25	< 25	25	< 25	25
Chrysene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene		< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1
Dibenzofuran		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Diethylphthalate	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Dimethylphthalate	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Di-n-butylphthalate	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Di-n-octylphthalate	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Fluoranthene	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Hexachlorobenzene	0.04	< 0.04	0.04	< 0.04	0.04	< 0.04	0.04
Fluorene	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.5	0.5	< 0.5	0.5
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Hexachloroethane	5	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.4	2.4	< 2.4	2.4
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.002	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02	< 0.02	0.02
Isophorone	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Naphthalene	10	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Nitrobenzene	0.4	< 0.4	0.4	< 0.4	0.4	< 0.4	0.4
N-Nitrosodimethylamine		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine		< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Pentachloronitrobenzene		< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1
Pentachlorophenol		< 0.80	0.8	< 0.80	0.8	< 0.80	0.8
Phenanthrene	50	< 0.10	0.1	**0.15**	0.1	< 0.10	0.1
Phenol		< 1	1	< 1	1	< 1	1
Pyrene	50	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5	< 5.0	5
Pyridine		< 10	10	< 10	10	< 10	10

Notes:
ND - Not detected
Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

TABLE 8
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
Pesticides/PCBs

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
	µg/L	µg/L		µg/L		µg/L	
		Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
PCB-1016	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1221	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1232	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1242	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1248	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1254	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1260	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1262	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
PCB-1268	**0.09**	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072	< 0.072	0.072
4,4-DDD	**0.3**	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01
4,4-DDE	**0.2**	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01
4,4-DDT	**0.11**	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01
a-BHC	**0.94**	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01
a-Chlordane		< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025
Alachlor		< 0.075	0.075	< 0.075	0.075	< 0.075	0.075
Aldrin		< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002
b-BHC	**0.04**	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Chlordane	**0.05**	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05
d-BHC	**0.04**	< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025
Dieldrin	**0.004**	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002
Endosulfan I		< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05
Endosulfan II		< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05
Endosulfan Sulfate		< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05
Endrin		< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01
Endrin aldehyde	**5**	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05
Endrin ketone		< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05	< 0.050	0.05
gamma-BHC	**0.05**	< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025
g-Chlordane		< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025	< 0.025	0.025
Heptachlor	**0.04**	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01
Heptachlor epoxide	**0.03**	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01	< 0.010	0.01
Methoxychlor	**35**	< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1	< 0.10	0.1
Toxaphene		< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25

Notes:
ND - Non-detect
ND* - Due to matrix interference from non target compounds in the sample an elevated RL was reported.

TABLE 8
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York

Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

Groundwater Analytical Results
Pesticides/PCBs

Table 9
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
TAL Metals

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards mg/L	MW1 mg/L		MW2 mg/L		Duplicate mg/L	
		Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
Aluminum	**NS**	**93.6**	0.1	**70.1**	0.1	**54.3**	0.1
Antimony	**0.003**	< 0.003	0.003	< 0.003	0.003	< 0.003	0.003
Arsenic	**0.025**	**0.032**	0.004	**0.027**	0.004	**0.02**	0.004
Barium	**1**	**1.21**	0.01	**1.41**	0.01	**0.702**	0.01
Beryllium	**0.003**	**0.005**	0.001	**0.005**	0.001	**0.003**	0.001
Cadmium	**0.005**	< 0.004	0.004	**0.004**	0.004	**0.002**	0.004
Calcium	**NS**	**84.4**	0.01	**101**	0.01	**74.7**	0.01
Chromium	**0.05**	**0.296**	0.001	**0.574**	0.001	**0.194**	0.001
Cobalt	**NS**	**0.152**	0.005	**0.132**	0.005	**0.083**	0.005
Copper	**0.2**	**0.264**	0.005	**0.37**	0.005	**0.153**	0.005
Iron	**0.5**	**178**	0.1	**161**	0.1	**97.7**	0.01
Lead	**0.025**	**0.112**	0.002	**0.126**	0.002	**0.07**	0.002
Magnesium	**35**	**132**	0.1	**105**	0.1	**76.8**	0.01
Manganese	**0.3**	**16.2**	0.05	**17.2**	0.05	**9.15**	0.05
Mercury	**0.0007**	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002
Nickel	**0.1**	**1.12**	0.004	**0.66**	0.004	**0.591**	0.004
Potassium	**NS**	**21.8**	0.1	**18.3**	0.1	**15.8**	0.1
Selenium	**0.01**	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004
Silver	**0.05**	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Sodium	**2**	**40.3**	0.1	**79.8**	1	**38.3**	0.1
Thallium	**0.0005**	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005
Vanadium	**NS**	**0.173**	0.01	**0.135**	0.01	**0.108**	0.01
Zinc	**2**	**0.47**	0.01	**0.497**	0.01	**0.277**	0.01

Notes:
BRL - Below Reporting Limit
NS - No Standard
Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

Table 10
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Groundwater Analytical Results
TAL Filtered Metals

Compound	NYSDEC Groundwater Quality Standards	MW1		MW2		Duplicate	
	mg/L	mg/L		mg/L		mg/L	
		Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
Aluminum	**NS**	**0.05**	0.01	**0.28**	0.01	**0.15**	0.01
Antimony	**0.003**	< 0.003	0.003	< 0.003	0.003	< 0.003	0.003
Arsenic	**0.025**	**0.003**	0.003	**0.003**	0.003	**0.002**	0.003
Barium	**1**	**0.082**	0.011	**0.116**	0.011	**0.088**	0.011
Beryllium	**0.003**	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001
Cadmium	**0.005**	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004
Calcium	**NS**	**67**	0.01	**55.6**	0.01	**65**	0.01
Chromium	**0.05**	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001	< 0.001	0.001
Cobalt	**NS**	< 0.005	0.005	**0.002**	0.005	**0.001**	0.005
Copper	**0.2**	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Iron	**0.5**	**0.04**	0.01	**0.3**	0.01	**0.15**	0.01
Lead	**0.025**	< 0.002	0.002	< 0.002	0.002	**0.002**	0.002
Magnesium	**35**	**34**	0.01	**30.70**	0.01	**32.9**	0.01
Manganese	**0.3**	**1.02**	0.005	**1.25**	0.005	**1.15**	0.005
Mercury	**0.0007**	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002	< 0.0002	0.0002
Nickel	**0.1**	**0.021**	0.004	**0.019**	0.004	**0.019**	0.004
Potassium	**NS**	**6.0**	0.1	**4.8**	0.1	**6**	0.1
Selenium	**0.01**	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004	< 0.004	0.004
Silver	**0.05**	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005	< 0.005	0.005
Sodium	**2**	**40**	0.11	**80**	1.1	**38**	0.11
Thallium	**0.0005**	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005	< 0.0005	0.0005
Vanadium	**NS**	< 0.01	0.01	**0**	0.01	< 0.01	0.01
Zinc	**2**	< 0.011	0.011	**0.004**	0.011	**0.002**	0.011

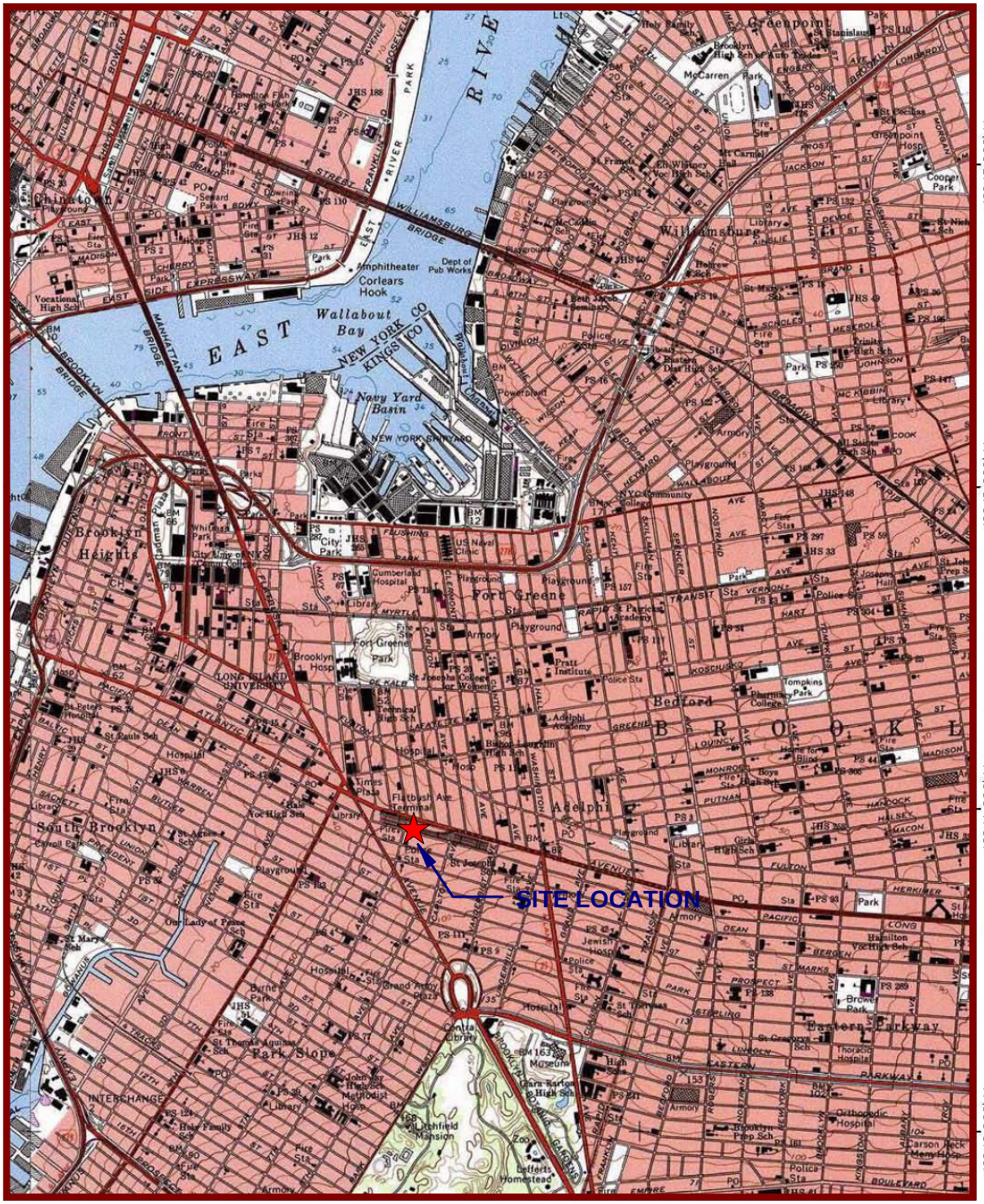
Notes:
BRL - Below Reporting Limit
NS - No Standard
Bold/highlighted- Indicated exceedance of the NYSDEC Groundwater Standard

TABLE 11
670-678 Pacific Street,
Brooklyn, New York
Soil Gas - Volatile Organic Compounds

COMPOUNDS	NYSDOH Maximum Sub-Slab Value (µg/m³) [a]	NYSDOH Soil Outdoor Background Levels (µg/m³) [b]	SG-1 (µg/m3)		SG-2 (µg/m3)		SG-3 (µg/m3)		SG-4 (µg/m3)		SG-5 (µg/m3)		SG-6 (µg/m3)	
			Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL	Result	RL
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	100	<2.0 - 2.8	**27.3**	1	**25.2**	1	**22.6**	1	**3.65**	1	**257**	1	**36.6**	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane		<1.5	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,1-Dichloroethane		<1.0	**1.01**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**1.25**	1
1,1-Dichloroethene		<1.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		<1.0	**2.36**	1	**4.72**	1	**1.77**	1	**1.08**	1	**2.85**	1	**4.47**	1
1,2-Dibromoethane		<1.5	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene		<2.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,2-Dichloroethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,2-Dichloropropane			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,2-Dichlorotetrafluoroethane			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene		<1.0	< 1.00	1	**1.92**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**1.18**	1	**1.62**	1
1,3-Butadiene		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene		<2.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
1,4-Dioxane			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
2-Hexanone			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
4-Ethyltoluene		NA	< 1.00	1	**1.72**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**1.96**	1	**2.16**	1
4-Isopropyltoluene			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Acetone		NA	**63**	1	**51**	1	**196**	1	**127**	1	**25**	1	**11**	1
Acrylonitrile			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Benzene		<1.6 - 4.7	**9.9**	1	**15.9**	1	**5.3**	1	**2.62**	1	**6.19**	1	**7.79**	1
Benzyl Chloride		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Bromodichloromethane		<5.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Bromoform		<1.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Bromomethane		<1.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Carbon Disulfide		NA	**8.87**	1	**11.4**	1	**5.82**	1	**3.52**	1	**12.5**	1	**5.69**	1
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	<3.1	**0.566**	0.25	**0.629**	0.25	**0.377**	0.25	**0.377**	0.25	**0.943**	0.25	**1.45**	0.25
Chlorobenzene		<2.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Chloroethane		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Chloroform		<2.4	**6.29**	1	< 1.00	1	**2.44**	1	**1.02**	1	**1.22**	1	**18.7**	1
Chloromethane		<1.0 - 1.4	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene		<1.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Cyclohexane		NA	**11.5**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**2.44**	1	**2.86**	1
Dibromochloromethane		<5.0	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Dichlorodifluromethane		NA	**2.32**	1	**1.93**	1	**1.33**	1	**1.78**	1	**1.19**	1	**2.37**	1
Ethanol			**22**	1	**46**	1	**18**	1	**21**	1	**14.2**	1	**10.3**	1
Ethyl Acetate		NA	**2.88**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Ethylbenzene		<4.3	**9.68**	1	**6.73**	1	**7.07**	1	**2.08**	1	**8.33**	1	**8.16**	1
Heptane		NA	**10.8**	1	**14**	1	**5.12**	1	**2.38**	1	**8.76**	1	**8.72**	1
Hexachlorobutadiene		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Hexane		<1.5	**15**	1	**24**	1	**6.45**	1	**4.72**	1	**13**	1	**12.5**	1
Isopropylalcohol		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Isopropylbenzene			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Xylene (m&p)		<4.3	**26.1**	1	**19.2**	1	**17.1**	1	**5.68**	1	**26.1**	1	**26.2**	1
Methyl Ethyl Ketone			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
MTBE		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Methylene Chloride		<3.4	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
n-Butylbenzene			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Xylene (o)		<4.3	**6.16**	1	**6.29**	1	**4.21**	1	**1.78**	1	**7.25**	1	**7.2**	1
Propylene		NA	**28.6**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**3.15**	1
sec-Butylbenzene			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**2.03**	1	**1.21**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Styrene		<1.0	< 1.00	1	**1.87**	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**1.02**	1	< 1.00	1
Tetrachloroethene	100		**23.9**	0.25	**1.96**	0.25	**8**	0.25	**3.32**	0.25	**16**	0.25	**242**	0.25
Tetrahydrofuran		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Toluene		1.0 - 6.1	**54.2**	1	**45.6**	1	**38.8**	1	**12.6**	1	**46.7**	1	**34.6**	1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		NA	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1
Trichloroethene	5	<1.7	**8.7**	0.25	**1.07**	0.25	**3.38**	0.25	**1.24**	0.25	**4.46**	0.25	**73**	0.25
Trichlorofluoromethane		NA	**23**	1	**6.4**	1	**6.34**	1	**2.24**	1	**75.2**	1	**59**	1
Trichlorotrifluoroethane			< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	< 1.00	1	**1.3**	1	< 1.00	1
Vinyl Chloride		<1.0	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25	< 0.25	0.25

Notes:
NA No guidance value or standard available
(a) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York. October 2006. New York State Department of Health.
(b) NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York, February 2005, Summary of Background Levels for Selected Compounds (NYSDOH Database, Outdoor values)
Value detected above NYSDOH Air Guidance Value of 5 µg/m3, which according to Soil Vapor/Indoor Air Matrix 1 would require at a minimum, monitoring.

FIGURES



74°00.000' W 73°59.000' W 73°58.000' W WGS84 73°57.000' W

USGS Brooklyn, NY Quadrangle 1994, Contour Interval = 10 feet

0 .5 1 MILES

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 FEET

1 .5 0 KILOMETERS 1

1000 0 METERS 1000

MN TN

13°

06/12/11

EBC

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Fax 631. 924 .2870

670-678 PACIFIC STREET
BROOKLYN, NY

FIGURE 1 SITE LOCATION MAP

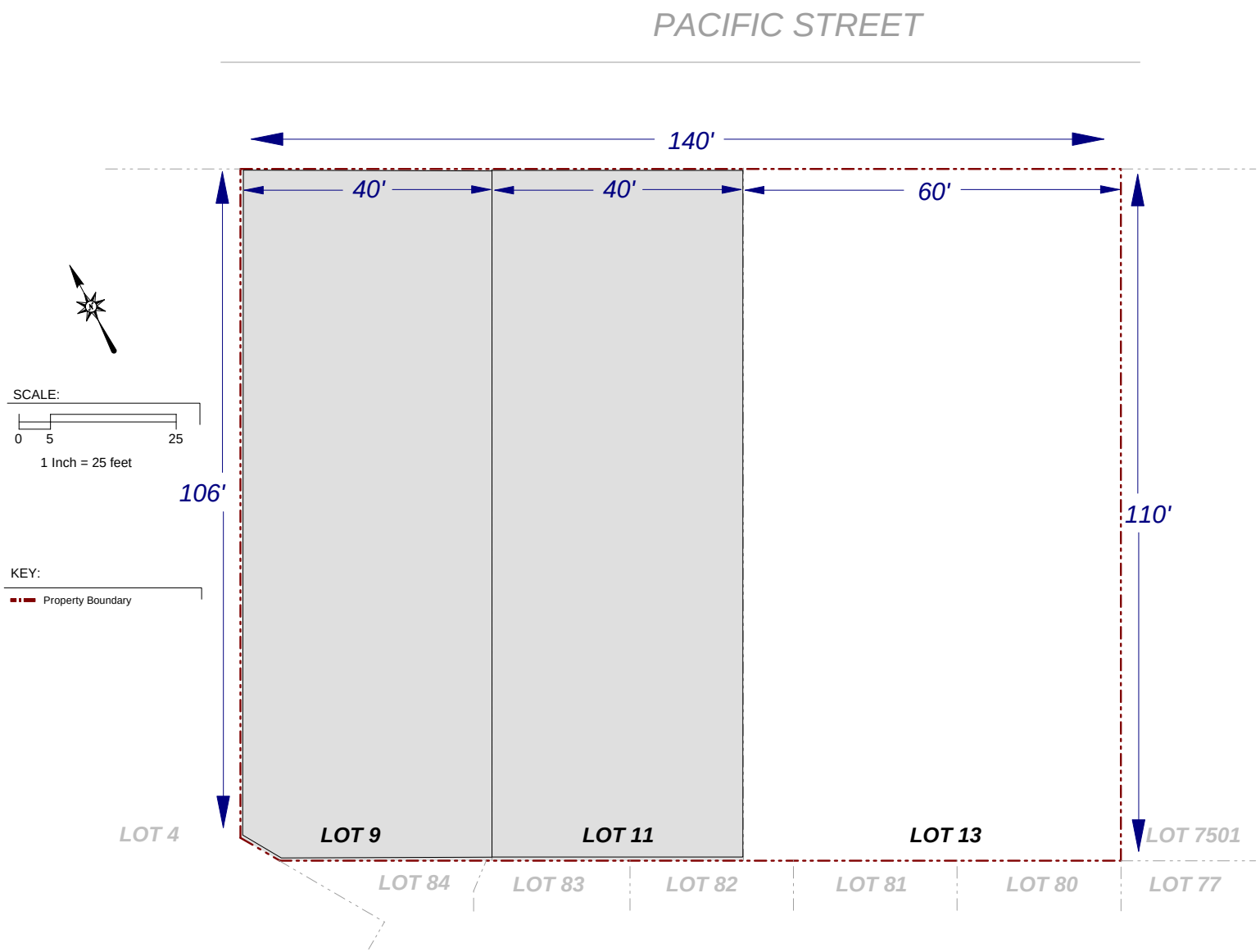

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FIGURE 2 Site Boundary Map

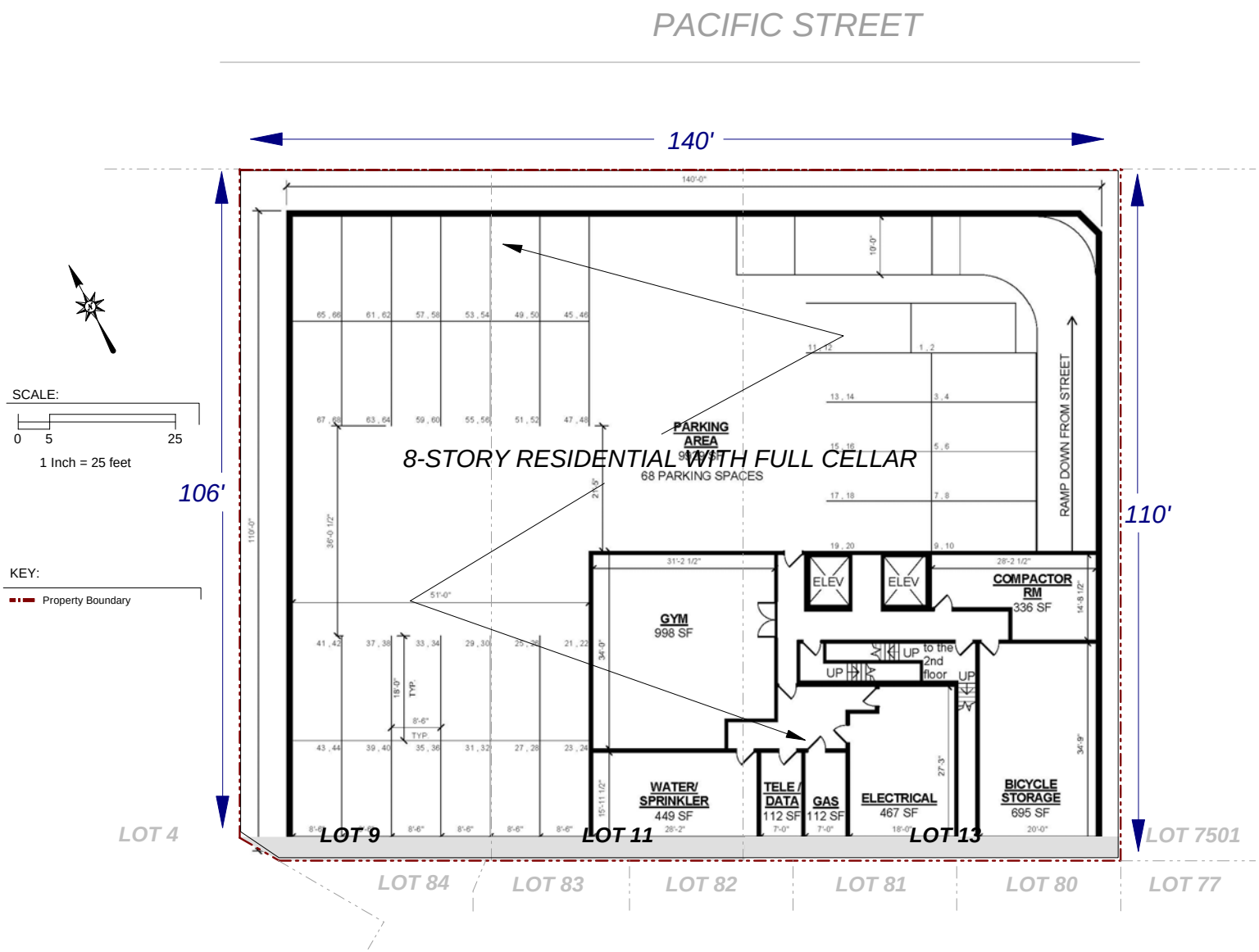

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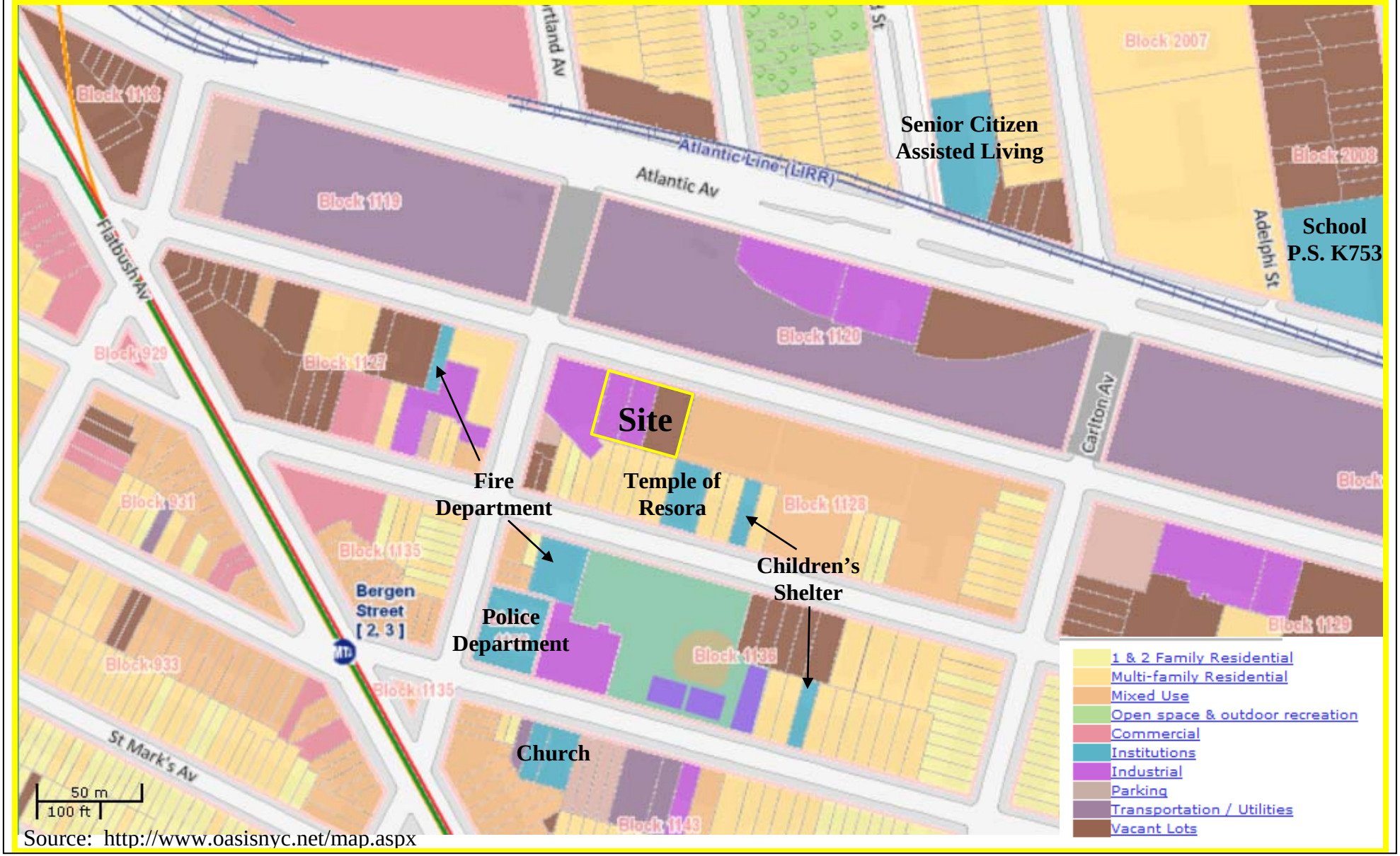
FIGURE 2 Site Boundary Map



Source: http://www.oasisnyc.net/map.aspx

FIGURE 4
SURROUNDING LAND USE MAP

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

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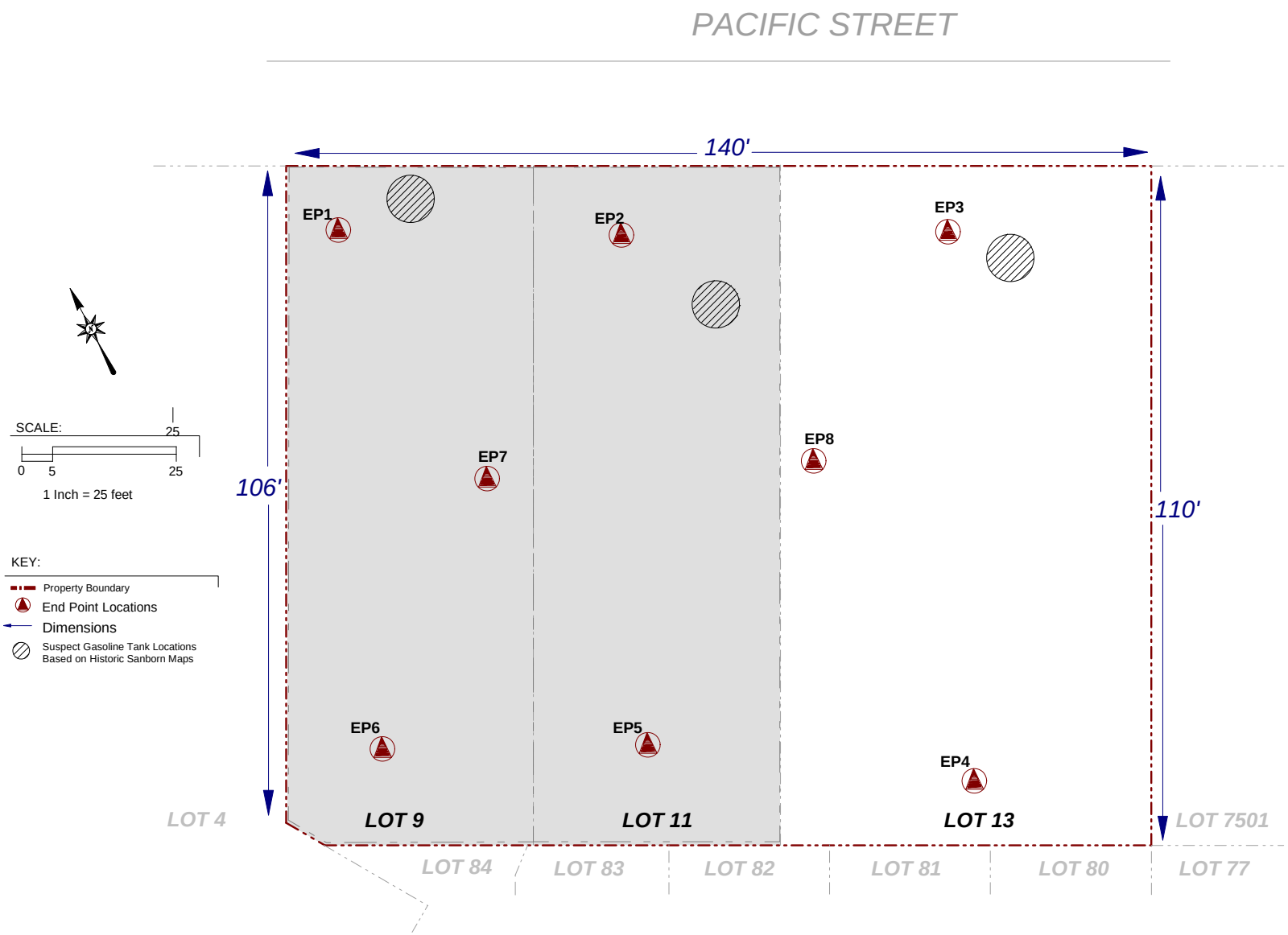

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FIGURE 5 End Point Sampling Plan

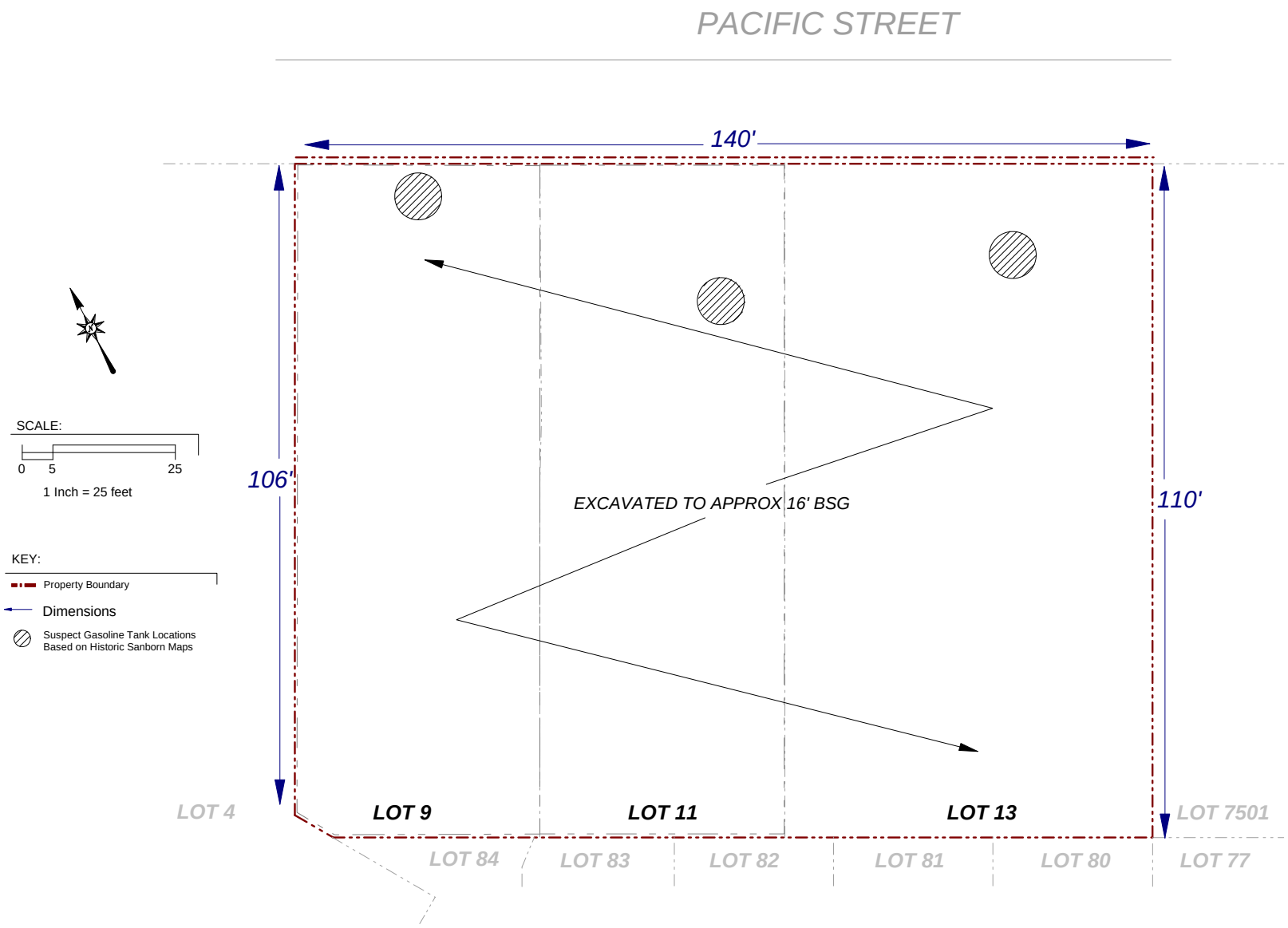

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FIGURE 6 Excavation Plan

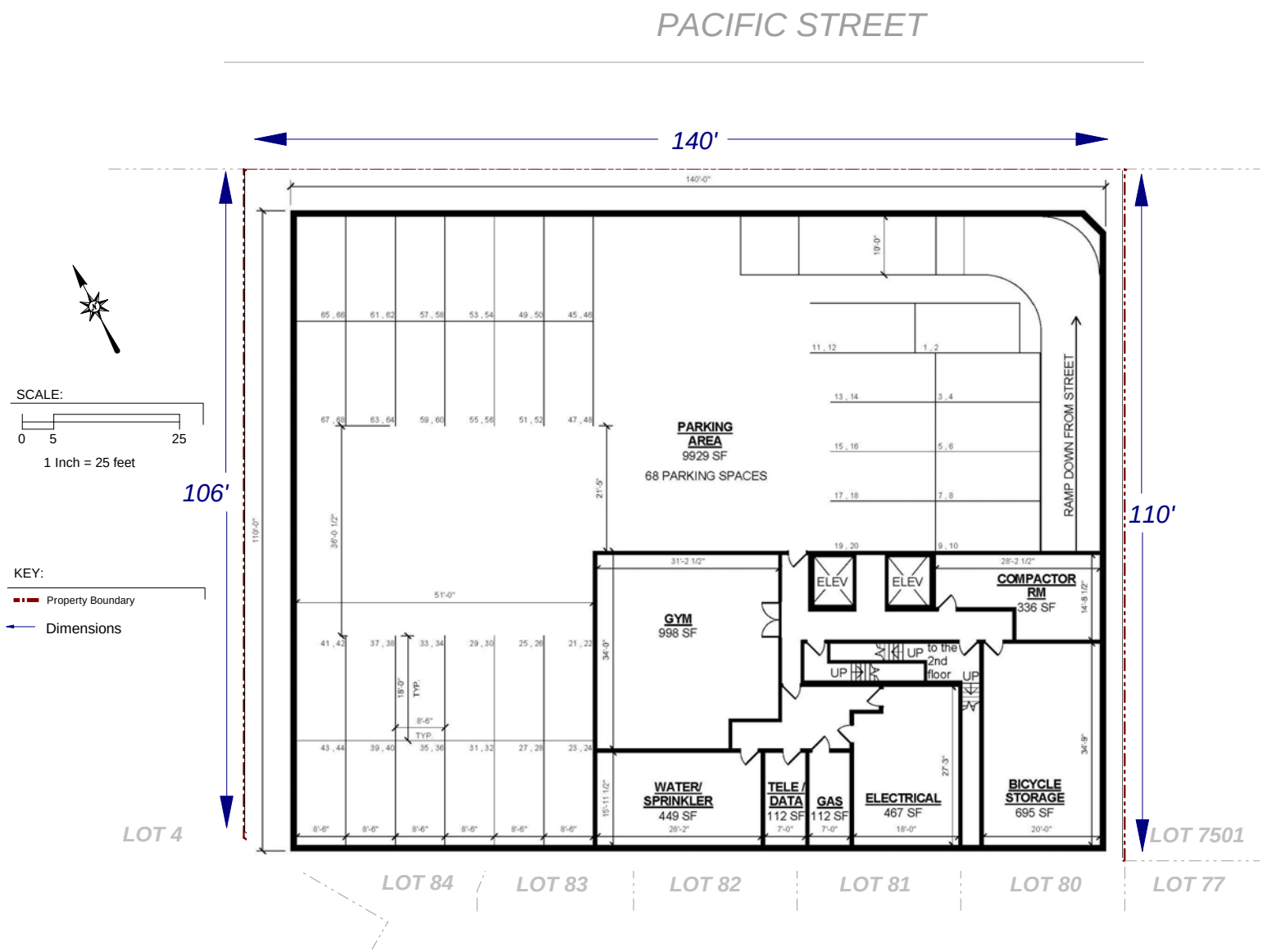

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FIGURE 7 VAPOR BARRIER

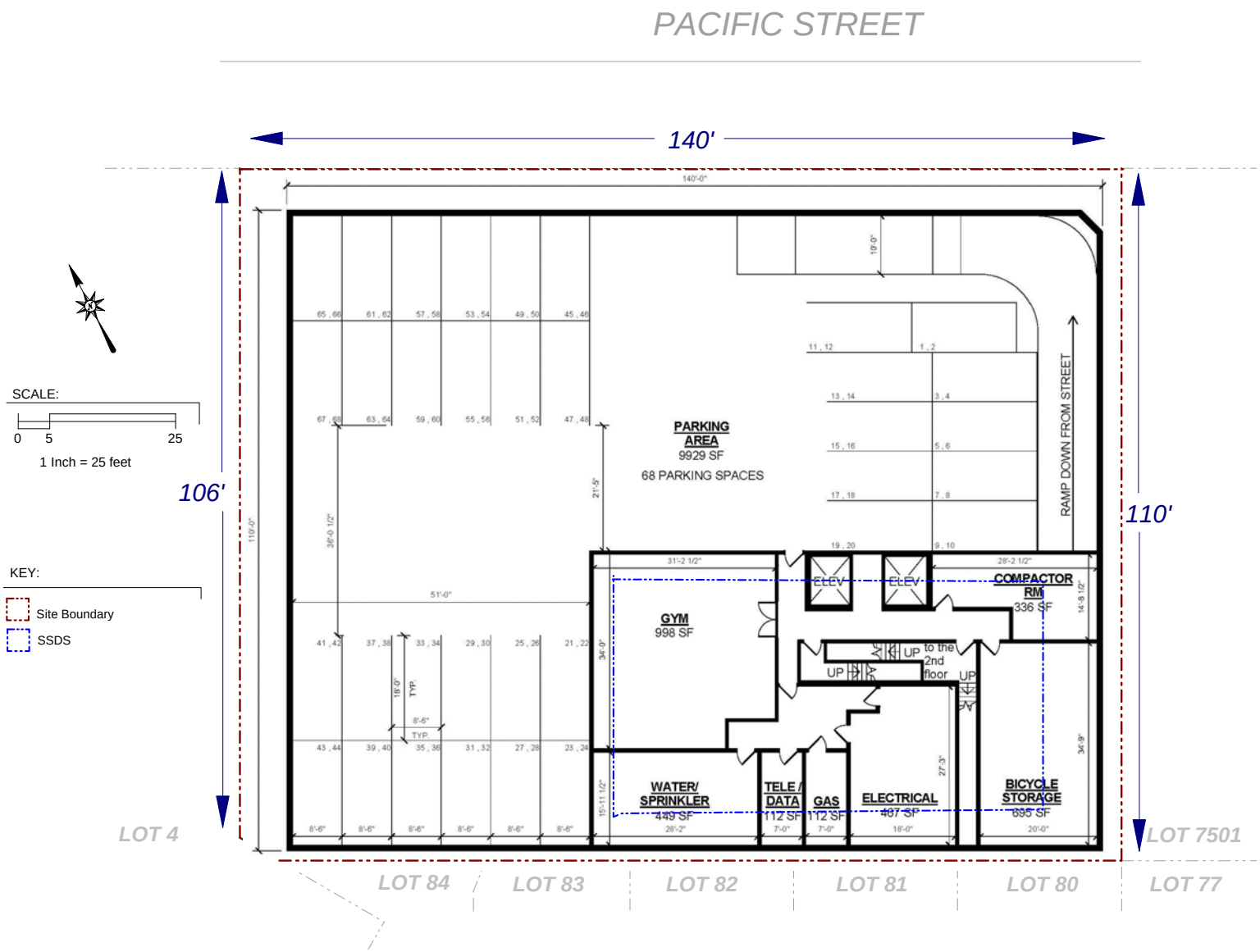

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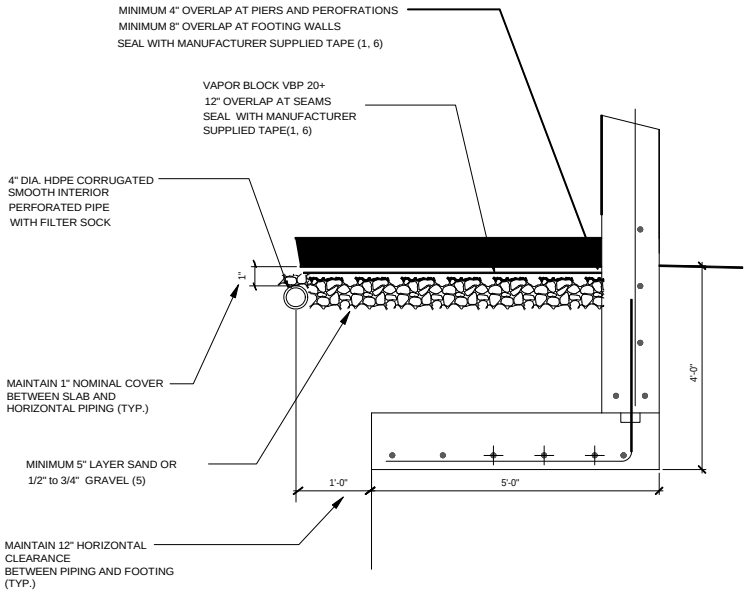
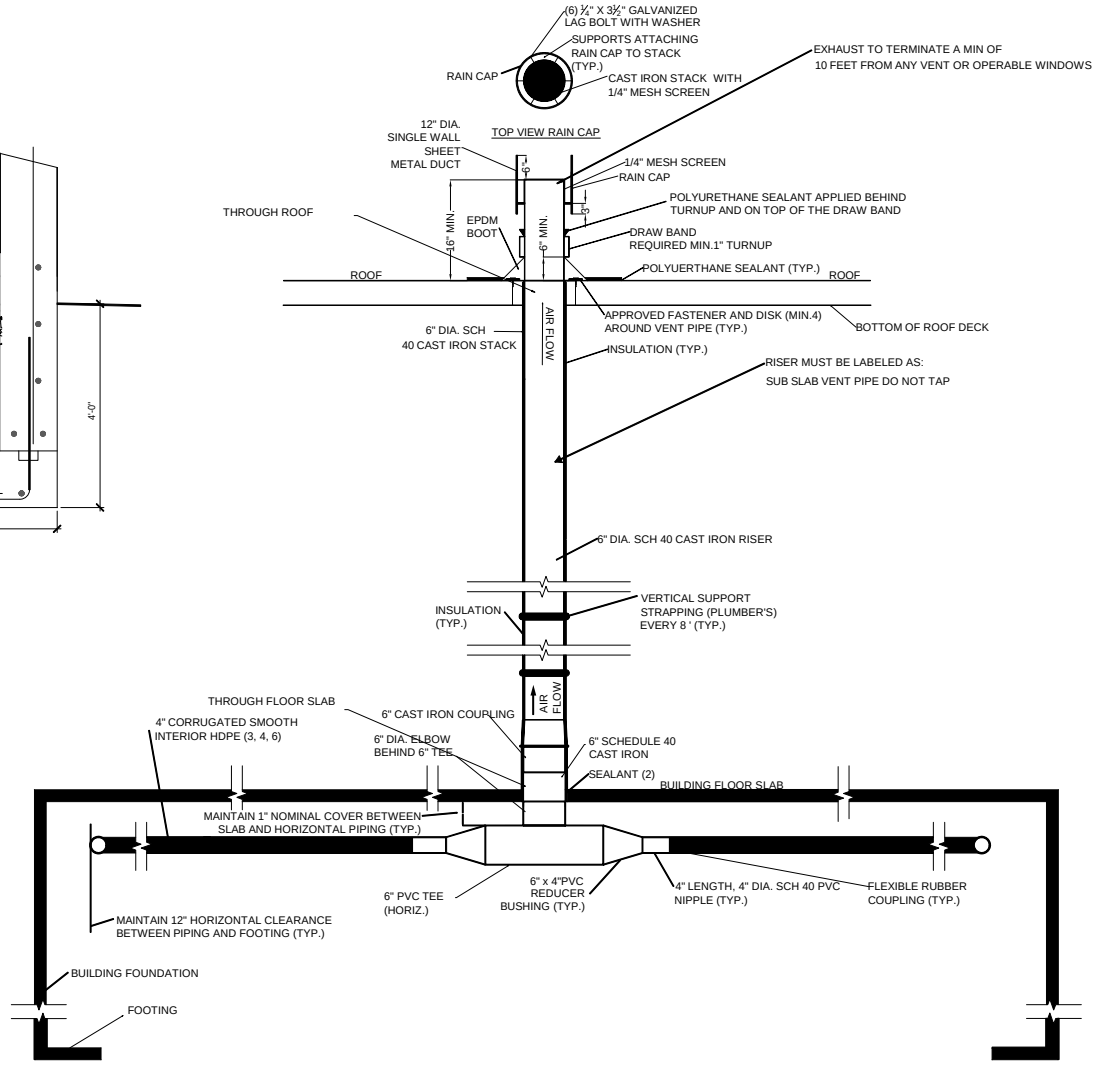
FIGURE 8 SSDS PLAN



A - A'

N.T.S.



SUB - SLAB VENTING SYSTEM - DETAIL/ELEVATION

N.T.S.

NOTES:

1. SEAL ALL PERFORATIONS, JOINTS AND SEAMS WITH MANUFACTURER SUPPLIED TAPE
2. SEAL OPENING WITH ELASTOMERIC JOINT SEALANT AS DEFINED IN ASTM C920.
3. HIGH DENSITY POLYETHYLENE CORRUGATED PERFORATED PIPE WITH SMOOTH INTERIOR WATERWAY. ADS N-12 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
4. WRAP 4" HDPE PIPE WITH GEOTEXTILE FABRIC, GSE NW4 OR APPROVED EQUAL.
5. EBC MUST PRE-APPROVE ALL FILLMATERIAL BEFORE DELIVERY TO SITE. VIRGIN MINED MATERIAL ONLY.
6. EBC MUST INSPECT, PHOTO DOCUMENT AND APPROVE OF SUB-SLAB PIPING AND VAPOR BARRIER INSTALLATION BEFORE COVERING

TYPICAL PLAN

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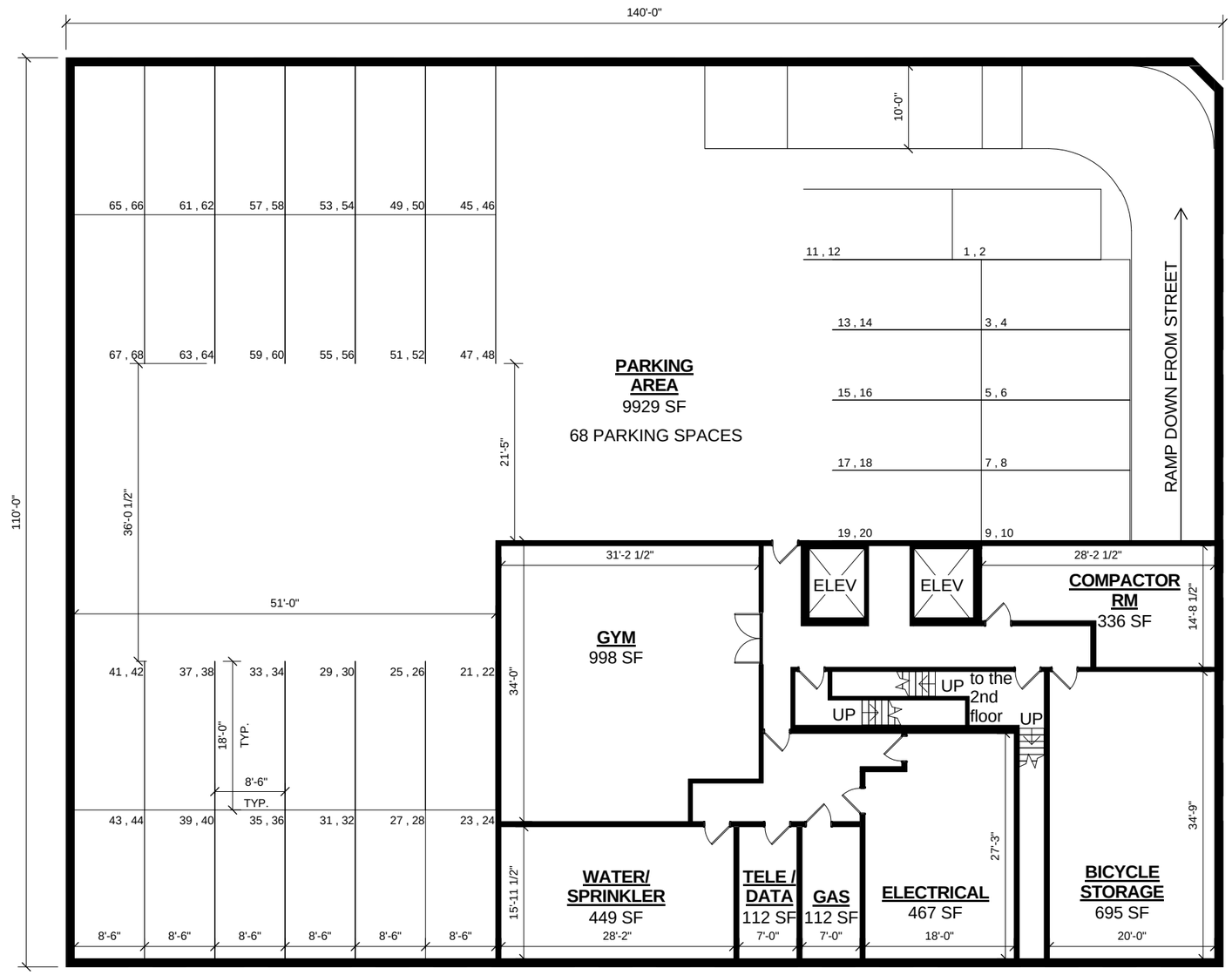
SUBSLAB VENTING SYSTEM - DETAILS

FIGURE 9

ATTACHMENT A
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS



670 PACIFIC STREET

BROOKLYN, NY 11217

KUTNICKI BERNSTEIN ARCHITECTS 434 BROADWAY 4TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10013 P: 212.431.5552 F: 212.431.5663

TITLE:

CELLAR PLAN

DWG BY: DATE: 10/24/2013 11:08:13 AM

SCALE: JOB #: 2013-039

SK-002

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BROOKLYN, NY 11217

TITLE:

1ST FLOOR PLAN

DWG BY: DATE: 10/24/2013 11:08:14 AM

SCALE: JOB #: 2013-039

SK-003

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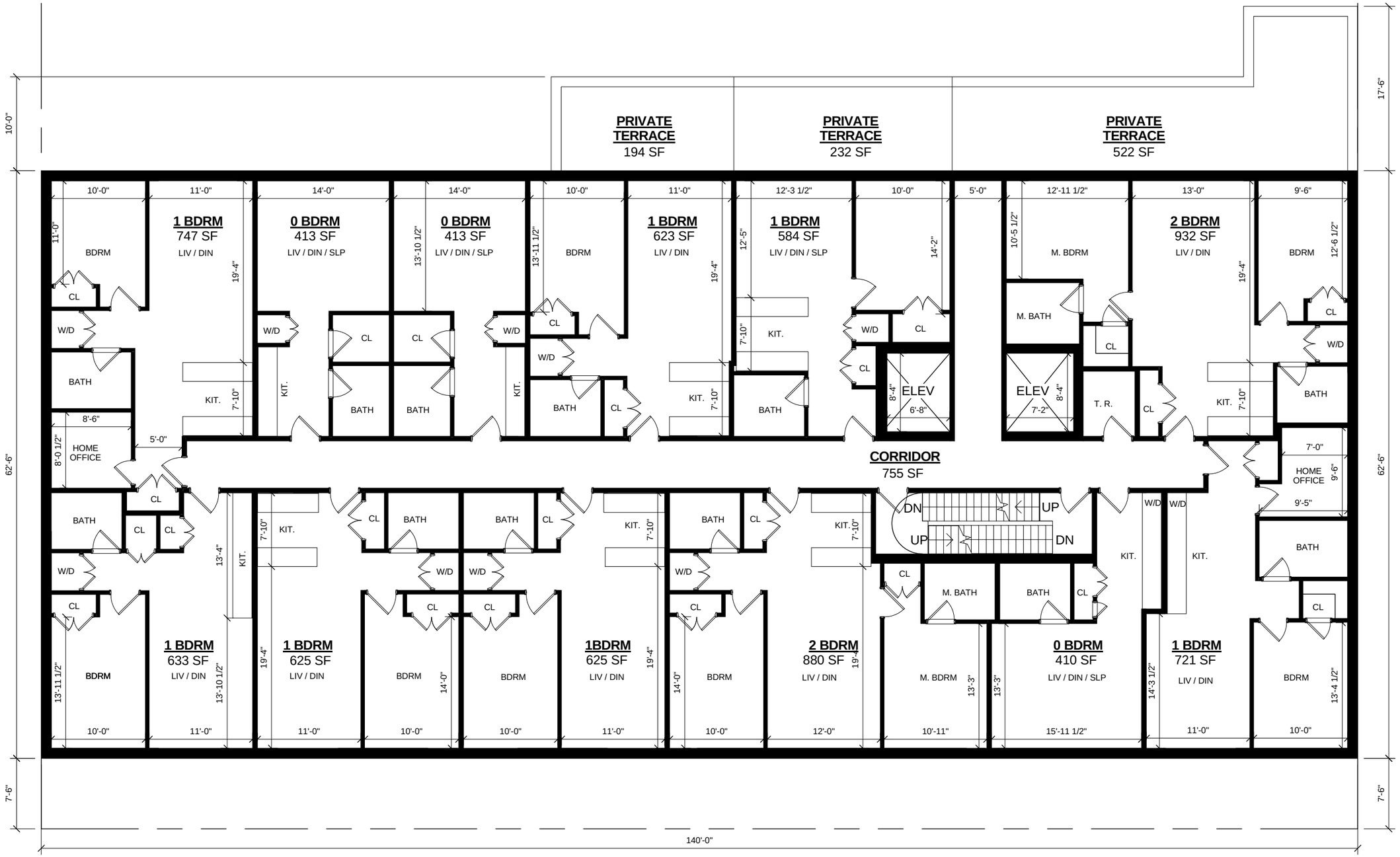

670 PACIFIC STREET

BROOKLYN, NY 11217

TITLE: 2ND-6TH FLOOR PLAN

DWG BY: DATE: 10/24/2013 11:08:16 AM

SCALE: JOB #: 2013-039

SK-004

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BROOKLYN, NY 11217

TITLE:

7TH-8TH FLOOR PLAN

DWG BY:

DATE: 10/24/2013 11:08:16 AM

SCALE:

JOB #: 2013-039

SK-005

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ATTACHMENT B
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

ATTACHMENT B
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and New York Developers have established this Citizen Participation Plan because the opportunity for citizen participation is an important component of the NYC Voluntary 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, New York Developers 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, Samantha Morris, who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 788-8841

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.

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. New York Developers will inspect the repositories to ensure that they are fully populated with project information. The repository for this project is:

Pacific Library

25 Fourth Avenue

(718) 638-1531

Mon	Closed
Tue	10:00 AM - 6:00 PM
Wed	1:00 PM - 8:00 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.

Identify Issues of Public Concern. 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 New York Developers, reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by New York Developers. Public comment is solicited in public notices for all work plans developed under the NYC Voluntary 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

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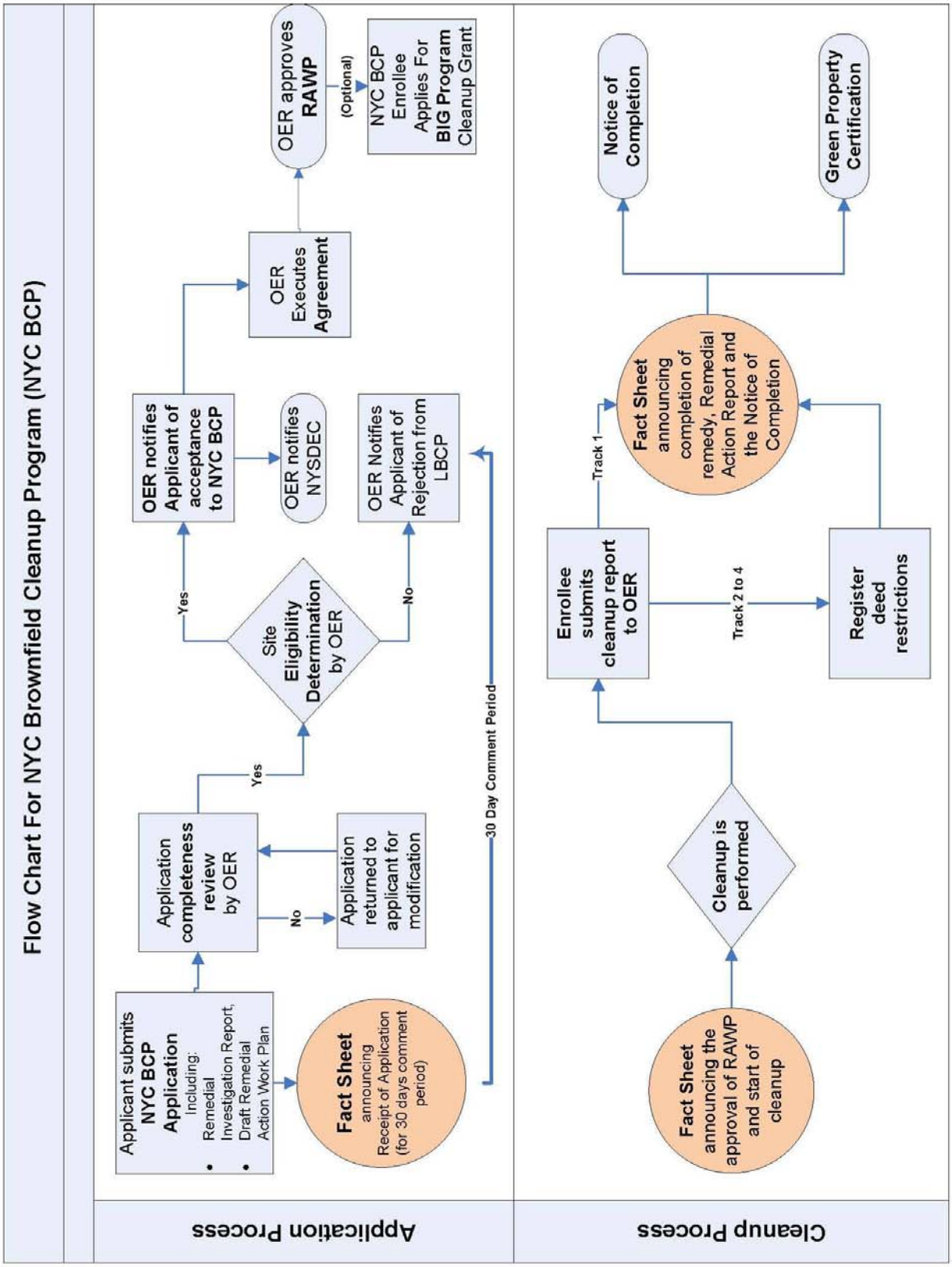
Fax: 631.928.2780



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Fax: 631.928.2780

ATTACHMENT C
SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

ATTACHMENT 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 Voluntary Cleanup Program. New York Developers is participating in OER's Paperless Voluntary 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. New York Developers is participating in OER's low-energy project management program. Under this program, whenever possible, meetings are held using remote communication technologies, such as videoconferencing and teleconferencing to reduce energy consumption and traffic congestion associated with personal transportation.

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD
RIDGE, NY 11961
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ATTACHMENT D
SOIL/MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

ATTACHMENT 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; and
- 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:

a) head west on to Pacific Street toward 6th Avenue

b) turn right on to 6th Avenue

c) take the 1st left on the Atlantic Avenue

d) slight right on the Flatbush avenue

e) continue onto Flatbush Avenue Extension

f) turn right on the Tillary Street

g) take I278 east or west

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 Enrollee 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 Enrollee. 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.

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ATTACHMENT E
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

ATTACHMENT E
SITE SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Site: **Redevelopment Project**

Location: **670-678 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, NY**

Prepared By: **ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

Date Prepared: **January- 2014**

Version: **1**

Revision: **0**

Project Description:

Waste types: Solid

Characteristics: Volatile Organic Compounds, Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, Pesticides and metals in historic fill (From grade to depths as great as 3 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
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STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the Remedial Activities planned for 670-678 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, New York.

This CHASP, 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 CHASP 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 CHASP 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 670-678 Pacific Street 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 the Owner or the 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 to a depth of approximately 14 feet below grade from the area within the foot print of the building.

1.2 Application

The CHASP 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 CHASP. Amendments to the CHASP 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:

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Name	Title	Address	Contact Numbers
Ms. Chawinie Miller	EBC Project Manager	1808 Middle Country Road Ridge, NY 11961	(631) 504-6000
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.

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2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

The Site is located at 670-678 Pacific Street in the Prospect Heights section of Brooklyn, New York, and is identified as Block 1128 and Lot 9, 11 and 13 on the New York City Tax Map. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The Site is 14,840-square feet and is bounded by Pacific Street and block 1120 lot 1, a train yard for the LIRR feature to the north, block 1128, lots 80, 811,82, 83 and 84, residential buildings to the south, block 1128 lot 7501 to the east, a residential and commercial building and block 1128 lot 4, a commercial building to the west. A map of the site boundary is shown in Figure 2. Currently, the Site is developed with two 2-story commercial buildings (lots 9 and 11) and a vacant lot (lot 13).

The development project consists of redeveloping the entire Site with an 8-story residential buildings and a full cellar. The building includes a full 14 foot cellar, spanning the entire Site, which will be utilized for parking, indoor recreation, storage and utilities. The cellar will have both elevator and stair access. The first floor will contain lounge, lobby, and residential units with small private yards (219 sf to 267 sf) in the rear of the Site. The upper floors contain residential units. The basement level and foundation will require excavation of the entire Site to a total depth of approximately 16 feet below grade. An elevator pit will be excavated to a depth of 20 feet below grade. The water table is expected at approximately 40-45 feet below grade surface (bgs). The current zoning designation is commercial; C4-4A. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

Excavation of the foundation on specific areas of the site will be approximately 14 feet for the foot print of the building and approximately 16 feet for the elevator pit.

2.1 Prior Investigations

2.1.1 Remedial Investigation Report

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

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed eight soil borings across the entire project Site, and collected sixteen soil samples and one duplicate soil sample for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Installed three groundwater monitoring wells throughout the Site to establish groundwater flow and collected two groundwater samples and one duplicate groundwater sample for chemical analysis to evaluate groundwater quality; and
4. Installed four sub-slab soil vapor probes and two soil vapor probes around Site perimeter and collected six samples for chemical analysis.

Soil Sampling Results

Soil/fill samples collected during the RI showed no PCBs in any of the soil samples. Trace concentrations of several VOCs were noted in soil samples, but none of those exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs. Three SVOCs consisting of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) were found within two shallow soil samples exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs as well as Restricted Residential SCOs. These SVOCs included benz(a)anthracene (max. of 1,100 ug/Kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (max. of 1,600 ug/Kg) and chrysene (max. of 1,200 ug/Kg). Two

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pesticides 4,4' -DDE (max. of 13 ug/Kg) and dieldrin (max of 36 ug/Kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs in two shallow soil samples. Chlorodane was also detected at 570 ug/Kg, exceeding Unrestricted Use SCOs. Five metals including cooper (max. of 70.5 mg/Kg), lead (max. of 377 mg/Kg), mercury (max. of 4.92 mg/Kg), nickel (max. of 50.4 mg/Kg) and zinc (max. of 304.0 mg/Kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs. Of these metals, mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential SCOs in three shallow soil samples. Findings of the RI were consistent with observations for historical fill sites in areas throughout NYC.

Groundwater Sampling Results

Groundwater samples collected during the investigations showed no PCBs or pesticides in either sample. One VOC, cis-1,2-Dichloroethene exceeded NYSDEC Part 703.5 Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS) within the duplicate sample. Trace concentrations of several VOCs were detected and none of these VOCs exceeded NYSDEC Part 703.5 Groundwater Quality Standards (GQS). Two PAH related SVOCs, benzo(a)anthracene (at 0.02 ug/L) and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (at 5.4 ug/L) exceeded its GQS. Several metals were detected in groundwater and only two dissolved metals including manganese (max. of 1.25 mg/L) and sodium (max. of 80 mg/L) were identified above their respective GQS.

Soil Vapor Sampling Results

Soil vapor samples collected during the RI showed low levels of petroleum related and high levels of chlorinated VOCs in all soil vapor samples. Total concentrations of petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) ranged from 24.76 $\mu g/m^3$ to 106.4 $\mu g/m^3$. All compounds were detected at concentrations less than 20 $\mu g/m^3$. Overall the highest reported concentrations were for acetone (maximum of 196 $\mu g/m^3$). Chlorinated VOCs including tetrachloroethene (PCE) was detected in all soil vapor samples and ranged from 8 to 242 $\mu g/m^3$, carbon tetrachloride was detected in all samples at a maximum concentration of 1.45 $\mu g/m^3$. Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected in all soil vapor samples and ranged from 1.2 to 73 $\mu g/m^3$ and 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (TCA) was detected in all samples and ranged from 22 to 257 $\mu g/m^3$. Chlorinated VOCs concentrations for TCA, PCE and TCE were above the monitoring level ranges established within the State DOH soil vapor guidance matrix.

2.2 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. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds;
3. Establishment of Track1 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 Unrestricted Use SCOs. For development purposes, 100% of the property will be excavated to depth of 16 feet for new building's cellar, footings and foundation. The elevator pit will be excavated to a depth of 20 feet. Approximately 13,191 tons of soil will be removed;
6. Screening of excavated soil/fill during intrusive work for indications of contamination

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by visual means, odor, and monitoring with a PID. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;

7. 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;
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. Appropriate segregation of excavated media on-Site;
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. As part of development, installation of a vapor barrier system below the concrete slab underneath the southeast portion of the building, as well as behind foundation walls (within the southeast area) of the proposed building. The vapor barrier will consist of VaporBlock Plus VBP20; 20 mil system as manufactured by Raven Industries;
12. As part of development, installation of a passive Sub slab Depressurization System.
13. As part of development, construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of 10 inch thick concrete building slab 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. Based on the proposed development, excavations will be conducted above the water table and groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered. If groundwater is encountered then dewatering would be required during excavation. Site-wide dewatering will be completed in accordance with a New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) permit;
16. Submission of a Remedial Action Report (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, and, if Track 1 SCOs are not achieved, describes all Engineering and Institutional Controls to be implemented at the Site;
17. If Track 1 is not achieved; 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. If Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs are not achieved, the property will continue to be registered with an E-Designation by the NYC Buildings Department. Establishment of Engineering Controls and Institutional Controls in this RAWP and a requirement that management of these controls must be in compliance with an approved SMP. Institutional Controls will include 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;

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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.

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Fax 631.924.2870

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.

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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:

Benz(a)anthracene	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Chrysene

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

Copper	Lead	Nickel	Zinc	Mercury

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

4,4' -DDE	Chlordane	Dieldrin

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 5,000 µg/m3 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.

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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 5,000 $\mu g/m^3$ 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.

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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.

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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.

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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%	• Continue excavating • Level D protection • Continue monitoring every 10 minutes
1-5 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	1-10%	• Continue excavating • Go to Level C protection or employ

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		engineering controls • Continue monitoring every 10 minutes
5-25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	10-20%	• Discontinue excavating, unless PID is only action level exceeded. • Level C protection or employ engineering controls • Continue monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind • Continuous monitoring for LEL at excavation pit
>25 ppm Above Background, Sustained Reading	>20%	• Discontinue excavating • Withdraw from area, shut off all engine ignition sources. • Allow pit to vent • Continuous monitoring for organic vapors 200 ft downwind.

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 then 5 ppm (see Community Air Monitoring Plan).

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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 engaged in the excavation of hazardous or contaminated 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.

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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
Kings County Police	911
NYC Fire Department	911
The Brooklyn Hospital	(718) 250-6277
NYSDEC Spills Hotline	1-800-457-7362
NYCDEP Project Manager	(212) 442-7126
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;

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- Ensure appropriate decontamination, treatment, or testing for exposed or injured personnel;

- Determine the cause of incidents and make recommendations to prevent recurrence; and,

- Ensure that all required reports have been prepared.

The following key personnel are planned for this project:

- Project Manager Ms. Chawinie Miller (631) 504-6000
- Site Safety Officer Mr. Kevin Waters (631) 504-6000

7.4 Medical Emergencies

A person who becomes ill or injured in the exclusion zone will be decontaminated to the maximum extent possible. If the injury or illness is minor, full decontamination will be completed and first aid administered prior to transport. First aid will be administered while waiting for an ambulance or paramedics. A Field Accident Report (**Appendix D**) must be filled out for any injury.

A person transporting an injured/exposed person to a clinic or hospital for treatment will take the directions to the hospital (**Appendix D**).and information on the chemical(s) to which they may have been exposed (**Appendix C**).

7.5 Fire or Explosion

In the event of a fire or explosion, the local fire department will be summoned immediately. The site safety officer or his designated alternate will advise the fire commander of the location, nature and identification of the hazardous materials on-site. If it is safe to do so, site personnel may:

- use fire fighting equipment available on site; or,
- remove or isolate flammable or other hazardous materials that may contribute to the fire.

7.6 Evacuation Routes

Evacuation routes established by work area locations for each site will be reviewed prior to commencing site operations. As the work areas change, the evacuation routes will be altered accordingly, and the new route will be reviewed.

Under extreme emergency conditions, evacuation is to be immediate without regard for equipment. The evacuation signal will be a continuous blast of a vehicle horn, if possible, and/or by verbal/radio communication. When evacuating the site, personnel will follow these instructions:

- Keep upwind of smoke, vapors, or spill location.
- Exit through the decontamination corridor if possible.
- If evacuation through the decontamination corridor is not possible, personnel should remove contaminated clothing once they are in a safe location and leave it near the exclusion zone or in a safe place.

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- The site safety officer will conduct a head count to ensure that all personnel have been 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.

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APPENDIX A

SITE SAFETY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT FORM

DAILY BREIFING SIGN-IN SHEET

Date:_____ Person Conducting Briefing:_____

Project Name and Location:_____

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

_____

_____

_____

_____

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

_____

_____

_____

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.

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
FIRE	Combustible.		Water spray, powder. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		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 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.
•INGESTION		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

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

N O T E S

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

ICSC: 0385 **BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE**

(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(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720

Benz(e)acephenanthrylene
2,3-Benzofluoroanthene
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
FIRE			In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		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.	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: 0720

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International Chemical Safety Cards

BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE

ICSC: 0720

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

M P O R T A N T D A T A	**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.	

N O T E S

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^3. 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**

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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
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Water spray. Dry powder. Foam. Carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	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 goggles	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.

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

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

CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672

IMPORTANT DATA

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
COLOURLESS TO BEIGE CRYSTALS OR POWDER

PHYSICAL DANGERS:
Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
The substance decomposes on burning producing toxic fumes Reacts violently with strong oxidants

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV: A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2006).
MAK not established.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.

INHALATION RISK:
A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 448°C
Melting point: 254 - 256°C
Density: 1.3 g/cm³

Solubility in water:
very poor
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 5.9

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

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.

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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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
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Special powder, dry sand, NO other agents.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
•INHALATION	Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	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

I M P

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
RED POWDER, TURNS GREEN ON EXPOSURE TO MOIST AIR.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

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

O R T A N T D A T A	Shock-sensitive compounds are formed with acetylenic compounds, ethylene oxides and azides. Reacts with strong oxidants like chlorates, bromates and iodates, causing explosion hazard. **OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:** TLV: 0.2 mg/m³ fume (ACGIH 1992-1993). TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): 1 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-1993). Intended change 0.1 mg/m³ Inhal., A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ (Inhalable fraction) Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005). OSHA PEL*: TWA 1 mg/m^3 *Note: The PEL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except copper fume. NIOSH REL*: TWA 1 mg/m^3 *Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume. NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m^3 (as Cu) See: 7440508	**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:** Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. See Notes. **EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:** Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 2595°C Melting point: 1083°C Relative density (water = 1): 8.9	Solubility in water: none
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		

N O T E S

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ICSC: 0240 **COPPER**

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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
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE	See EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.	PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN!	
•INHALATION		Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
•SKIN		Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	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

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International Chemical Safety Cards

LEAD

ICSC: 0052

I M P O R T A N T D A T A

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
BLUISH-WHITE OR SILVERY-GREY SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS. TURNS TARNISHED ON EXPOSURE TO AIR.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:
Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
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.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV: 0.05 mg/m³ 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/m³ (EU 2002).
OSHA PEL*: 1910.1025 TWA 0.050 mg/m^3 See Appendix C *Note: The PEL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C.
NIOSH REL*: TWA 0.050 mg/m^3 See Appendix C
*Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C.
NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m^3 (as Pb) See: 7439921

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

INHALATION RISK:
A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
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.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 1740°C
Melting point: 327.5°C
Density: 11.34 g/cm3
Solubility in water: none

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in plants and in mammals. It is strongly advised that this substance does not enter the environment.

N O T E S

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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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
FIRE	Not combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion.		In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF (PREGNANT) WOMEN! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
•INHALATION	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.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES		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.
•INGESTION		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

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International Chemical Safety Cards

MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

I M P O R T A N T D A T A

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
ODOURLESS, HEAVY AND MOBILE SILVERY LIQUID METAL.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
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.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV: 0.025 mg/m³ as TWA (skin) A4 BEI issued (ACGIH 2004).
MAK: 0.1 mg/m³ Sh
Peak limitation category: II(8) Carcinogen category: 3B (DFG 2003).
OSHA PEL†: C 0.1 mg/m^3
NIOSH REL: Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m^3 skin
Other: C 0.1 mg/m^3 skin
NIOSH IDLH: 10 mg/m^3 (as Hg) See: 7439976

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour and through the skin , also as a vapour!

INHALATION RISK:
A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
The substance is irritating to the skin. Inhalation of the vapours may cause pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous systemandkidneys. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
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.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 357°C
Melting point: -39°C
Relative density (water = 1): 13.5
Solubility in water:
none

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

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in fish.

N O T E S

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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International Chemical Safety Cards

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062

Ni
Atomic mass: 58.7
(powder)

ICSC # 0062
CAS # 7440-02-0
RTECS # QR5950000
EC # 028-002-00-7
October 17, 2001 Peer reviewed

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable as dust. Toxic fumes may be released in a fire.		Dry sand. NO carbon dioxide. NO water.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
•INHALATION	Cough. Shortness of breath.	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.	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.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Vacuum spilled material. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles.	Separated from strong acids.	Xn symbol R: 40-43 S: 2-22-36

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0062

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International Chemical Safety Cards

NICKEL

ICSC: 0062

I

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
SILVERY METALLIC SOLID IN VARIOUS FORMS.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of the dust.

M P O R T A N T D A T A	Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. **CHEMICAL DANGERS:** Reacts violently, in powder form, with titanium powder and potassium perchlorate, and oxidants such as ammonium nitrate, causing fire and explosion hazard. Reacts slowly with non-oxidizing acids and more rapidly with oxidizing acids. Toxic gases and vapours (such as nickel carbonyl) may be released in a fire involving nickel. **OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:** TLV: (Inhalable fraction) 1.5 mg/m³ as TWA A5 (not suspected as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) sensitization of respiratory tract and skin (Sah); Carcinogen category: 1; (DFG 2004). OSHA PEL*†: TWA 1 mg/m^3 *Note: The PEL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl. NIOSH REL*: Ca TWA 0.015 mg/m^3 See Appendix A *Note: The REL does not apply to Nickel carbonyl. NIOSH IDLH: Ca 10 mg/m^3 (as Ni) See: 7440020	**INHALATION RISK:** Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed. **EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:** May cause mechanical irritation. Inhalation of fumes may cause pneumonitis. **EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:** Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. Repeated or prolonged inhalation exposure may cause asthma. Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: 2730°C Melting point: 1455°C Density: 8.9 g/cm3	Solubility in water: none
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA		

N O T E S

At high temperatures, nickel oxide fumes will be formed. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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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
FIRE	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.
EXPLOSION	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.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	
•INHALATION	Metallic taste and metal fume fever. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Local exhaust.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES		Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	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

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International Chemical Safety Cards

ZINC POWDER

ICSC: 1205

I M P O R T A N T D A T A

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
ODOURLESS GREY TO BLUE POWDER.

PHYSICAL DANGERS:
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.

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
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.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV not established.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

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

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever. The effects may be delayed.

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

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 907°C
Melting point: 419°C
Relative density (water = 1): 7.14

Solubility in water: reaction
Vapour pressure, kPa at 487°C: 0.1
Auto-ignition temperature: 460°C

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

N O T E S

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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ChemCAS

Sprayon® LU711 Lubricant
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Search
72-55-9 msds
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MSDS 250,000+

MSDS : 2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99%
CAS : 72-55-9
SYNONYMS : p,p'-DDE ; ethylene,1,1-dichloro-2,2-bis-(p-chlorophenyl)- ; DDT dehydrochloride ; DDE; 1-1'-(Dichloroethenylidene)bis(4-chlorobenzene)

MSDS Safety Sheet
We Get Companys In Compliance & Keep Them There! Custom Catalogs
www.MSDSCatalogService.com

Hazardous Waste Disposal
Free Estimates! Bulk & Drummed Liquid & Solid Haz & Non-Haz Waste
www.NEDTinc.com

AdChoices

Catalog of Chemical Suppliers, Buyers, Custom Synthesis Companies And Equipment Manufacturers
[2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99% 72-55-9]

Suppliers:

Not Available

Buyers:

Not Available

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**** SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ****

CAS#	Chemical Name	%	EINECS#
72-55-9	2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene	99	200-784-6

Hazard Symbols: XN
Risk Phrases: 22 33

**** SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ****

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
Harmful if swallowed. Danger of cumulative effects.Cancer suspect agent.Possible risks of irreversible effects.

Potential Health Effects
Eye:
May cause eye irritation.
Skin:
May cause skin irritation.
Ingestion:
May cause irritation of the digestive tract. May be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of large amounts may cause liver and/or kidney damage.
Inhalation:
May cause respiratory tract irritation.
Chronic:
May cause cancer according to animal studies. Adverse reproductive effects have been reported in animals. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects.

**** SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ****

Eyes:
Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.
Skin:
Get medical aid. Flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.
Ingestion:
If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately.
Inhalation:
Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid.
Notes to Physician:
Treat symptomatically and supportively.

**** SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ****

General Information:

As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and collect water used to fight fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Will burn if involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media:
For large fires, use water spray, fog or regular foam. For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or regular foam. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.

**** SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ****

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
Spills/Leaks:
Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the Protective Equipment section. Sweep up, then place into a suitable container for disposal. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Provide ventilation.

**** SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE ****

Handling:
Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not ingest or inhale. Use with adequate ventilation.
Storage:
Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a tightly closed container. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances.

**** SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION ****

Engineering Controls:
Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.
Exposure Limits
CAS# 72-55-9:

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes:
Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.
Skin:
Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.
Clothing:
Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respirators:
A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.

**** SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ****

Physical State: Crystals
Color: white
Odor: None reported.
pH: Not available.
Vapor Pressure: 6.5106 mm Hg @ 20 C
Viscosity: Not available.
Boiling Point: 336 deg C
Freezing/Melting Point: 88.00 - 90.00 deg C
Autoignition Temperature: Not available.
Flash Point: Not available.
Explosion Limits, lower: Not available.
Explosion Limits, upper: Not available.
Decomposition Temperature:
Solubility in water: 0.010 ppm
Specific Gravity/Density:
Molecular Formula: $C_{14}H_8Cl_4$
Molecular Weight: 318.02

**** SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ****

Chemical Stability:
Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid:
Incompatible materials, dust generation, strong oxidants.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials:
Strong oxidizing agents - strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Hydrogen chloride, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization: Has not been reported.

**** SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ****

RTECS#:
CAS# 72-55-9: KV9450000
LD50/LC50:
CAS# 72-55-9: Oral, mouse: LD50 = 700 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 880 mg/kg.
Carcinogenicity:
2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene -
California: carcinogen, initial date 1/1/89

Other:
See actual entry in RTECS for complete information.

**** SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ****

Ecotoxicity:
Estimated BCF value = 8,300 based on water solubility. Estimated Koc value = 8,300. There was no movement of DDE reported in soil column mobility experiments.

**** SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ****

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

**** SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION ****

IATA
Not regulated as a hazardous material.
IMO
Not regulated as a hazardous material.
RID/ADR
Not regulated as a hazardous material.
USA RQ: CAS# 72-55-9: 1 lb final RQ; 0.454 kg final RQ

**** SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION ****

European/International Regulations
European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives
Hazard Symbols: XN
Risk Phrases:
R 22 Harmful if swallowed.
R 33 Danger of cumulative effects.
Safety Phrases:
S 24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
WGK (Water Danger/Protection)
CAS# 72-55-9: 3
Canada
None of the chemicals in this product are listed on the DSL/NDSL list.
CAS# 72-55-9 is listed on Canada's Ingredient Disclosure List.
US FEDERAL
TSCA
CAS# 72-55-9 is not listed on the TSCA inventory.
It is for research and development use only.

**** SECTION 16 - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ****

MSDS Creation Date: 9/28/1998 Revision #3 Date: 3/18/2003

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no way shall the company be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if the company has been advised of the possibility of such damages.

Search More 72-55-9 msds GO

ALL MSDS PAGES IN THIS GROUP

NAME	CAS
M-Benzyloxybenzyl Alcohol , 97%	1700-30-7
Octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, 98%	546-56-5
Cetylpyridinium chloride	123-03-5
3,4-Difluorophenol, 99%	2713-33-9
1-Benzyl-4-Hydroxypiperidine, 97%	4727-72-4
4-tert-Butylbenzoyl chloride	1710-98-1
Borane-morpholine complex, 97%	4856-95-5
Benzyl Ether, 99%	103-50-4
5-Amino-1-Naphtol (Pract)	83-55-6
Pyridinium-P-Toluenesulfonate 98%	24057-28-1
Pyrogallol Red, 98% (Titr.)	32638-88-3
Amberlite ira 416	9002-26-0
3-Methoxybenzonitrile, 98%	1527-89-5
1-Adamantanemethanol, 99%	770-71-8
Inosine, 99%	58-63-9
Pentafluoropropionic Acid	422-64-0
Pyruvic Acid	127-17-3
Potassium hydrogen fluoride, 99+%	7789-29-9
Aluminum Nitride, 98% Particle Size <10 Micron	24304-00-5
Nickel(II) hydroxide, c.p., 60-61% Ni	12054-48-7
1-Adamantanamine sulfate, 99%	31377-23-8
S-(Thiobenzoyl)-Thioglycolic Acid, 97%	942-91-6
N,N-Dimethyl-P-Nitroaniline	100-23-2
Benzofuroxan	480-96-6
cis-2-Aminomethyl-1-cyclohexanol hydrochloride, 99%	24947-68-0
Silver Phosphate, 98% (Titr.)	7784-09-0

4-Cyano-4-Phenylpiperidine Hydrochloride, 99% (TLC)	51304-58-6
Methanesulfonamide	3144-09-0
gamma-Octanoic lactone, 98%	104-50-7
Cis,cis,cis,cis-1,2,3,4-cyclopentane- tetracarboxylic dianhydride,	4802-47-5
Tetrachloroethylene Carbonate, 98+%	22432-68-4
Oxamic Acid, 98%	471-47-6
1O,11-Dihydro-5H-Dibenzo(A,D)-Cycloheptene, 98%	833-48-7
Thallium (I) Sulfate, 99.9+%	7446-18-6
N-(2,6-Dimethylphenylcarbamoyl-Methyl)-Iminodiacetic Acid, 99%	59160-29-1
P-(Dimethylamino)cinnamic Acid, 99%	1552-96-1
Biebrich Scarlet, 99% (UV-VIS)	4196-99-0
4-Chlorobenzenediazonium hexafluoro- phosphate	1582-27-0
Ammonium hexachloroiridate(IV), 99.99%	16940-92-4
Methylamine-d2 deuteriochloride, 98+ atom % D	593-51-1
2,2-Bis-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,1-dichloroethylene, 99%	72-55-9
Nitro red	56431-61-9
Methyl 2,3-dichlorobenzoate, 98+%	2905-54-6
Isopropyl Bromoacetate, 98% (GC)	29921-57-1
1-Iodo-4-Nitrobenzene, 99%	636-98-6
4-Ethylcyclohexanol, 99% cis/trans mixture	4534-74-1
Fluorescamine	38183-12-9
Tris(2,2,6,6-Tetramethyl-3,5-Heptanedionato)Dysprosium(III), 99+%	15522-69-7
3-Amino-2,2,5,5-Tetramethyl-1-Pyrrolidinyloxy, 99% (Titr.)	34272-83-8
3,4-Dihydroxyphenylacetic Acid,98%	102-32-9

Free MSDS Search (Providing 250，000+ Material Properties)
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Last modified: 11/29/2011 16:11:11

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
$C_{10}H_6Cl_8$
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
FIRE	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.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
•INHALATION	(See Ingestion).	Breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
•EYES	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.
•INGESTION	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

I M P O R T A N T D A T A

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
TECHNICAL: LIGHT YELLOW TO AMBER VISCOUS LIQUID

PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
The substance decomposes on burning, on contact with bases producing toxic fumes including phosgene hydrogen chloride Attacks iron, zinc, plastic, rubber and coatings.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV: 0.5 mg/m³ as TWA (skin) A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans); (ACGIH 2004).
MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.5 mg/m³
Peak limitation category: II(8);
skin absorption (H);
Carcinogen category: 3B;
(DFG 2004).
OSHA PEL: TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 skin
NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 skin See Appendix A
NIOSH IDLH: Ca 100 mg/m^3 See: 57749

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

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

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
Exposure at high levels may result in disorientation, tremors, convulsions, respiratory failure and death. Medical observation is indicated.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
The substance may have effects on the liver immune system , resulting in tissue lesions and liver impairment. This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point at 0.27kPa: 175°C
Relative density (water = 1): 1.59-1.63
Solubility in water:
none

Vapour pressure, Pa at 25°C: 0.0013
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.78

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

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.

N O T E S

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, Topiclor, and Toxichlor are trade names. Also consult ICSC 0743 Heptachlor.

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

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:
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International Chemical Safety Cards

DIELDRIN

ICSC: 0787

1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo-1,4-exo- 5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
3,4,5,6,9,9-Hexachloro-1a,2,2a,3,6,6a,7,7a-octahydro-, (1aalpha,2ß,2aalpha,3ß,6ß,6aalpha,7ß,7aalpha)-2,73,6-dimethanonaphth(2,3-b)oxirene
HEOD
$C_{12}H_8Cl_6O$
Molecular mass: 380.9

ICSC # 0787
CAS # 60-57-1
RTECS # IO1750000
UN # 2761
EC # 602-049-00-9
March 26, 1998 Validated

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible. Liquid formulations containing organic solvents may be flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		In case of fire in the surroundings: all extinguishing agents allowed.
EXPLOSION			
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	
•INHALATION	(See Ingestion).	Ventilation (not if powder).	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! See Ingestion.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES		Safety goggles, or face shield.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Convulsions. Dizziness. Headache. Nausea. Vomiting. Muscle twitching.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Do NOT wash away into sewer. Sweep spilled substance into sealable containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus).	Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from food and feedstuffs and incompatible materials: See Chemical Dangers. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room. Store in an area without drain or sewer access.	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs. Severe marine pollutant. T+ symbol N symbol R: 25-27-40-48/25-50/53 S: 1/2-22-36/37-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

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

DIELDRIN

ICSC: 0787

IMPORTANT DATA

PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:
COLOURLESS CRYSTALS

PHYSICAL DANGERS:

CHEMICAL DANGERS:
The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic fumes including hydrogen chloride. Reacts with oxidants and acids. Attacks metal due to the slow formation of hydrogen chloride in storage.

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:
TLV (as TWA): 0.25 mg/m³, A4 (skin) (ACGIH 1997).
MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.25 mg/m³ :
Peak limitation category: II(8)
skin absorption (H); (DFG 2007).
OSHA PEL: TWA 0.25 mg/m^3 skin
NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.25 mg/m^3 skin See Appendix A
NIOSH IDLH: Ca 50 mg/m^3 See: 60571

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:
The substance can be absorbed into the body through the skin and by ingestion.

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

EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:
The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system , resulting in convulsions. Medical observation is indicated.

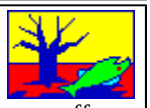
EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:
The substance accumulates in the human body. Cumulative effects are possible: see Acute Hazards/Symptoms.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Melting point: 175-176°C
Density: 1.7 g/cm³
Solubility in water: none

Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.0004
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.2

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA



The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to honey bees, birds. In the food chain important to humans, bioaccumulation takes place, specifically in aquatic organisms. It is strongly advised not to let the chemical enter into the environment because it persists in the environment. The substance may cause long-term effects in the aquatic environment. Avoid release to the environment in circumstances different to normal use.

NOTES

Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. If the substance is formulated with solvent(s) also consult the card(s) (ICSC) of the solvent(s). Carrier solvents used in commercial formulations may change physical and toxicological properties. Do NOT take working clothes home. Alvit, Dieldrex, Dieldrite, Illoxol, Octalox, Panoram, and Quintox are trade names. Also consult ICSC #0774, Aldrin.

Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61G41b.
Card has been partially updated in August 2007: see Storage, Occupational Exposure Limits.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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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:

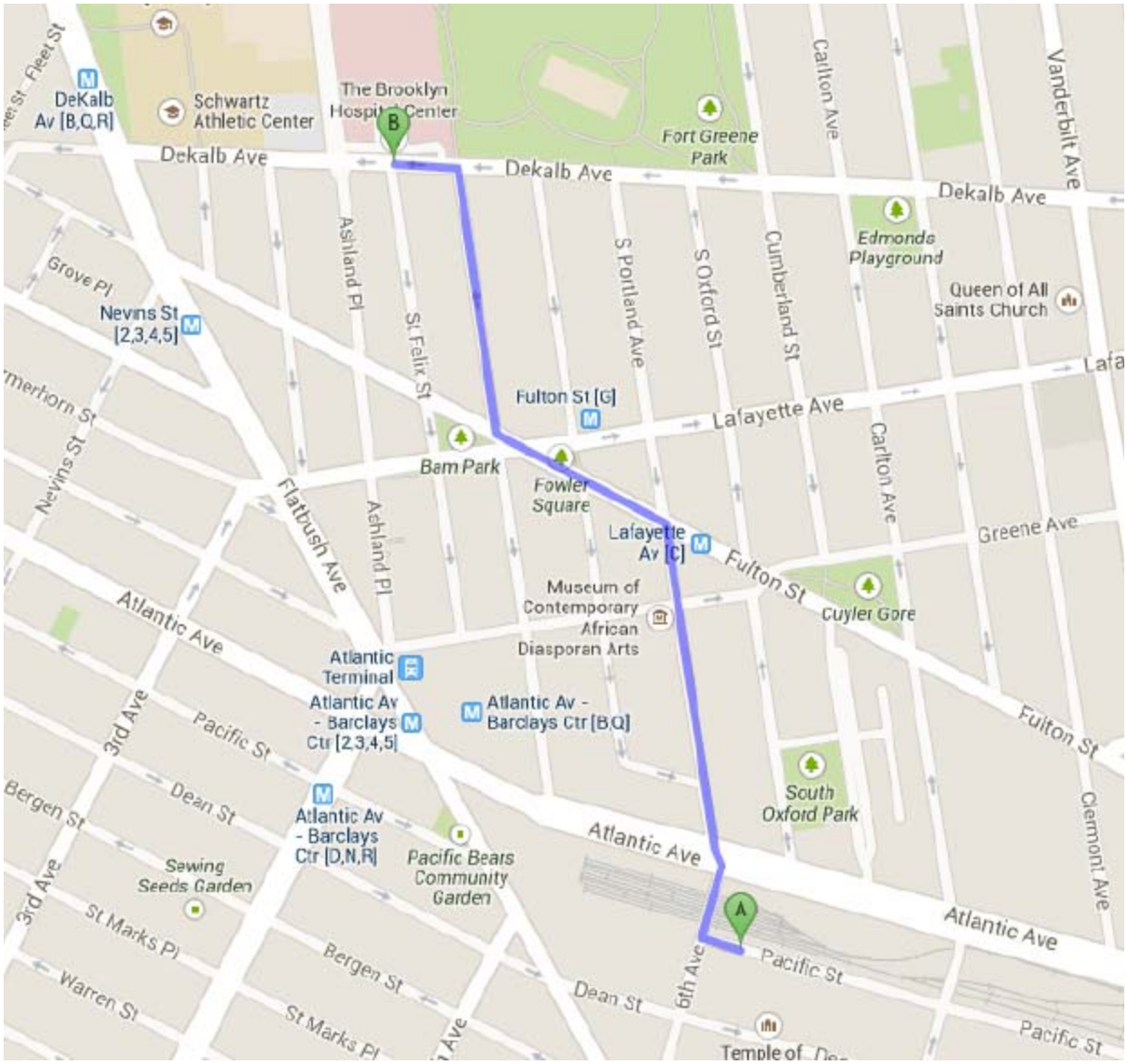
Brooklyn Hospital Center

121 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, NY
(718) 250-8000
0.7 Miles – About 3 Minutes

A 670 Pacific St, Brooklyn, NY 11217

	1. Head **west** on **Pacific St** toward **6th Ave**	go 148 ft total 148 ft
	2. Turn right onto **6th Ave**	go 331 ft total 479 ft
	3. Continue onto **S Portland Ave** About 1 min	go 0.2 mi total 0.3 mi
	4. Turn left onto **Fulton St**	go 0.1 mi total 0.4 mi
	5. Turn right onto **Fort Greene Pl**	go 0.2 mi total 0.6 mi
	6. Turn left onto **Dekalb Ave** Destination will be on the right	go 230 ft total 0.7 mi

B **The Brooklyn Hospital Center**
121 Dekalb Ave, New York, NY 11205


B
A
DeKalb Av [B,Q,R]
Schwartz Athletic Center
The Brooklyn Hospital Center
Fort Greene Park
Dekalb Ave
Dekalb Ave
Dekalb Ave
Carlton Ave
Vanderbilt Ave
Edmonds Playground
Queen of All Saints Church
Grove Pl
Nevins St [2,3,4,5]
Ashland Pl
St Felix St
S Portland Ave
S Oxford St
Cumberland St
Fulton St [G]
Lafayette Ave
Bam Park
Fowler Square
Flatbush Ave
Nevins St
Lafayette Av [C]
Fulton St
Carlton Ave
Greene Ave
Cuyler Gore
Museum of Contemporary African Diasporan Arts
Atlantic Ave
Atlantic Terminal
Atlantic Av - Barclays Ctr [2,3,4,5]
Atlantic Av - Barclays Ctr [B,Q]
3rd Ave
Pacific St
Fulton St
Bergen St
Dean St
Atlantic Av - Barclays Ctr [D,N,R]
Pacific Beats Community Garden
South Oxford Park
Atlantic Ave
Sewing Seeds Garden
St Marks Pl
Atlantic Ave
Clermont Ave
Bergen St
Pacific St
Warren St
Dean St
6th Ave
St Marks Pl
Pacific St

ATTACHMENT F
VAPOR BARRIER SPECIFICATIONS

VAPORBLOCK® PLUS™ VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier

RAVEN INDUSTRIES

Product Description

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is a seven-layer co-extruded barrier made from state-of-the-art polyethylene and EVOH resins to provide unmatched impact strength as well as superior resistance to gas and moisture transmission. VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is a highly resilient underslab / vertical wall barrier designed to restrict naturally occurring gases such as radon and/or methane from migrating through the ground and concrete slab. VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is more than 100 times less permeable than typical high-performance polyethylene vapor retarders against Methane, Radon and other harmful VOCs.

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is one of the most effective underslab gas barriers in the building industry today far exceeding ASTM E-1745 (Plastic Water Vapor Retarders Used in Contact with Soil or Granular Fill Under Concrete Slabs) Class A, B and C requirements. Available in a 20 (Class A) mil thicknesses designed to meet the most stringent requirements. VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is produced within the strict guidelines of our ISO 9001:2008 Certified Management System.

Product Use

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 resists gas and moisture migration into the building envelop when properly installed to provide protection from toxic/harmful chemicals. It can be installed as part of a passive or active control system extending across the entire building including floors, walls and crawl spaces. When installed as a passive system it is recommended to also include a ventilated system with sump(s) that could be converted to an active control system with properly designed ventilation fans.

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 works to protect your flooring and other moisture-sensitive furnishings in the building's interior from moisture and water vapor migration, greatly reducing condensation, mold and degradation.

Size & Packaging

VaporBlock® Plus™ 20 is available in 10' x 150' rolls to maximize coverage. All rolls are folded on heavy-duty cores for ease in handling and installation. Other custom sizes with factory welded seams are available based on minimum volume requirements. Installation instructions and ASTM E-1745 classifications accompany each roll.

Under-Slab Vapor/Gas Retarder

Product	Part #
VaporBlock Plus 20	VBP 20

APPLICATIONS

- Radon Barrier
- Methane Barrier
- VOC Barrier
- Under-Slab Vapor Retarder
- Foundation Wall Vapor Retarder

VaporBlock® Plus™
UNDERSLAB VAPOR RETARDER / GAS BARRIER

VAPORBLOCK® PLUS™ VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier

ISO 9001:2008
CERTIFIED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

		VAPORBLOCK PLUS 20	
PROPERTIES	**TEST METHOD**	**IMPERIAL**	**METRIC**
APPEARANCE		White/Gold	
THICKNESS, NOMINAL		20 mil	0.51 mm
WEIGHT		102 lbs/MSF	498 g/m²
CLASSIFICATION	ASTM E 1745	CLASS A, B & C	
TENSILE STRENGTH LBF/IN (N/CM) AVERAGE MD & TD (NEW MATERIAL)	ASTM E 154 Section 9 (D-882)	58 lbf	102 N
IMPACT RESISTANCE	ASTM D 1709	2600 g	
MAXIMUM USE TEMPERATURE		180° F	82° C
MINIMUM USE TEMPERATURE		-70° F	-57° C
PERMEANCE (NEW MATERIAL)	ASTM E 154 Section 7 ASTM E 96 Procedure B	0.0051 Perms grains/(ft²·hr·in·Hg)	0.0034 Perms g/(24hr·m²·mm Hg)
RADON DIFFUSION COEFFIECIENT	K124/02/95	< 1.1 x 10^{-13} m²/s	
METHANE PERMEANCE	ASTM D 1434	< 1.7 x 10^{-10} m²/d• atm 0.32 GTR (Gas Transmission Rate) ml/m²•D•ATM	

VaporBlock® Plus™ Placement

All instructions on architectural or structural drawings should be reviewed and followed.
Detailed installation instructions accompany each roll of VaporBlock® Plus™ and can also be located on our website.
ASTM E-1643 also provides general installation information for vapor retarders.

VaporBlock® Plus™
UNDERSLAB VAPOR RETARDER / GAS BARRIER

VaporBlock® Plus™ is a seven-layer co-extruded barrier made using high quality virgin-grade polyethylene and EVOH resins to provide unmatched impact strength as well as superior resistance to gas and moisture transmission.

Note: To the best of our knowledge, unless otherwise stated, these are typical property values and are intended as guides only, not as specification limits. Chemical resistance as well as other performance criteria is not implied or given and actual testing must be performed for applicability in specific applications and/or conditions. RAVEN INDUSTRIES MAKES NO WARRANTIES AS TO THE FITNESS FOR A SPECIFIC USE OR MERCHANTABILITY OF PRODUCTS REFERRED TO, no guarantee of satisfactory results from reliance upon contained information or recommendations and disclaims all liability for resulting loss or damage.

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Limited Warranty available at www.RavenEFD.com