



April 2, 2015

New York City Office of Environmental Remediation  
City Voluntary Cleanup Program  
c/o Shaminder Chawla  
100 Gold Street, 2nd Floor  
New York, NY 10038

**Re:** VCP # 15CVCP115K  
5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY  
Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) Stipulation List

Dear Mr. Chawla:

Environmental Business Consultants hereby submits a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) Stipulation List for the Site to the New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) on behalf of 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Ave Equity Realty Holdings LLC. This letter serves as an addendum to the RAWP to stipulate additional content, requirements, and procedures that will be followed during the site remediation. The contents of this list are added to the RAWP and will supersede the content in the RAWP where there is a conflict in purpose or intent. The additional requirements/procedures include the following Stipulation List below:

1. The criterion attached in **Appendix 1** will be utilized if additional petroleum containing tank or vessel is identified during the remedial action or subsequent redevelopment excavation activities. All petroleum spills will be reported to the NYSDEC hotline as required by applicable laws and regulations. This contingency plan is designed for heating oil tanks and other small or moderately sized storage vessels. If larger tanks, such as gasoline storage tanks are identified, OER will be notified before this criterion is utilized.
2. A pre-construction meeting is required prior to start of remedial excavation work at the site. A pre-construction meeting will be held at the Site and will be attended by OER, the developer or developer representative, the consultant, excavation/general contractor, and if applicable, the soil broker.
3. A pre-approval letter from all disposal facilities will be provided to OER prior to any soil/fill material removal from the site. Documentation specified in the RAWP - Appendix 3 - Section 1.6 "Materials Disposal Off-Site" will be provided to OER. If a different disposal facility for the soil/fill material is selected, OER will be notified immediately.
4. Signage for the project will include a sturdy placard mounted in a publically accessible right of way to building and other permits signage will consist of the NYC VCP Information Sheet (attached **Appendix 2**) announcing the remedial action. The Information sheet will be laminated and permanently affixed to the placard.
5. If your site contains hazardous waste that will be excavated and disposed of offsite, OER can work with your development team to seek an exemption for your property from the \$130/ton state Hazardous Waste Program Fee. To qualify for an exemption, your site must be enrolled in the city Voluntary Cleanup Program; hazardous waste must result from remedial action set forth in a cleanup plan approved by OER; and



OER must oversee the cleanup. It is the applicant's responsibility to notify your OER Project Manager, copying supervising Project Manager and Shaminder Chawla, before hazardous waste is shipped from your site. Unless the Department of Environmental Conservation is notified before waste is shipped from your site, you may not receive an exemption from the fee. The exemption does not cover, and you remain liable for, the Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste (established by ECL§ 27-0923) which charges a fee of up to \$27 per ton for hazardous waste generated that is due at the State Department of Taxation and Finance 30 days after the end of the quarter in which the waste was generated. **Appendix 3** includes additional information about the Exemption for Hazardous Waste Program Fee.

6. OER requires parties seeking City Brownfield Incentive Grants to carry insurance. For a cleanup grant, both the excavator and the trucking firm(s) that handle removal of soil must carry or be covered under a commercial general liability (CGL) policy that provides \$1 million per claim in coverage. OER recommends that excavators and truckers also carry contractors pollution liability (CPL) coverage, also providing \$1 million per claim in coverage. The CGL policy, and the CPL policy if obtained, must name the City of New York, the NYC Economic Development Corporation, and Brownfield Redevelopment Solutions as additional insured. For an investigation grant, an environmental consultant must be a qualified vendor in the BIG program and carry \$1 million of professional liability (PL) coverage. A fact sheet regarding insurance is attached as **Appendix 4**.
7. Daily reports will be provided during active excavation work. If no work is performed for extended time period, daily report frequency will be reduced to weekly basis. Daily report template is attached in **Appendix 5**.
8. The stamped/signed RAWP certification page is included in **Appendix 6**.

Sincerely,

**Environmental Business Consultants**



Kevin Brussee  
Senior Project Manager

cc: S. Chawla, OER

## **Appendix 1**

# Generic Procedures for Management of Underground Storage Tanks identified under the NYC BCP

Prior to Tank removal, the following procedures should be followed:

- Remove all fluid to its lowest draw-off point.
- Drain and flush piping into the tank.
- Vacuum out the “tank bottom” consisting of water product and sludge.
- Dig down to the top of the tank and expose the upper half.
- Remove the fill tube and disconnect the fill, gauge, product, vent lines and pumps. Cap and plug open ends of lines.
- Temporarily plug all tank openings, complete the excavation, remove the tank and place it in a secure location.
- Render the tank safe and check the tank atmosphere to ensure that petroleum vapors have been satisfactorily purged from the tank.
- Clean tank or remove to storage yard for cleaning.
- If the tank is to be moved, it must be transported by licensed waste transporter. Plug and cap all holes prior to transport leaving a 1/8 inch vent hole located at the top of the tank during transport.
- After cleaning, the tank must be made acceptable for disposal at a scrap yard, cleaning the tanks interior with a high pressure rinse and cutting the tank in several pieces.

During the tank and pipe line removal, the following field observations should be made and recorded:

- A description and photographic documentation of the tank and pipe line condition (pitting, holes, staining, leak points, evidence of repairs, etc.).
- Examination of the excavation floor and sidewalls for physical evidence of contamination (odor, staining, sheen, etc.).
- Periodic field screening (through bucket return) of the floor and sidewalls of the excavation, with a calibrated photoionization detector (PID).

### Impacted Soil Excavation Methods

The excavation of the impacted soil will be performed following the removal of the existing tanks. Soil excavation will be performed in accordance with the procedures described under Section 5.5 of Draft DER-10 as follows:

- A description and photographic documentation of the excavation.
- Examination of the excavation floor and sidewalls for physical evidence of contamination (odor, staining, sheen, etc.).
- Periodic field screening (through bucket return) of the floor and sidewalls of the excavation, with calibrated photoionization detector (PID).

Final excavation depth, length, and width will be determined in the field, and will depend on the horizontal and vertical extent of contaminated soils as identified through physical examination (PID response, odor, staining, etc.). Collection of verification samples will be performed to evaluate the success of the removal action as specified in this document.

The following procedure will be used for the excavation of impacted soil (as necessary and appropriate):

- Wear appropriate health and safety equipment as outlined in the Health and Safety Plan.
- Prior to excavation, ensure that the area is clear of utility lines or other obstructions. Lay plastic sheeting on the ground next to the area to be excavated.
- Using a rubber-tired backhoe or track mounted excavator, remove overburden soils and stockpile, or dispose of, separate from the impacted soil.
- If additional UST's are discovered, the NYSDEC will be notified and the best course of action to remove the structure should be determined in the field. This may involve the continued trenching around the perimeter to minimize its disturbance.
- If physically contaminated soil is present (e.g., staining, odors, sheen, PID response, etc.) an attempt will be made to remove it, to the extent not limited by the site boundaries or the bedrock surface. If possible, physically impacted soil will be removed

using the backhoe or excavator, segregated from clean soils and overburden, and staged on separated dedicated plastic sheeting or live loaded into trucks from the disposal facility. Removal of the impacted soils will continue until visibly clean material is encountered and monitoring instruments indicate that no contaminants are present.

- Excavated soils which are temporarily stockpiled on-site will be covered with tarp material while disposal options are determined. Tarp will be checked on a daily basis and replaced, repaired or adjusted as needed to provide full coverage. The sheeting will be shaped and secured in such a manner as to drain runoff and direct it toward the interior of the property.

Once the site representative and regulatory personnel are satisfied with the removal effort, verification of confirmatory samples will be collected from the excavation in accordance with DER-10.

**Appendix 2**  
**Signage**



## NYC Voluntary Cleanup Program

This property is enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program for environmental remediation. This is a voluntary program administered by the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation.

For more information, log on to:  
[www.nyc.gov/oer](http://www.nyc.gov/oer)



If you have questions or would like more information, please contact:

Shaminder Chawla at (212) 788-8841  
or email us at [brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov](mailto:brownfields@cityhall.nyc.gov)  
5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY  
Site #: 15CVCP115K



*ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS*

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## Appendix 3 Hazardous Waste Fee Exemption Fact Sheet



*ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS*

1808 MIDDLE COUNTRY ROAD  
RIDGE, NY 11961

PHONE 631.504.6000  
FAX 631.924.2870

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**NYC** Office of Environmental Remediation**Exemption from the  
Hazardous Waste Program  
Fee**

If your site is enrolled in the city Voluntary Cleanup Program and contains hazardous waste that will be excavated and disposed of offsite, OER can work with your development team to exempt your property from the \$130/ton state Hazardous Waste Program fee. This exemption does not cover, and you remain liable for, the Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste (established by ECL§ 27-0923).

To qualify for an exemption from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee:

1. A site must be enrolled in the city Voluntary Cleanup Program;
2. Hazardous waste must result from remedial action set forth in a cleanup plan approved by OER; and
3. OER must oversee the cleanup.

Process for obtaining a Hazardous Waste Program Fee exemption:

For each VCP site, OER will submit three certifications to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC):

1. OER will prepare a Notice of Potential Generation after a soil test shows a site contains hazardous waste. To prepare this Notice, you must provide your OER project manager with:
  - the site's EPA generator ID number;
  - the date of the soil test confirming hazardous waste;
  - the amount of hazardous waste in tons that you anticipate shipping offsite; and
  - the anticipated dates for the start and completion of remediation.

DEC must receive this form **before** hazardous waste is shipped from your site. Otherwise your claim for an exemption may be denied.

2. After hazardous waste has been removed from the site, OER will distribute a Certification of Hazardous Waste Generation to your project team which when filled out documents how the hazardous waste was managed. Once completed, it must be signed by the generator (or site owner) and the site's Qualified Environmental Professional and returned to your OER project manager with a copy to Shana Holberton [sholbertson@dep.nyc.gov](mailto:sholbertson@dep.nyc.gov) and Mark McIntyre [mmcintyre@cityhall.nyc.gov](mailto:mmcintyre@cityhall.nyc.gov).

3. OER will then issue a Certification of Remedial Action that Generated Hazardous Waste to DEC representing OER's approval of how a site managed its hazardous waste.

Upon OER's submission of the last two certifications to DEC, the agency will issue a written statement exempting an individual site from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee. OER will then notify the project of the exemption.

**For further information,  
please contact:**

Shana Holberton  
Program Manager  
(212) 788-3220  
[SHolberton@dep.nyc.gov](mailto:SHolberton@dep.nyc.gov)

or

Mark McIntyre  
General Counsel  
(212) 788-3015  
[MMcintyre@cityhall.nyc.gov](mailto:MMcintyre@cityhall.nyc.gov)

Contact OER to confirm that you are using the most updated version of this guidance.

**NYC** Office of Environmental Remediation**Exemption from the  
Hazardous Waste Program  
Fee**Ongoing Obligations:

Regardless of the Hazardous Waste Program Fee exemption, parties must:

- File a Hazardous Waste Annual Report with DEC by March 1 of each year if your site generated 15 tons of hazardous waste or more in the relevant calendar year. For details, see <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8770.html> To set forth the basis for an exemption from the Hazardous Waste Program Fee, put an X in the Exempt Remedial box in Box H of Section 1 of the Waste Generation and Management (GM) form and in the Comments Box (at the bottom of the form) include “New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program, VCP Site Number\_\_\_\_\_); and
- Make quarterly payments of the Special Assessment on Hazardous Waste to the state Department of Taxation and Finance. For details see: <http://www.tax.ny.gov/bus/haz/hzrdwste.htm>

Contact OER to confirm that you are using the most updated version of this guidance.

# Appendix 4 BIG Program Insurance Fact Sheet

## FACT SHEET – BIG PROGRAM INSURANCE REQUIREMENTS

**Investigation Grants** – for a developer or site owner to be eligible for a BIG investigation grant, its environmental consultant(s) must be:

- a Qualified Vendor in the BIG Program; and
- maintain Professional Liability (PL) insurance of \$1M per claim and annual aggregate.

**Cleanup Grants** – for a developer or site owner to be eligible for a BIG cleanup grant:

- Its general contractor or excavation/foundation contractor hired to perform remedial work must maintain Commercial General Liability (CGL) insurance of at least \$1M per occurrence and \$2M in the general aggregate. It is recommended that the general contractor or excavation/foundation contractor also maintain a Contractors Pollution Liability policy (CPL) of at least \$1M per occurrence.
- Its subcontractors who are hired by the general contractor etc. to perform remedial work at a site, including soil brokers and truckers, must also maintain a CGL policy in the amount and with the terms set forth above. It is recommended that subcontractors also maintain a CPL policy in the amount and with the terms set forth above.

The CGL policy, and the CPL policy if in force, must list the city, EDC and BRS as additional insureds, include completed operations coverage and be primary and non-contributory to any other insurance the additional insureds may have.

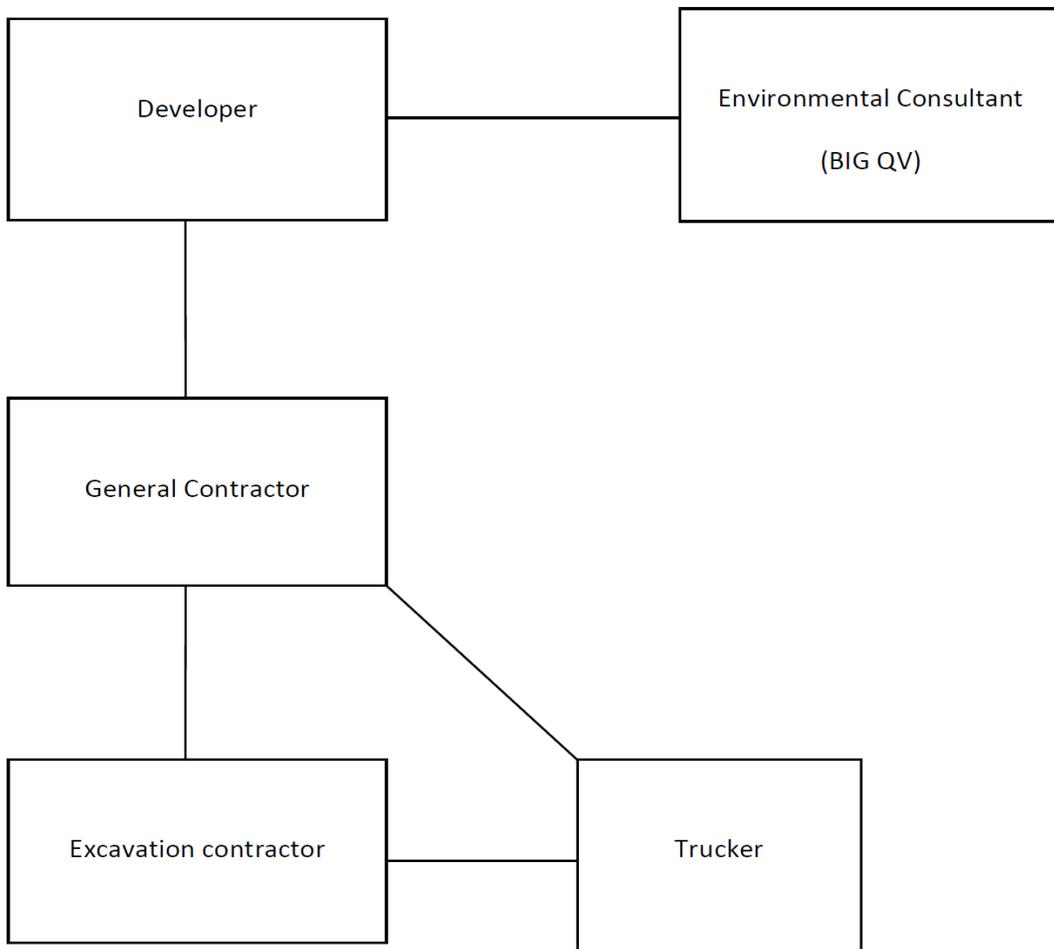
- Its environmental consultant(s) hired to oversee the cleanup must be:
  - a. a BIG Qualified Vendor; and
  - b. maintain Professional Liability (PL) insurance of \$1M per claim and annual aggregate.

If, in the alternative, the developer hires its environmental consultant to perform the cleanup, the environmental consultant must maintain CGL insurance in the amount and with the terms set forth above. It is recommended that the environmental consultant also maintain CPL coverage in the amount and with the terms set forth in the first two bulleted items listed above.

A schematic presenting the contractual relationships described above appears on page 2. Parties who must be named as Additional Insureds on Cleanup Grant insurance policies (CGL and CPL) are presented on page 3.

**Example of Contractual Relationships for Cleanup Work**

The Office of Environmental Remediation’s Voluntary Cleanup Plan program requires applicants to identify the parties who are engaged in active remediation of their sites including: the General Contractor hired to remediate and/or the excavation contractor hired to excavate soil from the site and the trucking firm(s) that remove soil from the site for disposal at approved facilit(ies).



The chart above shows contractual relationships that typically exist for projects that are enrolled in the Voluntary Cleanup Program.

**BIG Program Additional Insureds**

The full names and addresses of the additional insureds required under the Required CGL Policy and recommended CPL Policy are as follows:

“City and its officials and employees”

New York City Mayor’s Office of Environmental Remediation  
253 Broadway, 14th Floor  
New York, NY 10007

“NYC EDC and its officials and employees”

New York City Economic Development Corporation  
110 William Street  
New York, NY 10038

“BIG Grant Administrator and its officials and employees”

Brownfield Redevelopment Solutions, Inc.  
739 Stokes Road, Units A & B  
Medford, NJ 08055

**Appendix 5**  
Daily Report Template

## Generic Template for Daily Status Report

### Instructions

The Daily Status Report submitted to OER should adhere to the following conventions:

- Remove this cover sheet prior to editing.
- Remove all the **red text** and replace with site-specific information.
- Submit the final version as a Word or PDF file.

### Daily Status Reports

Daily status 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.

# DAILY STATUS REPORT

Prepared By: Enter Your Name Here

WEATHER	Snow		Rain		Overcast		Partly Cloudy	X	Bright Sun	
TEMP.	< 32		32-50		50-70	X	70-85		>85	

VCP Project No.:	13CVCP000M	E-Number:	13EHAN000M	Date:	01/01/2013
Project Name:	Name or Address				

Consultant: Person(s) Name and Company Name	Safety Officer: Person(s) Name and Company Name
General Contractor: Person(s) Name and Company Name	Site Manager/ Supervisor: Person(s) Name and Company Name

Work Activities Performed (Since Last Report):  
Provide details about the work activities performed.

Working In Grid #: A1, B1, C1

Samples Collected (Since Last Report):  
No samples collected or provide details

Air Monitoring (Since Last Report):  
No air monitoring performed or provide details

Problems Encountered:  
No problems encountered or provide details

Planned Activities for the Next Day/ Week:  
Provide details about the work activities planned for the next day/ week.

									Example:	
Facility # Name/ Location Type of Waste Solid <u>Or</u> Liquid	Facility # Name Location Type of Waste Solid <u>Or</u> Liquid		##### Clean Earth Carteret, NJ petroleum soils Solid							
(Trucks, Cu.Yds. <u>Or</u> Gallons)	Trucks	Cu. Yds. <u>Or</u> Gallons	Trucks	Cu. Yds.						
Today									5	120
Total									25	600

NYC Clean Soil Bank		Receiving Facility: Name/ Address (Approved by OER)			
Tracking No.:	13CCSB000				
Today	Trucks 5	Cu. Yds. 25	Total	Trucks 120	Cu. Yds. 600

Site Grid Map  
Insert the site grid map here

## Photo Log

Photo 1 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the entire site
Photo 2 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the work activities performed
Photo 3 – provide a caption	Insert Photo Here – Photo of the work activities performed

**Appendix 6**  
RAWP Certification Page

## CERTIFICATION

I, Ariel Czemerinski, am a Professional Engineer licensed in the State of New York. I have primary direct responsibility for implementation of the remedial action for the Redevelopment Site located at 108 Frost Street, Brooklyn, NY, Site number 15EHAN140K and NYC VCP number 15CVCP081K.

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

Ariel Czemerinski

Name

076508

NYS PE License Number

Signature

4/30/2015

Date



**5111 4<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE**  
**BROOKLYN, NEW YORK 11220**

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# **Remedial Action Work Plan**

**NYC VCP Number: 15CVCP115K**  
**E-Designation Site Number: 15EHAZ376K**

**Prepared for:**

Truman Management  
4403 15th Avenue, STE 277  
Brooklyn, NY 11219

**Prepared by:**

***EBC***

***ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS***

1808 Middle Country Road  
Ridge, NY 11961

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**APRIL 2015**

# **REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN**

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Figure 2	Site Plan
Figure 3	Layout of Proposed Site Development
Figure 4	Surrounding Land Usage
Figure 5	Excavation and Capping Plan
Figure 6	Endpoint Sampling Plan
Figure 7	Truck Route Map

## ***ATTACHMENTS***

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

## 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 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 Redevelopment Site located at 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, Site number 15EHAZ376K and NYC VCP number 15CVCP115K.

I certify that this Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) and the subsequent STIP letter amending this RAWP have 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



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Truman Management has applied to enroll in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a 5,000-ft<sup>2</sup> Site located at 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue in the Sunset Park section of 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 consists of a single lot located in the Sunset Park Section of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Kings County, New York. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The street address associated with the Site is 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11220. The Site is identified as Block 799, Lot 6 on the New York City (NYC) Tax Map. Lot 6 consists of 50 feet of street frontage on 4th Avenue and a depth of 100 feet for a total of approximately 5,000 square feet (s.f.). A map of the Site is shown on Figure 2.

Currently, lot 6 is developed with a 2-story commercial building, most recently utilized by a glass bead supply company.

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

The development project consists of the addition of three floors to the existing 2-story commercial building. The first and second floor will remain commercial space, and floors 3 through 5 will be utilized for residential apartments. The existing building covers the first 95 feet of the lot, leaving a 5 foot rear yard. Excavation will be required to install new building support columns with footings, new grade beams, and to construct a new elevator pit. Excavation will be limited to a depth of approximately 6 ft 4 inches.

The existing building has a small cellar level that will be slightly expanded to install the elevator pit and compactor. The cellar level will consist of approximately 406 ft<sup>2</sup> of space, including a sprinkler/mechanical room, two small storage spaces, and elevator.

The water table is expected at a depth of approximately 75 feet below grade surface (bgs), and will therefore not be encountered during excavation.

Layout of the redevelopment plans for the proposed building is presented on Figures 3. The current zoning designation is R7A and with a C2-4 commercial overlay. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

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

### **Summary of Environmental Findings**

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 80 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater at the Site is approximately 75 feet.
3. Regional groundwater flow is generally west-northwest.
4. Depth to bedrock at the Site is greater than 100 feet.
5. The stratigraphy of the Site consists of a very thin layer of historic fill (4-8 inches), underlain by native brown silty sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Part 375 Table 375-6.8 Unrestricted Use and Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). Data collected during the RI showed no detectable concentration of PCBs. No VOCs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs, but acetone (max of 16 µg/kg) and methylene chloride (max of 1.7 µg/kg) were present at trace concentrations. Six SVOCs, benz(a)anthracene (21,000 µg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (21,000 µg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (22,000 µg/kg), benzo(k)fluoranthene (7,700 µg/kg), chrysene (21,000 µg/kg), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (14,000 µg/kg) were detected above Restricted Residential Use SCOs within one of the three shallow soil samples (B-1) collected at the Site. The pesticide aldrin was detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs within the same shallow soil sample. Three

metals, including copper (70.2 mg/kg), lead (72.3 mg/kg), and mercury (1.53 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs within one of the four deep soil samples (B-4). Of these metals, only mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential Use SCOs. No VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides or PCBs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs within any of the deeper soil samples collected at the Site.

7. Attempts were made to install groundwater well, but refusal was encountered to depths of 50 feet below grade. No groundwater samples were obtained.
8. Soil vapor results collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Vapor Intrusion Matrices in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion, dated October 2006. Data collected during the RI indicated petroleum related VOCs were present at low concentrations. Petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) were detected at a maximum concentration of 45.78 micrograms per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). The chlorinated VOC tetrachloroethene (PCE) was detected in all three soil vapor samples at a maximum concentration of  $1.38 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected in one of the three soil vapor samples at a concentration of  $0.36 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Carbon tetrachloride was detected within all three soil vapor samples (max of  $0.71 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) was not detected in any of the three soil vapor samples. The PCE, TCE, carbon tetrachloride and TCA concentrations are below the monitoring level ranges established within the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion.

### **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 Site-Specific (Track 4) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
  4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
  5. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected from soil stockpiles within the building at a frequency dictated by disposal facility. A Waste Characterization Report documenting sample procedures, location, analytical results shall be submitted to NYCOER prior to start of remedial action.
  6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. For development purposes, excavation will be required to install new building support columns with footings, new grade beams, and to construct a new elevator pit, and will be limited to a depth of approximately 6 feet 4 inches. Excavation is expected to generate no more than 150 tons of soil for removal.
  7. 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.
  8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
  9. 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.
  10. 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.
  11. Collection and analysis of four end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
  12. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

13. Installation of a vapor barrier system within concrete slab repair areas as well as below and around new cellar walls and elevator pit. The vapor barrier will consist of Raven Industries' VaporBlock 20 Plus, which is a seven layer co-extruded barrier made from state-of-the-art polyethylene and EVOH resins.
14. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the building's existing 4 inch thick concrete slab and all concrete slab repair/replacement areas to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site.
15. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
16. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
17. Submission of a 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.
18. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
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.



**Construction 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 CHASP. 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, Mr. Kevin Waters at (631) 504-6000 or NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager, Alysha Alfieri (212) 676-0459.

**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, Mr. Kevin Brussee (EBC) at (631) 504-6000, the NYC Office of Environmental Remediation Project Manager, Alysha Alfieri at (212) 676-0459, 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 online at OER's website.

**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

Truman Management has applied to enroll in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate a property located at 5111 4th Avenue in the Sunset Park 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 consists of a single lot located in the Sunset Park Section of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Kings County, New York. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The street address associated with the Site is 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11220. The Site is identified as Block 799, Lot 6 on the New York City (NYC) Tax Map. Lot 6 consists of 50 feet of street frontage on 4th Avenue and a depth of 100 feet for a total of approximately 5,000 square feet (s.f.). A map of the Site is shown on Figure 2.

Currently, lot 6 is developed with a 2-story commercial building, most recently utilized by a glass bead supply company.

### 1.2 Proposed Redevelopment Plan

The development project consists of the addition of three floors to the existing 2-story commercial building. The first and second floor will remain commercial space, and floors 3 through 5 will be utilized for residential apartments. The existing building covers the first 95 feet of the lot, leaving a 5 foot rear yard. Excavation will be required to install new building support

columns with footings, new grade beams, and to construct a new elevator pit. Excavation will be limited to a depth of approximately 6 ft 4 inches.

The existing building has a small cellar level that will be slightly expanded to install the elevator pit and compactor. The cellar level will consist of approximately 406 ft<sup>2</sup> of space, including a sprinkler/mechanical room, two small storage spaces, and elevator.

The water table is expected at a depth of approximately 75 feet below grade surface (bgs), and will therefore not be encountered during excavation.

Layout of the redevelopment plans for the proposed building is presented on Figure 3. The current zoning designation is R7A and with a C2-4 commercial overlay. The proposed use is consistent with existing zoning for the property.

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

### **1.3 Description of Surrounding Property**

The Site is located on 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue which is developed with commercial buildings with apartments on the upper floors. Each of the side streets off of 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue are developed with 3 and 4-story row houses. Figure 4 shows the surrounding land usage of adjacent properties as well as additional properties located up to 500 feet away from the Site. The Center for the Elimination of Violence in the Family is located at 362 51<sup>st</sup> Street, which is on the opposite side of 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue to the west. No other schools, hospitals, or daycare facilities are located within a 250 ft radius of the Site.

### **1.4 Remedial Investigation**

A remedial investigation was performed and the results are documented in a companion document called “*Remedial Investigation Report, 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY*”, dated March 2015 (RIR).

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

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was completed by Team Environmental Consultants Inc in 2014. The following Site history was established based on historic Sanborn maps:

The Site was undeveloped in 1888, but by 1906, the existing two-story building was constructed and was utilized by a dairy company. Between 1926 and 2007 the building contained several commercial tenants, including a restaurant, store, billiard parlor, bowling alley, and in 1926, a printing company. In 2005, the building contained a retail furniture store, and sometime between 2005 and 2014 the property became a glass bead supply company.

Based upon reconnaissance of the subject site and surrounding properties, and review of historical records and regulatory agency databases, the Phase I ESA revealed one recognized environmental condition at this Site:

- In 1926, the Site contained a printing company.

Areas of Concern (AOCs) identified for the Site include:

1. The presence of thin layer of historic fill material below the existing building's slab.

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

EBC performed the following scope of work at the Site:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed 4 soil borings (SB1-SB4) in February of 2015, and collected 7 soil samples for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Attempted to install one monitoring well, but was unable to obtain depths greater than 50 feet; and
4. Installed 3 soil vapor implants and collected 3 soil vapor samples in for chemical analysis.

## Summary of Environmental Findings

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 80 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater at the Site is approximately 75 feet.
3. Regional groundwater flow is generally west-northwest.
4. Depth to bedrock at the Site is greater than 100 feet.
5. The stratigraphy of the Site consists of a very thin layer of historic fill (4-8 inches), underlain by native brown silty sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Part 375 Table 375-6.8 Unrestricted Use and Restricted Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). Data collected during the RI showed no detectable concentration of PCBs. No VOCs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs, but acetone (max of 16 µg/kg) and methylene chloride (max of 1.7 µg/kg) were present at trace concentrations. Six SVOCs, benz(a)anthracene (21,000 µg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (21,000 µg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (22,000 µg/kg), benzo(k)fluoranthene (7,700 µg/kg), chrysene (21,000 µg/kg), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (14,000 µg/kg) were detected above Restricted Residential Use SCOs within one of the three shallow soil samples (B-1) collected at the Site. The pesticide aldrin was detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs within the same shallow soil sample. Three metals, including copper (70.2 mg/kg), lead (72.3 mg/kg), and mercury (1.53 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs within one of the four deep soil samples (B-4). Of these metals, only mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential Use SCOs. No VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides or PCBs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs within any of the deeper soil samples collected at the Site.
7. Attempts were made to install groundwater well, but refusal was encountered to depths of 50 feet below grade. No groundwater samples were obtained.
8. Soil vapor results collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Vapor Intrusion Matrices in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion, dated October 2006. Data collected during the RI indicated petroleum related VOCs were present at low concentrations. Petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) were detected at a maximum concentration of 45.78 micrograms

per cubic meter ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). The chlorinated VOC tetrachloroethene (PCE) was detected in all three soil vapor samples at a maximum concentration of  $1.38 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected in one of the three soil vapor samples at a concentration of  $0.36 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ . Carbon tetrachloride was detected within all three soil vapor samples (max of  $0.71 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) was not detected in any of the three soil vapor samples. The PCE, TCE, carbon tetrachloride and TCA concentrations are below the monitoring level ranges established within the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion.

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

## 2.0 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES

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

### Groundwater

- Prevent direct exposure to contaminated groundwater.

### Soil

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil.
- Prevent migration of contaminants that would result in groundwater contamination.

### Soil Vapor

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

### 3.0 REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVES ANALYSIS

The goal of the remedy selection process 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. As required, a minimum of two remedial alternatives (including a Track 1 Unrestricted Use scenario) are evaluated, as follows:

#### **Alternative 1 involves:**

- Selection of NYSDEC 6NYCRR Part 375 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 have been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. To remove all soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs, the entire building slab would

require removal to allow for additional excavation to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCO;

- No Engineering or Institutional Controls are required for a Track 1 Unrestricted Use cleanup, but installation of a vapor barrier beneath the new building slab and behind foundation sidewalls of the cellar as a part of development to prevent any potential future exposures from off-Site soil vapor;
- Placement of a final cover over the entire Site as part of new development.

**Alternative 2 involves:**

- Establishment of Site-Specific (Track 4) SCOs.
- Removal and off-Site disposal of all soil/fill excavated to install the new building support columns with footings, new grade beams, and elevator pit, and confirmation that Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs have been achieved with post-excavation endpoint sampling. If soil/fill containing analytes at concentrations above Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs is still present following removal of all soil for the new building support columns with footings, new grade beams, and elevator pit, additional excavation will be performed to ensure complete removal of soil that does not meet Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs;
- Placement of a final cover over the entire Site to prevent exposure to remaining soil/fill;
- Installation of a soil vapor barrier system below all slab repair/replacement areas, and below and around the elevator pit to prevent any potential future exposures from 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 and groundwater protection standards, thus eliminating potential for direct contact with contaminated soil/fill once construction is complete and eliminating the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater.

**Alternative 2** would achieve comparable protections of human health and the environment by removing some of the historic fill below the building and 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 composite cover system. The composite cover system would prevent direct contact with any remaining on-Site soil/fill. The vapor barrier installed within the concrete slab repair/replacement areas would mitigate any vapor issues from entering the building. Implementing Institutional Controls including a Site Management Plan would ensure that the composite cover system remains intact and protective. Establishment of Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs would minimize the risk of contamination leaching into groundwater.

For both Alternatives, potential exposure to contaminated soils during construction would be minimized by implementing a Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP), an approved Soil/Materials Management Plan and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). Potential contact with contaminated groundwater 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 below all concrete slab repair/replacement areas and below and around the elevator pit.

### **3.2. Balancing Criteria**

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

This evaluation criterion assesses the ability of the alternative to achieve applicable standards, criteria and guidance.

**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 below the building's new concrete slab, below the new cellar slab and continuing the vapor barrier around foundation walls of the cellar, 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 installing a vapor barrier system concrete repair/replacement areas and below and around the elevator pit. 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 during their respective implementations, as each requires excavation of historic fill material. Both alternatives would result in short-term dust generation impacts associated with excavation, handling, load out of materials, and truck traffic. Short term impacts would be higher for Alternative 1 because it requires removal of the entire building slab and cellar to remove greater amounts of historical fill material. However, focused attention to means and methods during the remedial action during a Track 1 removal action, including community air monitoring and appropriate truck routing, would minimize or negate the overall impact of these activities.

An additional short-term adverse impact and risks to the community associated with both remedial alternatives is increased truck traffic. Approximately five, 25-ton capacity truck trips would be necessary to transport fill and soil excavated during Site development. Truck traffic will 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.

The effects of these potential adverse impacts to the community, workers and the environment will be minimized through implementation of corresponding control plans including a Construction Health and Safety Plan, a Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) and a Soil/Materials Management Plan (SMMP), during all on-Site soil disturbance activities and would minimize the release of contaminants into the environment. Both alternatives provide short term effectiveness in protecting the surrounding community by decreasing the risk of contact with on-Site contaminants. Construction workers operating under appropriate management procedures and a Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) would be protected from on-Site contaminants (personal protective equipment would be worn consistent with the documented risks within the respective work zones).

### **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 a portion of the on-Site soil contamination and attaining Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs; establishing Engineering Controls including a composite cover system across the Site; establishing Institutional Controls to ensure long-term management including use restrictions, a Site Management Plan and maintaining continued registration as an E-designation property to memorialize these controls for the long term. 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 a 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. Potential sources of soil vapor and groundwater contamination would also be eliminated as part of the remedy.

### **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 remove some of the historic fill below the building slab, and any remaining on-Site soil beneath the existing building slab will meet Track 4 - Site-Specific SCOs. Since Alternative 1 requires removal of the entire building slab to remove all of the historic fill material, it 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.

Costs associated with Alternative 1 would be significantly higher because it requires demolition and removal of the entire building slab and cellar to removal all soil above Track 1 Unrestricted Use SCOs. The proposed development plan only requires the removal of portions of the existing building slab. Based on the soil results obtained during the RI, soil below the existing slab meets Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. Therefore, no additional slab removal and/or soil removal is required for Alternative 2. However, long-term costs would be higher for Alternative 2 based on implementation of a Site Management Plan as part of Alternative 2.

The remedial plan creates an approach that combines the remedial action with the redevelopment of the Site, including the construction of the building foundation and subgrade structures. 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.

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Site-Specific (Track 4) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
5. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected from soil stockpiles within the building at a frequency dictated by disposal facility. A Waste Characterization Report documenting sample procedures, location, analytical results shall be submitted to NYCOER prior to start of remedial action.
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. For development purposes, excavation will be required to install new building support columns with footings, new grade beams, and to construct a new elevator pit, and will be limited to a depth of approximately 6 feet 4 inches. Excavation is expected to generate no more than 150 tons of soil for removal.
7. 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.

8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. Collection and analysis of four end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
12. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
13. Installation of a vapor barrier system within concrete slab repair areas as well as below and around new cellar walls and elevator pit. The vapor barrier will consist of Raven Industries' VaporBlock 20 Plus, which is a seven layer co-extruded barrier made from state-of-the-art polyethylene and EVOH resins.
14. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the building's existing 4 inch thick concrete slab and all concrete slab repair/replacement areas to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site.
15. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
16. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
17. Submission of a 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.
18. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term

management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.

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**

The Site Specific (Track 4) SCOs are proposed for this project. The SCOs for this Site are listed in the 6NYCRR Part 375, Table 6.8(b) Restricted Residential Use SCOs as amended by the following Site-Specific SCOs.

<b><u>Contaminant</u></b>	<b><u>Track 4 SCOs</u></b>
Total SVOCs	250 ppm
Barium	750 ppm
Lead	1,000 ppm
Mercury	2.5 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.

No over-excavation beyond the development cut is anticipated. If any hot-spot areas are identified during development and remediation at the Site, they will be removed to the extent practical.

Discrete contaminant sources (such as hotspots) identified during the remedial action will be identified by GPR or survey. 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 150 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. Confirmation end-point sampling and testing will be performed following materials removal and completed proper to Site development activities. To evaluate attainment of Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs, four confirmation end-point samples will be collected and analyzed for the trigger compounds (SVOCs and RCRA metals) and elements established on the Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs list from within the building footprint. The approximate collection location of the confirmation end-point soil samples is shown on Figure 6.

In addition, 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 exceedence 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 withalconox® detergent solution and scrub
- Rinse with tap water
- Rinse with distilled or deionized water

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

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

Import of soils onto the property and reuse of soils already on-Site will be performed in conformance with the Soil/Materials Management Plan in Attachment D. The estimated quantity of soil to be imported into the Site for backfill and cover soil is 0 tons. The estimated quantity of

on-Site 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 4 Site Specific SCOs. Engineering Controls are required in the remedial action to address residual contamination remaining at the Site. The Site has two primary Engineering Control Systems: composite cover system and vapor barrier system.

#### **Composite Cover System**

Exposure to residual soil/fill will be prevented by an engineered, composite cover system to be built on the Site. This composite cover system is comprised of the existing 4 inch thick concrete cellar slab and building slab, and the portions of the concrete slab that required removal and replacement.

The composite cover system would serve as a permanent engineering control for the Site. The system will be inspected and reported at specified intervals as required by this RAWP and the SMP. A Soil Management Plan will be included in the Site Management Plan and will outline the procedures to be followed in the event that the composite cover system and underlying residual soil/fill is disturbed after the remedial action is complete. Maintenance of this composite cover system will be described in the Site Management Plan in the RAR. Figure 5 shows the location of the composite cover system.

#### **Vapor Barrier**

Migration of potential soil vapor from on-Site or off-Site in the future will be mitigated with a combination of the building slab and vapor barrier. The vapor barrier will consist of Raven Industries' VaporBlock 20 Plus, which is a seven layer co-extruded barrier made from state-of-the-art polyethylene and EVOH resins. The vapor barrier will be installed in all areas in which the existing concrete slab was removed and will be installed below and around the elevator pit. The specifications for installation will be provided to the construction management company and the foundation contractor or installer of the liner. The specifications state that all vapor barrier seam, penetrations, and repairs will be sealed either by the tape method or weld method,

according to the manufacturer's recommendations and instructions.

The project's Professional Engineer licensed by the State of New York will have primary direct responsibility for overseeing the implementation of the vapor barrier. Product specification sheets are provided in Attachment F.

The Remedial Action Report will include photographs (maximum of two photos per page) of the installation process, PE/RA certified letter (on company letterhead) from primary contractor responsible for installation oversight and field inspections, and a copy of the manufacturer's certificate of warranty.

#### **4.4 Institutional Controls**

Institutional Controls (IC) have been incorporated in this remedial action to manage residual soil/fill and other media and render the Site protective of public health and the environment. Institutional Controls are listed below. Long-term employment of EC/ICs will be established in a 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(1)(3);

- Vegetable gardens and farming on the Site are prohibited;
- Use of groundwater underlying the Site is prohibited without treatment rendering it safe for its intended use;
- All future activities on the Site that will disturb residual material must be conducted pursuant to the soil management provisions in an approved SMP; and
- The Site will be used for residential use and will not be used for a higher level of use without prior approval by OER.

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

Site Management is the last phase of remediation and begins with the approval of the Remedial Action Report and issuance of the Notice of Completion (NOC) for the Remedial Action. The Site Management Plan (SMP) describes appropriate methods and procedures to ensure implementation of all ECs and ICs that are required by 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 July 30 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**

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

##### Soil

- The metal mercury exceeded Restricted Residential Use SCOs;
- SVOCs (PAH compounds) including benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, chrysene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene were identified above Restricted Residential Use SCOs; and
- The pesticide aldrin was identified but did not exceed Restricted Residential Use SCOs.

##### Groundwater

- Groundwater was not sampled.

### Soil Vapor

- The chlorinated VOCs TCE, PCE, and carbon tetrachloride were detected well below NYS DOH monitoring thresholds;
- Petroleum-related hydrocarbons including BTEX were detected at low concentrations.

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

SVOCs, metals, and pesticides are present in the historic fill materials to depths of 8 inches below grade. No SVOCs, metals or pesticides were detected within any of the soil samples collected from the native soil layer below the historic fill material layer. Chlorinated VOCs were not detected in any of the soil samples at the Site, and neither PCE, TCE or carbon tetrachloride were detected above NYS DOH mitigation thresholds in soil vapor.

### **Potential Routes of Exposure**

The five elements of an exposure pathway are: (1) a contaminant source; (2) contaminant release and transport mechanisms; (3) a point of exposure; (4) a route of exposure; and (5) a 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 fill/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 under current conditions is limited because the entire footprint of the Site is capped with the building's concrete slab. The Site is served by 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. The potential for accumulation of soil vapor into the building exists.

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. 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 to dust and vapors from on-Site activities. During remedial action, on-Site and off-Site exposures to contaminated dust from on-Site will be addressed through the implementation of the Soil/Materials Management Plan, stormwater pollution prevention, 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 4 Site-Specific SCOs will be removed. The Site will be fully capped, limiting potential direct exposure to soil and groundwater remaining in place, and the vapor barrier 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 developed with a two-story commercial building. The building is vacant and access to the interior of the building is limited because the building is vacant and locked. 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 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 0.25 mile) - existing and future
5. Schools (up to 0.25 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. Under current conditions, on-Site exposure pathways exist for Site personnel and 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. There is no complete exposure pathway under future conditions after the Site is developed. After the remedial action is complete, there will be no remaining exposure pathways to on-Site soil/fill, as all soil above Track 4 Site Specific SCOs will have been achieved and a vapor barrier system will have been installed as part of development. The vapor barrier system will prevent potential vapor intrusion. The composite cover system and use restrictions will prevent contact with residual soil or groundwater and continued protection after the remedial action will be achieved by the implementation of site management including periodic inspection and certification of the performance of remedial controls. 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. 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 vapor barrier system for the building.

## **5.0 REMEDIAL ACTION MANAGEMENT**

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

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

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

Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the HASP and be required to sign an HASP acknowledgment. Site-specific training will be provided to field

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

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

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

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

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

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

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the levels specified below.

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

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

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

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate

monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

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

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

## **5.6 Agency Approvals**

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

## **5.7 Site Preparation**

### **Pre-Construction Meeting**

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

## **Mobilization**

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

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

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

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

## **Dewatering**

Groundwater is present at approximately 75 feet below grade and excavation to a depth of no more than 7 feet is anticipated. 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; loose 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 be 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 if 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](http://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 is shown on Figure 7.

## 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 project at 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, NYC VCP Site number 15CVCP115K.*

*I certify that the OER-approved Remedial Action Work Plan dated April 2015 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.

<b>Schedule Milestone</b>	<b>Weeks from Remedial Action Start</b>	<b>Duration (weeks)</b>
OER Approval of RAWP	0	-
Fact Sheet 2 announcing start of remedy	0	-
Mobilization	1	1
Remedial Excavation	2	20
Demobilization	22	1
Submit Remedial Action Report	15	-

# **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		
<b>METALS</b>							
Arsenic	7440-38 -2	16 <sub>f</sub>	16 <sub>f</sub>	16 <sub>f</sub>	16 <sub>f</sub>	13 <sub>f</sub>	16 <sub>f</sub>
Barium	7440-39 -3	350 <sub>f</sub>	400	400	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	433	820
Beryllium	7440-41 -7	14	72	590	2,700	10	47
Cadmium	7440-43 -9	2.5 <sub>f</sub>	4.3	9.3	60	4	7.5
Chromium, hexavalent <sub>h</sub>	18540-29-9	22	110	400	800	1 <sub>e</sub>	19
Chromium, trivalent <sub>h</sub>	16065-83-1	36	180	1,500	6,800	41	NS
Copper	7440-50 -8	270	270	270	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	50	1,720
Total Cyanide <sub>h</sub>		27	27	27	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	NS	40
Lead	7439-92 -1	400	400	1,000	3,900	63 <sub>f</sub>	450
Manganese	7439-96 -5	2,000 <sub>f</sub>	2,000 <sub>f</sub>	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	1600 <sub>f</sub>	2,000 <sub>f</sub>
Total Mercury		0.81 <sub>j</sub>	0.81 <sub>j</sub>	2.8 <sub>j</sub>	5.7 <sub>j</sub>	0.18 <sub>f</sub>	0.73
Nickel	7440-02 -0	140	310	310	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	30	130
Selenium	7782-49 -2	36	180	1,500	6,800	3.9 <sub>f</sub>	4 <sub>f</sub>
Silver	7440-22 -4	36	180	1,500	6,800	2	8.3
Zinc	7440-66 -6	2200	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	10,000 <sub>d</sub>	109 <sub>f</sub>	2,480
<b>PESTICIDES / PCBs</b>							
2,4,5-TP Acid (Silvex)	93-72-1	58	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	3.8
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	1.8	8.9	62	120	0.0033 <sub>e</sub>	17
4,4'-DDT	50-29-3	1.7	7.9	47	94	0.0033 <sub>e</sub>	136
4,4'-DDD	72-54-8	2.6	13	92	180	0.0033 <sub>e</sub>	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 <sub>g</sub>	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 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	0.04 <sub>g</sub>	0.25
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	14	59	350	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	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 <sub>i</sub>	24 <sub>i</sub>	200 <sub>i</sub>	920 <sub>i</sub>	NS	102
Endosulfan II	33213-65-9	4.8 <sub>i</sub>	24 <sub>i</sub>	200 <sub>i</sub>	920 <sub>i</sub>	NS	102
Endosulfan sulfate	1031-07 -8	4.8 <sub>i</sub>	24 <sub>i</sub>	200 <sub>i</sub>	920 <sub>i</sub>	NS	1,000 <sub>c</sub>
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
<b>SEMI-VOLATILES</b>							
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	20	98
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	107
Anthracene	120-12-7	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	1,000 <sub>c</sub>
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	1 <sub>f</sub>	1 <sub>f</sub>	5.6	11	NS	1 <sub>f</sub>
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	1 <sub>f</sub>	1 <sub>f</sub>	1 <sub>f</sub>	1.1	2.6	22
Benzo(b) fluoranthene	205-99-2	1 <sub>f</sub>	1 <sub>f</sub>	5.6	11	NS	1.7
Benzo(g,h,i) perylene	191-24-2	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	1,000 <sub>c</sub>
Benzo(k) fluoranthene	207-08-9	1	3.9	56	110	NS	1.7
Chrysene	218-01-9	1 <sub>f</sub>	3.9	56	110	NS	1 <sub>f</sub>
Dibenz(a,h) anthracene	53-70-3	0.33 <sub>e</sub>	0.33 <sub>e</sub>	0.56	1.1	NS	1,000 <sub>c</sub>
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	1,000 <sub>c</sub>
Fluorene	86-73-7	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	30	386
Indeno(1,2,3-cd) pyrene	193-39-5	0.5 <sub>f</sub>	0.5 <sub>f</sub>	5.6	11	NS	8.2
m-Cresol	108-39-4	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	0.33 <sub>e</sub>
Naphthalene	91-20-3	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	12
o-Cresol	95-48-7	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	0.33 <sub>e</sub>
p-Cresol	106-44-5	34	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	0.33 <sub>e</sub>
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	2.4	6.7	6.7	55	0.8 <sub>e</sub>	0.8 <sub>e</sub>
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	1,000 <sub>c</sub>
Phenol	108-95-2	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	30	0.33 <sub>e</sub>
Pyrene	129-00-0	100 <sub>a</sub>	100 <sub>a</sub>	500 <sub>b</sub>	1,000 <sub>c</sub>	NS	1,000 <sub>c</sub>

**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		
<b>VOLATILES</b>							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	0.68
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	19	26	240	480	NS	0.27
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	0.33
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	1.1
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	2.3	3.1	30	60	10	0.02 <sup>d</sup>
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	59	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	0.25
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	0.1 <sup>e</sup>
Acetone	67-64-1	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>b</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	2.2	0.05
Benzene	71-43-2	2.9	4.8	44	89	70	0.06
Butylbenzene	104-51-8	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	12
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	1.4	2.4	22	44	NS	0.76
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>e</sup>	1.2	6	12	NS	3.2
Methyl ethyl ketone	78-93-3	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	0.12
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1634-04 -4	62	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	0.93
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	51	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	12	0.05
n-Propylbenzene	103-65-1	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	3.9
sec-Butylbenzene	135-98-8	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	11
tert-Butylbenzene	98-06-6	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	NS	5.9
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	5.5	19	150	300	2	1.3
Toluene	108-88-3	100 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	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 <sup>a</sup>	100 <sup>a</sup>	500 <sup>b</sup>	1,000 <sup>c</sup>	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.

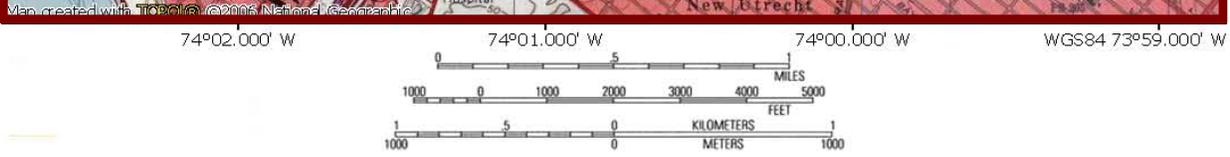
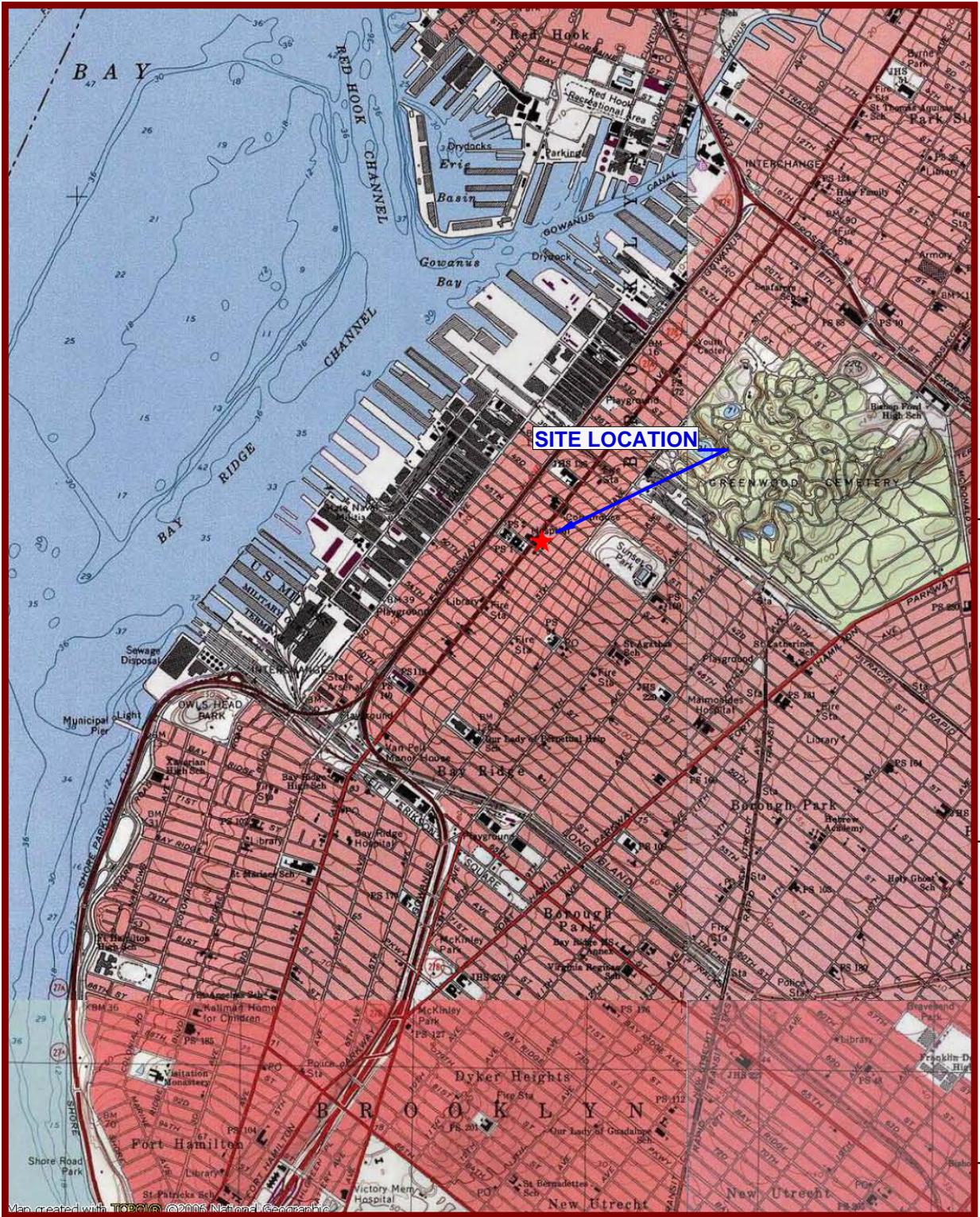
b The SCOs for commercial use were capped at a maximum value of 500 ppm. See TSD section 9.3.

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.

# **FIGURES**



USGS Brooklyn Quadrangle 1995, Contour Interval = 10 feet

**EBC**  
 ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

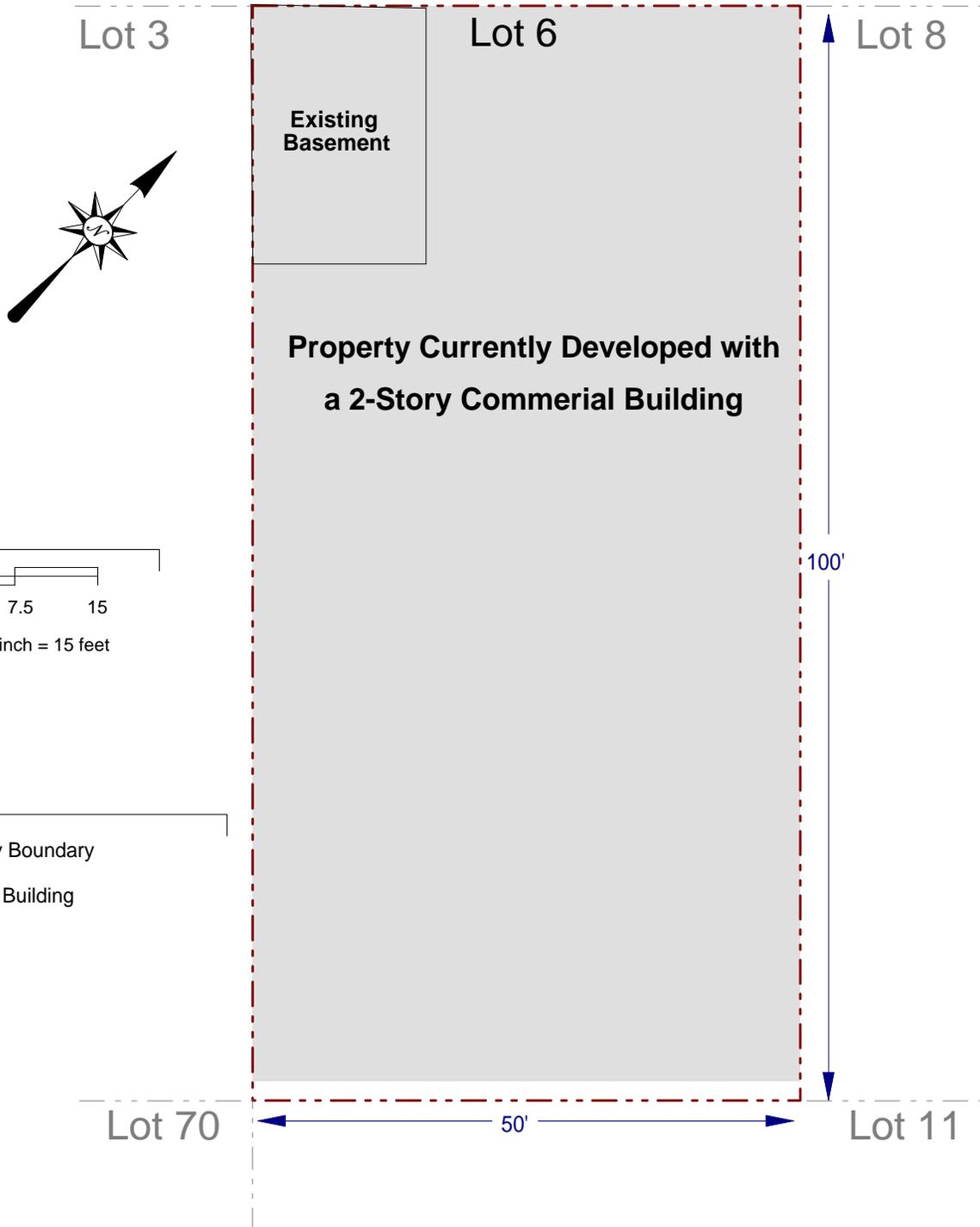
Phone 631.504.6000  
 Fax 631.924.2870

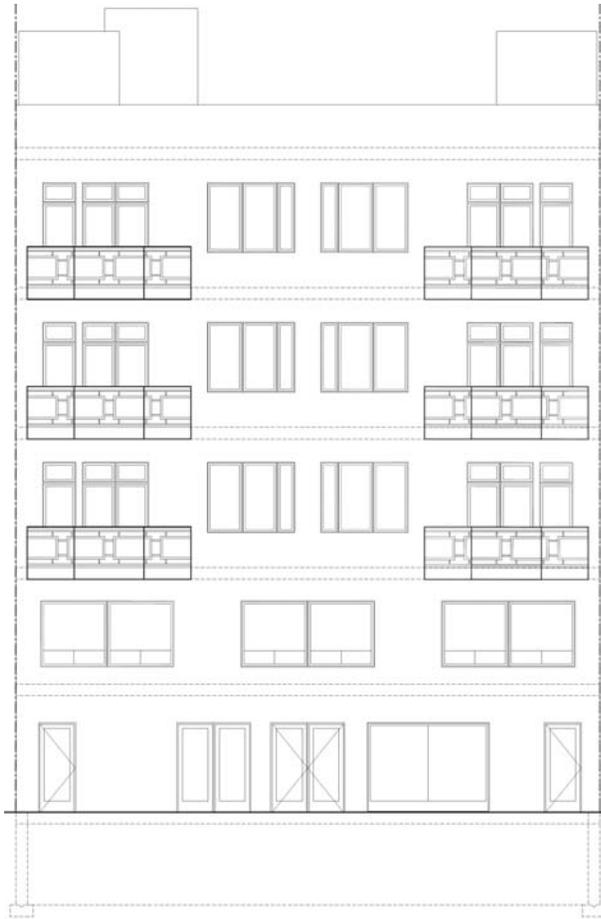
**5111 4TH AVENUE, BROOKLYN NY  
 BLOCK 799 LOT 6**

**FIGURE 1      SITE LOCATION MAP**

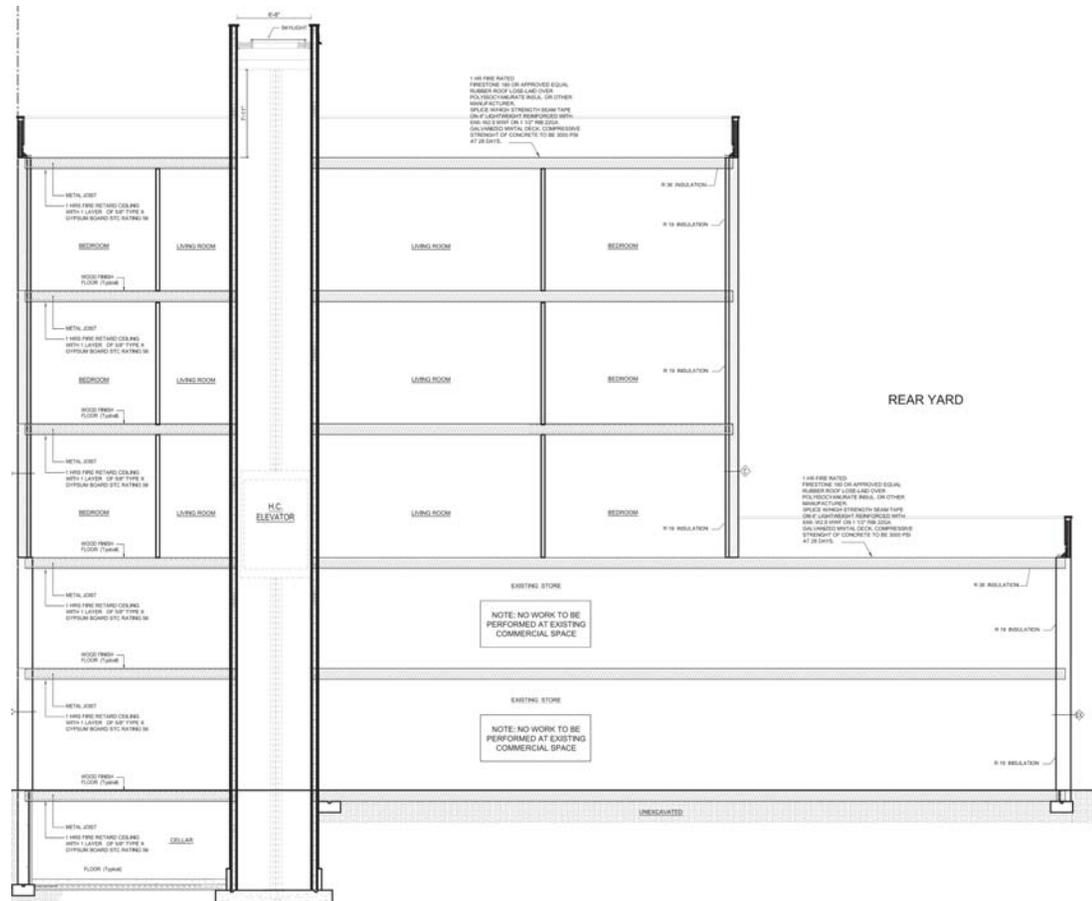
# 4TH AVENUE

SIDEWALK





FRONT VIEW



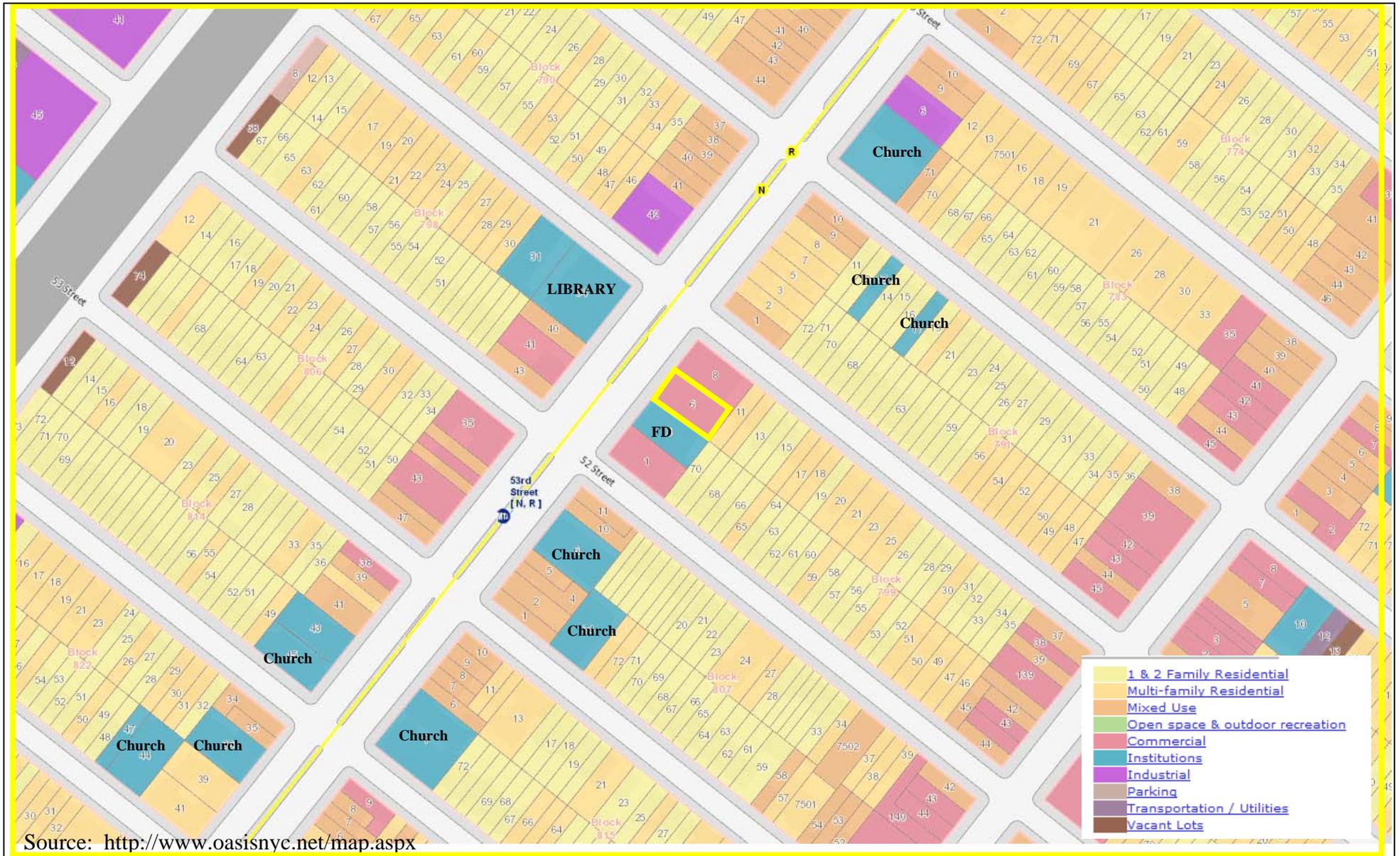
SIDE VIEW

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Figure No.  
**3**

Site Name: **BUILDING CONVERSION**  
 Site Address: **5111 4TH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY**  
 Drawing Title: **REDEVELOPMENT PLAN**



## FIGURE 4 SURROUNDING LAND USE MAP

5111 4<sup>th</sup> AVENUE, BROOKLYN NY

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

**EBC**

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# 4TH AVENUE

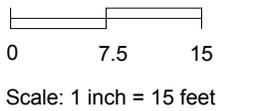
SIDEWALK

Lot 3

Lot 8

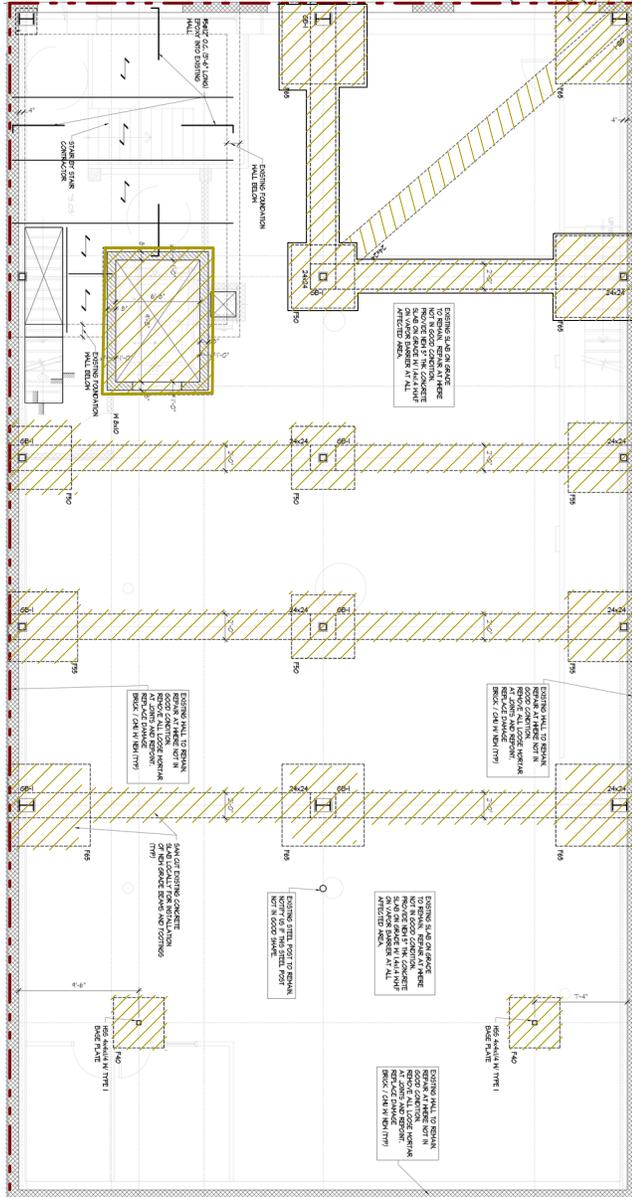


SCALE:



KEY:

-  Property Boundary
-  Saw Cut 5" Concrete Slab
-  Excavate for footing/column/beam
-  Install 20mil Vapor Barrier



Lot 70

Lot 11

# 4TH AVENUE

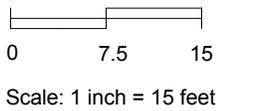
SIDEWALK

Lot 3

Lot 8

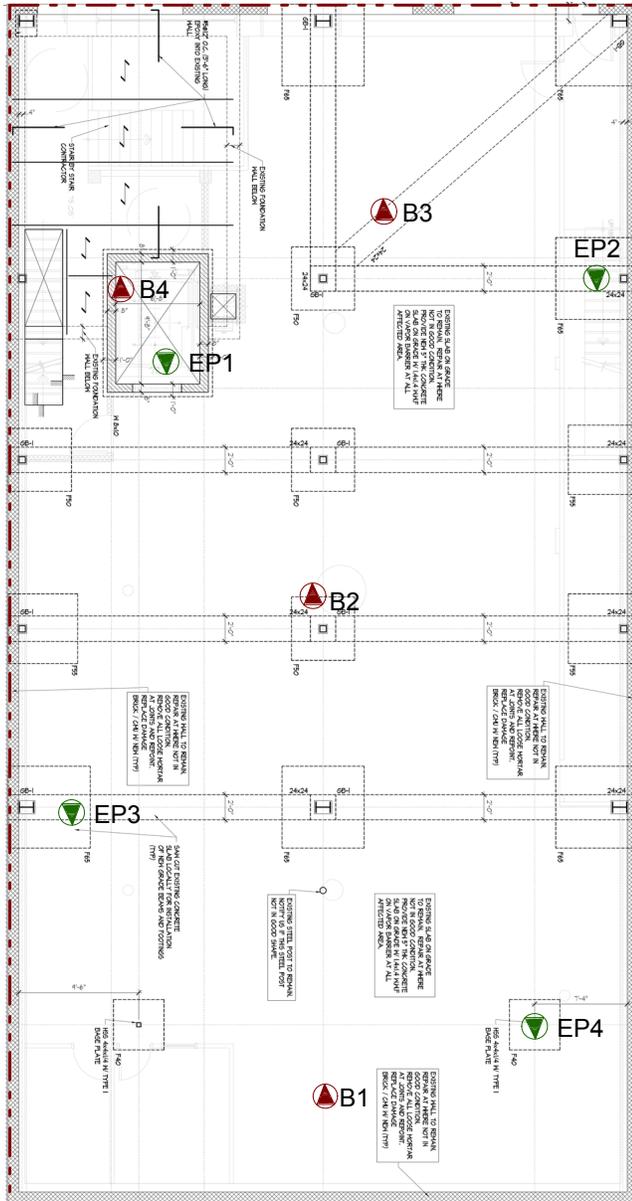


SCALE:



KEY:

- Property Boundary
- RI Soil Boring Location
- Endpoint Sample Location (SVOCs and RCRA Metals)



Lot 70

Lot 11

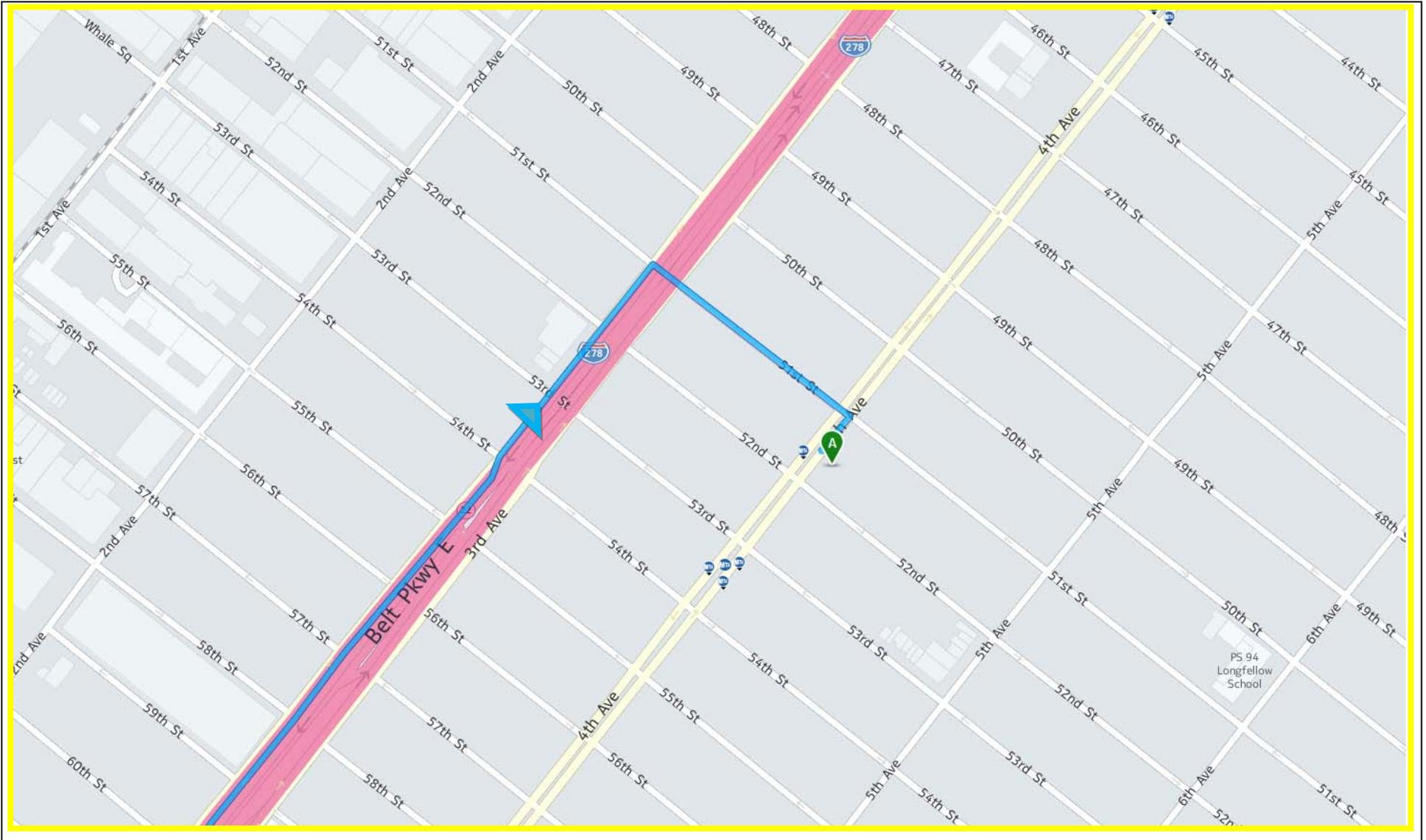


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Fax 631.924.2870

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Figure No.  
**6**

Site Name: **REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT**  
 Site Address: **5111 4TH AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY**  
 Drawing Title: **ENDPOINT SAMPLING PLAN**



## FIGURE 7 – TRUCK ROUTE MAP

5111 4<sup>th</sup> AVENUE, BROOKLYN, NY  
 REMEDIAL ACTION WORK PLAN



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**ATTACHMENT A**  
**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PLANS**

<b>BUILDING DATA</b>	BLOCK: 799 LOT: 6 ZONE: C-24/R7A MAP#: 22A CONSTRUCTION TYPE: JCB MDL CLASS: H5EA
5111 4 AVENUE BROOKLYN N.Y. 11220	
<b>SCOPE OF WORK</b>	<b>PROPOSED NEW 3RD, 4TH AND 5TH FLOOR ADDITION TO AN EXISTING 2 STORY + CELLAR MIXED USE BUILDING</b>
CELLAR = ACCESSORY TO FIRST FLOOR FIRST FLOOR = COMMERCIAL 6 SECOND FLOOR = COMMERCIAL R2 THIRD FLOOR = RESIDENTIAL R2 (QUALITY HOUSING) FOURTH FLOOR = RESIDENTIAL R2 (QUALITY HOUSING) FIFTH FLOOR = RESIDENTIAL R2 (QUALITY HOUSING)	

<b>ZONING CALCULATIONS FOR RESIDENTIAL AREA</b>	
LOT AREA: (50'-0" X 100'-0") = 5000 S.F.	
COMMERCIAL F.A.R. (5000) X 2.0 = 10,000 S.F.	
PROPOSED F.A. = 0	
CELLAR = 4100.11 S.F.	
1ST FLOOR = 4452.44 S.F.	
TOTAL COMMERCIAL = 8,552.55 / 5000 = 1.71 LESS THEN 10,000 S.F. = OK	
RESIDENTIAL F.A.R. (5000) X 4.0 = 20,000 S.F.	
Z.R. 35-311 / 23-145 / 73-121	
PROPOSED F.A. = 649.89 - 289.19 = 360.7 S.F.	
1ST FLOOR = 297.56 - 4.84 = 292.72 S.F.	
2ND FLOOR = 3160.4 - 99.74 = 3060.66 S.F.	
3RD FLOOR = 3160.4 - 99.74 = 3060.66 S.F.	
4TH FLOOR = 3160.4 - 99.74 = 3060.66 S.F.	
5TH FLOOR = 3160.4 - 99.74 = 3060.66 S.F.	
TOTAL PROPOSED F.A. = 9,835.4 S.F. / 5000 = 1.97 LESS THEN 20,000 = OK	

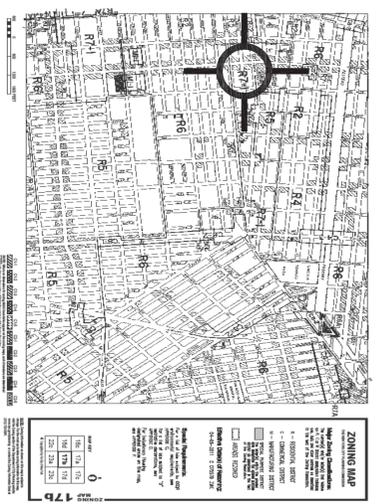
TOTAL COMMERCIAL 8,552.55 S.F. + 9,835.4 S.F. = 18,387.95 S.F. / 5000 = 3.68 LESS & RESIDENTIAL THEN 20,000 = OK	
MAX. L.C. ZR 35-30 L.A. X 65 % = 5000 X 65 % = 3250	
ZR 23-145 PROPOSED L.C. = 3250 / 5000 x 100% = 65% = OK (SEE ZONING DIAGRAM)	
MAX DENSITY ZR 35-40/23-22 MAX F.A. = 20,000 - 8,552.55 (COMMERCIAL) = 11,447.45 / 680 = 16.8 D.U. MAX F.A. / 680.	
EXISTING 0	
PROPOSED 12 D.U. = 0K	

<b>HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS</b>	
MAX HEIGHT ZR 35-24(G) (1)&(4) MIN. BASE HEIGHT PERMITTED = 40'-0" MAX BASE HEIGHT PERMITTED = 65'-0" MAX BUILDING HEIGHT PERMITTED 80'-0"	
PROPOSED PROPOSED BASE HEIGHT 57'-0" = 0K	
STREET WALL LOCATION	
FRONT YARD ZR 35-24 (b)(1) located within eight feet of the #street line# and shall extend to at least the minimum base height specified in Table A of this Section for #buildings# in contextual districts, or Table B for #buildings# in non-contextual districts, or the height of the #building#, whichever is less	
ADJ. BUILDINGS = OK	

<b>YARD REGULATIONS</b>	
SIDE YARDS: ZR 35-52 NONE RECD. OR 8'-0" SIDE YARD	
ZR 23-46Z PROPOSED 0 OVER 0 = 0K.	
REAR YARD: ZR 35-53 EXISTING = 5'-0"	
ZR 23-531 PROPOSED = 35'-0" = 0K	
<b>PARKING REQUIREMENTS</b>	
ZR 25-211, 36-311, 36-31 12 D.U. X 30% = 3.6 PARKING SPACES	
PROPOSED 0 PROVIDED (PARKING WAIVED AS PER ZR 25-261) UP TO 15 SPACES	
BICYCLE PARKING 1 FOR 2 D.U. = 12 / 2 = 6	
ZR 23-80 PROPOSED 0 PROVIDED (PARKING WAIVED AS PER ZR 25-261) UP TO 15 SPACES	

**ECCNY COMPLIANCE STATEMENT**  
TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, BELIEF, AND PROFESSIONAL JUDGMENT, THESE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS ARE IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE 2011 ENERGY CONSERVATION CONSTRUCTION CODE OF NYC.

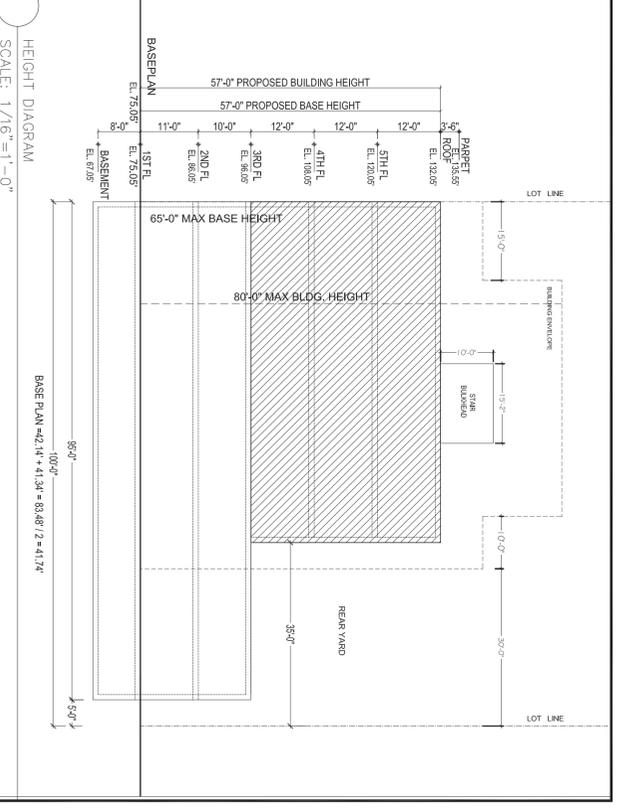
**NOTE:**  
STRUCTURAL DESIGN COMPLES WITH EARTHQUAKE REQUIREMENTS AS PER LL 17199



<b>LEGEND</b>	
○ HARDWIRED SMOKE / CARBON S.D. MONOXIDE DETECTORS SHALL BE C.M.D. 2008 B.C. SECTION 907 & 908	
⊠ FLOOR DRAIN	
⊠ AREA DRAIN	

<b>ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS</b>	
ZR 28-12 RECD.: ONE TREE FOR EVERY 25' OF FRONTAGE. TREE PLANTING 50'-0" / 25' = 2	
PROPOSED FRONTAGE 50'-0" / 25' = 2	
EXISTING TREE 0	
PROPOSED 2 = 0K	
ZR 28-21 MIN SIZE OF D.U. = 400 S.F.	
PROPOSED 35-011(G) 488.73 S.F. SMALLEST UNIT = MORE THAN 400 S.F. = 0K.	
SIZE OF D.U.	

<b>QUALITY HOUSING REGULATIONS</b>	
ZR 28-00 ALL WINDOWS SHALL BE DOUBLE GLAZED	
ZR 28-22 REQUIRED REFUSE AND STORAGE SPACE	
PROPOSED REFUSE PROVIDED SEE FLOOR PLANS	
ZR 28-31 REQUIRED RECREATIONAL SPACE = F.A. X 3.3 %	
PROPOSED 9,835.4 X 3.3 % = 324.6 PROPOSED @ ROOFL = 330 SF	



- SPECIAL PROGRESS INSPECTION ITEMS:**
- STRUCTURAL STEEL - WELDING
  - STRUCTURAL STEEL - ERECTION & BOLTING
  - STRUCTURAL COOLD FORMED STEEL
  - CONCRETE CAST IN PLACE
  - CONCRETE TEST CYLINDERS
  - CONCRETE DESIGN MIX
  - SITE PREPARATION
  - SOILS - INVESTIGATIONS (BORINGS/TEST PITS)
  - MECHANICAL SYSTEMS
  - ELEVATION - SHEETING, SHORING, AND BRACING
  - SITE STORM DRAINAGE DISPOSAL AND DETENTION
  - HEATING SYSTEMS
  - FIRESTOP, DRAFTSTOP, AND FIRELOCK SYSTEMS
  - FOOTING AND FOUNDATION
  - FRAME INSPECTION
  - ENERGY CODE COMPLIANCE INSPECTION
  - FIRE-RESISTANCE RATED CONSTRUCTION

**1** PLOT PLAN  
SCALE: 1/8"

**4TH AVENUE** (120' WIDE)  
BASE PLAN = 75.00' + 75.10' = 150.1 / 2 = 75.05'

<b>CONSULTANT:</b> <b>ELLIPSES DESIGN</b> Architectural Firm 1000 Avenue of the Americas New York, NY 10020 Tel: 212-691-1100	<b>NOTICE:</b> These architectural and engineering drawings are given in confidence. No use or reproduction of any part of these drawings without prior written consent of the architect. All common law rights are hereby expressly reserved.	<b>REVISIONS:</b> 1 2 3 4 5 6 7	<b>DATE:</b>	<b>APPLICANT:</b> <b>FLANDER JULIEN P.E.</b> Address: 225-11 109th Ave Queens N.Y. 11429 flander.julien@gmail.com Tel: 347-661-3078	<b>PROJECT:</b> 5111 4 AVENUE BROOKLYN N.Y. 11220	<b>TITLE:</b> T-001.00 SHEET OF
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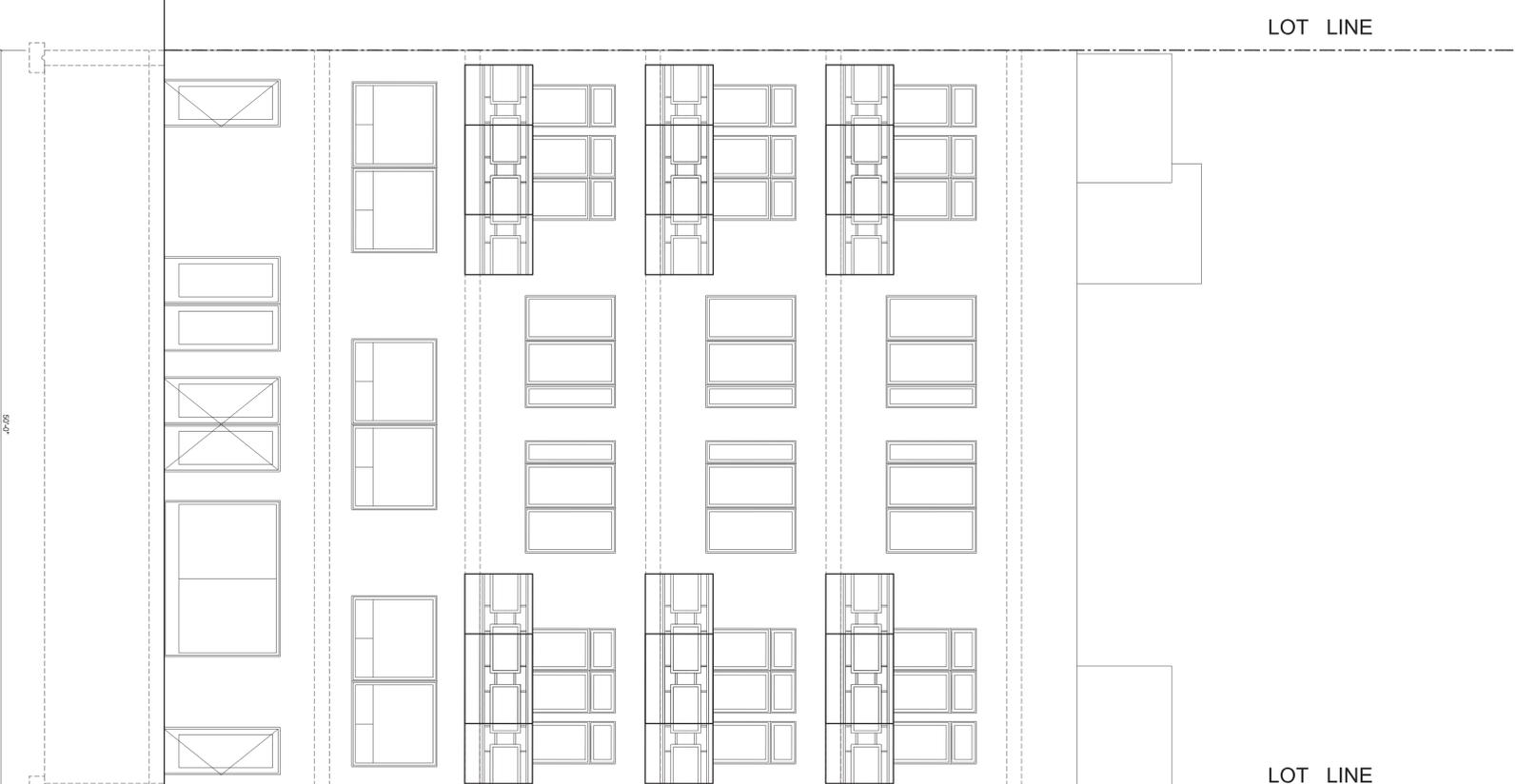
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BROOKLYN N.Y. 11220

FRONT AND REAR  
ELEVATIONS

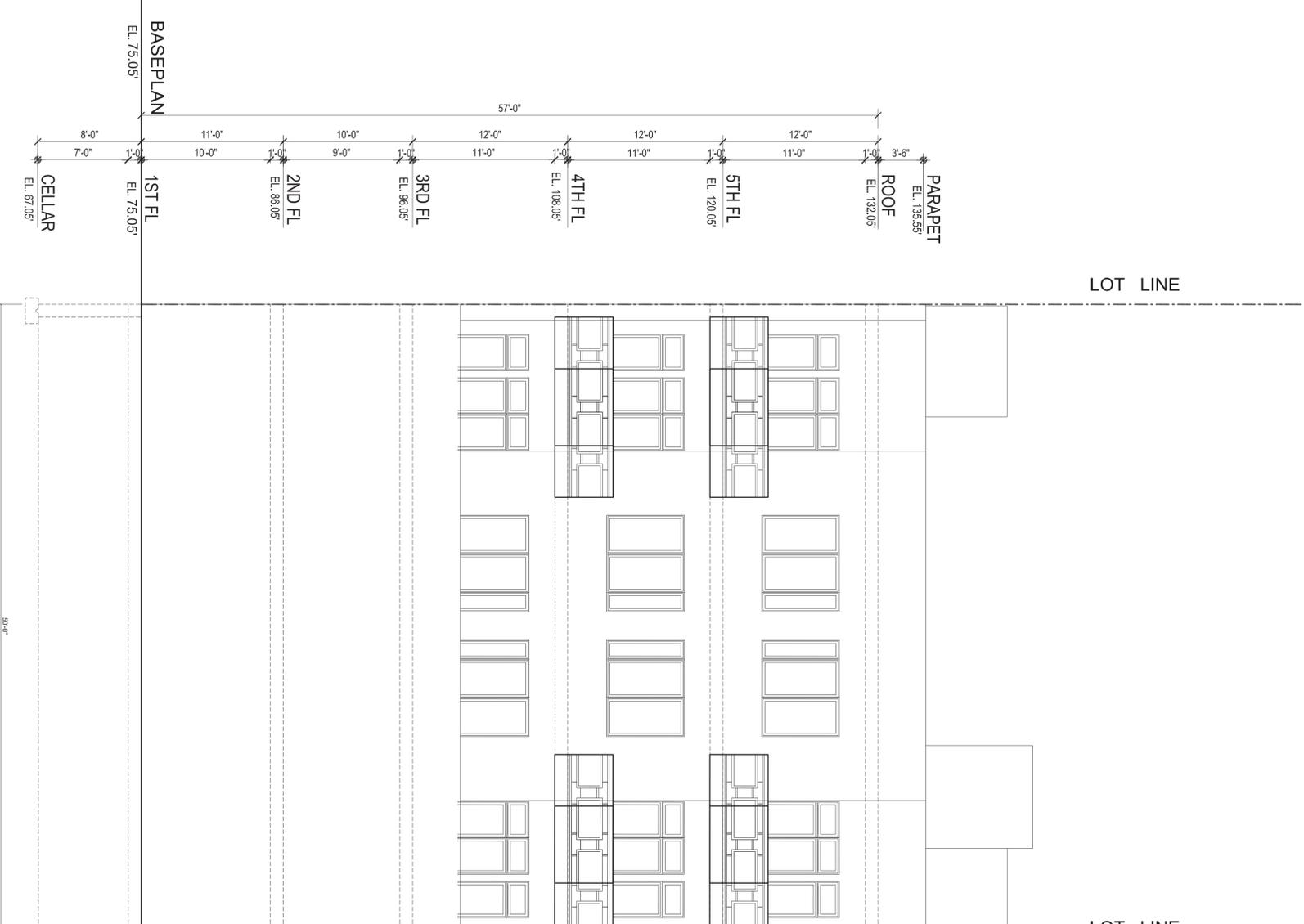
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**FRONT ELEVATION**

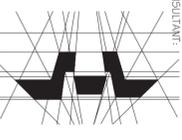
SCALE : 3/16" = 1'-0"



**BACK ELEVATION**

SCALE : 3/16" = 1'-0"

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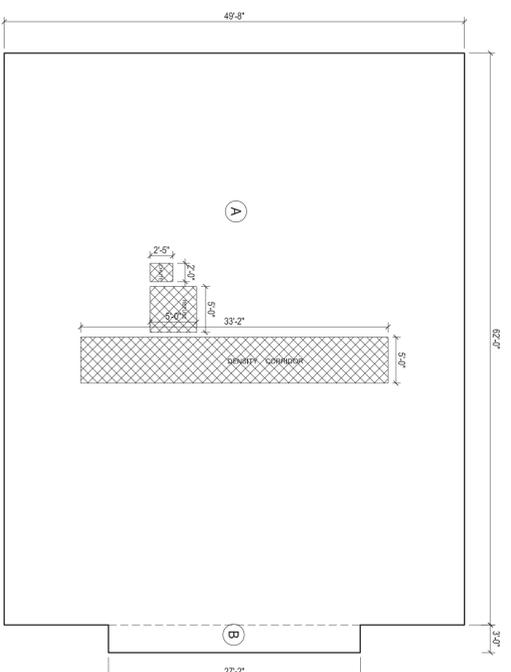


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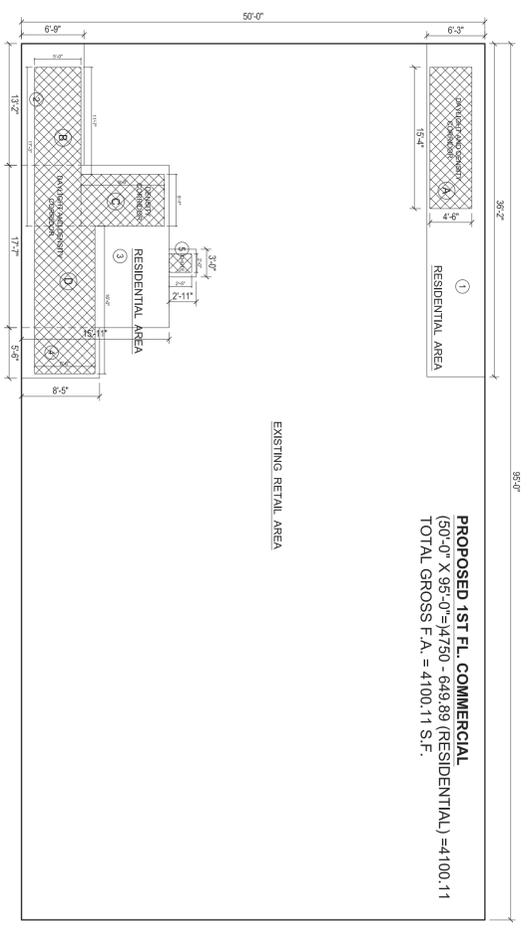
ZONING DIAGRAM

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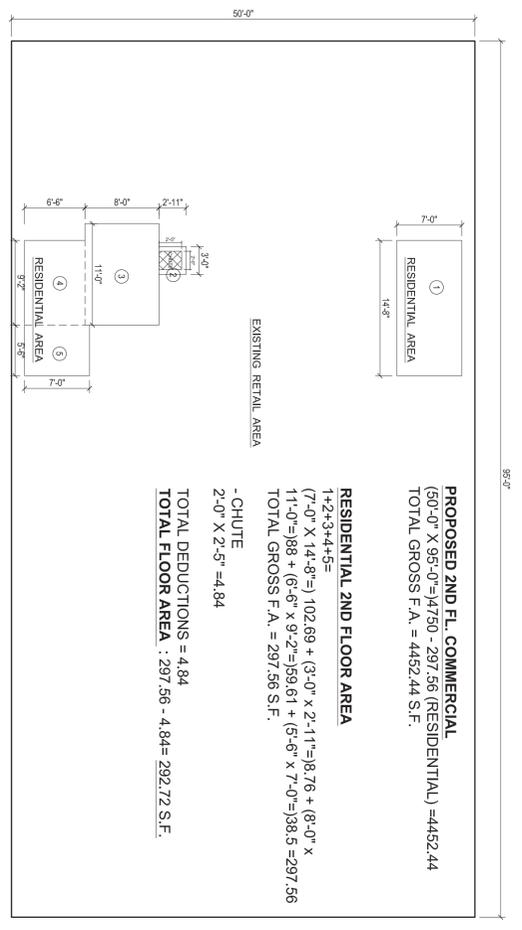
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**3RD, 4TH, 5TH FLOOR AREA**  
 A+B= 62'-0" X 49'-8" = 3078.92  
 + 3'-0" X 27'-2" = 81.48  
**TOTAL GROSS F. A. = 3160.4**  
 -DENSITY CORRIDOR 50% DEDUCTIBLE AS PER 28-41  
 5'-0" X 33'-2" = 165.8 X 50% =82.9  
 - REFUSE CLOSET  
 5'-0" X 5'-0" =25= DEDUCTIBLE 12 S.F. = 12  
 -CHUTE  
 CHASE WALL  
 2'-0" X 2'-5"= 4.84  
**TOTAL DEDUCTIONS = 82.9 + 12 + 4.84= 99.74**  
**TOTAL FLOOR AREA : 3160.4 - 99.74= 3060.66 S.F.**



**PROPOSED 1ST FL. COMMERCIAL**  
 (50'-0" X 36'-2"=)14750 - 649.89 (RESIDENTIAL) =4100.11  
**TOTAL GROSS F. A. = 4100.11 S.F.**  
**EXISTING RETAIL AREA**  
 1+2+3+4+5= (6'-3" X 36'-2"=) 226.06 + (13'-2" X 6'-9"=)88.89 + (17'-7" X 15'-11"=)279.87 + (5'-6" X 8'-5"=)46.31 + (3'-0" X 2'-11"=)8.76 = 649.89  
**TOTAL GROSS F. A. = 649.89 S.F.**  
 - DENSITY AND DAYLIGHT IN CORRIDOR DEDUCTION AS PER 28-25 AND 28 -41 = 100% DEDUCTIBLE  
 A+B+D= (15'-4" X 4'-6"=)68.99 + (5'-0" X 17'-3"=)86.25 + (16'-0" X 6'-6"=)104=259.24  
 -DENSITY CORRIDOR 50% DEDUCTIBLE AS PER 28-41  
 C= 5'-7" X 9'-0" = 50.22 X 50% =25.11  
 - CHUTE  
 2'-0" X 2'-5" =4.84  
**TOTAL DEDUCTIONS = 259.24 + 25.11 + 4.84 = 289.19**  
**TOTAL FLOOR AREA : 649.89 - 289.19= 360.7 S.F.**



**PROPOSED 2ND FL. COMMERCIAL**  
 (50'-0" X 36'-2"=)14750 - 297.56 (RESIDENTIAL) =4452.44  
**TOTAL GROSS F. A. = 4452.44 S.F.**  
**EXISTING RETAIL AREA**  
 1+2+3+4+5= (7'-0" X 14'-6"=) 102.69 + (3'-0" X 2'-11"=)8.76 + (6'-0" X 11'-0"=)66 + (6'-6" X 9'-2"=)59.61 + (5'-6" X 7'-0"=)38.5 =297.56  
**TOTAL GROSS F. A. = 297.56 S.F.**  
 - CHUTE  
 2'-0" X 2'-5" =4.84  
**TOTAL DEDUCTIONS = 4.84**  
**TOTAL FLOOR AREA : 297.56 - 4.84= 292.72 S.F.**



CONSULTANT:



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Tel: 347-661-3078



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FLOOR CELLAR  
FLOOR PLAN

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

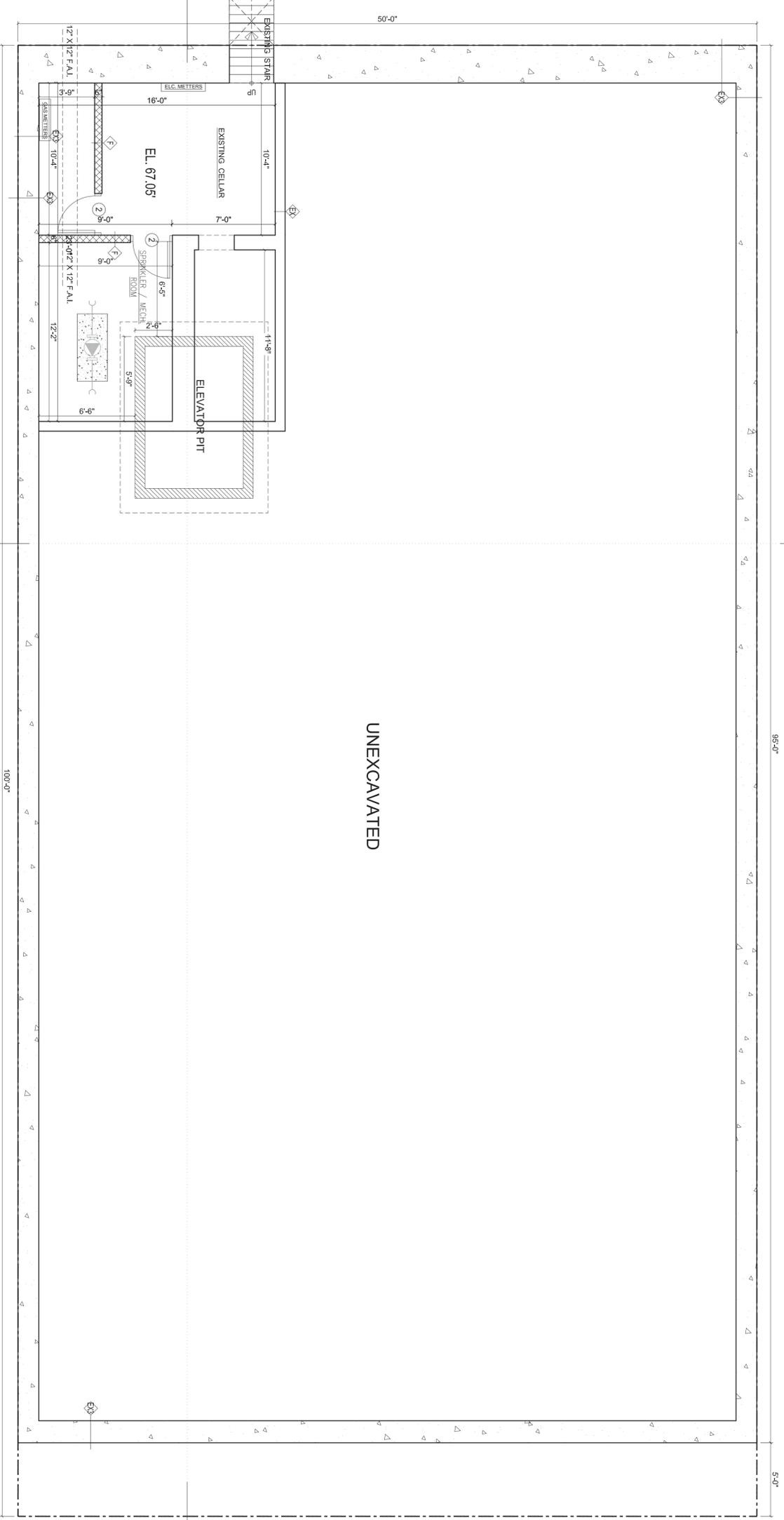
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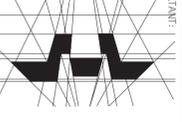
UNEXCAVATED

**EXISTING CELLAR FLOOR PLAN**

SCALE: 1/14" = 1'-0"



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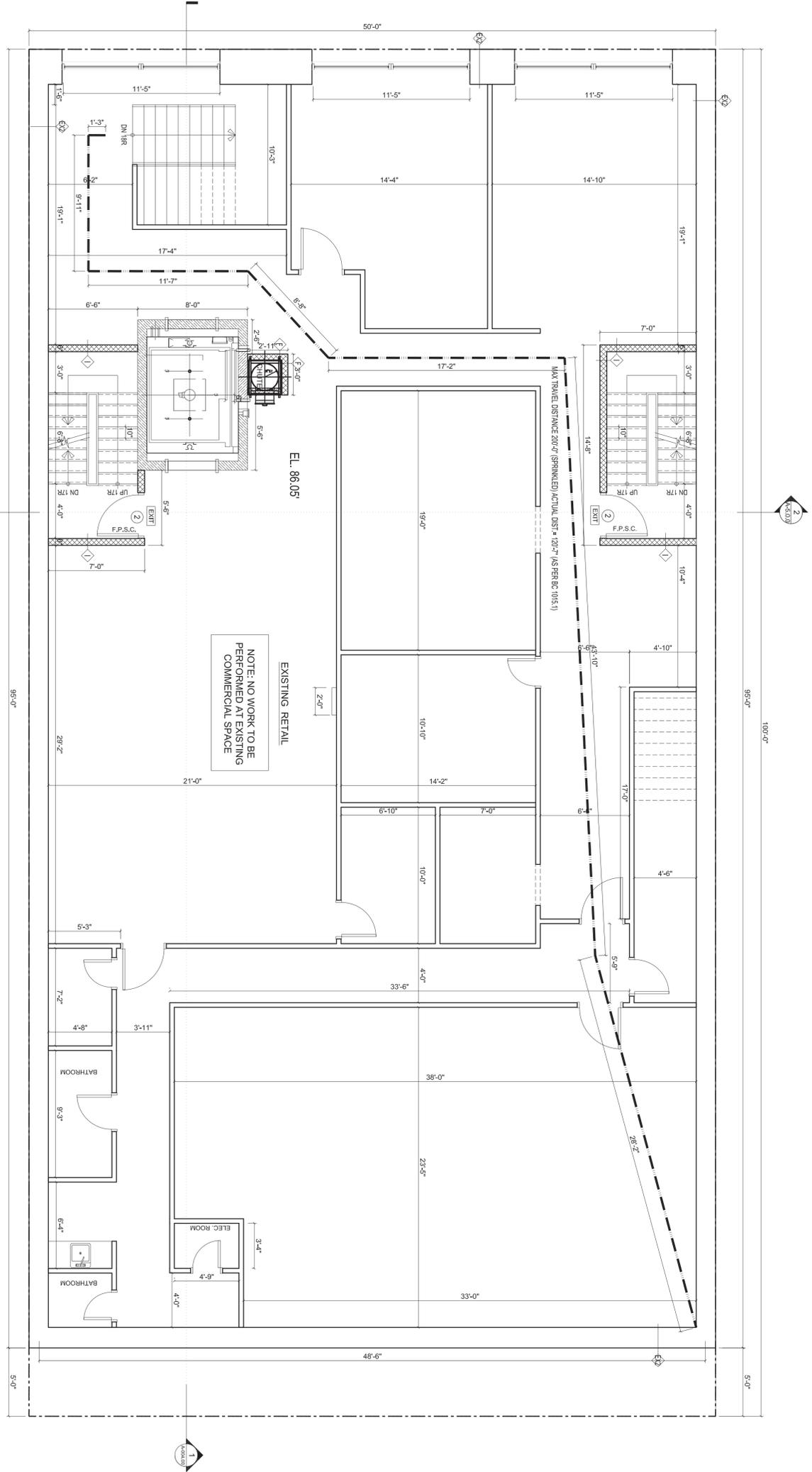
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PROPOSED 2ND  
FLOOR PLAN

DATE:
JOB NO.:
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**EXISTING 2ND FLOOR PLAN**

SCALE : 1/14" = 1'-0"



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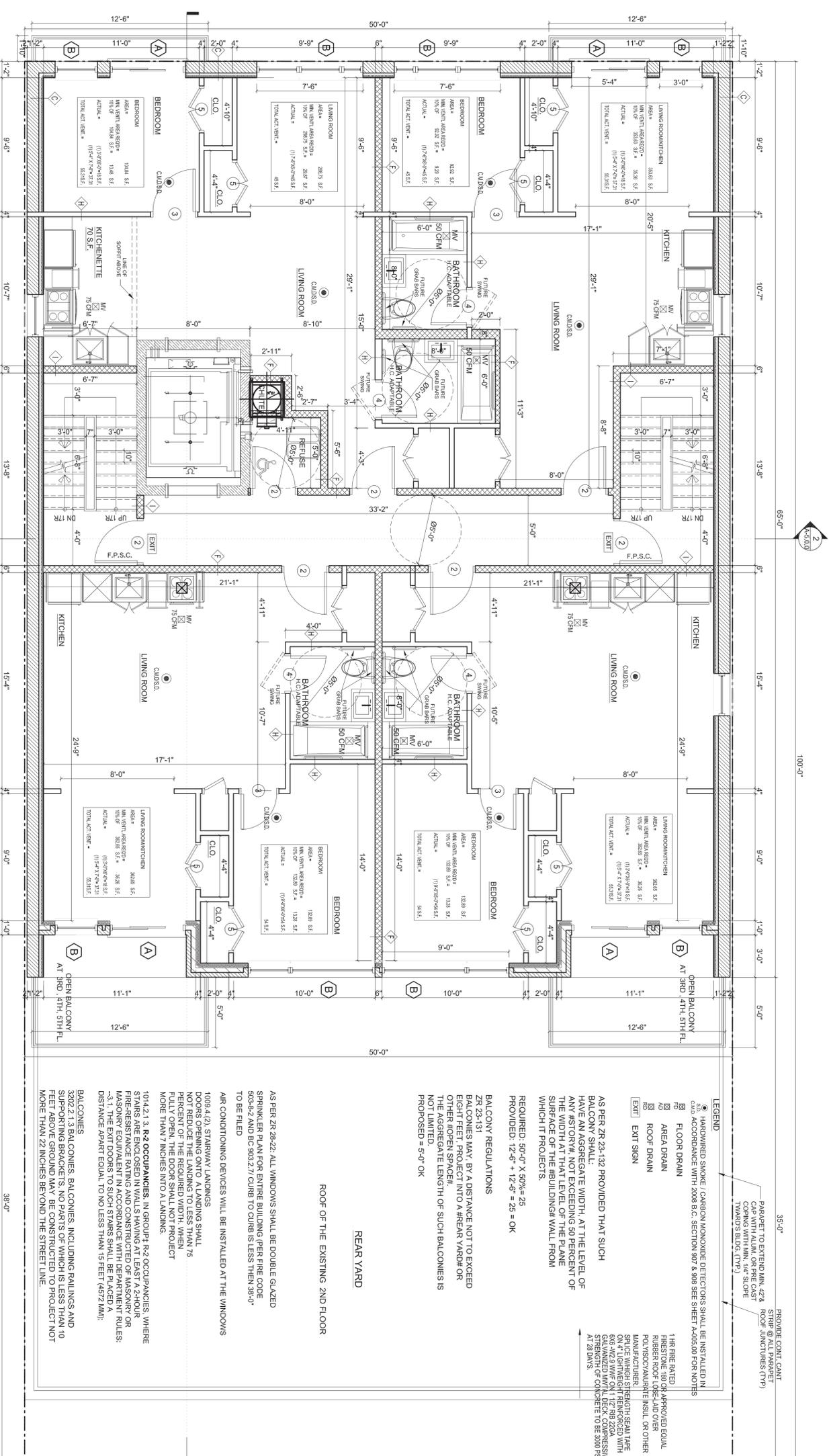
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PROPOSED 3RD  
THRU 5TH  
FLOOR PLAN

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**PROPOSED 3RD, 4TH, 5TH FLOOR PLAN**  
SCALE: 1/14" = 1'-0"



CONSULTANT:



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Architect: Julien P. E. Flander, AIA  
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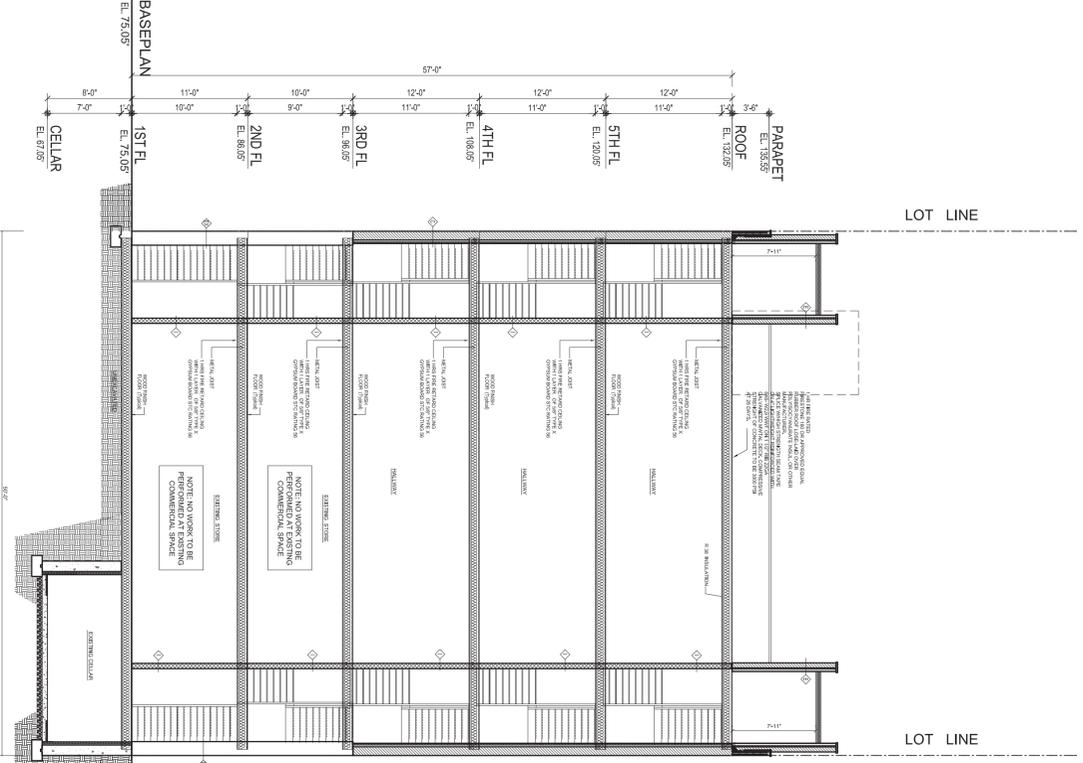
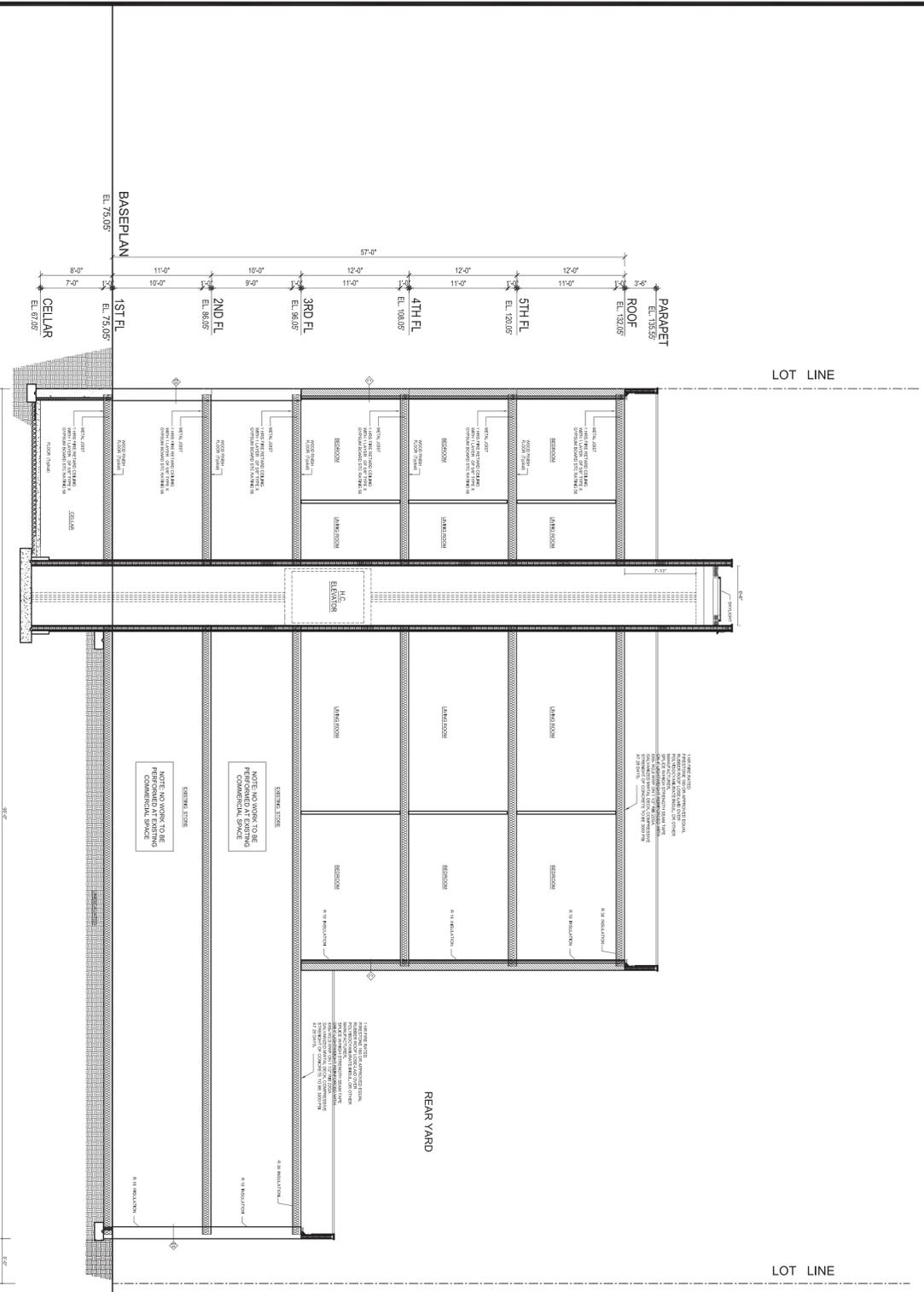
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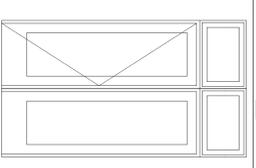
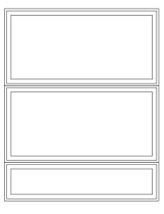
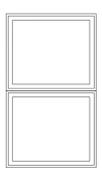
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5111 4TH AVE  
BROOKLYN N.Y. 11220

LONGITUDINAL  
AND CROSS SECTION

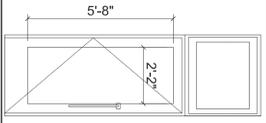
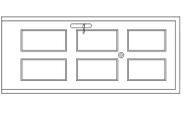
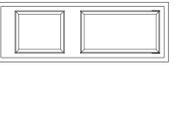
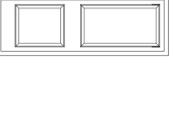
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# WINDOW SCHEDULE

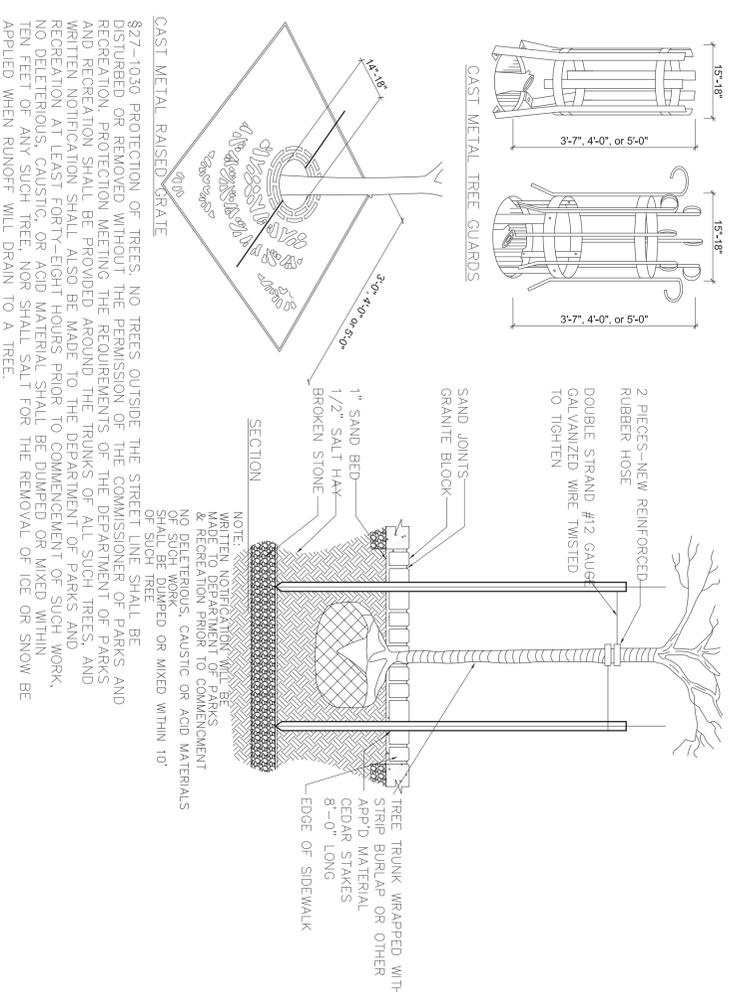
					
<p>MANUFACTURER: ANDERSEN WINDOW TYPE: 400 SERIES FIBERGLASS CLADDING GLAZING DOOR WINDOW OPERATION: FIXED/VENT UNIT SIZE: 4'-11 1/2" W X 7'-1 1/2" H U/O SIZE: 4'-11 1/2" W X 6'-0" H U-FACTOR # 44: SHGC = .65 GLAZE PATTERN: STANDARD WINDOW UNIT ID: FV500R/PALR U - FACTOR: 0.35 SHGC: 0.55</p>	<p>MANUFACTURER: ANDERSEN WINDOW TYPE: 400 SERIES WOODGRAIN DOUBLE HUNG WINDOW WINDOW OPERATION: UP/DOWN UNIT SIZE: 6'-8 1/2" W X 7'-8 1/2" H U/O SIZE: 5'-0 1/2" W X 6'-0 1/2" H COLOR: STANDBO GLAZE PATTERN: STANDARD WINDOW UNIT ID: TW2410 TH2410 U - FACTOR: 0.35 SHGC: 0.55</p>	<p>MANUFACTURER: ANDERSEN WINDOW TYPE: 400 SERIES AWNING WINDOW WINDOW OPERATION: UP/DOWN UNIT SIZE: 2'-0" W X 2'-0" H U/O SIZE: 2'-0 1/2" W X 2'-0 1/2" H COLOR: STANDBO GLAZE PATTERN: STANDARD WINDOW UNIT ID: A551 A551 U - FACTOR: 0.4 SHGC: 0.55</p>	<p>MANUFACTURER: ANDERSEN WINDOW TYPE: 400 SERIES AWNING WINDOW WINDOW OPERATION: UP/DOWN UNIT SIZE: 2'-0" W X 2'-0" H U/O SIZE: 2'-0 1/2" W X 2'-0 1/2" H COLOR: STANDBO GLAZE PATTERN: STANDARD WINDOW UNIT ID: A551 A551 U - FACTOR: 0.4 SHGC: 0.55</p>	<p>MANUFACTURER: ANDERSEN WINDOW TYPE: 400 SERIES AWNING WINDOW WINDOW OPERATION: UP/DOWN UNIT SIZE: 2'-0" W X 2'-0" H U/O SIZE: 2'-0 1/2" W X 2'-0 1/2" H COLOR: STANDBO GLAZE PATTERN: STANDARD WINDOW UNIT ID: A551 A551 U - FACTOR: 0.4 SHGC: 0.55</p>	<p>MANUFACTURER: ANDERSEN WINDOW TYPE: 400 SERIES AWNING WINDOW WINDOW OPERATION: UP/DOWN UNIT SIZE: 2'-0" W X 2'-0" H U/O SIZE: 2'-0 1/2" W X 2'-0 1/2" H COLOR: STANDBO GLAZE PATTERN: STANDARD WINDOW UNIT ID: A551 A551 U - FACTOR: 0.4 SHGC: 0.55</p>

# DOOR SCHEDULE

							
<p>NOTES: DOOR TO BE EQUIPPED WITH 1 1/2\" data-bbox="445 55 525 135"/&gt; </p>	<p>UNIT SIZE: 3'-4\" data-bbox="415 145 425 175"/&gt; RO SIZE: 3'-4 1/2\" data-bbox="415 175 425 205"/&gt; MATERIAL: METAL FRAME: METAL U-FACTOR # 635: SHGC = .65 SILL: 1/2\" data-bbox="365 145 375 175"/&gt; FIBERGLAZING: 1 1/2\" data-bbox="365 175 375 205"/&gt;</p>	<p>NOTES: DOOR TO BE EQUIPPED WITH 1 1/2\" data-bbox="485 185 525 265"/&gt; </p>	<p>UNIT SIZE: 3'-4\" data-bbox="415 275 425 305"/&gt; RO SIZE: 3'-4 1/2\" data-bbox="415 305 425 335"/&gt; MATERIAL: METAL FRAME: METAL U-FACTOR # 635: SHGC = .65 SILL: 1/2\" data-bbox="365 275 375 305"/&gt; FIBERGLAZING: 1 1/2\" data-bbox="365 305 375 335"/&gt;</p>	<p>UNIT SIZE: 2'-10\" data-bbox="415 345 425 375"/&gt; RO SIZE: 2'-10 1/2\" data-bbox="415 375 425 405"/&gt; MATERIAL: WOOD FRAME: WOOD FINISH: PAINT SILL: NONE FIBERGLAZING: NONE</p>	<p>UNIT SIZE: 2'-10\" data-bbox="415 435 425 465"/&gt; RO SIZE: 2'-10 1/2\" data-bbox="415 465 425 495"/&gt; MATERIAL: WOOD FRAME: WOOD FINISH: PAINT SILL: NONE FIBERGLAZING: NONE</p>	<p>UNIT SIZE: 3'-4\" data-bbox="415 505 425 535"/&gt; RO SIZE: 3'-4 1/2\" data-bbox="415 535 425 565"/&gt; MATERIAL: WOOD FRAME: WOOD FINISH: PAINT SILL: NONE FIBERGLAZING: NONE</p>	<p>UNIT SIZE: 3'-4\" data-bbox="415 575 425 605"/&gt; RO SIZE: 3'-4 1/2\" data-bbox="415 605 425 635"/&gt; MATERIAL: WOOD FRAME: WOOD FINISH: PAINT SILL: NONE FIBERGLAZING: NONE</p>

# PROPOSED WALL LEGEND

	<p><b>PROPOSED EXTERIOR WALL</b> 4\" data-bbox="765 670 805 785"/&gt;</p>
	<p><b>PROPOSED INTERIOR PARTITION</b> 2 HOURS FIRE RATED. 2 LAYERS OF 5/8\" data-bbox="725 670 765 785"/&gt;</p>
	<p><b>PROPOSED INTERIOR PARTITION @ KITCHEN AND BATHROOM</b> SAME AS PARTITION TYPE F BUT USING WATER RESISTENT GYPSUM BOARD AT WALL SURFACES FACING KITCHEN AND BATHROOMS. USE TYPE X GYPSUM AT KITCHENS</p>
	<p><b>PROPOSED INTERIOR WALL NON RATED</b> 5/8\" data-bbox="635 670 665 785"/&gt;</p>



CAST METAL RAISED GRATE  
\$27-1030 PROTECTION OF TREES. NO TREES OUTSIDE THE STREET LINE SHALL BE DISTURBED OR REMOVED WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PARKS AND RECREATION. PROTECTION MEETING THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION SHALL BE PROVIDED AROUND THE TRUNKS AND BRANCHES OF TREES, AND REPRODUCTION AT LEAST EIGHTY (80) PERCENT SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. NO CONSPICUOUS CAUSTIC OR LIGHT MATERIAL SHALL BE DUMPED OR MIXED WITHIN TEN FEET OF ANY SUCH TREE. NOR SHALL SALT FOR THE REMOVAL OF ICE OR SNOW BE APPLIED WHEN RUNOFF WILL DRAIN TO A TREE.

SCALE: N.T.S.

CONSULTANT:  
**ELLIPSES DESIGN**  
Architectural Services, Inc.  
140 West 17th Street, New York, NY 10011

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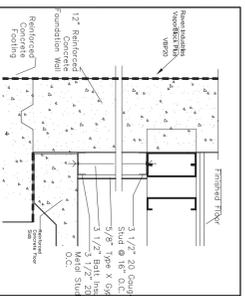
SIGNATURE  
STATE OF NEW YORK  
JULIEN FLANDER  
0587 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

PROJECT:  
5111 4TH AVE  
BROOKLYN N.Y. 11220

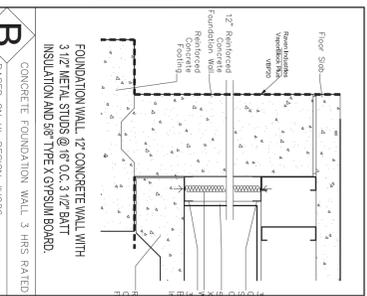
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CHK. BY:  
DWG. NO.

**A-008.00**  
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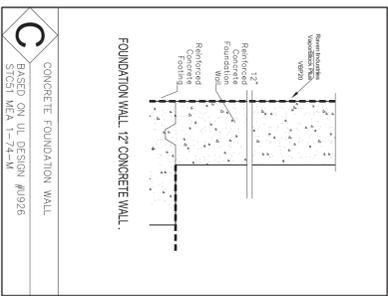
# WALL DETAILS



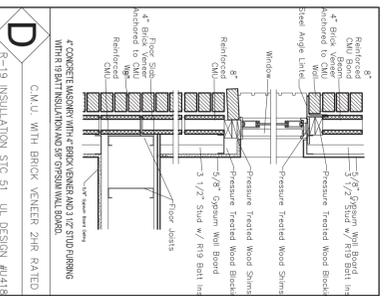
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BASED ON UL DESIGN #1926  
STC51 WEA 1-74-14



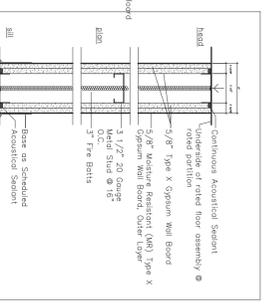
**B** FOUNDATION WALL 12\"/>



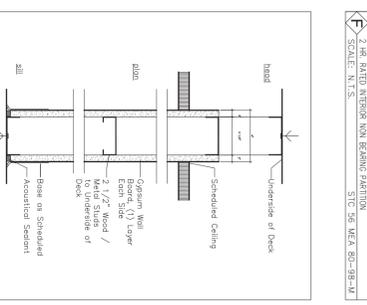
**C** CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL  
BASED ON UL DESIGN #1926  
STC51 WEA 1-74-14



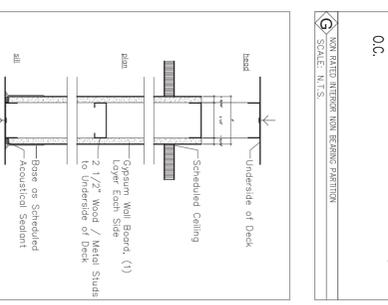
**D** CONCRETE MASONRY WITH BRICK VENEER AND 12\"/>



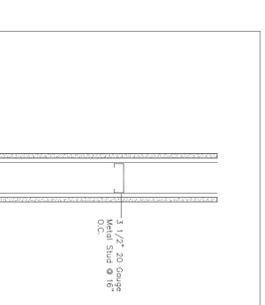
**E** INTERIOR 2-HOUR FIRE-RATED 2 LAYERS OF 5/8\"/>



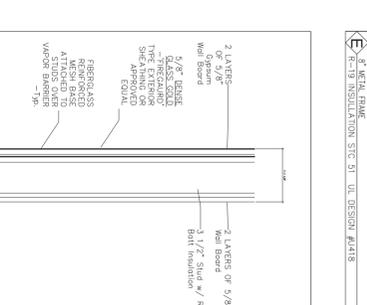
**F** INTERIOR WALL, NON-RATED, 5/8\"/>



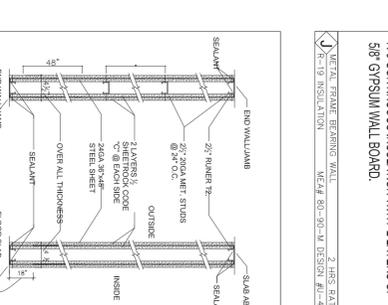
**G** INTERIOR WALL, NON-RATED, 5/8\"/>



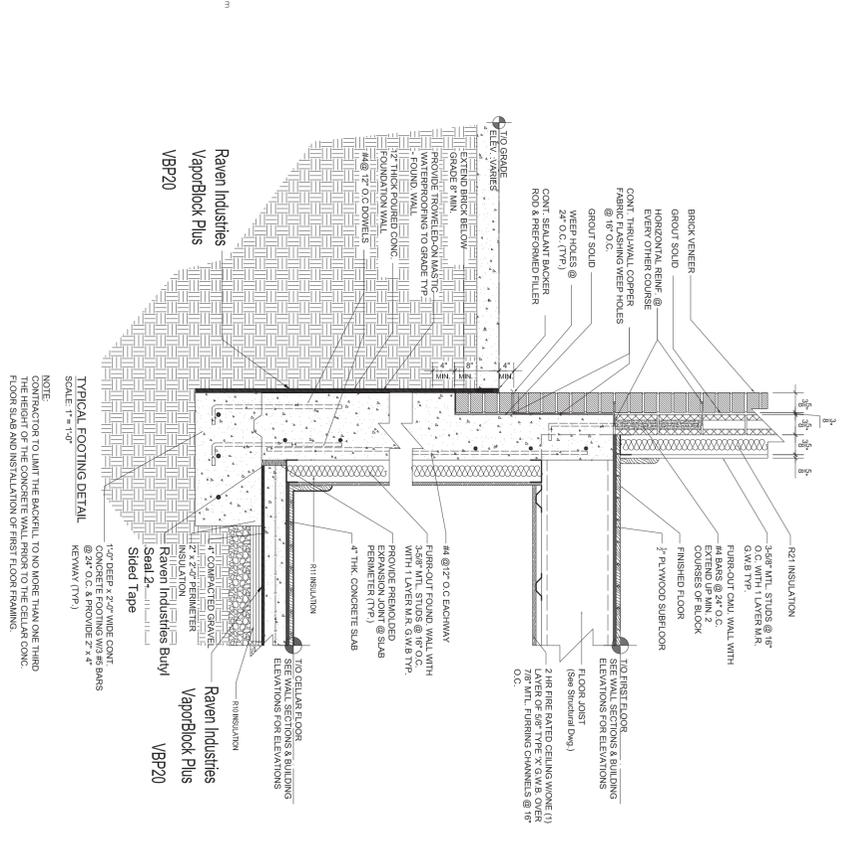
**H** METAL FRAME  
BASED ON UL DESIGN #2418  
STC 59 WEA 80-89-31



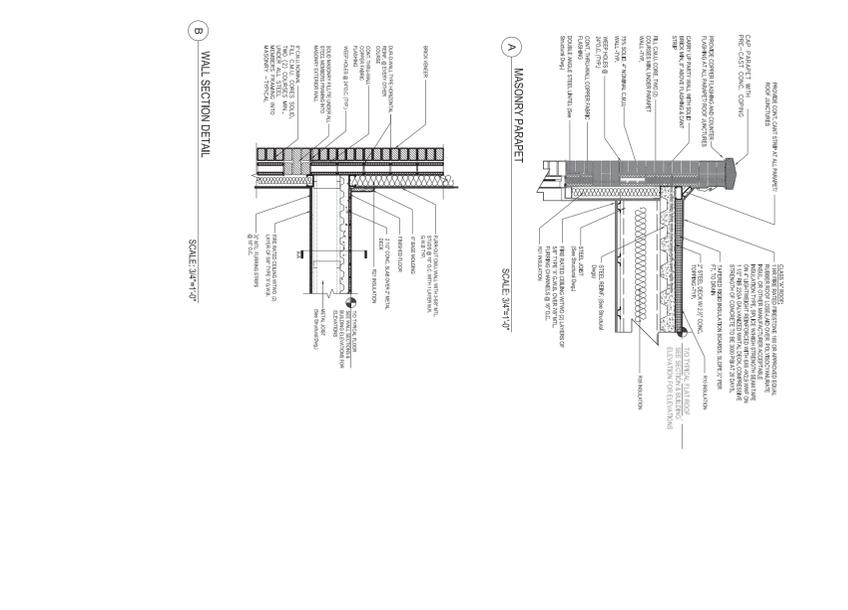
**I** 2-HOUR FIRE-RATED WALL WITH 2 LAYERS OF 5/8\"/>



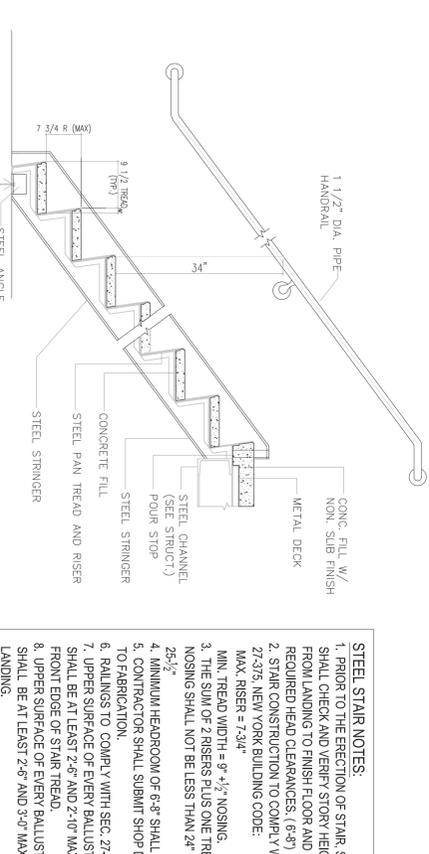
**J** TWO-HOUR FIRE-RATED NON-COMBUSTIBLE MASONRY ASSEMBLY APPROVED EQUIVALENT TO USE IN NEW YORK CITY



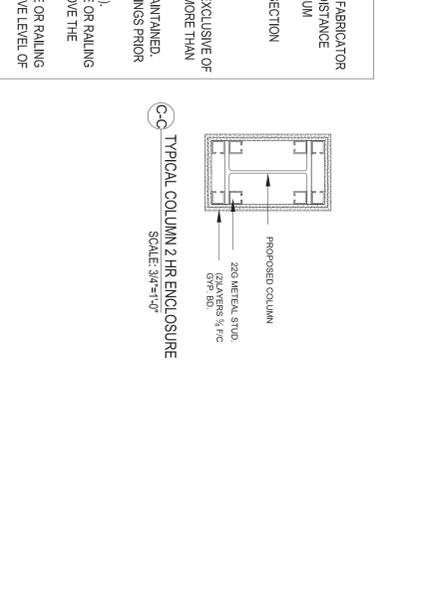
**NOTE:** CONTRACTOR TO LIMIT THE BARGHILL TO NO MORE THAN ONE THIRD THE HEIGHT OF THE CONCRETE WALL PRIOR TO THE RELAY CONC. FLOOR SLAB AND INSTALLATION OF FIRST FLOOR FRAMING.



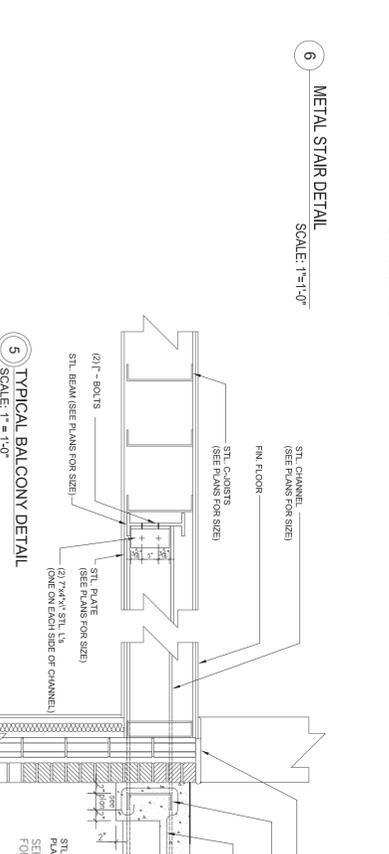
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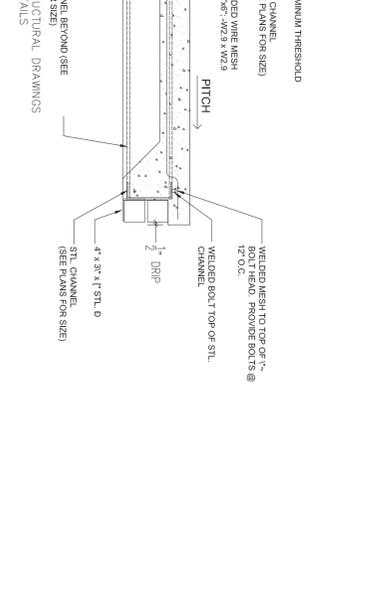
**NOTE:** CONTRACTOR TO LIMIT THE BARGHILL TO NO MORE THAN ONE THIRD THE HEIGHT OF THE CONCRETE WALL PRIOR TO THE RELAY CONC. FLOOR SLAB AND INSTALLATION OF FIRST FLOOR FRAMING.



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DATE:  
JOB NO.  
DRAWING BY:  
CHK. BY:  
DWG. NO.

**A-009.00**  
SHEET OF

CONSULTANT:



ELLIPSES DESIGN  
Architectural, Mechanical, Electrical, Plumbing, Fire Protection, and Energy Engineering

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Table with 2 columns: REVISIONS, DATE. Rows 1-7.

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Tel: 347-661-3078



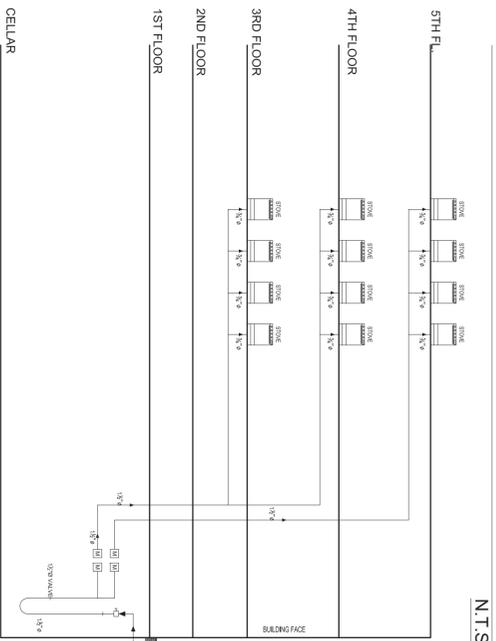
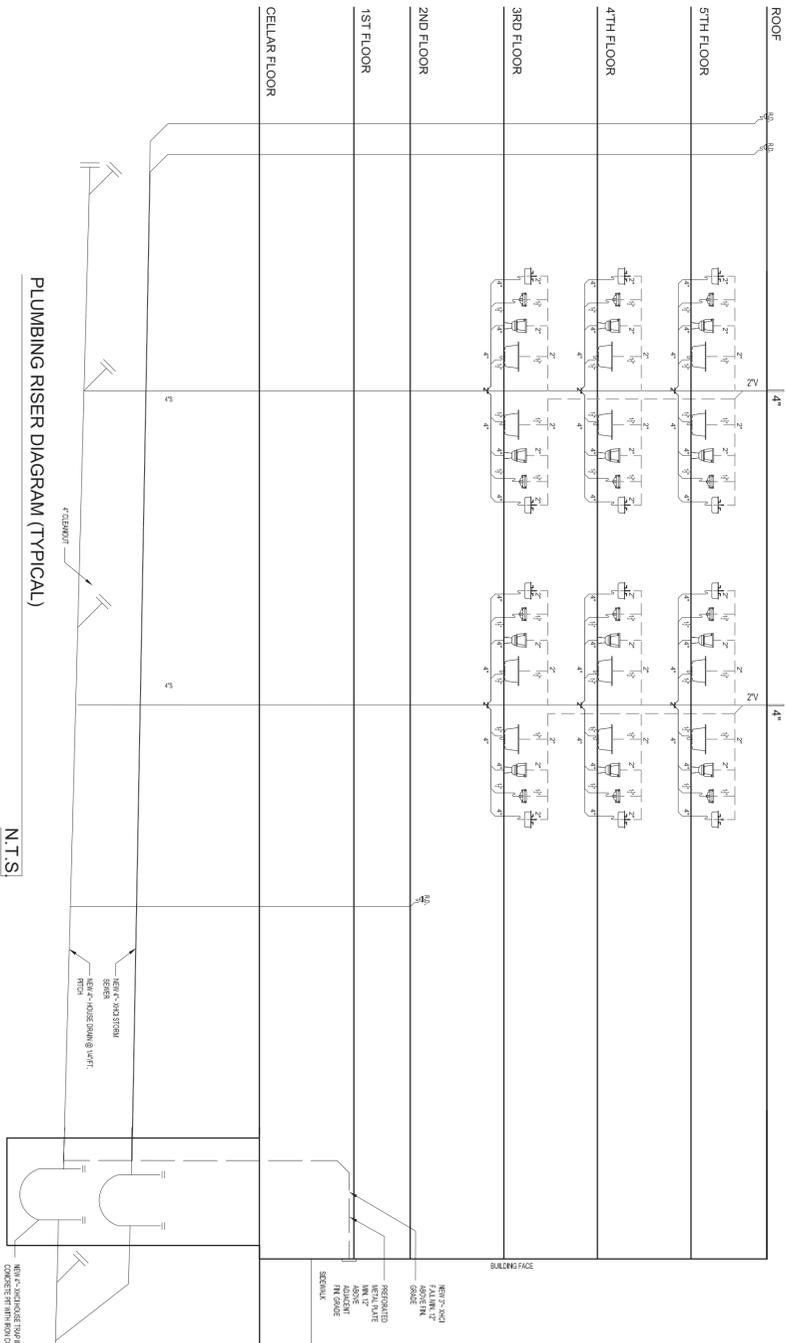
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PLUMBING AND GAS RISER

Table with 2 columns: DATE, JOB NO., DRAWING BY, CHK. BY, DWG. NO.

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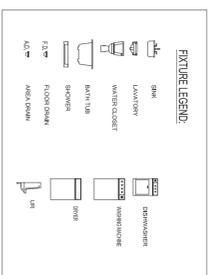
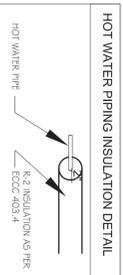
NOTE:  
ALL VENTS TO EXTEND 3'-0" MINIMUM ABOVE FINISHED ROOF



GAS RISER DIAGRAM (TYPICAL)

N.T.S.

Table with 4 columns: MANUFACTURE, MODEL NO., TONAGE, MEA #. Includes AIR CONDENSER and CENTURION data.



NOTE: ALL WASHING MACHINES TO BE EQUIPPED WITH ATMOSPHERIC TYPE VACUUM BREAKER ASSEMBLY BY AMERICAN STD MEAF 40-70M

Table with 4 columns: MANUFACTURE, MODEL NO., TONAGE, MEA #. Includes AIR CONDENSER and CENTURION data.

NOTE: ELECTRIC BOILER AND HOT WATER HEATER TO BE INSTALLED (TYPICAL)  
MEA # 160-00-E  
MANUFACTURE: CENTURION  
MODEL NO.: ACC48X10216  
TONAGE: 4 TON  
MEA #: 160-00-E

- PLUMBING NOTES:
1. COMPLETE FLOORING SYSTEM AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS INSTALLATION SHALL COMPLY WITH SUBCHAPTER 14.4 FS 14.
2. PROVIDE SHUT OFF VALVES FOR ALL WATER SUPPLY LINES AT ENTRIES.
3. PROVIDE SHUT OFF VALVES FOR ALL WATER SUPPLY LINES AT RISERS.
4. PARALLEL WATER AND GAS LINES SERVICE FINAL CONNECTIONS.
5. PROVIDE SHUT OFF VALVES FOR ALL WATER SUPPLY LINES AT RISERS.
6. FLOOR DRAIN SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH REMOVABLE STRAINER AS PER FS 16.
7. FLOOR DRAIN SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH REMOVABLE STRAINER AS PER FS 16.
8. FLOOR DRAIN SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH REMOVABLE STRAINER AS PER FS 16.
9. FLOOR DRAIN SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH REMOVABLE STRAINER AS PER FS 16.
10. ALL SPENS INSTALLED TO SERVICE BALCONY AND WITHIN BUILDING SHALL BE THERMALLY INSULATED AS PER NEW YORK STATE ENERGY CONSERVATION CODE.
11. ORNATE BOX AS PER SEC. 17-02.2 B).
12. PLUMBING RISER SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH INSULATION OF NEW WORK.
13. PROVIDE COVER FOR SERVICE PIPES SHALL COMPLY WITH SEC. 17-02.2 B).
14. SEPARATION OF WATER SUPPLY SERVICE AND BUILDING SERVICE SHALL COMPLY WITH SEC. 17-02.2 B).
15. PROVIDE TO THE INSTALLATION OF HOUSE DRAIN PLUMBING CONTROL SHALL COVER AND VERIFY DEPTH OF SERVICE RISERS IN SHEET TO ACHIEVE THE COMPLIANCE OF PROVIDING THE MINIMUM REQUIRED PROTECTIVE COVER AS PER BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE REPORTED TO THE ARCHITECT FOR REVIEW.
16. ROOF DRAIN SHALL BE AS PER FS 14.
17. PLUMBING CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL VENTS AND RISERS TO THE INSTALLATION OF NEW WORK.
18. MEA # 160-00-E.
19. MEA # 160-00-E.
20. MEA # 160-00-E.
21. MEA # 160-00-E.
22. MEA # 160-00-E.
23. MEA # 160-00-E.
24. MEA # 160-00-E.



**ATTACHMENT B**  
**CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN**

## **ATTACHMENT B CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN**

The NYC Office of Environmental Remediation and Truman Management 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, Truman Management 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, Alysha Alfieri, who can be contacted about these issues or any others questions, comments or concerns that arise during the remedial process at (212) 676-0459.

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

**Repositories.** A document repository is maintained in online. Internet access to view OER's document repositories is available at public libraries. 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.

The library nearest the Site is:

Brooklyn Public Library - Sunset Park Branch

5108 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

Telephone Number: 718-567-2806

Hours of Operation:

Mon	10:00AM - 6:00PM
Tue	10:00AM - 8:00PM
Wed	10:00AM - 8:00PM
Thu	10:00AM - 8:00PM
Fri	10:00AM - 6:00PM
Sat	10:00AM - 5:00PM
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 Truman Management, reviewed and approved by OER prior to distribution and mailed by Truman Management. 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.**

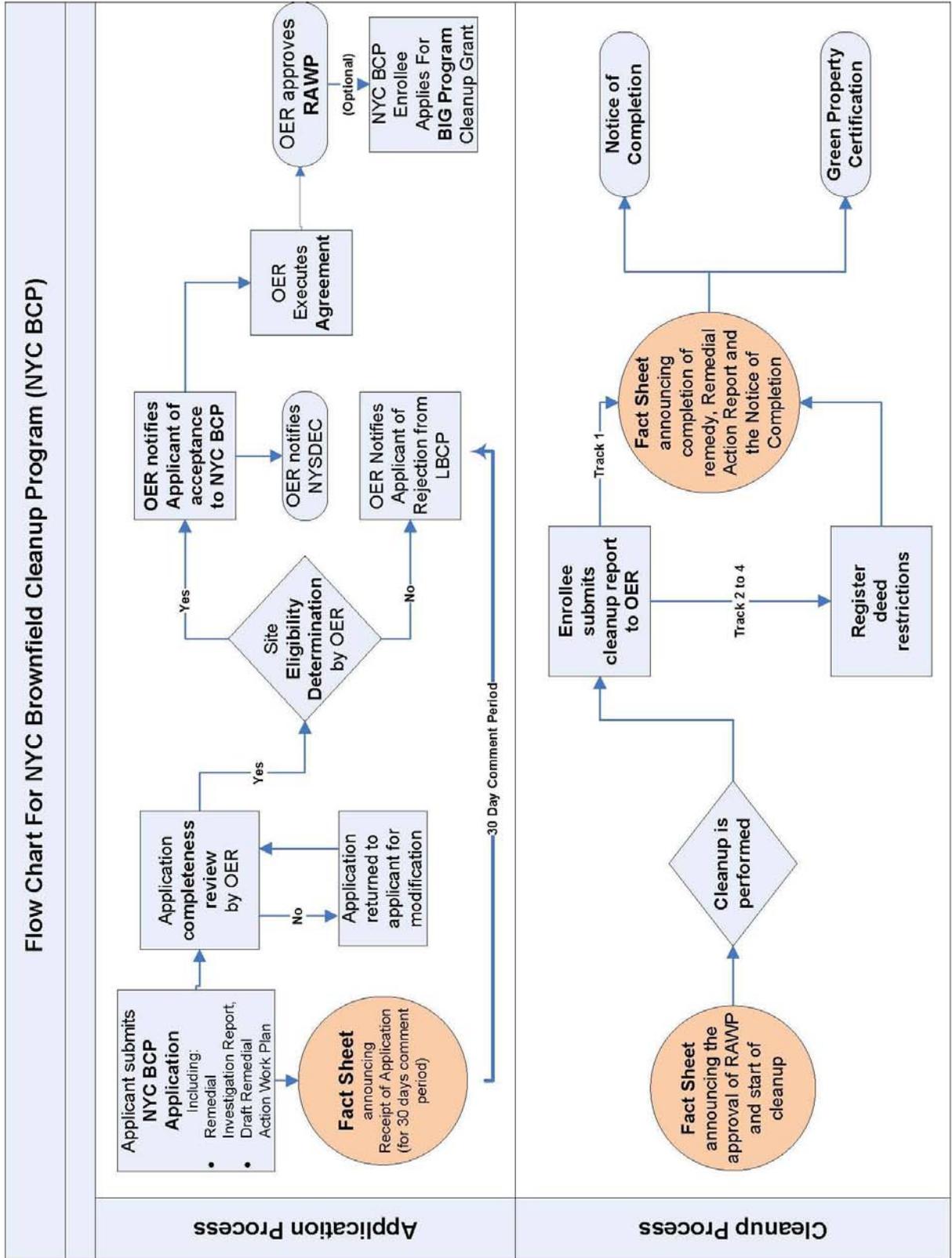
Public notice in the form of a Fact Sheet is sent to all parties listed on the Site Contact List announcing the availability of the Remedial Investigation Report and Remedial Action Work Plan and the initiation of a 30-day public comment period on the Remedial Action Work Plan. The Fact Sheet summarizes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



**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.** Truman Management 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.** Truman Management 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.

**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. The outbound truck transport route is shown on Figure 7.

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.

**ATTACHMENT E**  
**SITE SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION**  
**HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN**

# REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT

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5111 4<sup>TH</sup> AVENUE

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK

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## CONSTRUCTION HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

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MARCH 2015

*Prepared for:*

Truman Management  
4403 15th Avenue, STE 277  
Brooklyn, NY 11219

*Prepared By:*

**EBC**

**ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

1808 Middle Country Road  
Ridge, NY 11961

## HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Site: **Redevelopment Project – TMD1501**

Location: **5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY**

Prepared By: **ENVIRONMENTAL BUSINESS CONSULTANTS**

Date Prepared: **March 2015**

Version: **1**

Revision: **0**

Project Description:

Waste types: Solid

Characteristics: Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds, and metals – in historic fill (Top 8 inches of soil)

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.

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## STATEMENT OF COMMITMENT

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared to ensure that workers are not exposed to risks from hazardous materials during the Remedial Activities planned for 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

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



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the health and safety guidelines developed by Environmental Business Consultants (EBC) for implementation of a Remedial Action Plan at Redevelopment Project located at 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY, to protect on-site personnel, visitors, and the public from physical harm and exposure to hazardous materials or wastes during the removal of underground storage tanks and the excavation and loading of contaminated soil. In accordance with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR Part 1910.120 Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Final rule, this CHASP, including the attachments, addresses safety and health hazards related to subsurface sample collection activities and is based on the best information available. The CHASP may be revised by EBC at the request of Truman Management (“the Developer”) and/or the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) or New York City Office of Environmental Remediation (NYCOER) upon receipt of new information regarding site conditions. Changes will be documented by written amendments signed by EBC’s Project Manager, site safety officer and/or the EBC Health and Safety Consultant.

### 1.1 Scope

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

- 1) Site mobilization of General Contractor (GC) and Subcontractors to install the building foundation.
  - a) Excavate historic fill and soil from below existing building slab.

### 1.2 Application

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

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

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

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

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

## 1.4 Key Personnel - Roles and Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 2.0 SITE BACKGROUND AND SCOPE OF WORK

The Site consists of a single lot located in the Sunset Park Section of the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, Kings County, New York. Figure 1 shows the Site location. The street address associated with the Site is 5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11220. The Site is identified as Block 799, Lot 6 on the New York City (NYC) Tax Map. Lot 6 consists of 50 feet of street frontage on 4th Avenue and a depth of 100 feet for a total of approximately 5,000 square feet (s.f.). A map of the Site is shown on Figure 2.

Currently, lot 6 is developed with a 2-story commercial building, most recently utilized by a glass bead supply company.

### 2.1 Prior Investigations

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was completed by Team Environmental Consultants Inc in 2014. The following Site history was established based on historic Sanborn maps:

The Site was undeveloped in 1888, but by 1906, the existing two-story building was constructed and was utilized by a dairy company. Between 1926 and 2007 the building contained several commercial tenants, including a restaurant, store, billiard parlor, bowling alley, and in 1926, a printing company. In 2005, the building contained a retail furniture store, and sometime between 2005 and 2014 the property became a glass bead supply company.

Based upon reconnaissance of the subject site and surrounding properties, and review of historical records and regulatory agency databases, the Phase I ESA revealed one recognized environmental condition at this Site:

1. In 1926, the Site contained a printing company.

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

EBC performed the following scope of work at the Site:

1. Conducted a Site inspection to identify AOCs and physical obstructions (i.e. structures, buildings, etc.);
2. Installed 4 soil borings (SB1-SB4) in February of 2015, and collected 7 soil samples for chemical analysis from the soil borings to evaluate soil quality;
3. Attempted to install one monitoring well, but was unable to obtain depths greater than 50 feet; and
4. Installed 3 soil vapor implants and collected 3 soil vapor samples in for chemical analysis.

### Summary of Environmental Findings

1. The elevation of the Site is approximately 80 feet.
2. Depth to groundwater at the Site is approximately 75 feet.
3. Regional groundwater flow is generally west-northwest.
4. Depth to bedrock is at the Site is greater than 100 feet.
5. The stratigraphy of the Site consists of a very thin layer of historic fill (4-8 inches), underlain by native brown silty sand.
6. Soil/fill samples results were compared to New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Part 375 Table 375-6.8 Unrestricted Use and Restricted

Residential Use Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs). Data collected during the RI showed no detectable concentration of PCBs. No VOCs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs, but acetone (max of 16 µg/kg) and methylene chloride (max of 1.7 µg/kg) were present at trace concentrations. Six SVOCs, benz(a)anthracene (21,000 µg/kg), benzo(a)pyrene (21,000 µg/kg), benzo(b)fluoranthene (22,000 µg/kg), benzo(k)fluoranthene (7,700 µg/kg), chrysene (21,000 µg/kg), and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene (14,000 µg/kg) were detected above Restricted Residential Use SCOs within one of the three shallow soil samples (B-1) collected at the Site. The pesticide aldrin was detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs within the same shallow soil sample. Three metals, including copper (70.2 mg/kg), lead (72.3 mg/kg), and mercury (1.53 mg/kg) exceeded Unrestricted Use SCOs within one of the four deep soil samples (B-4). Of these metals, only mercury also exceeded Restricted Residential Use SCOs. No VOCs, SVOCs, pesticides or PCBs were detected above Unrestricted Use SCOs within any of the deeper soil samples collected at the Site.

7. Attempts were made to install groundwater well, but refusal was encountered to depths of 50 feet below grade. No groundwater samples were obtained.
8. Soil vapor results collected during the RI were compared to the compounds listed in Vapor Intrusion Matrices in the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Final Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion, dated October 2006. Data collected during the RI indicated petroleum related VOCs were present at low concentrations. Petroleum-related VOCs (BTEX) were detected at a maximum concentration of 45.78 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m<sup>3</sup>). The chlorinated VOC tetrachloroethene (PCE) was detected in all three soil vapor samples at a maximum concentration of 1.38 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Trichloroethene (TCE) was detected in one of the three soil vapor samples at a concentration of 0.36 µg/m<sup>3</sup>. Carbon tetrachloride was detected within all three soil vapor samples (max of 0.71 µg/m<sup>3</sup>) and 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA) was not detected in any of the three soil vapor samples. The PCE, TCE, carbon tetrachloride and TCA concentrations are below the monitoring level ranges established within the NYSDOH Final Guidance on Soil Vapor Intrusion.

### 2.3 Description of Remedial Action Plan

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

The proposed remedial action will consist of:

1. Preparation of a Community Protection Statement and performance of all required NYC VCP Citizen Participation activities according to an approved Citizen Participation Plan.
2. Performance of a Community Air Monitoring Program for particulates and volatile organic carbon compounds.
3. Establishment of Site-Specific (Track 4) Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs).
4. Site mobilization involving Site security setup, equipment mobilization, utility mark outs and marking & staking excavation areas.
5. Waste characterization soil samples will be collected from soil stockpiles within the building at a frequency dictated by disposal facility. A Waste Characterization Report documenting sample procedures, location, analytical results shall be submitted to NYCOER prior to start of remedial action.
6. Excavation and removal of soil/fill exceeding Track 4 Site-Specific SCOs. For development purposes, excavation will be required to install new building support

- columns with footings, new grade beams, and to construct a new elevator pit, and will be limited to a depth of approximately 6 feet 4 inches. Excavation is expected to generate no more than 150 tons of soil for removal.
7. 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.
  8. Management of excavated materials including temporarily stockpiling and segregating to prevent co-mingling of contaminated material and non-contaminated materials.
  9. 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.
  10. 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.
  11. Collection and analysis of four end-point samples to determine the performance of the remedy with respect to attainment of SCOs.
  12. Import of materials to be used for backfill and cover in compliance with this plan and in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.
  13. Installation of a vapor barrier system within concrete slab repair areas as well as below and around new cellar walls and elevator pit. The vapor barrier will consist of Raven Industries' VaporBlock 20 Plus, which is a seven layer co-extruded barrier made from state-of-the-art polyethylene and EVOH resins.
  14. Construction and maintenance of an engineered composite cover consisting of the building's existing 4 inch thick concrete slab and all concrete slab repair/replacement areas to prevent human exposure to residual soil/fill remaining under the Site.
  15. Implementation of storm-water pollution prevention measures in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
  16. Performance of all activities required for the remedial action, including permitting requirements and pretreatment requirements, in compliance with applicable laws and regulations.
  17. Submission of a 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.
  18. Submission of an approved Site Management Plan (SMP) in the RAR for long-term management of residual contamination, including plans for operation, maintenance, monitoring, inspection and certification of Engineering and Institutional Controls and reporting at a specified frequency.
  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.

### **3.0 HAZARD ASSESSMENT**

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

#### **3.1 Physical Hazards**

##### *3.1.1 Tripping Hazards*

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

##### *3.1.2 Climbing Hazards*

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

##### *3.1.3 Cuts and Lacerations*

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

##### *3.1.4 Lifting Hazards*

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

##### *3.1.5 Utility Hazards*

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

##### *3.1.6 Traffic Hazards*

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

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

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

### 3.2.1 Heat Stress

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

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

#### 1. Prevention

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

#### 2. Recognition and Treatment

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

##### c. Heat Stroke

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

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

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

### 3.2.2 Cold Exposure

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

### 3.3 Chemical Hazards

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

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

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

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

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

Copper	Lead	Mercury
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The primary routes of exposure to identified contaminants in soil to on-site construction workers are through inhalation, ingestion and absorption.

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

#### 3.3.1 Respirable Dust

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

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

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

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

### 3.3.3 *Organic Vapors*

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

## 4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

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

### 4.1 Level D

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

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

### 4.2 Level C

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

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

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

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

### 4.3 Activity-Specific Levels of Personal Protection

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

## 5.0 AIR MONITORING AND ACTION LEVELS

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

### 5.1 Air Monitoring Requirements

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

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

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

### 5.2 Work Stoppage Responses

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

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

### 5.3 Action Levels During Excavation Activities

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 6.0 SITE CONTROL

### 6.1 Work Zones

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

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

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

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

## 7.0 CONTINGENCY PLAN/EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

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

### 7.1 Emergency Equipment On-site

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

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

### 7.2 Emergency Telephone Numbers

General Emergencies	911
Suffolk County Police	911
NYC Fire Department	911
New York Methodist Hospital	(718) 780-9300
NYSDEC Spills Hotline	1-800-457-7362
NYSDEC Project Manager	(718) 482-4010
NYC Department of Health	(212) 676-2400
National Response Center	1-800-424-8802
Poison Control	1-800-222-1222
Project Manager	1-631-504-6000
Site Safety Officer	1-631-504-6000

### 7.3 Personnel Responsibilities During an Emergency

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

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



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

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

### **7.7 Spill Control Procedures**

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

### **7.8 Vapor Release Plan**

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

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

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

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

## DAILY BREIFING SIGN-IN SHEET

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

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

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

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

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3. ATTENDEES (Print Name):

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

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

**SITE SAFETY PLAN AMENDMENT FORM**

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

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

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**CHEMICAL HAZARDS**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE**

ICSC: 0385



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

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



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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0385**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

ICSC: 0385

# BENZ(a)ANTHRACENE

I M P O R T A N T D A T A	<b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS TO YELLOW BROWN FLUORESCENT FLAKES OR POWDER.	<b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.
	<b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b> Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.	<b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.
	<b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b>	<b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b>
	<b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: A2 (suspected human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK: Carcinogen category: 2 (as pyrolysis product of organic materials) (DFG 2005).	<b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> This substance is probably carcinogenic to humans.

<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	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
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<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	Bioaccumulation of this chemical may occur in seafood.	
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## NOTES

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

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(a)PYRENE**

ICSC: 0104



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

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



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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0104**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

# BENZO(a)PYRENE

ICSC: 0104

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

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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<b>ICSC: 0104</b>	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	<b>BENZO(a)PYRENE</b>
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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0720



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

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



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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0720**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0720

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

**CHEMICAL DANGERS:**

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

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

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;  
(DFG 2004).

of its aerosol and through the skin.

**INHALATION RISK:**

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

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**

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

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

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

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

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.12

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

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



**NOTES**

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0720**

**BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:**

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0721



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

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



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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0721**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE**

ICSC: 0721

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

**CHEMICAL DANGERS:**

Upon heating, toxic fumes are formed.

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

TLV not established.

MAK:

Carcinogen category: 2;  
(DFG 2004).

**INHALATION RISK:**

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

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**

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

This substance is possibly carcinogenic to humans.

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

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

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.84

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

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



**NOTES**

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0721**

**BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:**

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**CHRYSENE**

ICSC: 1672



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

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



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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## CHRYSENE

ICSC: 1672

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

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

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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ICSC: 1672

CHRYSENE

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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

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

ICSC: 0730



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

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

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

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

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0730

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

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

ICSC: 0730

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

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

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

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

**EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:**

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

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

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

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 6.58

**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

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



**NOTES**

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0730**

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

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

**IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:**

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**COPPER**

ICSC: 0240



Cu  
(powder)

ICSC # 0240

CAS # 7440-50-8

RTECS # [GL5325000](#)

September 24, 1993 Validated

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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0240**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

**COPPER**

ICSC: 0240

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

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

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:**  
TLV: 0.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup> fume (ACGIH 1992-1993).  
TLV (as Cu, dusts & mists): 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (ACGIH 1992-1993).  
Intended change 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup>  
Inhal.,  
A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen);  
MAK: 0.1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (Inhalable fraction)  
Peak limitation category: II(2) Pregnancy risk group: D (DFG 2005).  
OSHA PEL\*: TWA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \*Note: The PEL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except copper fume.  
NIOSH REL\*: TWA 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> \*Note: The REL also applies to other copper compounds (as Cu) except Copper fume.  
NIOSH IDLH: 100 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as Cu) See: [7440508](https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2005-109/)

**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**

**NOTES**

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

**ICSC: 0240**

**COPPER**

(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**LEAD**

ICSC: 0052



Lead metal  
Plumbum  
Pb  
Atomic mass: 207.2  
(powder)

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

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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0052**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

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

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

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

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

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

**MERCURY**

ICSC: 0056



Quicksilver  
Liquid silver  
Hg  
Atomic mass: 200.6

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



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

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

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

**ICSC: 0056**

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

# International Chemical Safety Cards

## MERCURY

ICSC: 0056

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

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

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

### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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ICSC: 0056

MERCURY

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# International Chemical Safety Cards

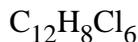
**ALDRIN**

ICSC: 0774



1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-exo-1,4-endo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene  
1,4,5,8-Dimethanonaphthalene, 1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-,  
(1alpha,4alpha,4aβ,5alpha,8alpha,8aβ)

HHDN



Molecular mass: 364.9

ICSC # 0774

CAS # 309-00-2

RTECS # [IO2100000](#)

UN # 2761

EC # 602-048-00-3

March 26, 1998 Validated



TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	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.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>			
<b>EXPOSURE</b>		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE! AVOID EXPOSURE OF ADOLESCENTS AND CHILDREN!	
<b>•INHALATION</b>	(See Ingestion).	Ventilation (not if powder).	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
<b>•SKIN</b>	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.
<b>•EYES</b>		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.
<b>•INGESTION</b>	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: 24/25-40-48/24/25-50/53 S: 1/2-22-36/37-45-60-61 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Packing Group: II

**SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK**

# International Chemical Safety Cards

ALDRIN

ICSC: 0774

<b>I M P O R T A N T A D D I T I O N</b>	<p><b>PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE:</b> COLOURLESS CRYSTALS</p> <p><b>PHYSICAL DANGERS:</b></p> <p><b>CHEMICAL DANGERS:</b> The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic and corrosive fumes including hydrogen chloride. Reacts with acids and oxidants. Attacks many metals in presence of water.</p> <p><b>OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS:</b> TLV: 0.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> (as TWA), A3 (skin) (ACGIH 1997). MAK: (Inhalable fraction) 0.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; skin absorption (H); Peak limitation category: II(8) (DFG 2006). OSHA PEL: TWA 0.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin NIOSH REL: Ca TWA 0.25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> skin <a href="#">See Appendix A</a> NIOSH IDLH: Ca 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup> See: <a href="#">309002</a></p>	<p><b>ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:</b> The substance can be absorbed into the body through the skin and by ingestion.</p> <p><b>INHALATION RISK:</b> Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly on spraying.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE:</b> The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system, resulting in convulsions. The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.</p> <p><b>EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE:</b> The substance accumulates in the human body. Cumulative effects are possible: see Acute Hazards/Symptoms.</p>
<b>PHYSICAL PROPERTIES</b>	Boiling point at 0.27kPa: 145°C Melting point: 104-105°C Density: 1.6 g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Solubility in water: none Vapour pressure, Pa at 20°C: 0.009 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 7.4
<b>ENVIRONMENTAL DATA</b>	The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms. This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to birds, honey bees. 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.	
<b>NOTES</b>		
<p>Other melting points: 49-60°C (technical grade). 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. The recommendations on this Card also apply to ICSC 0787 (dieldrin). Aldrec, Aldrex, Aldrite, Aldron, Aldrosol, Algran, Alttox, Drinox, Octalene, Seedrin, and Toxadrin are trade names.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61G41b.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">NFPA Code: H2; F0; R0;</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Card has been partially updated in August 2007: see Storage, Occupational Exposure Limits.</p>		
<b>ADDITIONAL INFORMATION</b>		
<b>ICSC: 0774</b>	(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994	<b>ALDRIN</b>

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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

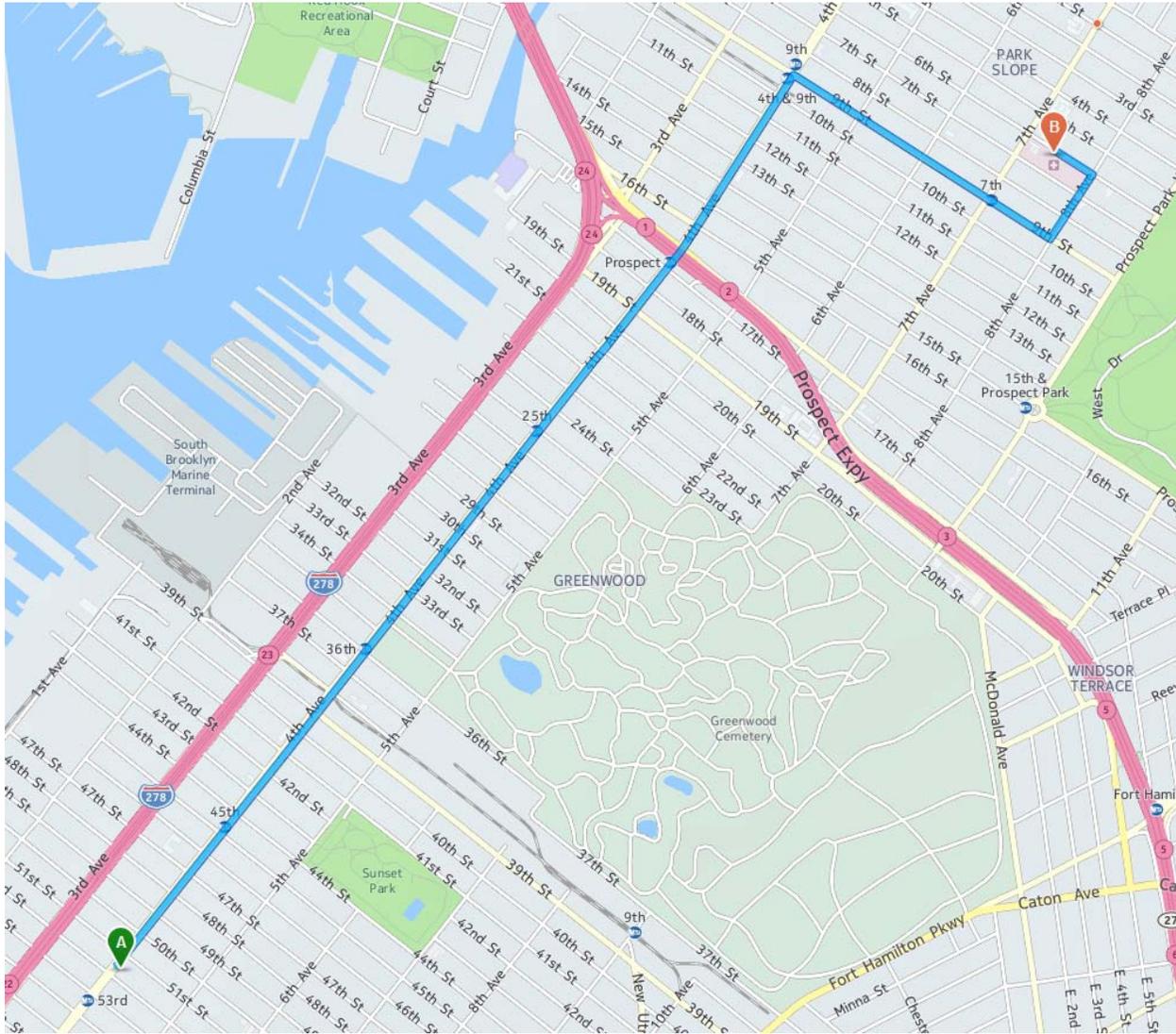
The hospital nearest the site is:

### NEW YORK METHODIST HOSPITAL

506 6<sup>th</sup> Street, Brooklyn, New York 11215

718-780-3159

2.95 Miles – About 12 Minutes



**START:**

5111 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

Head toward 51<sup>st</sup> Street on 4<sup>th</sup> Avenue, continue 2.1 miles

Turn right onto 9<sup>th</sup> Street, continue 0.6 miles

Turn left onto 8<sup>th</sup> Avenue, continue 0.1 miles

Turn left onto 6<sup>th</sup> Street.

The Hospital is on the left.



**HOSPITAL:**

506 6<sup>th</sup> St, Brooklyn, NY 11215-3609

**ATTACHMENT F**  
**VAPOR BARRIER SPECIFICATIONS**

# VAPORBLOCK® PLUS™ VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier

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

**VaporBlock® Plus™**  
UNDERSLAB VAPOR RETARDER / GAS BARRIER

# VAPORBLOCK® PLUS™ VBP20

Under-Slab Vapor / Gas Barrier

		VAPORBLOCK PLUS 20	
PROPERTIES	TEST METHOD	IMPERIAL	METRIC
APPEARANCE		White/Gold	
THICKNESS, NOMINAL		20 mil	0.51 mm
WEIGHT		102 lbs/MSF	498 g/m <sup>2</sup>
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/(ft <sup>2</sup> ·hr·in·Hg)	0.0034 Perms g/(24hr·m <sup>2</sup> ·mm Hg)
RADON DIFFUSION COEFFICIENT	K124/02/95	< 1.1 x 10 <sup>-13</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /s	
METHANE PERMEANCE	ASTM D 1434	< 1.7 x 10 <sup>-10</sup> m <sup>2</sup> /d·atm 0.32 GTR (Gas Transmission Rate) ml/m <sup>2</sup> ·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™ 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.



### Engineered Films Division

P.O. Box 5107  
Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5107  
Ph: (605) 335-0174 • Fx: (605) 331-0333

Limited Warranty available at [www.RavenEFD.com](http://www.RavenEFD.com)

Toll Free: 800-635-3456  
Email: [efdsales@ravenind.com](mailto:efdsales@ravenind.com)  
[www.ravenefd.com](http://www.ravenefd.com)

10/10 EFD 1125