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	and in the strict conformance with the contract drawings and specifications except as otherwise stated. Eric Dambaugh - HydroGeoLogic, Inc.							
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#	Document Section(s)	Page, Paragraph, Line, etc.	Commenter	Comment	Response
1	Section 2.4	LAI VOC Extraction Bullets	L'Ecuyer	EW-3 should be added to this list and simply include the VOC data from the initial sample.	A new bullet was added to the list for EW-3: Extraction well EW-3 was installed in August 2021 to enhance capture of VOCs near the source area. Sampling of the well shortly after installation indicated a range of total VOC concentrations in the samples. The initial sample collected on September 1, 2021, indicated a total VOC concentration of 252 μ g/L, primarily TCE (247 μ g/L). A follow-up sample collected on September 22, 2021, indicated a total VOC concentration of 153 μ g/L, primarily TCE (150 μ g/L).
2	Section 4.1	Table 4-1	L'Ecuyer	Do we not have the top of casing elevation for EW-3? When will the survey be conducted so this info can be provided to EPA and the state?	The top of casing elevation has not been measured yet. Several surveying firms were contacted for this scope, but no bids were received. HGL has been seeking bids from more firms and expects to have the survey work completed in February.
3	General		L'Ecuyer	There were discussions about having typical injection well rehab procedures included in the O&M manual. This could be added as an appendix. Also, these injection wells are an important part of the treatment system that can shut down the plant if water levels get too high. Information about injection well fouling overtime should be added to the manual as well as a statement that injection well rehab is needed annually.	A new section, Section 6.3, was added to the document. Section 6.3 is as follows: The injection wells tend to become fouled and their capacity to accept water from the treatment system decreases due to residual aluminum in the discharge water, and other water chemistry-related factors. An injection well redevelopment event is performed once each year. In 2021 the injection wells were redeveloped via high- velocity jetting. Jetting was performed within the wetted portion of the screen interval, with pressures up to 4,000 or 5,000 pounds per square inch. This low

Site:Lawrence Aviation Industries Superfund SiteDocument:O&M Manual and As-BuiltsDate:November 2021

#	Document Section(s)	Page, Paragraph, Line, etc.	Commenter	Comment	Response
					range of pressure was used to not damage the well screen or sand pack. The 4-nozzle, rotating jetting tool was run continually up and down the entire screen interval rather than concentrating on small intervals for long periods of time (e.g., several minutes/foot) and moving to successive intervals. Simultaneously with jetting, water was pumped from the well with an electric submersible pump positioned below the jetting nozzle. The well casing was surged with air lifting to re-establish the gravel pack and to remove fine material from the well. During some previous redevelopment events, nitrogen burst and dry penetrating agent were used to redevelop the injection wells. Minimal information is available about the methodology used for these events.
End	of Comments.				

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN AND MANUAL LAWRENCE AVIATION INDUSTRIES GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

LAWRENCE AVIATION INDUSTRIES SUPERFUND SITE OPERABLE UNIT 1, LONG TERM REMEDIAL ACTION PORT JEFFERSON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared for



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Kansas City District

Contract: W912DQ-17-D-3016 Delivery Order: W912DQ20F3045

February 2022



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OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN AND MANUAL LAWRENCE AVIATION INDUSTRIES GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

LAWRENCE AVIATION INDUSTRIES SUPERFUND SITE OPERABLE UNIT 1, LONG TERM REMEDIAL ACTION PORT JEFFERSON, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

Prepared for



U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Kansas City District 601 E. 12th Federal Building Kansas City, MO 64106-2896

Prepared by HydroGeoLogic, Inc. Northway 10 Executive Park 313 Ushers Road Ballston Lake, NY 12019

February 2022

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This document was prepared by HydroGeoLogic, Inc. and has received the appropriate technical review and approval.

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09:27:23 -05'00' Peter Dacyk, P.G. Project Manager	<u>2/4/2022</u> Date

Document Revision Log

Revision No.	Review/ Revision Date	Summary of Changes	
0	11/2021	First submittal of this document	
1	2/2022	Revision to address comments	

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amsl	above mean sea level
APP	Accident Prevention Plan
bgs	below ground surface
cfm	cubic feet per minute
cis-1,2-DCE	cis-1, 2-dichloroethene
CV	controlled variable
1,1-DCE	1,1-dichloroethene
F	Fahrenheit
ft	feet
GAC	granular activated carbon
gpd	gallons per day
gpm	gallons per minute
GWTP	groundwater treatment plant
H&S	health and safety
HGL	HydroGeoLogic, Inc.
HMI	human-machine interface
Hp	horsepower
lb	Pound
LE	level element
μg/L	micrograms per liter
msl	mean sea level
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSPDES	New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OI	operator interface
OSR	off-site rule
O&M	operations and maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OU1	operable unit 1
PCE	tetrachloroethene
%	Percent
PID	proportional-integral-derivative
PLC	programmable logic controller
PPE	personal protective equipment

RAO	remedial action objective
rpm	revolutions per minute
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition
SDS	safety data sheet
SU	standard units
1,1,1-TCA	1,1,1-trichoroethane
TBD	to be determined
TCE	trichloroethene
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
VC	vinyl chloride
VFD	variable frequency drive
VGAC	vapor-phase granular activated carbon
VOC	volatile organic compound

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE PLAN AND MANUAL LAWRENCE AVIATION INDUSTRIES GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEM

LAWRENCE AVIATION SUPERFUND SITE OPERABLE UNIT 1, LONG TERM REMEDIAL ACTION PORT JEFFERSON, NEW YORK

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan and Manual has been prepared by HydroGeoLogic, Inc. (HGL) for the Lawrence Aviation Industries groundwater treatment system operating for operable unit 1 (OU1) of the Lawrence Aviation Industries Superfund Site. This document has been prepared for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under contract W912DQ-17-D-3016, delivery order W912DQ20F3045 in accordance with Specifications Section 01800 – Operation and Maintenance of Existing Systems.

This document is intended to be the primary reference for the O&M of the groundwater treatment system. The O&M specifications for key system components are described in this document. The document must be read in conjunction with the following project planning documents:

- Environmental Protection Plan (HGL, 2020a);
- Contractor Quality Control Plan (HGL, 2020b);
- Staffing Plan (HGL, 2020c);
- Uniform Federal Policy-Quality Assurance Project Plan (UFP-QAPP) (HGL, 2021a); and
- Accident Prevention Plan (APP) (HGL, 2021b).

This document may be updated periodically to reflect any changes in operating, sampling, or reporting procedures that are introduced in the future.

1.1 O&M PLAN AND MANUAL ORGANIZATION

This O&M Plan and Manual is organized as follows:

- Section 1 Introduction Includes the remedial action objectives (RAO), an overview of the treatment system, and a description of the project organization and staffing.
- Section 2 Site Description and History Provides a description of the site and the historical operations.
- Section 3 Permits Describes the permits required for system operation.
- Section 4 System Components Describes each remedial system component and its operation.
- Section 5 System Operations Describes the procedures for system start-up and shutdown.

- Section 6 Inspection and Maintenance Summarizes the system maintenance requirements and inspections. This section also discusses the warrantees for the treatment plant.
- Section 7 Sampling and Monitoring Activities Provides a summary of the system sampling and monitoring activities, including performance and compliance sampling and groundwater quality monitoring.
- Section 8 Record Keeping and Reporting Summarizes the remedial system record keeping and reporting requirements.
- Section 9 Government Property Explains contractor's duties to document Government property location.
- Section 10 Health and Safety Provides a summary of the O&M health and safety requirements.
- Section 11 References Material references within the O&M Manual.

1.2 REMEDIAL ACTION OBJECTIVES AND GOALS

The RAOs for the treatment system are to restore the groundwater aquifer to drinking water quality and prevent human ingestion of contaminated groundwater. These objectives are met by extracting contaminated groundwater, treating it through air stripping and granular activated carbon (GAC), then discharging the treated water to the injection wellfield.

The RAOs for the groundwater were developed to address the human health risks and environmental concerns as follows:

- Restore the groundwater aquifer to drinking water quality; and
- Prevent human ingestion of contaminated groundwater.

The objectives will be achieved through implementation of the following:

- Extraction of contaminated groundwater;
- Treatment of extracted groundwater using air stripping and GAC adsorption; and
- Discharge of treated water to the injection wellfield, while meeting all required water quality standards.

The New York State Groundwater Quality Standards for site related contaminants and associated daughter products are presented in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 New York State Grade		roundwater Quality Standards		
		Now Vork Croundwater		

Parameter	New York Groundwater Quality Standards micrograms per liter (µg/L)
Vinyl Chloride (VC)	2
Tetrachloroethene (PCE)	5
Trichloroethene (TCE)	5

Parameter	New York Groundwater Quality Standards micrograms per liter (µg/L)
cis-1,2-Dichlorethene (cis-1,2- DCE)	5
1,1,1-Trichlorethane (1,1,1- TCA)	5
1,1-Dichloroethane	5
1,1-Dichloroethene	5
Chloroform	7

1.3 TREATMENT SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The groundwater treatment system includes three extraction wells that extract groundwater from the contaminated portion of the aquifer, for a total influent flow rate of approximately 130 to 200 gallons per minute (gpm). The combined influent groundwater enters an air stripper, where volatile organic compounds (VOC) are stripped out of the water and enter into the air stream. VOCs in the air stripper off-gas are treated by two vapor-phase granular activated carbon (VGAC) units before the effluent air is discharged to the atmosphere. The VGAC units are normally operated in series, as a lead/lag arrangement. Treated water is discharged to the injection wellfield.

The treatment system is highly automated for control, monitoring, alarms, and shutdowns. Further details for the system components and controls, and operation of the treatment system, are included in Sections 4.0 and 5.0.

The location of the Lawrence Aviation Industries groundwater treatment system is shown on Figure 1.1. The site layout for the Lawrence Aviation Industries system is shown on Figure 1.2 and the layout of the treatment system building is shown on Figure 1.3. Details for the treatment system process water and air components, system instrumentation, and process piping are shown on Figure 1.4. The treatment system as-built drawings are presented in Appendix A.

1.4 PROJECT ORGANIZATION AND STAFFING PLAN

Treatment system construction was completed, and operation began in 2010. HGL began performing O&M activities on October 19, 2020. The project is staffed by qualified personnel to ensure the treatment system is operated and maintained to meet the RAOs. A project staffing plan (HGL, 2020c) outlines the proposed project staff, staff roles and certifications, subcontractors, and includes an organization chart.

A minimum of two treatment system operators will be provided to perform O&M tasks. One operator will act as the person responsible for routine plant operation, responding to system shutdowns, etc., and the second operator will serve as a backup in the event the primary operator is unavailable or additional resources are needed to complete O&M tasks. The operator will be present at the facility a minimum of once each day and will respond to alarm conditions within 2 hours of the shutdown notification. A minimum of two people will be on site for periodic O&M

tasks when safety concerns warrant, in accordance the approved site-specific APP (HGL, 2021b).

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Lawrence Aviation Industries Superfund Site OU1 includes two groundwater treatment systems. One system is located at Old Mill Pond; it is the subject of a separate Operation and Maintenance Plan and Manual. The Lawrence Aviation Industries groundwater treatment system is the subject of this document. It is located on the back end of Lawrence Aviation Drive; the closest intersection is where Lawrence Aviation Drive meets Sheep Pasture Road in Port Jefferson, Suffolk County, New York, as shown on Figure 1.2.

Site activities that do not occur within the Lawrence Aviation Industries water treatment system building, such as monitoring well sampling, will take place within public areas in Port Jefferson.

2.2 SITE AND PROJECT HISTORY

The Lawrence Aviation Industries Site encompasses approximately 126 acres and includes the former Lawrence Aviation Industries manufacturing facility and outlying parcels. The former facility is approximately 42 acres in size and was a titanium sheeting manufacturer. The former facility consists of 10 buildings, which are located in the southern portion of the property.

The Long Island Railroad and Sheep Pasture Road form the northern border of the former facility. To the east and west are various residential single family houses and to the south is a wooded area, beyond that is a residential area with more single family houses. The village of Port Jefferson and Port Jefferson Harbor, an embayment of Long Island Sound, lie approximately 1 mile to the north.

The section of the property currently occupied by the former facility was previously a turkey farm, which was owned by Lawrence Aviation Industries' corporate predecessor, Ledkote Products Co. of New York. Ledkote produced items that included lead gutters and spouts for roof drains. In 1959, Ledkote Products Co. of New York changed names to Lawrence Aviation Industries, Inc. The former facility manufactured products from titanium sheet metal, including golf clubs and products for the aeronautics industry.

A Remedial Investigation was performed from 2003 to 2005; it documented a VOC plume originating at the former facility. The primary VOCs in the groundwater plume originating from the site are TCE and PCE. Other VOCs are present to a lesser extent, such as: chloromethane, 1,1-DCE, methyl tert-butyl ether, 1,1-DCA, cis-1,2-DCE, chloroform, and 1,1,1-TCA.

The Record of Decision was signed on September 29, 2006. The selected remedy documented in the Record of Decision included the construction of two groundwater pump and treatment systems; one located at the former facility on former Lawrence Aviation Drive, and a second system located approximately 1 mile downgradient within the village of Port Jefferson.

2.3 SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROLOGY

Three aquifers are present beneath the site: the Upper Glacial Aquifer, the Magothy Aquifer, and the Lloyd Sand Member of the Raritan Formation (Koszalka, 1984). The Magothy and underlying Lloyd Sand Aquifers are separated by the Raritan Clay member of the Raritan Formation. Consequently, water is interchanged more readily between the Upper Glacial and Magothy Aquifers than between the Magothy and Lloyd Aquifers. The presence of the Raritan Clay, directly underlying the Magothy Aquifer, is the lower boundary of the upper flow system. Investigations at the site have only focused on the Upper Glacial Aquifer and the top of the Magothy Aquifer.

The Magothy Aquifer consists of Upper Cretaceous Magothy deposits to the top of the confining clay unit of the Raritan Formation. It consists of fine to medium sand with interbedded silts and clays. It extends between the bottom of the Upper Glacial Aquifer and the Raritan Clay. The aquifer has a fluvial-deltaic depositional origin, is wedge shaped, and thickens progressively towards the south and southeast. The Magothy deposits were unconformably overlain by a veneer of Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits, chiefly of glacial origin (Franke and McClymonds, 1972). Deposition of the glacial deposits left the top of the Magothy Aquifer with discontinuous clay bodies in the deposits of the Pliocene-Pleistocene succession (Upper Glacial Aquifer), Smithtown Clay Unit, or Magothy Formation. This upper portion of the Magothy will be referred to as the reworked Magothy. The top of the Magothy Aquifer, which underlies the Upper Glacial Aquifer, was observed at a depth of 324 feet below ground surface (ft bgs) (99 ft below mean sea level [msl]) in stratigraphic boring ST-03. This unit also was observed in the boring for MPW-09 at a depth of 108 ft bgs (98.34 ft below msl).

The site is directly underlain by the Pleistocene-age Harbor Hill moraine, a remnant of the most recent glaciation. The moraine is up to 70 ft thick and composed primarily of sand and gravel with occasional lenses of silty sand and silt. The moraine deposits thin to the south and to the north.

At the former industrial facility, the moraine deposits are underlain by well graded fine to medium grained sands and silts with occasional layers of silt and clay or sand and gravel. The clay-rich layers observed in this zone were thin and discontinuous, likely derived from Magothy formation materials (or Smithtown Clays), reworked and then re-deposited during the creation of the local moraine. The localized glacial activity at the site has reworked the upper layers of the Magothy Formation and left very complex heterogeneous glacial deposits at the base of the Upper Glacial Aquifer; this material is not differentiated from the reworked Magothy material described above. During the pre-design investigation, an aquifer test was performed on a test well in the area near well MPW-02. The upper 60 ft (180-240 ft bgs) of the aquifer was screened by the test well and piezometers also were screened within the zone from 205 to 225 ft bgs. The lithology observed in the screened zone was predominantly a mixture of fine to medium grained sands with silt.

The Upper Glacial Aquifer is generally under unconfined conditions and the upper limit is the water table. Synoptic groundwater elevation data collected in June 2016 was used to prepare a potentiometric surface map for the Upper Glacial Aquifer from the former facility to the Port Jefferson Harbor. The potentiometric surface map shows that groundwater flow in the vicinity

of the former facility is to the north towards Port Jefferson Harbor. There is a downward gradient measured under the moraine, but moving to the north and off of the moraine towards Port Jefferson Harbor there is a significant upward hydraulic gradient driving groundwater towards the water table to discharge at Port Jefferson Harbor. The Upper Glacial Aquifer is under artesian conditions at MPW-9, which is near the Old Mill Pond facility and Old Mill Pond.

2.4 SITE CONTAMINATION

Contaminant removal actions were performed in 1990, 1991, 2009, 2014, and 2015. The remedial actions largely addressed waste materials and contaminated soil.

The June 2008 groundwater sampling results indicated the VOC plume emanated from the vicinity of monitoring wells MPW-2 and MPW-7 and migrates to the northwest. In the vicinity of multiport well MPW-10, approximately 1,000 ft from the western boundary of the former facility, groundwater flow and the VOC plume bend to the north toward Port Jefferson Harbor. There is an upward hydraulic gradient near MPW-9, indicating contaminated groundwater is moving upward as it moves northward in the vicinity of well MPW-9 (near Old Mill Pond).

Groundwater sampling data indicates the width of the VOC plume is generally decreasing as the Lawrence Aviation Industries and Old Mill Pond groundwater treatment plants (GWTP) continue to operate. Recent data suggests that groundwater VOC contamination has separated into source area and downgradient plumes. Continued annual groundwater sampling and biennial surface water sampling events will provide additional data for ongoing evaluations of groundwater contamination from the site.

The following information summarizes VOC data for groundwater extracted by the Lawrence Aviation Industries GWTP:

- Total site-related VOC concentrations in EW-1 were detected at 251 micrograms per liter (μ g/L) when the sampling program began and were 197 μ g/L in October 2012. VOC concentrations in EW-1 decreased to approximately 61.6 μ g/L in October 2020; a reduction of approximately 75 percent (%).
- Total site-related VOC concentrations in EW-2 were detected at 154 µg/L when the sampling program began and were 37 µg/L in October 2012. VOC concentrations in EW-2 were approximately 34.7 µg/L in September 2020; a reduction of approximately 77% since the sampling program began. VOC concentrations in EW-2 started to slowly increase again in September 2017.
- Extraction well EW-3 was installed in August 2021 to enhance capture of VOCs near the source area. Sampling of the well shortly after installation indicated a range of total VOC concentrations in the samples. The initial sample collected on September 1, 2021, indicated a total VOC concentration of 252 μ g/L, primarily TCE (247 μ g/L). A follow-up sample collected on September 22, 2021, indicated a total VOC concentration of 153 μ g/L, primarily TCE (150 μ g/L).

The following information summarizes VOC data for groundwater extracted by the Old Mill Pond GWTP:

- Total site-related VOC concentrations in EW-1 decreased from 313 μ g/L since system startup in August 2011 to 73 μ g/L in October 2020; a reduction of approximately 78%.
- Total site-related VOC concentrations in EW-2 decreased since system startup from 454 μ g/L in August 2011 to 66 μ g/L in October 2020; a reduction of approximately 86%.
- Total site-related VOC concentrations in EW-6 decreased since startup in September 2013 from 934 to 272 μ g/L in October 2020; a reduction of approximately 71%.

3.0 SITE PERMITS

The Lawrence Aviation Industries treatment system operates under two permit equivalencies, as described below. Copies of the permit equivalencies are included in Appendix B.

The treated effluent from the plant discharges to a field of five injection wells located hydraulically upgradient of the site. Under CERCLA provisions, a permit is not required for discharge. However, the discharge must be performed in compliance with the "substantive requirements" of a permit. The permit, which would otherwise be required in this case, is a New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NYSPDES) permit. The "substantive requirements," which must be complied with for discharge are presented in Appendix B.

• NYSPDES Discharge Permit Equivalency: The permit equivalency regulates the treatment system effluent water quality and limits the mass and/or concentration of pollutants that may be discharged to injection wellfield. A summary of the permit equivalent criteria is provided below in Table 3-1.

Parameter	Limits	Units	Frequency
Flow	200	gpm	Continuous
Flow	Monitor	gpd	Continuous
pH (determined in the field)	5.1 - 8.5	SU	Monthly
1,1-DCA	5	μg/L	Monthly
cis-1,2-DCE	5	μg/L	Monthly
PCE	5	μg/L	Monthly
1,1,1-TCA	5	μg/L	Monthly
TCE	5	μg/L	Monthly
Aluminum	2	mg/L	Monthly
Chromium, total	100	μg/L	Monthly
Fluoride	3	mg/L	Monthly
Iron	600	μg/L	Monthly
Lead	50	μg/L	Monthly
Manganese	600	μg/L	Monthly
Nickel	200	μg/L	Monthly
Sum or Iron and Manganese	1	mg/L	Monthly

Table 3-1 NYSPDES Discharge Criteria

Notes:

gpd – gallons per day

SU – standard units

• New York Air Permit Equivalent: This permit equivalency regulates Lawrence Aviation Industries treatment system air emissions. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region 2 is listed as the permittee but monitoring and reporting is performed by the O&M contractor. The permit equivalency does not allow emissions into the atmosphere of substances in quantities that would result in air pollution. A summary of the permit equivalent criteria is provided below in Table 3-2.

Parameter	Criteria
GAC Removal Efficiency	\geq 99 percent
Air Stripper Blower Flow Rate	1,300 cubic ft per minute
Discharge of TCE	0.1320 pounds per day
Discharge of PCE	0.0055 pound per day

 Table 3-2
 New York Air Permit Equivalent Criteria

4.0 SYSTEM COMPONENTS

The treatment system consists of three active groundwater extraction wells, a 1,071 square foot, above grade building that houses the treatment system equipment, and discharge piping to the injection wellfield. The treatment system building also contains all of the electrical distribution equipment, instrumentation and control equipment for the groundwater treatment process, and other building support systems.

4.1 EXTRACTION WELLS, PUMPS, AND PIPING

The treatment system utilizes three active groundwater extraction wells: EW-1, EW-2, and EW-3. The extraction wells are located along the western boundary of the Lawrence Aviation Industries property. The locations of the extraction wells are presented on Figure 1.2. The well construction details are provided below in Table 4.1.

Well Number	Top of Casing Elevation (ft amsl)	X Coordinate	Y Coordinate	Well Diameter (inches)	Top of Screened Interval (ft bgs)	Bottom of Screened Interval (ft bgs)	Well Depth (ft bgs)
EW-1	219.30	1241213.95	278985.42	10	182 238	222 248	252
EW-2	222.61	1241367.23	279180.5	10	182 229	214 240	250
EW-3	TBD	1241388.766	278959.8493	6	186	226	230

 Table 4-1
 Extraction Well Construction Details

Notes:

Each well is constructed of polyvinyl chloride piping.

X and Y coordinates are in New York State Plane - Long Island, Datum: NAD83, units of feet.

amsl = feet above mean sea level

TBD = to be determined (table will be updated once elevation survey data becomes available)

The layout of the extraction wells was selected to provide hydraulic control of the groundwater plume and to recover VOC-impacted groundwater for treatment. Groundwater is extracted from each well using a submersible groundwater pump. Each pump has a variable frequency drive (VFD) motor that allows the pump operation to be adjusted to the desired flow rate. A water level transducer is located in each extraction well to provide water level inputs to the supervisory, control, and data acquisition (SCADA) system. Extraction well flow rate information is displayed by the human-machine interface (HMI).

Table 4-2 provides the design flow rates for each of the active extraction wells. The extraction well flow rates have been adjusted as necessary based on the field monitoring of water levels and an evaluation of the contaminant plume. The extraction well pumping rates will be evaluated and optimized to achieve maximum contaminant removal from the aquifer that is within the capacity of the treatment system.

The design flow rate for the extraction wells is 150 gpm. They can operate up to a flow rate of 200 gpm. The current influent flow rate for the treatment system is approximately 120 gpm.

Well Number	Design Flow Rate (gpm)	Typical Operation Flow Rate (gpm)
EW-1	75	25
EW-2	75	70
EW-3		25
Total	150	120

Inside the treatment building, pipes from the three extraction wells terminate at the air stripper. The individual well pipes contain sample ports for process water sampling.

Table 4-3 provides manufacturer name plate data for each of the extraction well pumps.

 Table 4-3
 Extraction Well Pump Design Data

	EW-1 and EW-2	EW-3
Manufacturer	Grundfos	Grundfos
Model	85S150-10	77850-10
Size, inches	6	4

Table 4-4 provides manufacturer and distributor contact information.

 Table 4-4
 Extraction Well Pump Manufacturer and Distributor Contact Information

Manufacturer	Grundfos Pump Corporation		
	17100 West 118 th Terrace		
	Olathe, KS 66061		
	Phone: 913-227-3400		
	Fax: 913-227-3500		
Local Area	NY Pump and Motor Repair	Morris Industries	
Representative	144 Centre Street	777 NJ Route 23	
	Brooklyn, NY 11231	Pompton Plains, NJ 07444	
	Phone: 718-768-8700	Phone: 973-835-6600	

The manufacturer's equipment information and O&M manual for the extraction well pumps are contained in Appendix C-1.

4.2 AIR STRIPPER

Ambient air is forced through the process water to remove VOCs within the air stripper. Ambient air is pushed into the air stripper sump by a blower. During the air stripping process, air and water mix vigorously within the air stripper. As a result, VOCs are transferred from the water into the countercurrent air.

The air stripper is a low-profile unit that contains three trays. Each tray contains numerous orifices to allow the water to bubble as it flows downward due to the air coming up through it, which creates a large surface area to allow the VOCs to be stripped out of the groundwater and placed in the air stream. Air stripper design data is provided below in Table 4-5.

After moving through the last tray, the process water enters into the air stripper sump. The air stripper sump water level is monitored by a level element (LE)/transmitter LE/level indicating transmitter. The air stripper discharge pump transfers the process water to the VGAC units for final treatment prior to discharge to the injection wellfield.

Manufacturer	QED
Model	24.6 EZ-Tray
Number of units	1
Number of trays	8
Maximum liquid flow rate, gpm	200
Average liquid flow rate, gpm	130 - 150
Sump capacity, gallons	100
Operating air flow, cfm	1,300

Note 1: Differential pressure during startup testing was measured at 24 inches water column. cfm = cubic feet per minute

Table 4-6 provides manufacturer's contact information for the air stripper.

Table 4-6 Air Stripper Manufacturer Contact Information

Equipment	QED
Manufacturer	2355 Bishop Circle W.
	Dexter, MI 48130
	Phone: 734-995-2547

The manufacturer's equipment information and O&M manual for the air stripper is contained in Appendix C-1.

Due to the excessive throttling of the extraction well pumps and the long extraction well header pipe distance, SCADA may sense a low flow or low-pressure alarm for the air stripper unit, just before the extraction well pump is able to satisfy the flow and pressure set points. It is recommended the operator quickly reset the alarm to restart the pump, which will allow the set points to be met before the alarm conditions occur again.

Periodically, the operator will inspect the air stripper trays for solids buildup through the inspection ports. If buildup of solids is observed, the treatment system will need to be shut down to allow cleaning of the air stripper trays.

During the warm humid summer months, the water condensation will form on the exterior of the air stripper. The plant operator shall sweep any condensation that has dripped onto the floor into the system sump, to prevent a slip hazard.

4.3 AIR SRIPPER BLOWER

The air stripper blower forces air through the air stripper trays. The blower transfers the VOCladen air to the VGAC units for treatment prior to being discharged to the atmosphere.

The blower is designed to raise the temperature of the discharge air through the heat of compression. This rise in temperature reduces the relative humidity of the vapor air to approximately 50% relative humidity, which is optimal for contaminant adsorption through the VGAC units.

Manufacturer	New York Blower
Model (motor)	2408A
Number of units	1
Motor, hp	15
Blower fan speed, rpm	3,499
Electrical requirements	3 phase

 Table 4-7
 Air Stripper Blower Design Data

Note 1: Values from air stripper and blower approved shop drawing.

Note 2: During normal operations, the blower discharge temperature will range from 96 Fahrenheit (F) to 101F. Hp = horsepower

rpm = revolutions per minute

Table 4-8 provides manufacturer's contact information for the blower.

Equipment	U.S. Electric Motors
Manufacturer	5693 E. Shelby Drive.
	Memphis, TN 38141
	Phone: 800-233-6890
Local Area Representative	Same (stocking distributor)

 Table 4-8 Air Stripper Blower Manufacturer Contact Information

The manufacturer's equipment information and O&M manual for the blower is contained in Appendix C-1.

4.4 VGAC UNITS

Two VGAC units treat the air stripper off-gas to meet the air permit equivalency limits. Each of the VGAC units contains 3,000 pounds (lbs) of reactivated coconut carbon for a total of 6,000 lbs of carbon media. The VGAC carbon media adsorbs the VOCs as the air stream passes through the carbon beds. Each of the VGAC units has differential pressure indicating transmitter to monitor the differential pressure across the carbon vessel.

The VGAC units are operated in series operation (lead/lag configuration). Treated air is discharged into the atmosphere through a 6-inch stack that extends through the roof of the treatment system building.

Manufacturer	H2K
Model	VC-028
Mesh size	4 x 10
Material	Coconut Shell
Expected Contaminant Removal, %	≥ 99

Table 4-9	Vapor Phase	Carbon	Media	Design Data
	, apor i mase		11100100	2 congin 2 ava

Table 4-10	Vapor Phase	Carbon M	edia Replaceme	nt Contact I	Information
	vapor i nasc		cula replaceme	ni contact i	manon

Media Replacement Firm	TetraSolv Services 1424 Abraham Drive Anderson, IN 46013 Phone: 765-643-3941

4.5 AIR STRIPPER DISCHARGE PUMP

Process water from the air stripper is pumped through three bag filter units to remove particulate matter prior to discharge to the injection wellfield. The air stripper centrifugal discharge pump is powered by a variable-frequency drive motor to allow adjustments for the speed of the pump, to maintain the water level in the air stripper sump, and to maintain water flow through the VGAC units.

Manufacturer	Summit
Model	2196
Number of units	1
Capacity (gpm)	200
Motor, hp	10
Electrical requirements	3-phase

Table 4-12 provides manufacturer's contact information for the air stripper discharge pump.

Table 4-12 Air Stripper Discharge Pump Manufacturer Contact Information

Equipment	Summit Pump Inc.
Manufacturer	P.O. Box 12145
	Green Bay, WI 54307
	Phone: 920-869-4800

The manufacturer's equipment information and O&M manual for the air stripper discharge pump are contained in Appendix C-6.

4.6 PARTICLE FILTRATION UNITS

The treatment system includes three particle filter units to remove particulate matter from water that is processed by the air stripper. The particle filters prevent the injection wells from being fouled by particulate matter or minimize the amount of fouling. Two units, H2K Technologies, Inc. model number 2424, house four size #2 bag filters. The third unit is a Cary Company model number 24-30-6F-3-150-CS-BS-PB-DP; it houses six size #2 bag filters. The third unit was installed in March 2021 to provide more run time for the water treatment system between bag filter change out events. A total of 10 micron bag filters are used in each unit. Typically, every bag filter is replaced in two of the three units once each day.

4.7 PROCESS AREA SUMP PUMP

The process area includes a sump to collect water that is drained from treatment system components for maintenance activities, etc. The sump contains a submersible sump pump to transfer water into the treatment system. Sump Pump characteristics are summarized below in Table 4.13.

Sump Pump	Zoeller Pump Company
	Model 140/4140 or 145/4145
	Single Phase Motor
	120 volts
Distributor	Holbrook Plastic Pipe Supply
	790 Grundy Avenue
	Holbrook, NY 11741
	Phone: 631-588-6880

Table 4-13 Sump Pump Characteristics

4.8 DISCHARGE LOCATIONS

After the treated water is filtered through the particle filter units, the effluent is discharged to a field of five injection wells located hydraulically upgradient of the site. The injection well locations are depicted on Figure 1.2.

4.9 **PROCESS CONTROL AND OPERATIONS**

The facility equipment is primarily monitored and controlled via a control panel located in the control room inside the treatment system building. This panel is equipped with a programmable logic controller (PLC) system to execute automatic control logic and a HMI to display equipment status, alarms, and input/output diagnostics; to enter operational parameters (operating mode [automatic or manual], set points, etc.); to trend data; and to historically log data. The system can be remotely accessed via a secure internet connection.

The color of motors, valves, and level switches indicates their current operating status. For valves and motors, green indicates operational/within the established parameters and gray indicates not operating/outside of established parameters. For the air stripper level switches, blue indicates the water level is rising and black indicates the water level is decreasing. For the pond and creek discharge level switches, green indicates the water level is decreasing and black indicates the water level is rising.

Extraction well pumps are controlled by the water level in the well, the status of the air stripper, and the established flow rate set point on the HMI. The well pumps will turn off if the water level decreases to the established "stop" water level set point, or if the air stripper operation is shut down or disabled by a high water level alarm.

The air stripper and its blower will be operational if any of the extraction well pumps are active and will turn off if all the extraction well pumps are off. The air stripper will shut down if the sump water level decreases to the established "stop" water level set point.

The manufacturer's equipment information and O&M manuals for instrumentation and controls system items are included in Appendix C.

The Lawrence Aviation Industries treatment system has multiple alarms to shut down the treatment process:

- Air Stripper No Air Flow: A no flow issue indicates a blower failure or clogged VGAC units and stops the extraction wells from pumping more contaminated water into the air stripper. A controlled system shutdown will occur if a no flow condition is detected.
- Air Stripper Sump Water High Level: A high water level alarm in the sump indicates an air stripper discharge pump failure or clogging of the particle filter units. A controlled system shutdown will occur if a water high level condition is detected.
- Extraction Well Low Flow: A low flow issue indicates a pump failure or a piping leak between the pump and the flow meter. A controlled system shutdown will occur if a low flow condition is detected.

4.10 ELECTRICAL DISTRIBUTION

The treatment system receives its power from a single 480-volt feed from Public Service Energy Group (PSEG Long Island). The power is fed to a single motor control center where the power is branched out to the individual loads. The treatment system is not equipped with any alternative power sources to power the treatment system or building.

As-Built drawings "Power Connection #1" and "Power Connection #2" in Appendix A illustrate the power distribution and the power panel schedule.

The site also has telephone and internet communications. The internet is used to remotely monitor the treatment system. The SCADA system uses a Sensaphone autodialer unit to call out to operations personnel when an alarm condition occurs. The telephone and internet communication service is provided by Verizon.

4.11 HEATING, VENTILATION, AND AIR CONDITIONING

The heating system in the treatment system building consists of a geothermal heater. The treatment system building also contains exhaust fans for regulating the building temperature in warm weather.

4.12 POTABLE WATER

Potable water is used for a variety of uses in the treatment building and system. In the treatment building, the potable water system is protected by one reduced pressure zone backflow prevention device. The device prevents contamination of the potable water distribution system by the treatment system if a siphon is created. The primary use of potable water is for the restroom in the treatment building.

4.13 BUILDING AND LANDSCAPING

The treatment system building is approximately 1,071 square feet in area. The treatment building is a pre-engineered metal structure. The sanitary system is composed of gravity lines. The floor drain in the bathroom discharges to the sanitary system and the floor drain the process room drains to the building sump.

When pumping out the building sump, to increase the flow rate of the building sump pump, the flow from the extraction wells can be temporarily reduced. This will allow the sump pump to increase the amount of water it pumps into the air stripper. After the building sump pump is stopped, the extraction well pumps should be checked and their flow rates may need to be adjusted to ensure they are pumping at their desired flow rates.

The perimeter fence, locks, and other security items should be checked for integrity and operation. The surrounding vegetation will be kept in a neat and orderly manner. Specifically, the contractor will:

- Cut brush and weeds in all areas within the groundwater treatment system building fence as necessary to maintain proper working conditions and site appearance, including mowing of all grassed areas a minimum of six times per year within the fence and adjacent to the access road.
- Properly dispose of all litter, cut brush and weeds, and other similar on-site generated waste.
- Immediately repair minor on-site soil erosion within the site fence to prevent major erosion problems.
- Maintain a litter-free site at all times.
- Maintain neat and clean work areas and equipment at all times.
- Keep trash, debris, and rubbish picked up from the floor, walkways, stairways, and passageways.
- Keep walkways free of grease and oil.

- Keep all roads, drives, and parking areas clear and clean; provide repairs to the parking lot and other areas, if damaged.
- Provide snow removal for the parking area and building entrance to afford continuous operations. If required, ice should be physically removed or have salt placed on it to melt the ice to prevent slips and falls.

4.14 ONE-CALL MARKOUTS

The contractor shall be responsible for performing New York One-Call markouts for the underground extraction well headers and the discharge piping in response to markout requests. Operations personnel receive notifications from New York 811 that provide notice of any planned excavation activities in the area of the GWTP or associated buried utilities. Markouts shall be conducted promptly.

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5.0 SYSTEM OPERATIONS

This section of this O&M Manual provides guidance on system startup, shutdown, and what actions to complete in case of an emergency. This section also contains guidance for what actions are required to perform a GAC media change out for the VGAC units.

The groundwater treatment system is fully automated. Operations are controlled by an Allen Bradley Compact Logix 5380 PLC. A C-More EA9-T15CL-R touch screen HMI provides access to the system controls by the operator. The system controls are the same as described in the previous O&M Manual (CDM Smith Federal Programs and Arrowhead Contracting, Inc., 2011), with the exception of additional display and operations functionality for new groundwater extraction well EW-3.

5.1 **OPERATOR INTERFACE**

The software running on the operator interface (OI) provides the operator with a process control and monitoring workstation. It consists of a touch screen industrial computer mounted in the front of the control panel enclosure (located in the field office portion of the building) running Rockwell Automation's Factory Talk View software. The components of the configured software used by the operator include:

- Process control screens depicting all controlled processes in Piping & Instrumentation Diagram format;
- Master system start, system stop, and reset buttons;
- Motor control panels for starting, stopping, and selecting modes of operation for individual motors;
- Proportional-integral-derivative (PID) controllers for controlling extraction well flow rate and air stripper sump water level;
- Alarm display listing any current alarm condition;
- Data logs for all integrated process and status variables;
- Alarm logs listing all previous alarm conditions; and
- Trend screens depicting real-time and historical process data in "online graph" format.

5.1.1 MAIN Screen

The MAIN screen shown in Exhibit 1 includes all of the process equipment controlled by the PLC, analog and discrete input/output, and alarm conditions for the system. The functionality of this screen includes real-time numerical displays of water table elevation in extraction wells and injection wells, influent groundwater flow rate, totalized influent and effluent gallons at stripper sump water level, and motor status. To access the other OI screens, the operator clicks one of the buttons at the top, which are common to all screens, or the SCREENS button, which brings up a list of all screens configured in the OI.

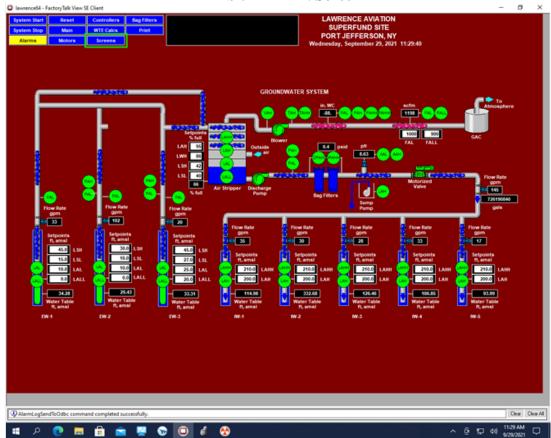


Exhibit 1- MAIN Screen

5.1.2 MOTORS Screen

The motor control panels are available on the MOTORS screen shown in Exhibit 2. The motor controls provide AUTO or MAN(ual) modes of operation for each motor. In AUTO mode all control and safety interlocks are applied to the motor control circuits. Conversely, in MAN mode no interlocks are applied. The motor control panels also include status indicators for AUTO / MAN modes, START and STOP switch status, and the current ON / OFF status of the motor. When the operator initiates system start up by pressing the system START button available at the top of all OI screens, the PLC control program automatically places all motors in AUTO mode and then sequentially starts each piece of equipment beginning with the air stripper blower. When the operator stops the system with the system STOP button all motors except the air stripper blower are stopped immediately as though the operator had stopped each individual motor through its motor control panel. The air stripper blower is programmed to keep running for 5 minutes during a normal system shutdown using the system STOP button. All motors remain in AUTO mode at all times during startup and shutdown unless MAN modes are selected by the operator. A SERVICE button and indicator are provided so that the operator may take individual motors out of service to prevent starting in response to a system START command. An effluent shut off valve also is controlled from the MOTORS screen. When placed in AUTO mode this valve is programmed to automatically shut off effluent flow whenever the effluent pH is out of the acceptable range of 5.1 - 8.5 SU. The valve is opened and closed automatically with a system START and system STOP command, respectively. The valve can be opened or closed at any time in MAN(ual) mode. Note the transfer pump P-l will not operate in AUTO mode with the effluent shut off valve closed.

stem Start Reset stem Stop Main Alarms Motors	Controllers Bag Filters WTE Calcs Print Screens	LAWRENCE AVIA TION SUPERFUND SITE PORT JEFFERSON, NY Wednesday, September 29, 2021 11:32:26				11:32:26	
	AR STRIPPER BLOWER CONTROL START AUTO STOP MAN SERVICE HMI MODE AUTO PANEL MODE	OISCHARCE PUMP PICONTROL START AUTO STOP MAN SERVICE IMM MOOD AUTO	EWI PUMP CONTROL START AUTO STOP MAN SERVICE HMI MOOK AUTO	EW2 FUMP CONTROL START AUTO STOP MAN SERVICE HUI MOOC AUTO	EWS PUMP CONTROL START AUTO STOP MAN SERVICE MILMOR	EFFLUENT SHUT-OFF VALVE CONTROL OPEN AUTO CLOSE MAN MODES AUTO STATUS OPEN	
	AUTO STATUS STARTED ON IN SERVICE	STATUS STARTED ON IN SERVICE	STATUS STARTED ON N SERVICE	STATUS STARTED ON IN SERVICE	STATUS STARTED CN IN SERVICE		
							Cear C

Exhibit 2 – MOTORS Screen

5.1.3 CONTROLLERS Screen

The CONTROLLERS screen includes PID process controllers for well pump flow rates, transfer pump flow rates, and air stripper sump water level control. (The term "PID" comes from the proportional-integral-derivative actions that this type of controller can make in response to an analog input, e.g., flow rate.) Using EW-1 flow rate control as an example, the operator selects a set point for the flow rate in gpm by touching or mouse-clicking repeatedly on the increment (+1) or decrement (1) push buttons provided on either side of the set point numerical display on the level (PID) controller until the desired set point is displayed. Alternatively, the operator may type the desired set point value into the numeric input field provided at the bottom of the controller. If the PID controller is in AUTO mode, the controller will automatically manipulate the speed of the extraction well pump through its analog output to the VFD to achieve the set

point flow rate. Manual control of pump speed is provided by the controller by selecting MAN mode and incrementing or decrementing the pushbuttons on either side of the controlled variable (CV) numeric display. The CV display is ranged from 0 - 100%, which corresponds to a 4 - 20mA analog output signal to the controlled device, i.e., VFD for the pump. The range of the VFD speed for all pumps is currently set at 30 - 60 hertz corresponding to CV values from 0 - 100%.

The PID controllers allow the operator to enable or disable automatic cycling of the controller between AUTO and MAN modes of operation. During normal operations, PID controllers are cycled automatically (cycling enabled) between AUTO and MAN modes to maintain a constant controller output when the associated process equipment cycles off. For example, if the transfer pump should cycle off on detecting a low level in the air stripper sump, then the PID controller needs to cycle off or make drastically different adjustments than before to accommodate the very different (and meaningless) process dynamics associated with a pump that is not running. By automatically cycling to MAN mode when water flow stops, the PID controller output will be exactly where it was just before the water flow stopped, and therefore, much closer to where it needs to be when the pump cycles back on. The CONTROLLERS screen also includes level controllers for the extraction wells. As discussed earlier, these level controllers are currently not used (cascade to the flow controller is disabled) but are available for use if needed. The PID - CONTROLLERS screen is shown below in Exhibit 3.

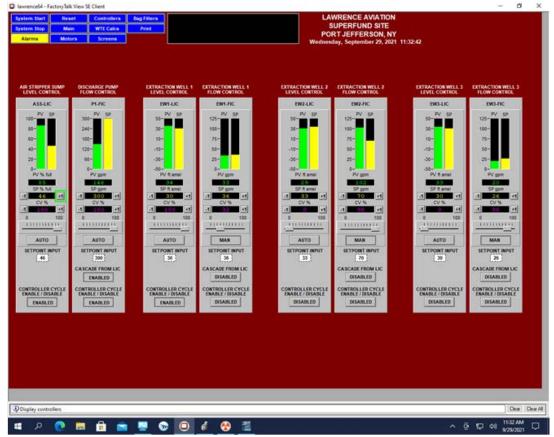


Exhibit 3 – CONTROLLERS Screen

5.1.4 WATER TABLE ELEVATION CALCULATION Screen

A Water Table Elevation Calculation screen is provided to assist the Operator in routinely recalibrating all water table elevation measurements. Knowing the top of casing elevation, which is displayed for each well, an operator takes a manual depth to water measurement while a second operator or off-site support personnel simultaneously reads the water column value generated by the submersible liquid level transmitter. The measured depth to water and water column values are subtracted from the TOC to calculate a new level transmitter elevation which is entered into the field provided for each well on the screen. The ladder logic computes the recalibrated water table elevation and all future WTE values are based on the revised level transmitter elevation. This procedure is recommended on a monthly basis or whenever the level transmitter is moved for maintenance or repair.

			Wednesday, September	129, 2021 1113236	
ſ	WATER TABLE ELEVATION	ER TABLE ELEVATION CALCU	WATER TABLE ELEVATION		
	CALIBRATION EW-1 (TOC - DTW - WC = LTE)	CALIBRATION EW-2 (TOC - DTW - WC = LTE)	CALIBRATION EW-3 (TOC - DTW - WC = LTE)		
	TOC = 220.25 ft.amsl D1W = (fletd) ft WC = 15.51 ft LTE = 18.73 ft.amsl WTE = 34.29 ft.amsl	TOC = 223.58 ft amail DTW = (field) ft WC = 44.15 ft LTE = -14.76 ft amail WTE = 29.35 ft amail	TOC = 223.58 ft amail DTW = (field) ft WC = 8.19 ft LTE = 25.20 ft amail WTE = 33.39 ft amail		
WATER TABLE ELEVATION CALIBRATION IN-1 (TOC - DTM - WC = LTE)	WATER TABLE ELEVATION CALIBRATION IN-2 (TOC - DTW - WC = LTE)	WATER TABLE ELEVATION CALIBRATION W-3 (TOC - DTW - WC = LTE)	WATER TABLE ELEVATION CALIBRATION NV-4 (TOC - DTW - WC = LTE)	WATER TABLE ELEVATION CALIBRATION NV-5 (TOC - 0TW - WC = LTE)	
TOC = 226.60 ft amul DTW = (field) ft WC = 91.60 ft LTE = 13.07 ft amul WTE = 194.15 ft amul	TOC = 225.95 ft amsl DTW = (field) ft WC = 285.00 ft LTE = 47.63 ft amsl WTE = 332.68 ft amsl	TOC = 225.63 ft amai DTW = (field) ft WC = 552.04 ft LTE = 54.75 ft amai WTE = 566.76 ft amai	TOC = 226.28 ft amail DTW = (field) ft WC = 501.89 ft LTE = 11.54 ft amail WTE = 113.43 ft amail	TOC = 225.13 ft amail DTW = (field) ft WC = 122.60 ft LTE = -2.47 ft amail WTE = 120.43 ft amail	

Exhibit 4 – WATER TABLE ELEVATION CALCULATION Screen

5.1.5 TREND Screens

A real-time trend screen, Exhibit 6, is configured for the air stripper sump water level controls. Real-time level, set point, and controller output from the most recent 2-hour period scroll across this screen from right to left. Real-time trend data is not cached when the OI software (Factory Talk View) is not running and therefore this trend will initially be empty of data when the program is started.

A historical trend screen has been configured for the same process variables shown in the real time trend above. These trend screens obtain data from the "pv" data log files and display 28 days of data over any given time period selected by the operator using the scroll backward and scroll forward buttons provided at the bottom of the screen. Exhibit 7 depicts the historical trend screen for air stripper level controls.

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Exhibit 6 – Real-Time TREND Screen

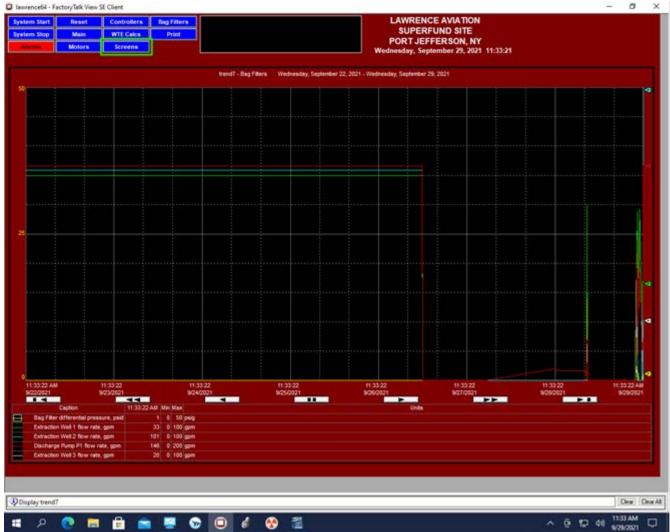


Exhibit 7 – Historical TREND Screen

5.2 INITIAL CONDITIONS

The following items are assumed to be completed prior to any startup of the treatment system.

- Power is available, and all electrical breakers are in their correct position;
- All valves are in their correct position;
- Potable water is available;
- All machinery safety guards are installed;
- All maintenance and repairs are complete;
- All instrumentation is operating correctly;
- All programming is complete and correct;
- Carbon is loaded into all GAC units; and

• All equipment is ready for operation.

5.3 STARTUP SEQUENCE

During system startup and restart, the system will require a manual restart. This manual startup procedure will involve a series of steps that the PLC will sequence to startup the system. The steps required for the startup of the treatment system include the following:

- 1. Place the air stripper blower in "Automatic" mode on the HMI.
- 2. Start the air stripper blower via the HMI.
- 3. Check the air stripper blower pressure and ensure it is within the normal operating range.
- 4. Select the lead/lag positioning for each of the GAC units.
- 5. Place the air stripper discharge pump in "Automatic" mode via the HMI.
- 6. Start the applicable extraction well pumps through the HMI.
- 7. Vent the individual extraction well pumps through their manual vents after startup of the individual pump.
- 8. Check that all pressure and flow indications match expected values for the extraction well pumps and the air stripper blower.
- 9. Check that the air stripper discharge pump starts and maintain the sump level in the air stripper.
- 10. Check the differential pressure across all the GAC units to verify the units are not clogged.
- 11. Check the injection well water level to ensure that the treated water is being injected into the aquifer.
- 12. Complete operator round sheets and check that all parameters are within their normal expected values.
- 13. Conduct operational groundwater quality monitoring.
- 14. Test external communications by triggering a building entry alarm. This should send an alarm notification without affecting the treatment system processes.

5.4 SHUTDOWN SEQUENCE

Shutdown sequences are presented below.

5.4.1 Operator Shutdown

When an operator determines a shutdown is required, the following actions shall be taken.

1. Stop all extraction well pumps via the HMI. Check to ensure all flow rates and pressures from the extraction wells are indicating "zero."

- 2. After 2 minutes, stop the air stripper discharge pump via the HMI. Check to ensure the water flow rate into the VGAC units is indicating "zero." This will make sure no water is being discharged and that there is no siphoning from the discharge piping into the treatment system.
- 3. Wait 5 minutes, then stop the air stripper blower via the HMI. Check that the air flow is indicating "zero."

5.4.2 Controlled System Shut Down

When the PLC determines that a controlled system shut down is required, the PLC performs the following actions:

- 1. Stop all of the extraction well pumps.
- 2. Stop the air stripper discharge pump.
- 3. After an operator-adjustable time delay, the air stripper blower will be shut down.

5.4.3 Extended Shut Down

When the treatment system has to be shut down for long period of time (greater than 1 week), an extended shut down procedure needs to be completed:

- 1. Complete the actions described in Section 5.41 or 5.4.2 of this document.
- 2. Open all electrical power supply breakers to all of the extraction well pumps.
- 3. Open the electrical power supply breakers to the air stripper discharge pump.
- 4. Open the electrical power supply breaker for the air stripper blower.
- 5. Drain the process piping of water to the maximum extent possible by opening and shutting various vent and drain valves.

5.5 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Emergency procedures provided below should be followed in the event of the following circumstances. USACE shall be notified immediately of all incidents and shutdowns.

5.5.1 Equipment Malfunction

During normal operations, the PLC will determine if operational parameters are out of specification based on the set points of the various instruments and the control logic. If the PLC determines any item is not functioning correctly, it will complete a controlled shut down of the treatment system (please refer to Section 5.4.2). Malfunctioning extraction well pumps will automatically shut down via the low flow alarm or the pump low pressure alarm. The PLC will send automated email messages to system operators reporting the alarm, and operations will remain suspended until the issue is resolved and cleared from the PLC.

System operators who will be notified by automated email messages currently include USACE personnel and HGL operators.

5.5.2 Spill

The treatment system building includes a sump that is equipped with a high level float switch. In the event of a liquid spill within the O&M building, liquid will collect within the sump. If the high level float switch is triggered, the PLC will complete a controlled shut down of the treatment system. The PLC will send automated email messages to system operators reporting the alarm, and operations will remain suspended until the issue is resolved and cleared from the PLC. A spill may occur due to errors associated with automated controls for pumping rates, air stripper sump level, or may result from damage to system equipment or piping.

5.5.3 Power Failure

In the event of power loss to the treatment system building, treatment plant operations will cease, and the PLC will send automated email messages to system operators reporting the alarm. Operations will remain suspended until power is restored and the system is restarted from the PLC.

5.5.4 Manual Shutdown

In the event of an emergency observed by the operator, which does not trigger a controlled shutdown, the facility will be shut down manually by one of two methods: 1) an operator-initiated shutdown at the HMI performed in accordance with Section 5.4.2 or 2) an emergency shut down at the main breaker switch.

If at any time, the operator observes an emergency, becomes aware of a hazard to personnel, or believes a piece of equipment is not operating correctly, the operator should shut down the treatment system. System shut down at the HMI will be performed in accordance with Section 5.4.2, if time allows, and the operator can safely access the HMI. Alternately, if time or hazardous conditions do not allow the operator to shut down the facility through the HMI, the operator will go to the main breaker switch in the control room and flip the switch to the "off" position.

5.5.5 Evacuation

Depending on the emergency, personnel may need to evacuate the facility. Personnel should evacuate the facility and perform a head count of personnel that were on site at the time of the emergency. Personnel will gather at the end of Park Avenue and contact appropriate emergency response personnel as described herein and in the site-specific APP.

5.5.6 Emergency Contact Information and Hospital Location

In the event of a situation or unplanned occurrence requiring assistance, the appropriate contact(s) should be made from the following list:

Emergency Contact	Phone Number(s)		
Fire/Police/Ambulance/Paramedics - Emergency	911		
Emergency Hospital: Mather Hospital 75 N. Country Road, Port Jefferson, NY 11777	631-473-1320		
Poison Control Center	800-222-1222		
National Response Center (All spills in reportable quantities)	800-424-8802		
NYSDEC Spill Control	800-457-7362		
USEPA Remedial Project Manager Maria Jon	212-637-3967		
USACE KC District Project Manager Jason L'Ecuyer	816-389-3908		
USACE KC District Engineer Thomas Zelesky	816-389-3919		
USACE NY District Project Engineer/COR Shewen Bian	646-942-4532		
USACE NY District Project Manager Rich Gajdek	917-790-8234		
USACE Project Engineer/COR Alternate Mike Ortega	917-790-6252		
USACE NY Project Manager Kinjal Shah	917-790-8233		
HGL 24/7 Emergency Number	800-341-3647		
Program Manager Lisa Tholl	913-378-2318		
Project Manager Pete Dacyk	518-222-1203		
Superintendent/Alternate SSHO James Russell	609-774-4212		
Corporate H&S Director/Safety and Health Manager Steve Davis, CSP, CIH	865-659-0499		
WorkCare 24/7 Incident Intervention service (First aid and injury management guidance)	888-449-7787		

Table 5-1	Emergency	Contact	Information
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H&S = health and safety

NYSDEC = New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

The nearest hospital is Mather Hospital, which is located at 75 N. Country Road, Port Jefferson, New York. A map and directions to the hospital are provided in Appendix E and are posted in the treatment system building control room. General first aid equipment is provided on site; however, please seek immediate medical assistance, if necessary.

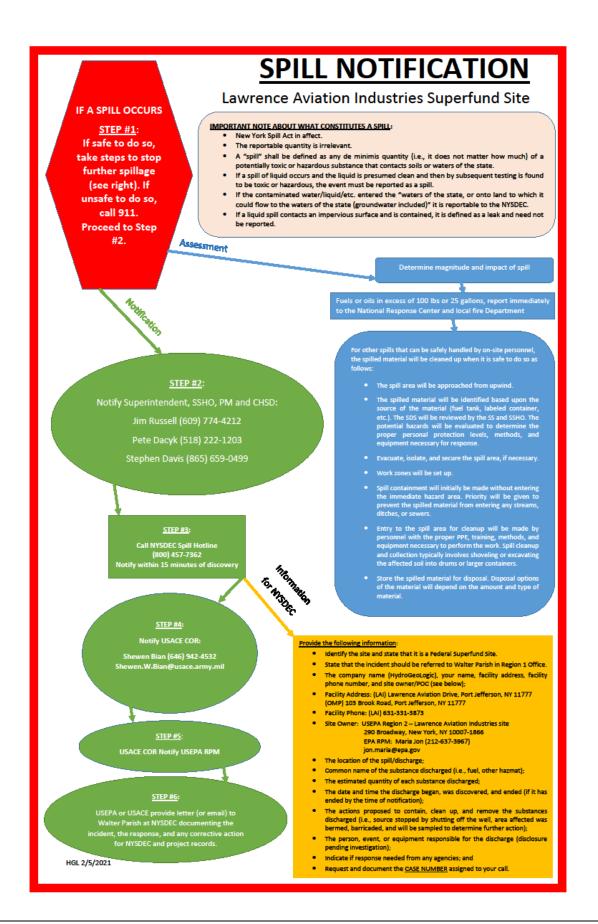
When the cause of the emergency situation has been determined and repaired or corrected, then the operator may restart operations at the facility using the process designated within this document.

5.5.7 Reporting Permit Non-Compliance, Chemical Spills, and Release of Contaminants to Groundwater

In the event of permit non-compliance, injection well malfunction, or other catastrophic failure of the treatment system, NYSDEC needs to be notified of the event by calling 1-800-457-7362. NYSDEC must be notified within 2 hours of the commencement of the discharge or of becoming aware of the discharge in the event of permit non-compliance. All information that is provided during the phone call should be recorded in the facility log book. In addition, USACE will be orally notified as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours of the event. Written notification will be provided to USACE and USEPA within 72 hours of the event. Notifications should contain the following information:

- Chemical name (whether the material is extremely hazardous or a Comprehensive Environmental Response, or Compensation and Liability Act substance);
- Exact (if known) or estimated quantity of release;
- Time and duration of incident;
- Medium or media into which the release occurred;
- Any known or anticipated health effects and advice regarding medical attention, precautions taken as a result of the release; and
- Name and phone number of the person who may be contacted for further information.

Release notification must be done immediately. If a facility operator fails to report a release, he or she may be subject to penalties. Written follow-up notifications should be submitted no later than 30 days following the release incident. The actual telephone release notification(s) should be made as described above.



5.6 CARBON CHANGE OUT EVENTS

5.6.1 VGAC

The Lawrence Aviation Industries treatment system has two VGAC units that operate in a lead/lag arrangement. Monthly process air sampling results are used to determine when a carbon change out event is required. VGAC media change out events are scheduled when the VOC removal for one or more units begins to decrease significantly. The media in multiple VGAC units can be replaced during a change out event. VOC concentrations are field monitored weekly with a PID to provide additional data.

The procedure for completing a VGAC media change out for the lead VGAC unit is provided below:

- 1. Shut down the treatment system.
- 2. Lockout/tagout the lead VGAC unit following all applicable local, state, and Federal laws.
- 3. Open the access hatches to the lead VGAC unit.
 - a. Prior to opening the GAC unit, staff must wear all appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) as required by the VGAC Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- 4. Use a vacuum truck or other piece of equipment, carefully remove the spent VGAC media and place it in appropriate containers that are United Nations/Department of Transportation approved for transportation to an off-site regeneration facility. Note: Verify USEPA Off-Site Rule (OSR) procedures have been followed (the contractor has submitted regeneration facility information to USEPA OSR personnel and received approval).
- 5. Label the spent VGAC media containers and include a non-hazardous manifest for proper documentation of the shipment.
- 6. Use a flashlight to inspect the interior of the VGAC unit. Ensure all of the air distribution manifolds are installed and are not damaged.
 - a. If damage is observed, implement confined space entry procedures, including having an entrant and attendant/supervisor on site, conduct air monitoring within the VGAC unit, and perform a confined space entry to repair or replace air distribution manifolds as necessary.
- 7. Using an appropriate method, place 3,000 lbs of fresh, reactivated VGAC media into the vessel. Be certain to exercise caution while installing the fresh media, to avoid damaging the air distribution manifolds within the VGAC unit.
- 8. Shut and tighten all access hatches.
- 9. Start the air stripper blower in "Manual" mode and inspect all of the VGAC hatches for leaks using soap bubbles to check for air leaks.
 - a. Record the differential pressure across each of the lead and lag VGAC units.
 - b. Address any leaks that may have been found prior to system start up.

- 10. Stop the air stripper blower and place it in "Automatic" control mode at the operator interface terminal.
- 11. Start the treatment system.

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6.0 INSPECTIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The treatment system requires periodic monitoring, inspections, and maintenance to detect any electrical, mechanical, or process issues that may affect the performance of the treatment system. The goal of the contractor's monitoring, inspection, and maintenance program will be to achieve a minimum operational readiness rate of 90%. The readiness rate is defined as the number of fully capable operational days divided by number of available operational days in any particular month. If the readiness rate drops below 90%, the contractor will submit in writing to the Government recommended actions to improve operations. Actions may include additional spare parts or maintenance of equipment, equipment improvements, additional operations or maintenance training, and/or revised operating procedures.

6.1 SYSTEM INSPECTIONS AND MONITORING

The physical inspection and review of equipment and operating parameters will be performed during each operator visit (a minimum of once per week). Inspections will include, at a minimum, visual observations that all equipment is working as intended and that no leaks are observed in any treatment equipment or piping. During the inspections, the operator will collect operational parameter readings from the treatment system and note any abnormalities that are observed.

The treatment system also will be monitored by obtaining water and vapor samples at several locations through the treatment train to determine the treatment efficiency; confirm that the system is operating in accordance with the requirements of the permits and equivalencies; and to estimate the frequency of carbon change out events. The system sampling and monitoring is described in Section 7.2.

6.2 SYSTEM MAINTENANCE

The treatment system equipment requires periodic maintenance to achieve the required system readiness rate and to ensure the equipment is able to operate at its design capacity for long periods of time. Maintenance activities include:

- Routine maintenance including lubrication, belt tensioning, adjustment of pump packing glands, and routine adjustments;
- Preventive maintenance including inspection, cleaning, lubrication, adjustment, calibration, and minor part and component replacement (e.g., filters, hoses, oil, and grease) as required to minimize malfunctions, breakdown, and deterioration of equipment; and
- Corrective maintenance and repair work that is required to return a system or component to its proper operating condition, including overhauling, reprocessing, or replacing parts or materials that have deteriorated by action of the elements or usage and have not been addressed through preventative maintenance.

An inventory of spare parts, tools, and materials will be maintained on site as necessary to operate the system in accordance with equipment manufacturers' information, including health

and safety supplies, personnel protection equipment, and first aid supplies. The contractor will replenish the spare parts, tools, and materials inventory as parts and materials are used for maintenance and will keep the inventory up-to-date and fully stocked.

Equipment and materials warranties are included in Appendix C. The contractor will operate and maintain all equipment, systems, processes, and appurtenances in accordance with the manufacturers' recommendations to ensure the warranties or guarantees are not voided. Corrective maintenance performed by suppliers, manufacturers or subcontractors on warranted equipment, components, materials or workmanship will be coordinated by the contractor with the Government and supplier, subcontractor, or manufacturer. Corrective maintenance involving replacement due to normal failure of equipment and materials not under warranty will be performed by the contractor utilizing the on-site maintenance staff to the greatest extent possible.

The contractor will characterize, dispose, and handle all debris and waste generated by the treatment system O&M activities and sampling events, including the off-site regeneration of spent carbon. If site waste is characterized as hazardous waste, it shall be handed in accordance with the accumulation and storage requirements of a Small Quantity Generator. All hazardous waste will be disposed at USEPA-approved disposal facilities in accordance with OSR procedures. General refuse will be picked up as part of the normal neighborhood collection service.

6.3 INJECTION WELL REDEVELOPMENT

The injection wells tend to become fouled and their capacity to accept water from the treatment system decreases due to residual aluminum in the discharge water, and other water chemistry-related factors. An injection well redevelopment event is performed once each year.

In 2021 the injection wells were redeveloped via high-velocity jetting. Jetting was performed within the wetted portion of the screen interval, with pressures up to 4,000 or 5,000 pounds per square inch. A low range of pressure was used to not damage the well screen or sand pack. The 4-nozzle, rotating jetting tool was run continually up and down the entire screen interval rather than concentrating on smaller intervals for long periods of time (e.g., several minutes/foot) and moving to successive intervals. Simultaneously with jetting, water was pumped from the well with an electric submersible pump positioned below the jetting nozzle. The well casing was surged with air lifting to re-establish the gravel pack and to remove fine material from the well.

During some previous redevelopment events, nitrogen burst and dry penetrating agent were used to redevelop the injection wells. Minimal information is available about the methodology used for these events.

7.0 SAMPLING AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

This section provides an overview of the sampling and monitoring activities that have been developed to monitor the performance of the treatment system and compliance with permit requirements. All sampling activities will be performed in accordance with the Uniform Federal Policy-Quality Assurance Project Plan (HGL, 2021a) and site permit equivalencies. Site permit equivalencies are provided in Appendix B.

7.1 SITE-WIDE GROUNDWATER MONITORING

The groundwater monitoring program includes the collection of groundwater samples and groundwater level data from site-wide monitoring wells. The wells will be sampled on an annual basis to evaluate the reduction in groundwater contaminant concentrations. The list of long-term monitoring wells to be sampled and analytical parameters is provided in Appendix F. The sampling locations are shown on Figure 1.1.

Location	Frequency	Medium	Monitoring Required
Extraction wells: EW-1, EW-2, EW-3	Annual	Water	VOCs, metals, and wet chemistry parameters (alkalinity, sulfate, hardness, chloride, fluoride, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, total organic carbon, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, and ammonia) In addition to the above- referenced parameters, EW-1, EW-2, and EW-3 are monitored for 1,4-dioxane.
Long-term monitoring wells*	Annual	Water	VOCs, metals, and wet chemistry parameters (alkalinity, sulfate, hardness, chloride, fluoride, total Kjeldahl nitrogen, total organic carbon, total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, and ammonia) In addition to the above- referenced parameters, select wells are monitored for 1,4- dioxane.
Long-term monitoring wells*	Annual**	Water	Synoptic water levels

Table 7-1 Site-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Schedule

*See Appendix F for a list of wells.

** To coincide with the groundwater sampling events.

7.2 PERFORMANCE AND COMPLIANCE MONITORING

Performance and compliance sampling and monitoring will be performed to confirm that the treatment system is operating as intended and the permit discharge criteria are being met. A

summary of the performance and compliance sampling and monitoring is summarized below. Analytical detection limits must be sufficiently low to achieve the applicable permit limits.

Equipment	Purpose	Frequency	Medium	Analytical Required					
Treatment System Discharge									
Treated Water Effluent to Injection Wells	Compliance: NYSPDES	Monthly	Water	Select VOCs, select metals (total), pH (field parameter)					
Treated Air Effluent	Compliance: Air Permit Equivalent	Weekly	Air	Total VOCs using PID					
Treated Air Effluent	Compliance: Permit Equivalent	Monthly	Air	Grab sample VOCs (Summa canister)					
VGAC									
Influent VGAC	Performance	Weekly	Air	Total VOCs using PID					
Effluent VGAC	Compliance	Weekly	Air	Total VOCs using PID					
VGAC Post Lead Unit	Performance	Weekly	Air	Total VOCs using PID					
	Extra	ction Wells							
EW-1, EW-2, and EW-3	Performance	Monthly	Water	Select VOCs, select metals (total)					
Air Stripper									
Air Stripper Effluent	Performance	Monthly	Water	Select VOCs, select metals (total)					

 Table 7-2
 Treatment System Performance and Compliance Monitoring Schedule

8.0 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

Records documenting the O&M of the treatment system will be maintained electronically (SCADA system) and via physical records (visual site inspection, and maintenance logs and log books). A regular backup schedule will be employed to prevent inadvertent loss of electronic data. The records will be retained as hard copies on site and electronically as scanned copies. Site inspection and maintenance logs will be completed during the weekly routine site inspections, and during emergency site inspections (e.g., following a system shutdown) to document system operation and maintenance activities.

8.1 PROGRESS AND STATUS REPORTS

Monthly Progress Reports and Annual Groundwater Sampling Reports will be prepared and submitted to the Government to aid in tracking system performance and effectiveness in achieving the RAOs. The Monthly Progress Reports will describe treatment system operations and will be submitted to the Government by the 15th day of the following month (pending receipt of data from the laboratory). The progress reports will include, but not be limited to, discussions of the following items:

- H&S activities, including safety hours (hours on site) status, H&S problems encountered, safety instruction, accidents, corrective actions, and any deficiencies noted during routine inspections;
- A description of all O&M activities that occurred;
- Total water and air volumes treated and estimates for contaminant mass removed in each unit process per month, and total removal to date;
- Readiness rate determined by fully capable operational days divided by available operational days in the reporting period;
- A summary of performance and compliance sampling, analytical results, problems, and corrective actions;
- A summary of data logged by the PLC per month;
- Carbon use per month, to date, and projection for the timing of the next change out;
- If used, chemical consumption per month, to date, and projection for next month, including quantities and cost to contractor;
- Updated O&M logs;
- Identification of problems, suggested correction actions, and activities performed by the contractor to correct the problem;
- Planned activities and schedule for significant operations, maintenance, laboratory, and administrative activities to be performed; and
- All other factors that affect the operation, maintenance, and management of the treatment system.

Annual Groundwater Sampling Reports will be prepared upon receipt of annual sampling event data, in accordance with the guidance USEPA 542-R-05-010 O&M Report Template for Groundwater Remedies. The report will generally include, but not be limited to:

- Proposed changes to standard operating procedures for unit process items that maximize performance and minimize chemical usage, energy requirements, etc.
- A summary of the groundwater monitoring data to evaluate the effectiveness of the groundwater remedy, including statistical trends and a comparison to the site cleanup goals.
- A summary of the groundwater monitoring well inventory and recommended repairs, if needed.
- The "remedy progress" section of the annual report will summarize remedy progress with respect to the system goals and will include the following:
 - A brief summary of the groundwater extraction and treatment system goals;
 - A discussion of data collected during the reporting period (e.g., water levels, groundwater concentrations, etc.) and whether the data is consistent or inconsistent with expectations and/or previous data (if not, include a brief description of the difference);
 - A description of whether the short-term remedy goals are being met, based on an interpretation of data collected and implementation of institutional controls;
 - A description of whether longer-term remedy goals are being met or when they will likely be met, based on an interpretation of data collected and implementation of institutional controls; and
 - A discussion of new inconsistencies or gaps in the current "site conceptual model," if any have been identified based on an interpretation of O&M data, and whether or not the site conceptual model has been updated accordingly.
- The "proposed modifications" section of the Annual Groundwater Sampling Report will present modifications to the groundwater remedy and long-term monitoring program for consideration by stakeholders. It will include the following:
 - o A brief description of any such recommendations; and
 - The details of recommended modifications, including the rationale behind those recommendations, and estimated costs and/or savings associated with the recommendations.

8.2 COMPLIANCE REPORTING

Monthly reports shall be prepared for each period the Lawrence Aviation Industries treatment system is operational. Reports are submitted to USACE.

9.0 GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

One of the contractor's duties is to maintain a list of Government property that is present at the site. The current Government property list is provided in Appendix G.

During the course of normal treatment system operations, various equipment may be imported or exported from the Lawrence Aviation Industries treatment system building based on needs and goals of USACE or USEPA. Proper tracking of equipment transfer involves organized recordkeeping practices. When transferring any equipment to the job site or away from the job site, a transfer form must be completed and signed off on by a USACE representative. A copy of all transfer forms will be maintained on file at the site in the control room filing system. A standard form used to document inventory transfers to other Government-owned sites is presented in Appendix H. This page was intentionally left blank.

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Contractor is responsible for all aspects of H&S associated with O&M activities, including safety of lower-tier subcontractors in accordance with project Specification Section 01 35 26 - Safety, Health, and Emergency Response. All work will be performed in accordance with the APP and the Activity Hazard Analysis forms that have been prepared and submitted for site activities. The contractor will:

- Maintain up-to-date H&S records for all on-site personnel;
- Inform the Government of all near misses, incidents, on-site accidents, and related claims;
- Provide all necessary PPE for the contractor personnel prior to proceeding with the work;
- Provide hard hats, safety glasses, reflective vests, and hearing protection to Government personnel and other visitors; and
- Show proper Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)-approved 40-hour H&S training and subsequent 8-hour refreshers for all workers associated with any activity that may be exposed to contaminated materials.

A H&S Checklist is provided in Appendix D for guidance on the number and type of equipment that is housed within the treatment system building. SDSs are included in the hazardous communications binder, which is located on site. SDS for new materials that are brought on site will be added to binder. The SDS binder will be reviewed for accuracy a minimum of once per year to ensure all required information is included.

10.1 HAZARDS

During normal O&M of the treatment system, operators will be exposed to the following hazards:

- **Process Equipment and Electrical Components-** Operators should be aware of all the potential physical hazards associated with the use of motorized equipment (e.g., pumps and blowers) and electrical equipment (e.g., electrical panels, motors, instrumentation, and wiring) during the operation of the treatment system components.
- Heavy Equipment- Operators must be aware of the potential physical hazards associated with the use of heavy equipment (such as vacuum trucks) during the O&M of the treatment system.
- **Slip/Trips/Falls-** Significant slip/trip/fall hazards exist within in the treatment system building. This includes piping, vaults, equipment skids, secondary containment berms, and outdoor components of the groundwater extraction and treatment system.
- **Chemical Vapors-**Volatile organic vapors may be released from process equipment and piping due to leaks. These vapors could potentially accumulate within the process building at unsafe levels.
- **Hazardous Energy-** All maintenance and repairs that are completed for the treatment system must be compliant with the OSHA standard for The Control of Hazardous Energy

(Lockout/Tagout) (29 Code of Federal Regulations 1910.147). Hazardous energy includes pressurized fluids, gases, compressed springs, and electrical equipment as examples. Controlling hazardous energy includes removing the energy by depressurizing piping and removing electrical power from components and completing a full and proper lockout/tagout of the components. Prior to any work being completed, staff should test their lockout/tagout boundaries to ensure the hazardous energy is removed. If the isolations do not remove all of the hazardous energy, or the component must be operational to troubleshoot or repair, notify supervisors and only qualified personnel should conduct the repairs or troubleshooting.

- **Confined Space Entry-** The VGAC and LGAC vessels are considered permit required confined spaces. Although it is highly unlikely the vessels will need to be entered, whenever operators are required to enter the spaces, confined space procedures must be followed. This includes initial and continuous monitoring of the atmosphere inside the spaces prior to and during entry.
- Ladder Safety- Operators must utilize proper ladder safety procedures when using fixed and portable ladders. Portable ladders must be secured to a fixed surface that will support more than the anticipated total load. When climbing or descending a ladder, personnel must face the ladder and maintain three points of contact at all times.
- Elevated Work Locations and Fall Protection- Work performed at heights greater than 6 feet where a fall hazard exists requires fall protection. Fall protection may include guardrails, safety nets, or personal fall arrest systems. Fall protection must be used in accordance with the OSHA Standard for Fall Protection (29 Code of Federal Regulations 1926 Subpart M). Operators should not use fall arrest equipment until they have been properly trained.
- **Pressurized Equipment-** Pressurized conditions resulting from pump and blower operations are regulated under normal conditions by process control equipment. Any observed leaks within piping or loose components of equipment should be immediately repaired to prevent spills or pressurized releases. Routine equipment and piping inspections should be performed as preventative measures to minimize hazards that may result from pressurized releases. Operators must wear appropriate PPE at all times.
- **Noise-** Noise (decibel) levels inside the process area can be expected to exceed OSHA permissible exposure limits. It is recommended that hearing protection be used whenever personnel will be inside the process area within the treatment system building.
- **PPE-** Operators must wear all appropriate PPE before entering the treatment system building and the extraction vaults. As a minimum, nitrile gloves, safety glasses, hard hat, hearing protection, and steel toe shoes should be worn or used.

All activities conducted on site must be compliant with all local, state, and Federal rules and regulations. Examples of such activities include ladder use and working in confined spaces.

Health and safety information including the hospital map and directions, emergency contact list, safety checklists, and regulatory postings are posted in the treatment plant control room.

The nearest hospital is Mather Hospital, located at 75 N. Country Road, Port Jefferson, New York. General first aid equipment is provided on site; however, please seek immediate medical assistance if necessary. USACE must be notified immediately via e-mail or phone of all safety incidents. An emergency contact list is provided in Section 5.5.6.

In the event of treatment system-related emergencies, emergency shutdown procedures will be conducted in accordance with Section 5.5.

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11.0 REFERENCES

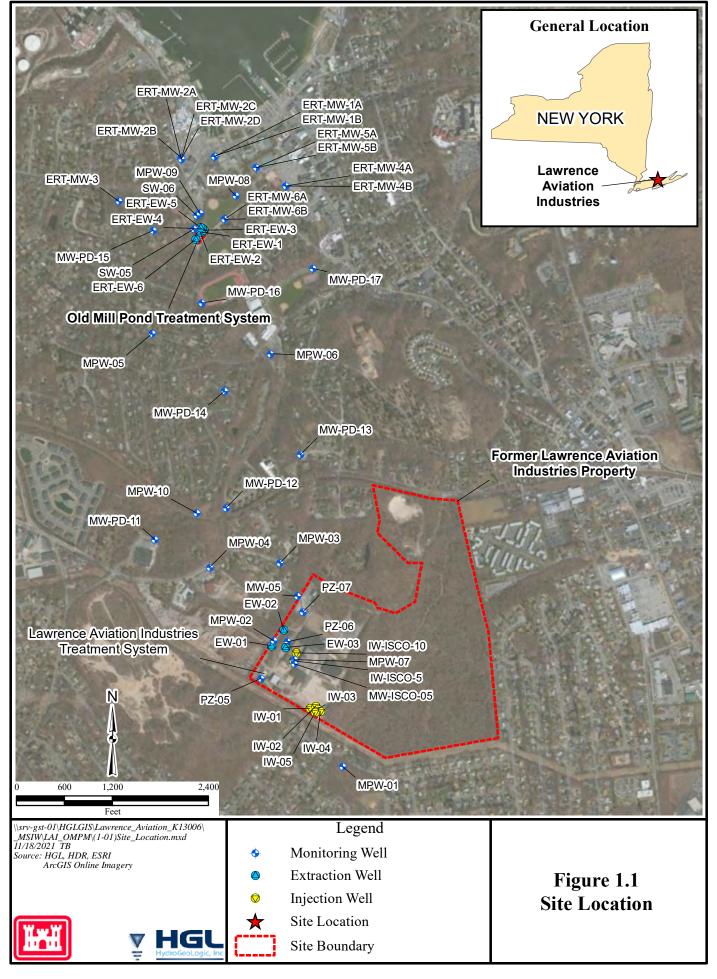
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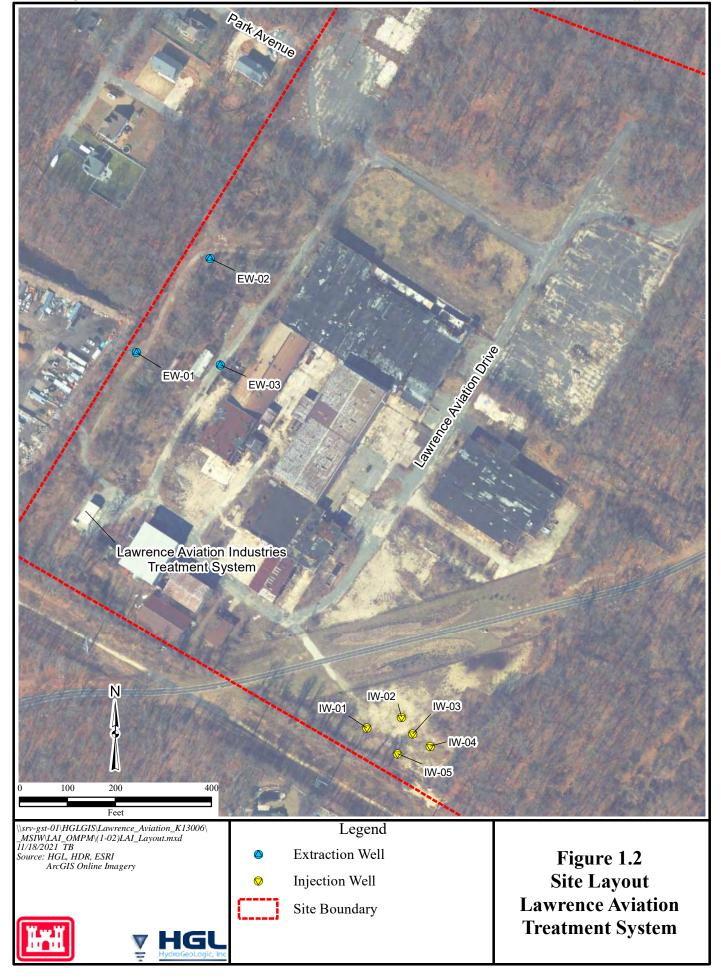
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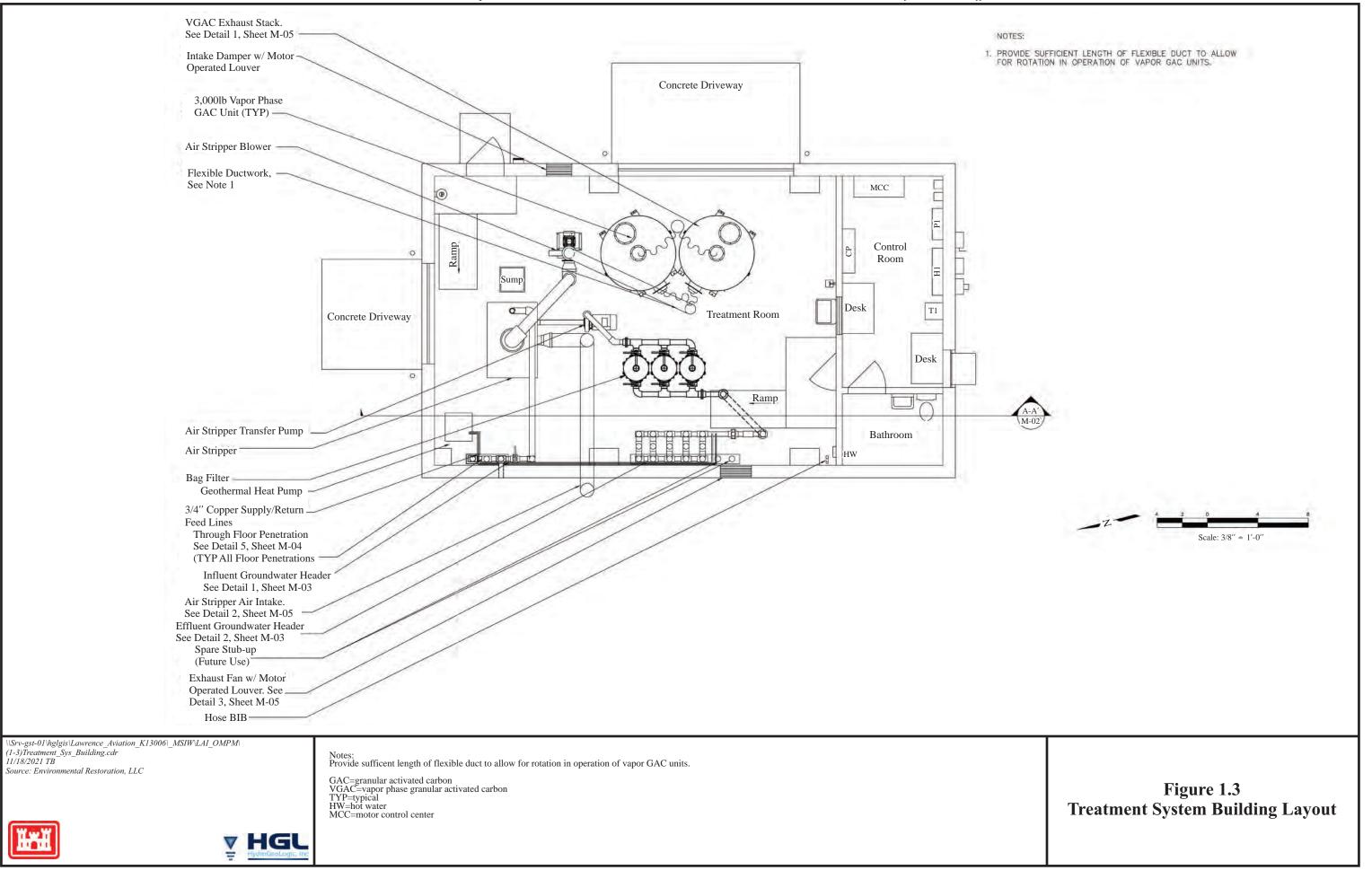
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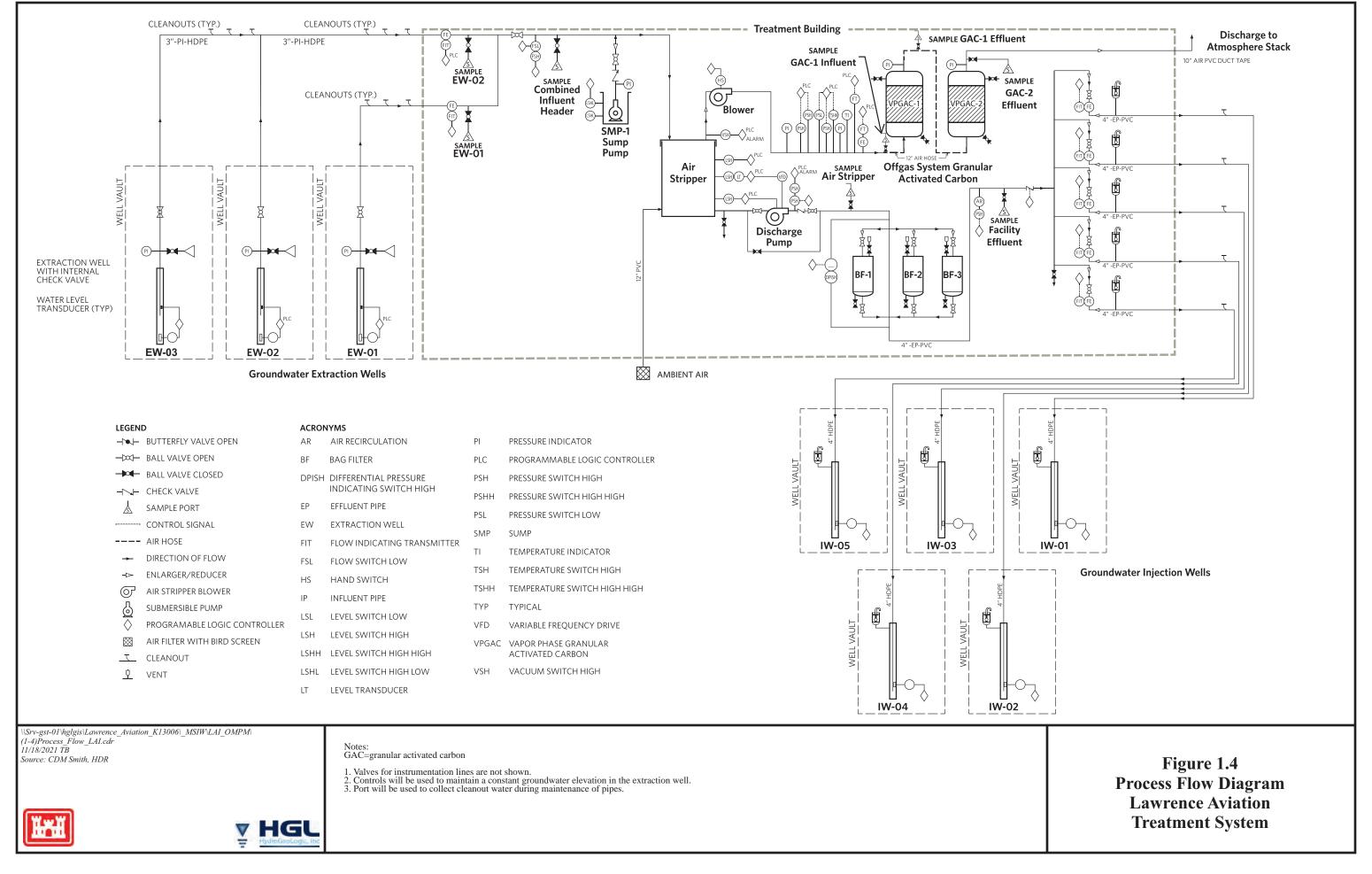
HGL—Operations and Maintenance Plan and Manual, Lawrence Aviation Industries Treatment System—Port Jefferson, NY



HGL—Operations and Maintenance Plan and Manual, Lawrence Aviation Industries Treatment System—Port Jefferson, NY







APPENDIX A

AS-BUILT DRAWINGS

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US EPA Region II New York, New York

As-Built Drawings for Groundwater Remediation at the Lawrence Aviation Industries Superfund Site Port Jefferson Station, New York

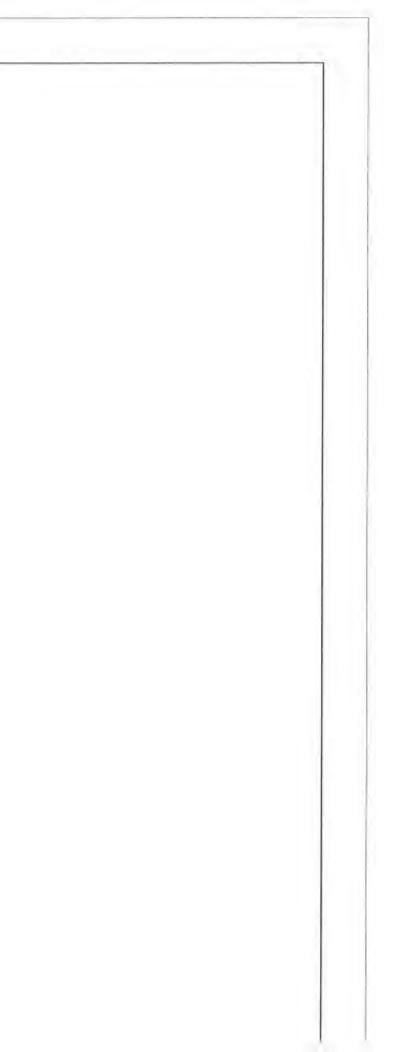
Prepared For:

CDM Federal Programs Corporation New York, New York

Prepared By:

Arrowhead Contracting, Inc. 10981 Eicher Road Lenexa, Kansas (913) 814-9994

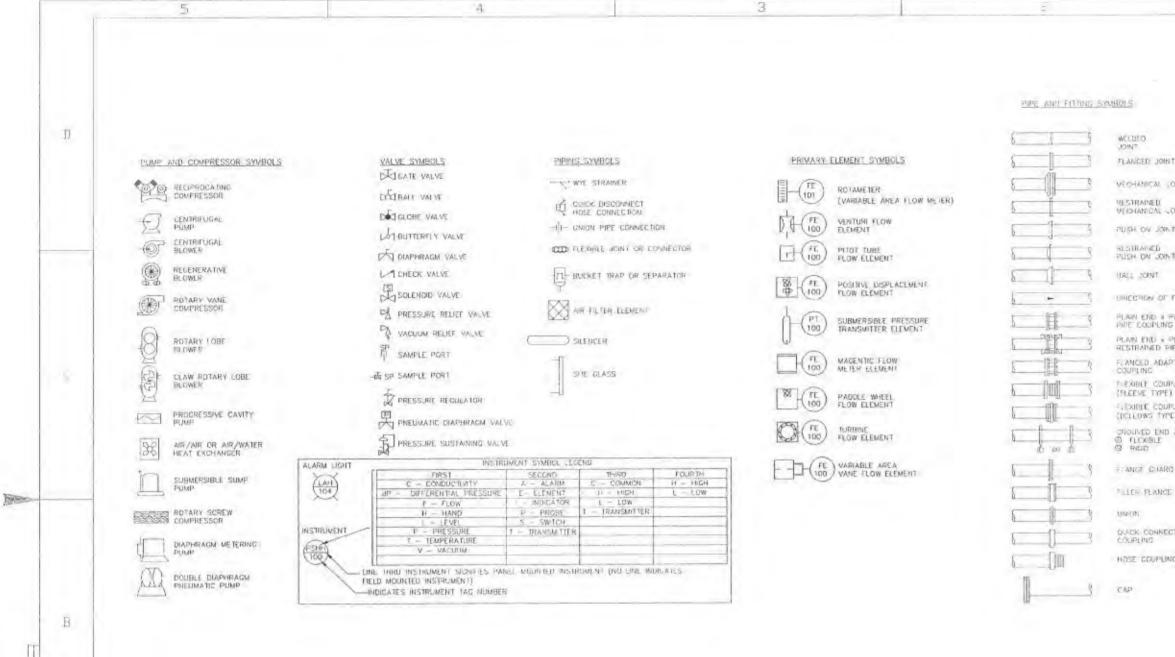




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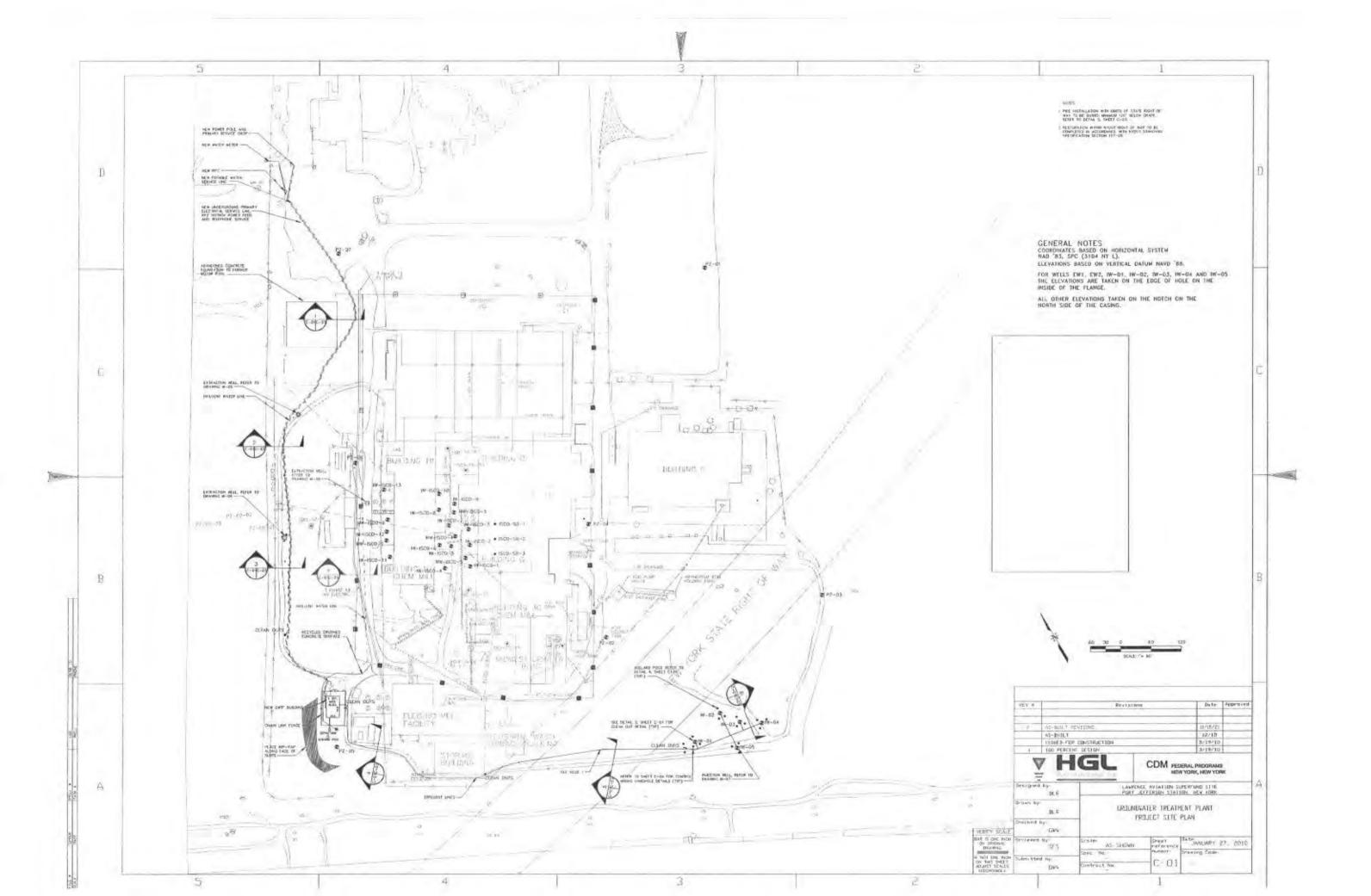
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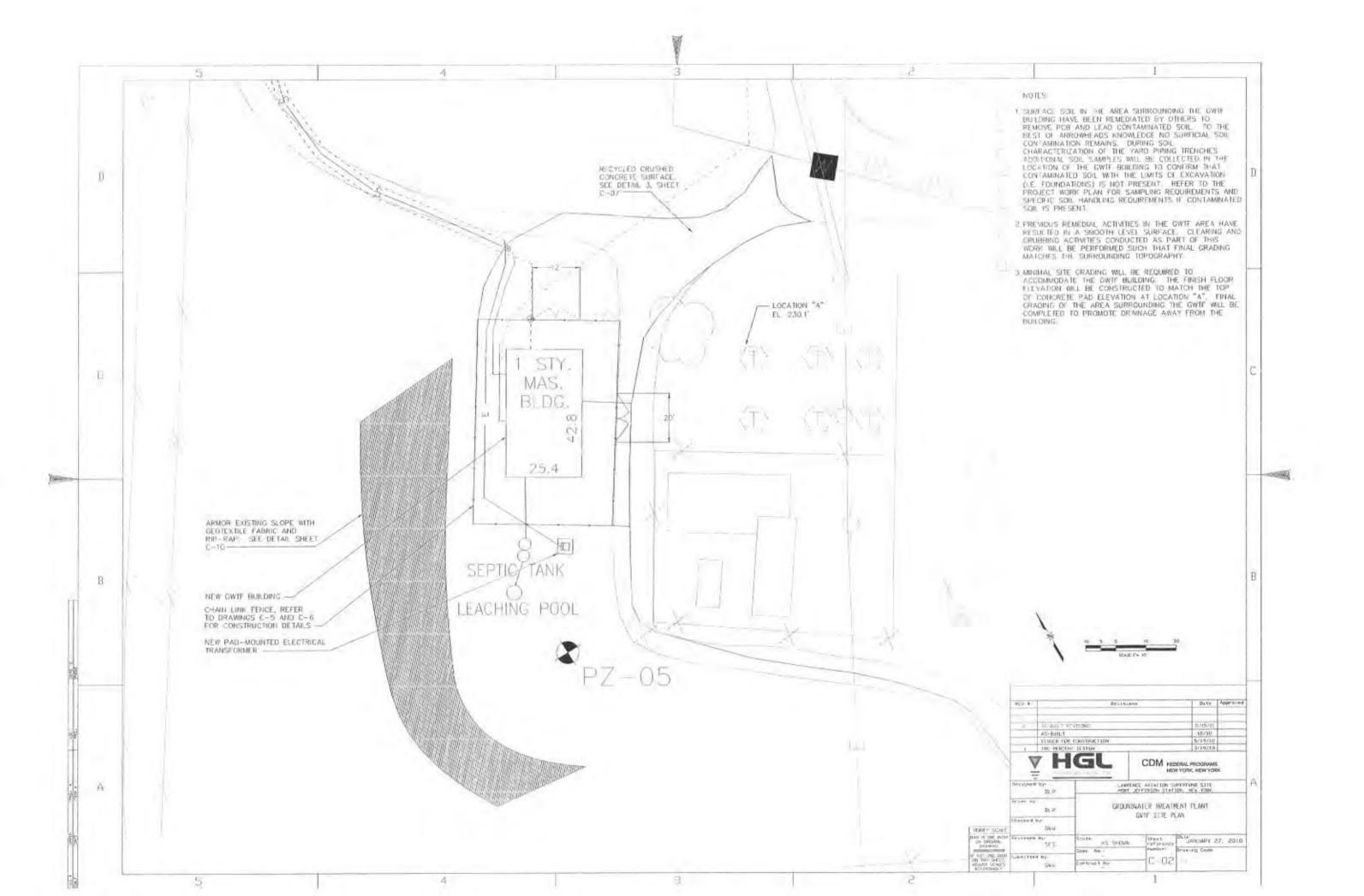
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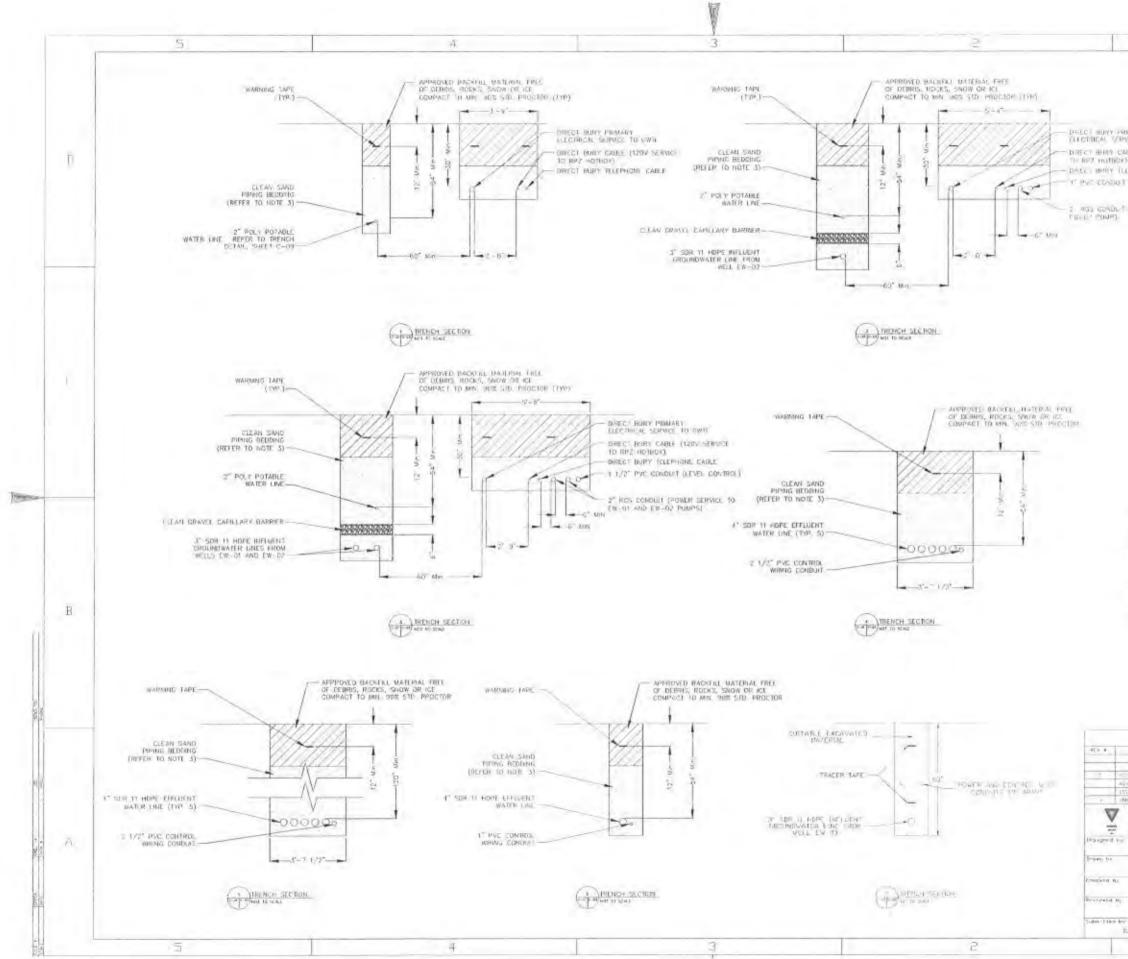


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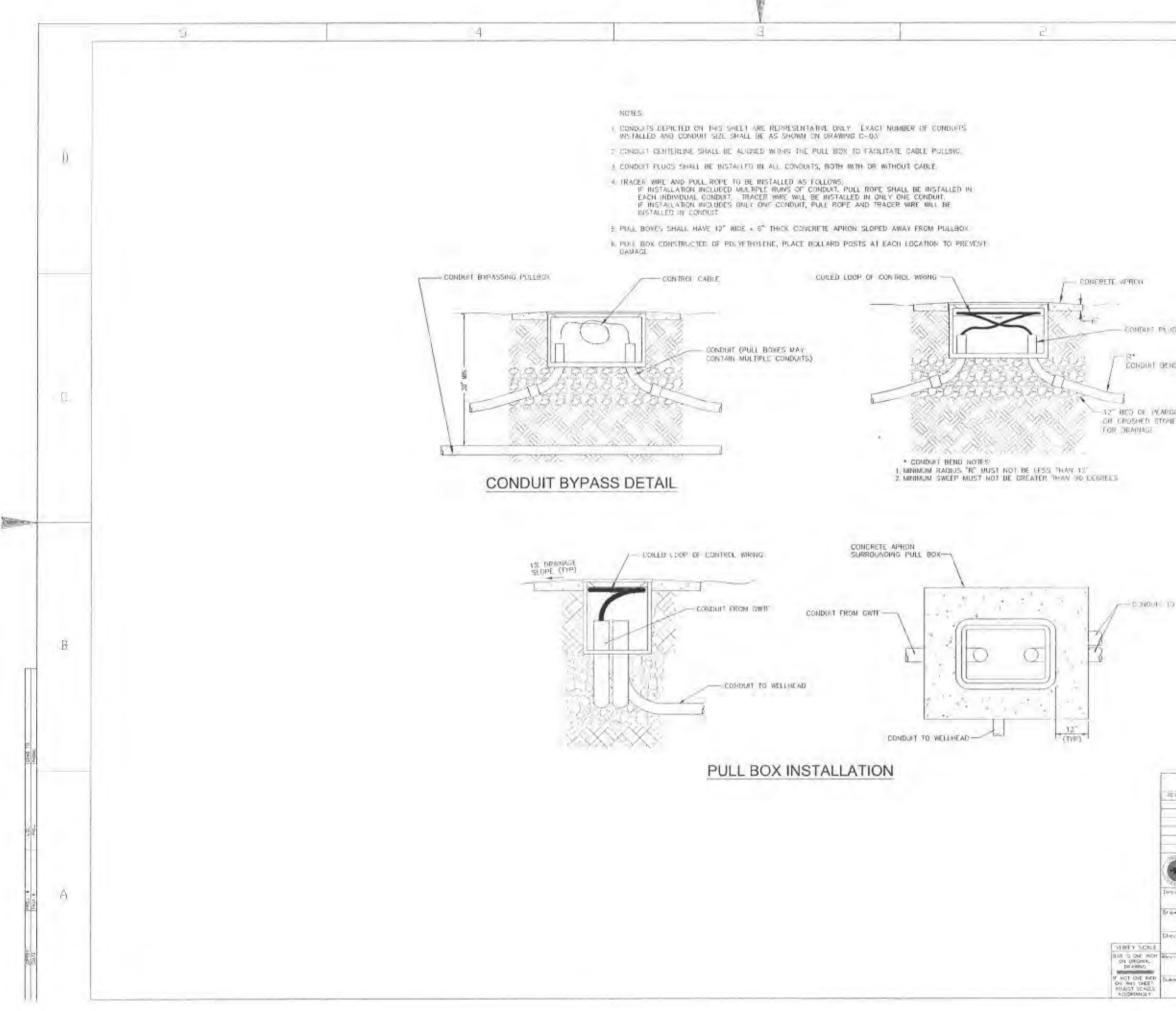
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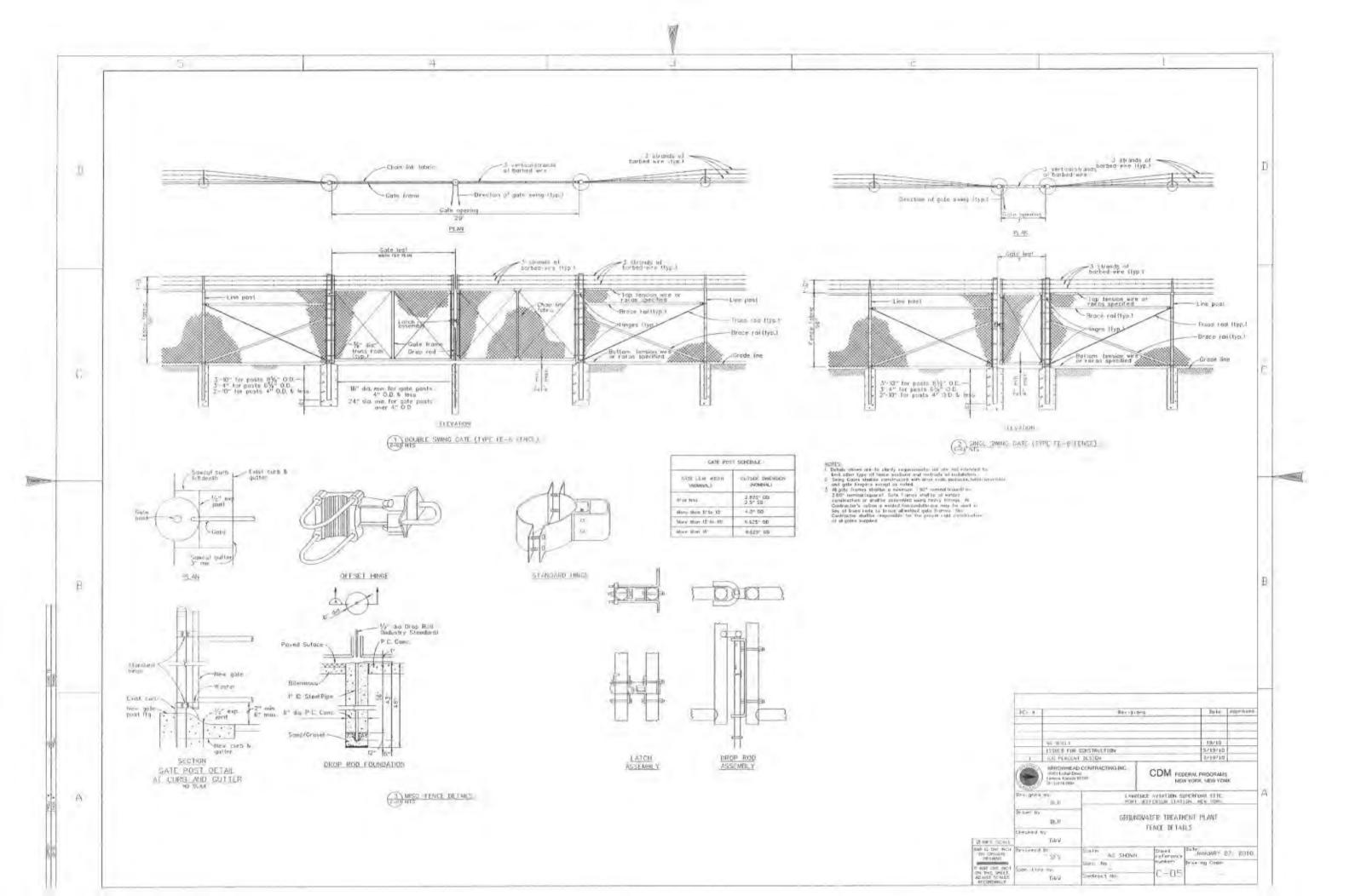


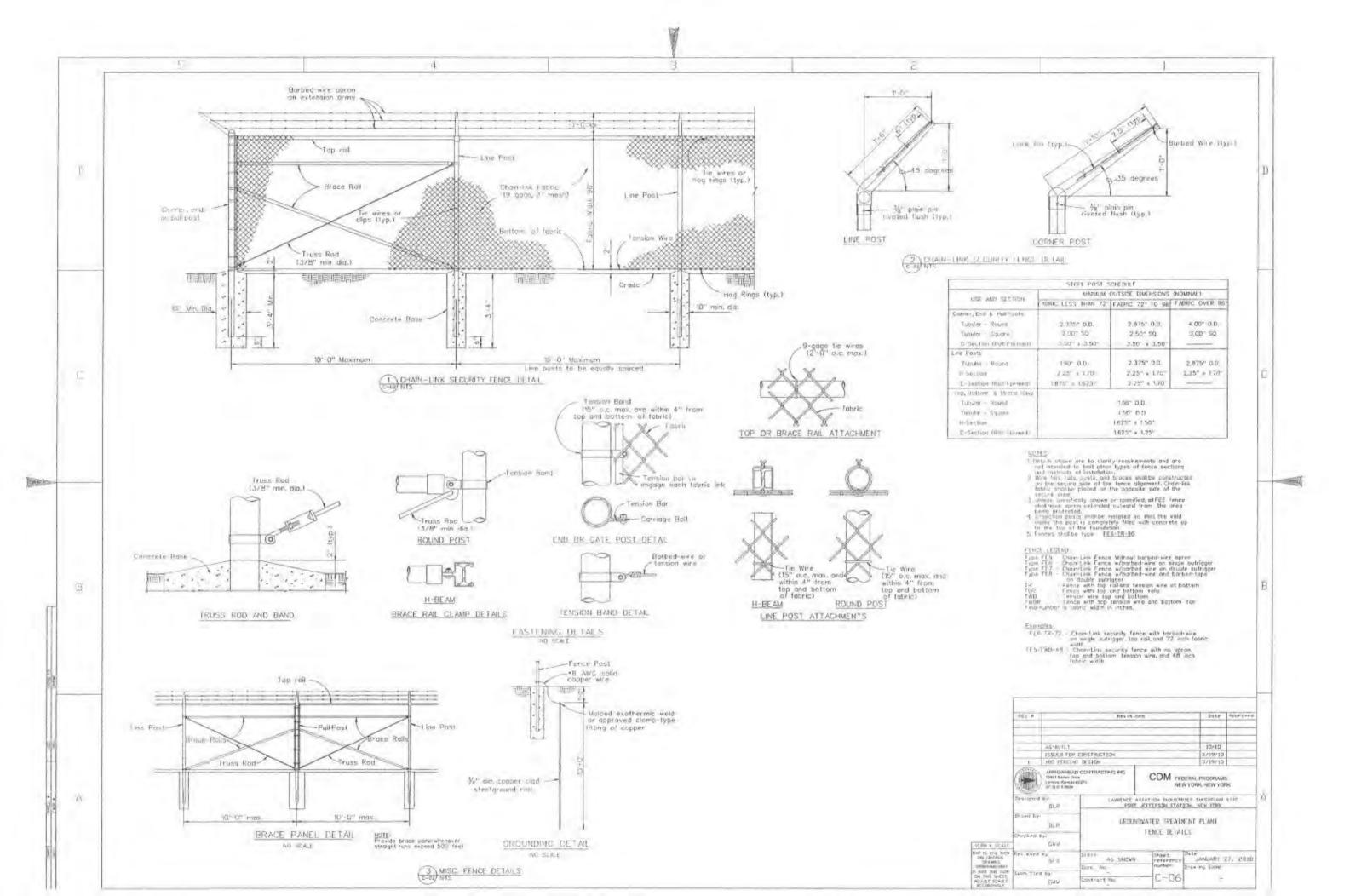


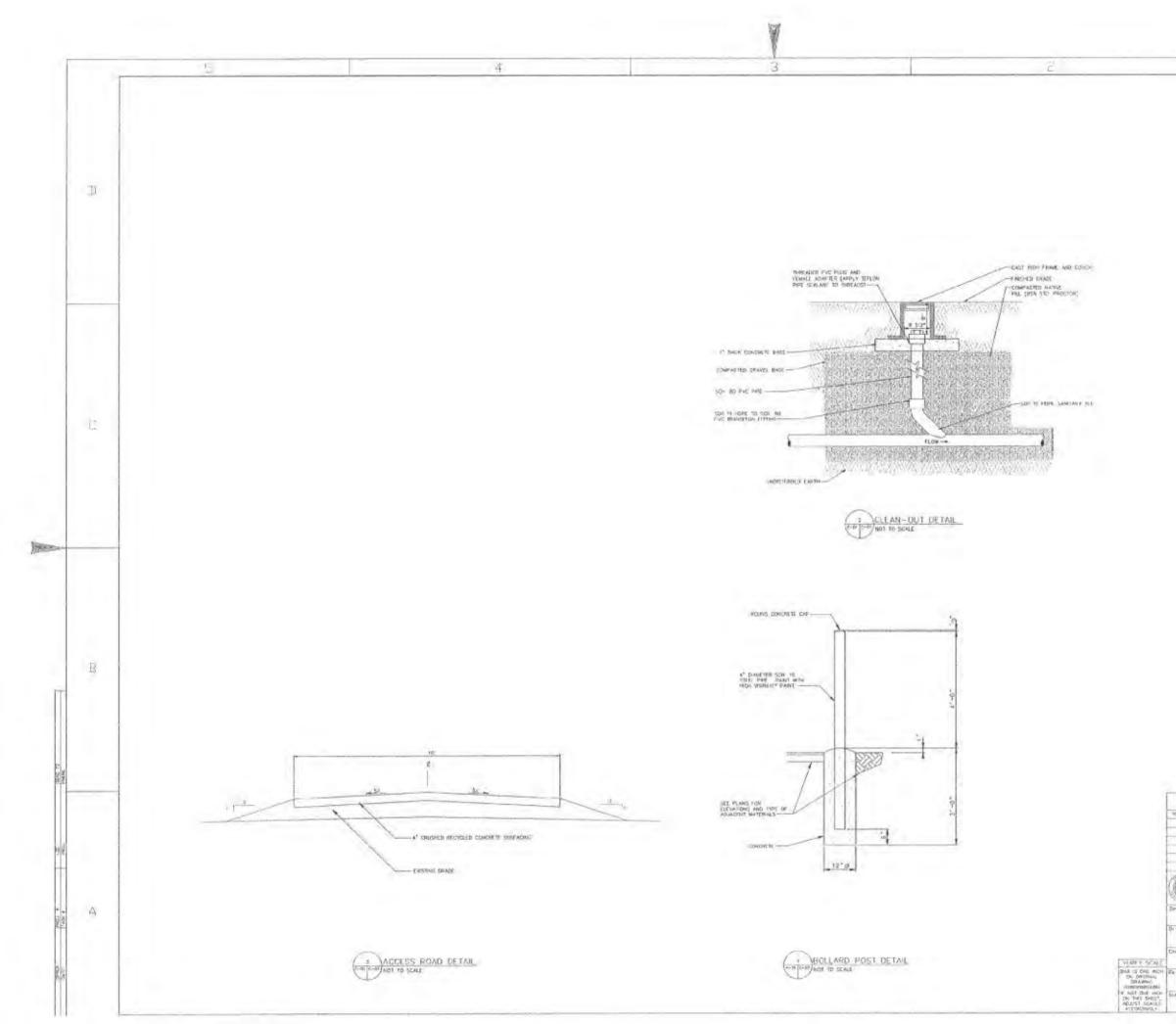
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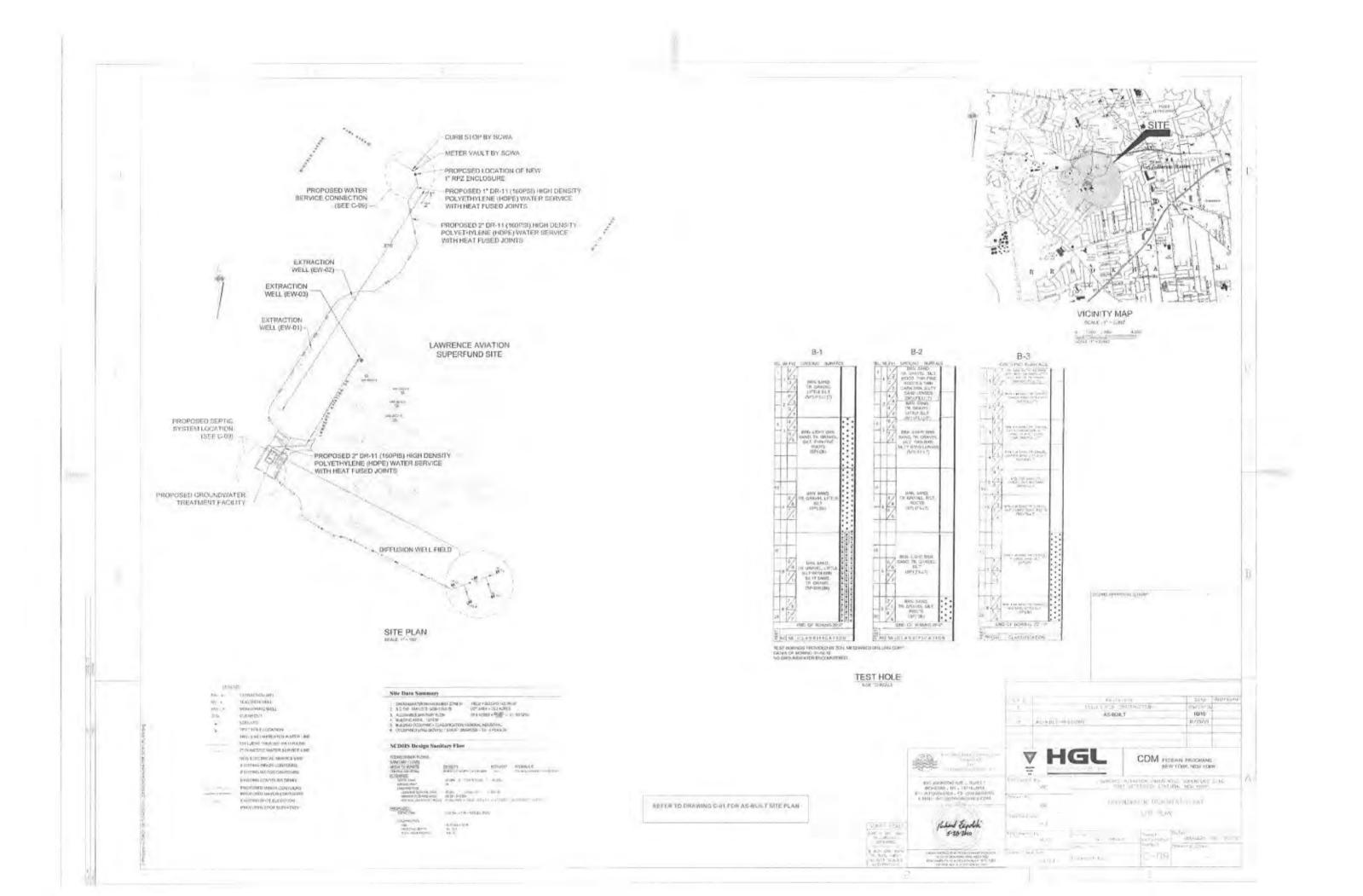
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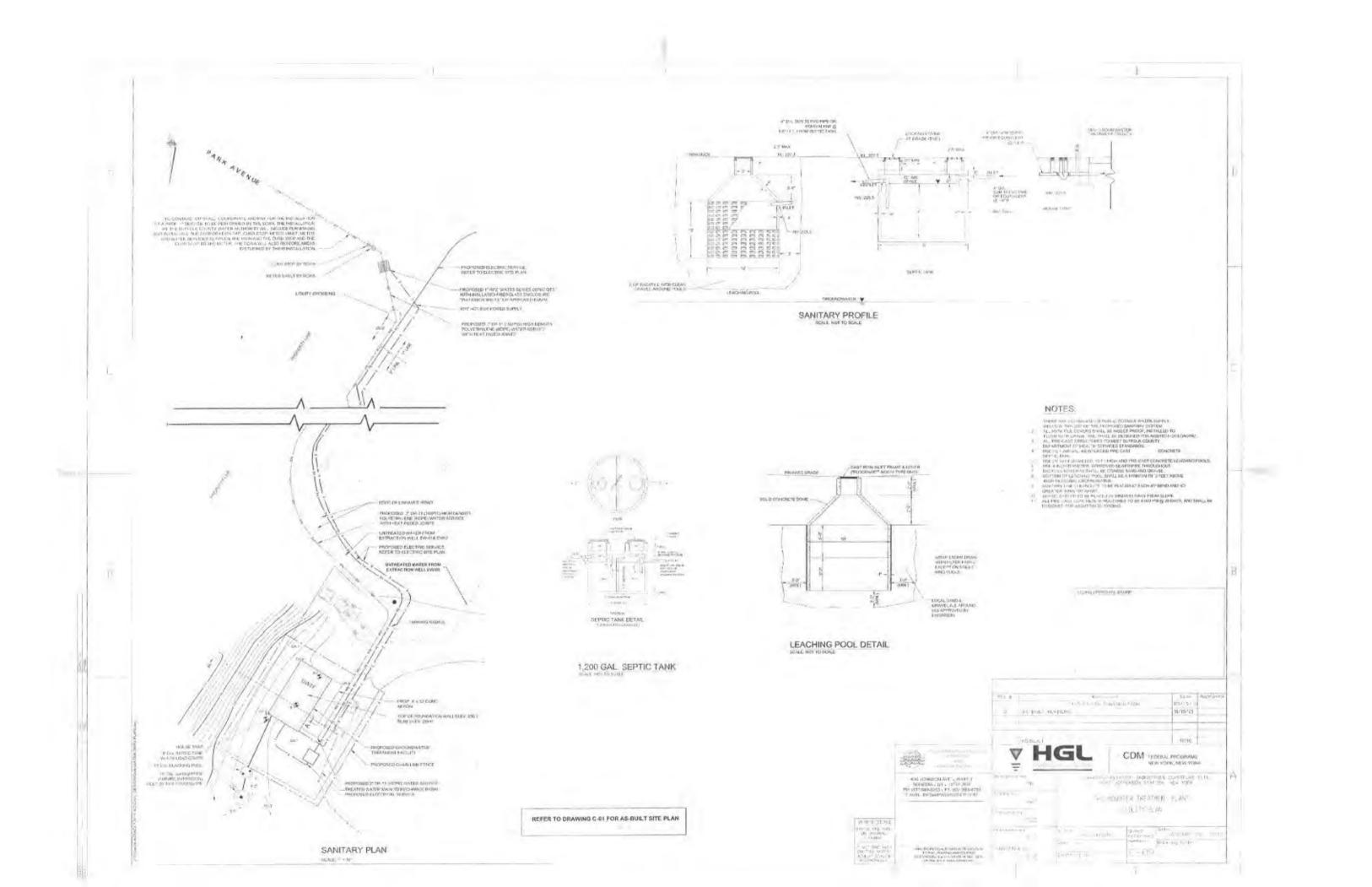


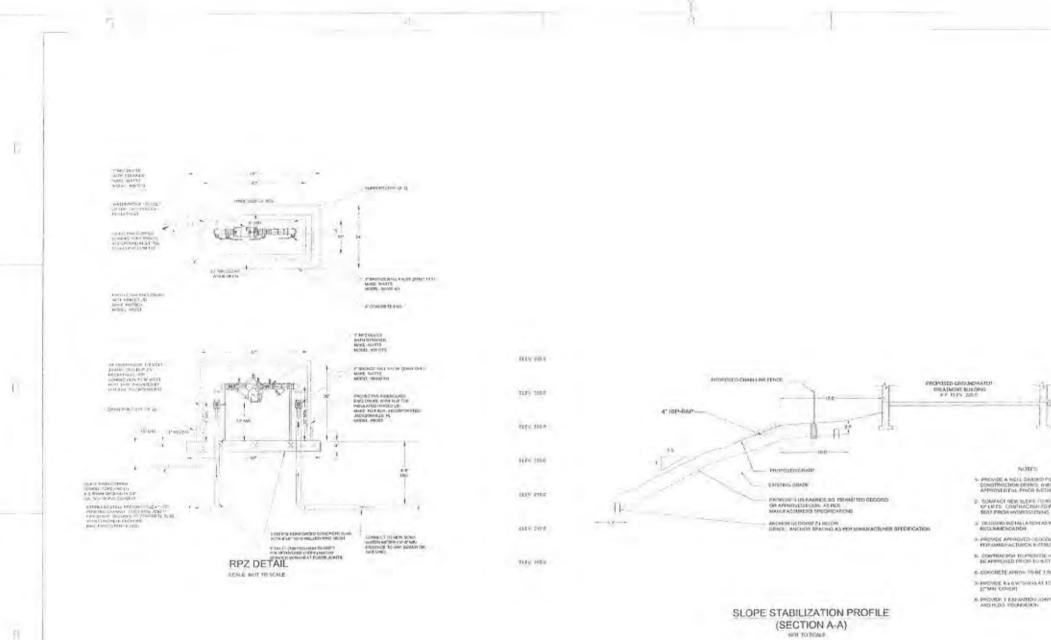


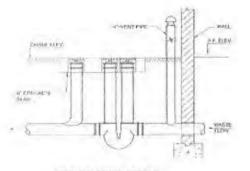


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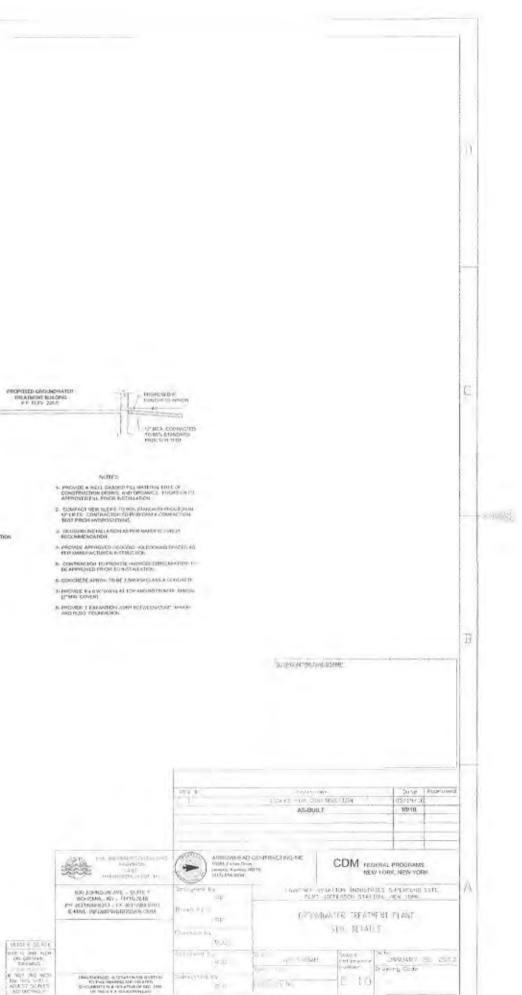


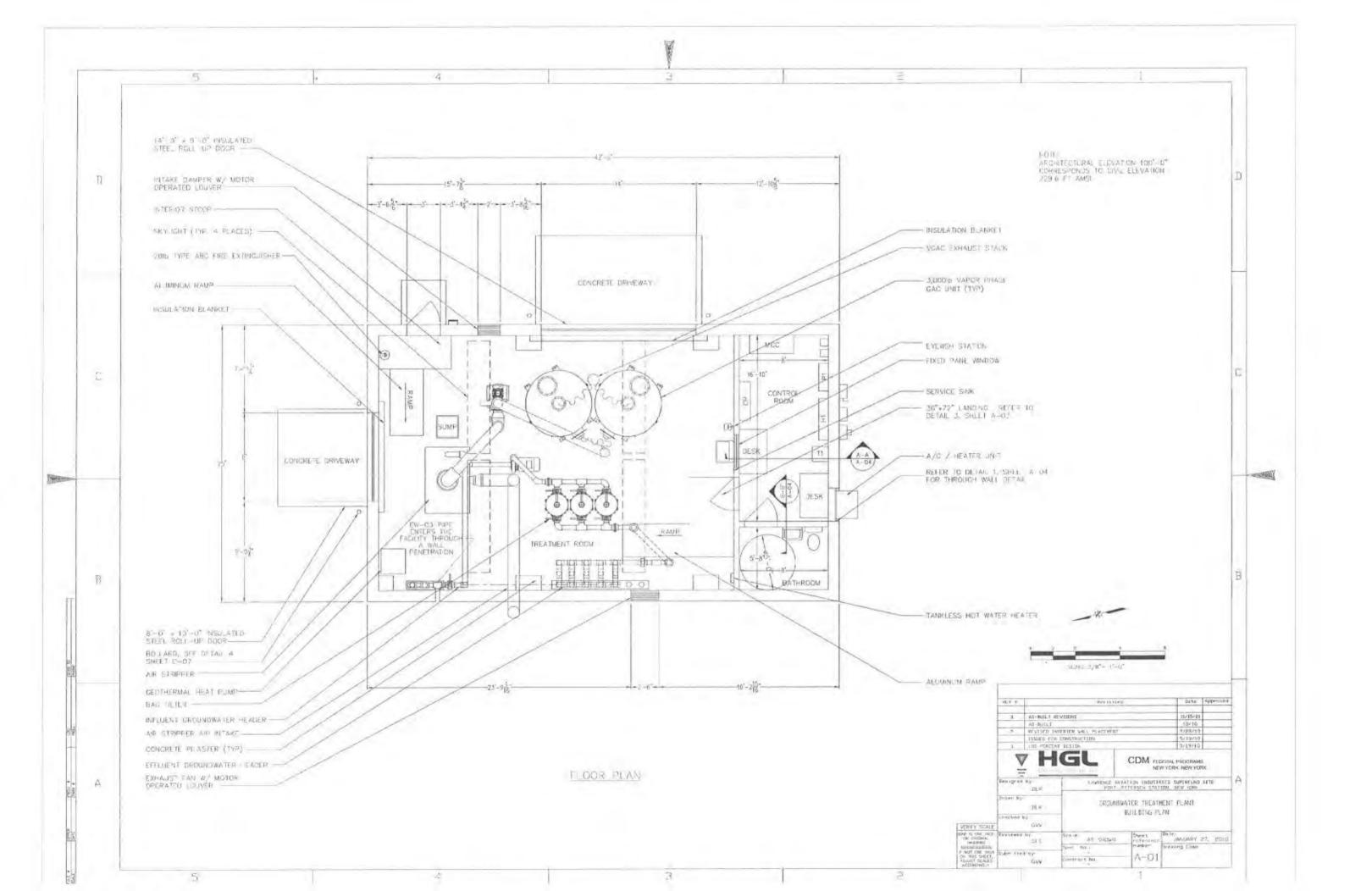


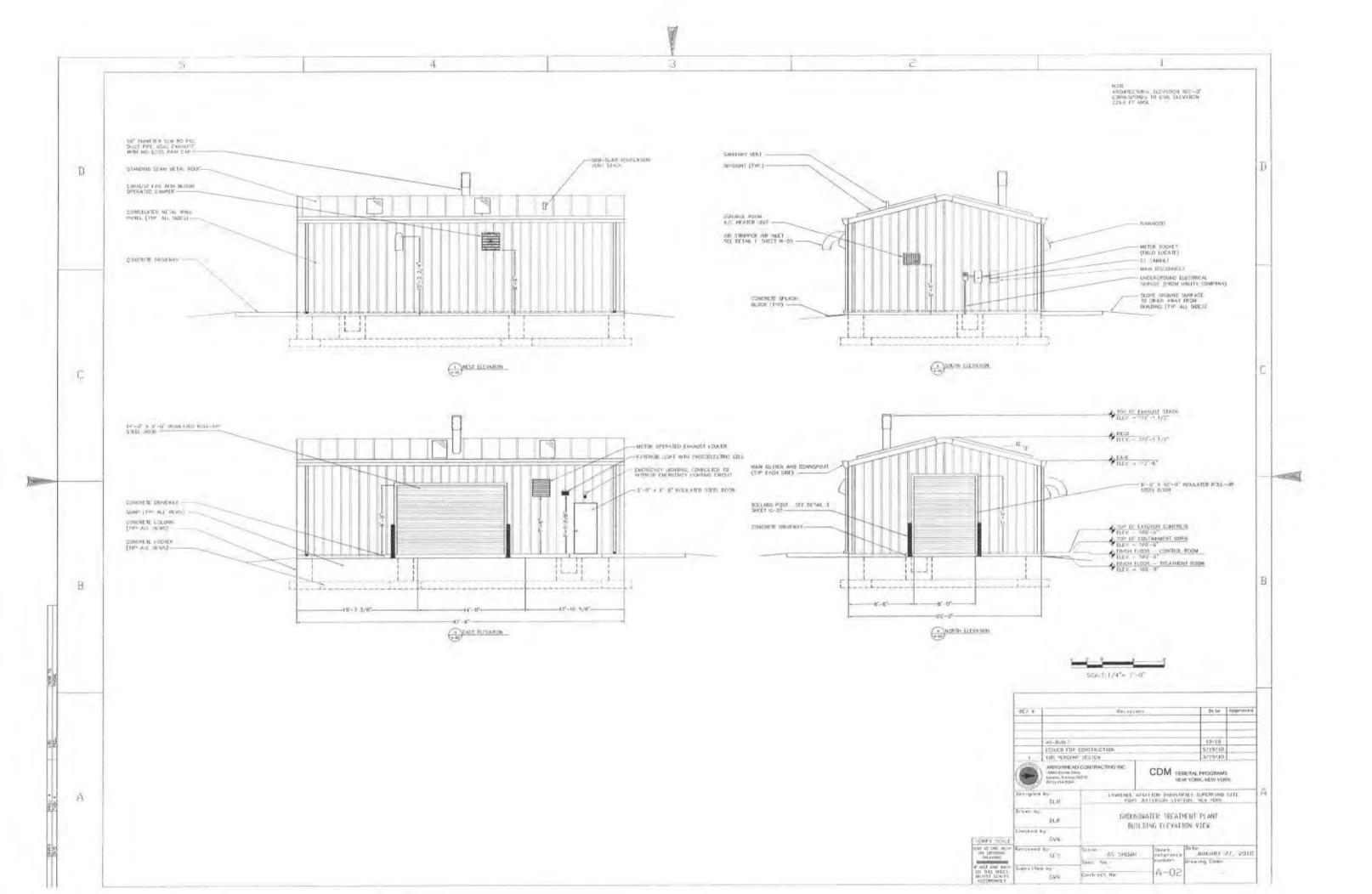
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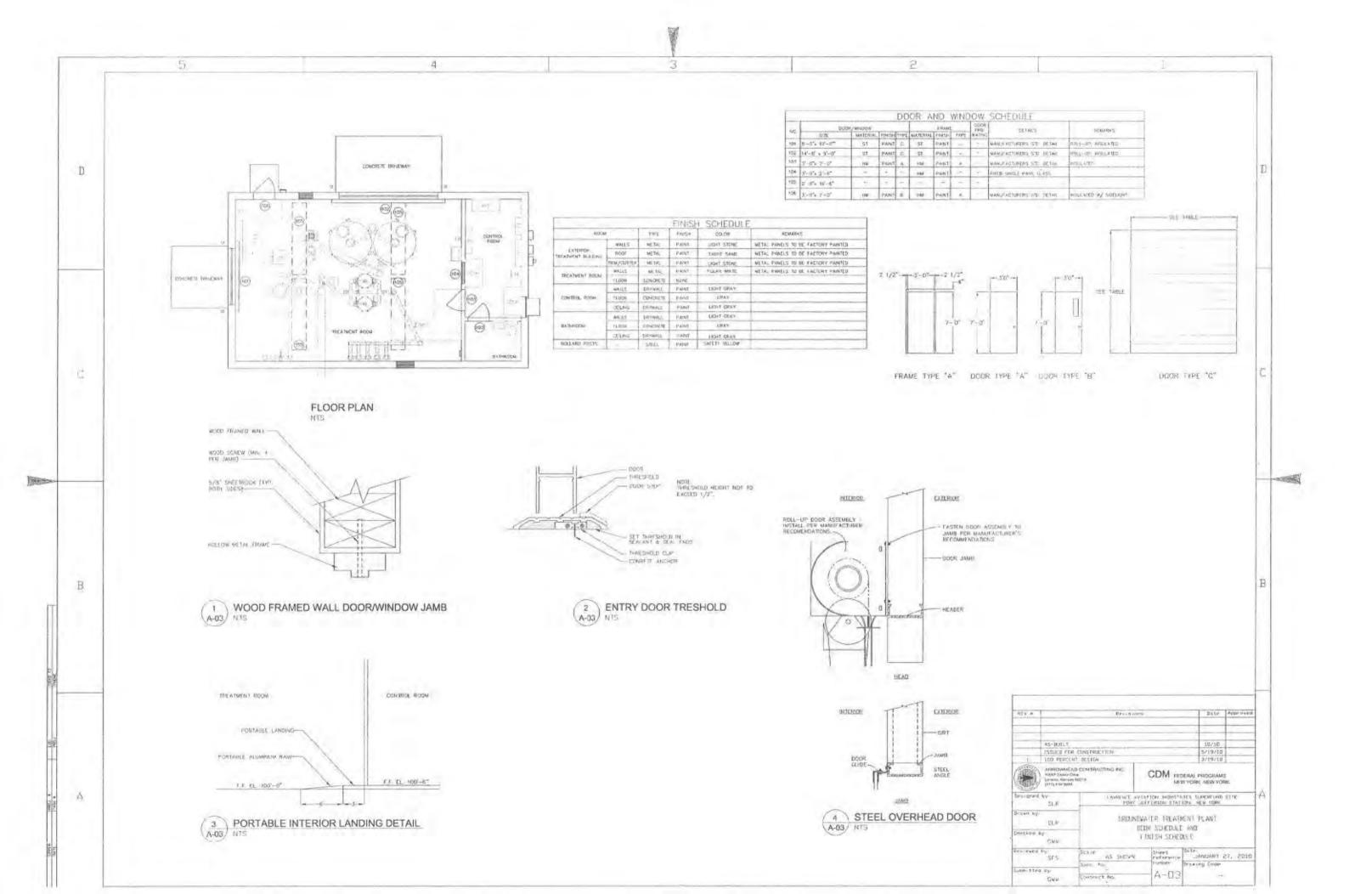
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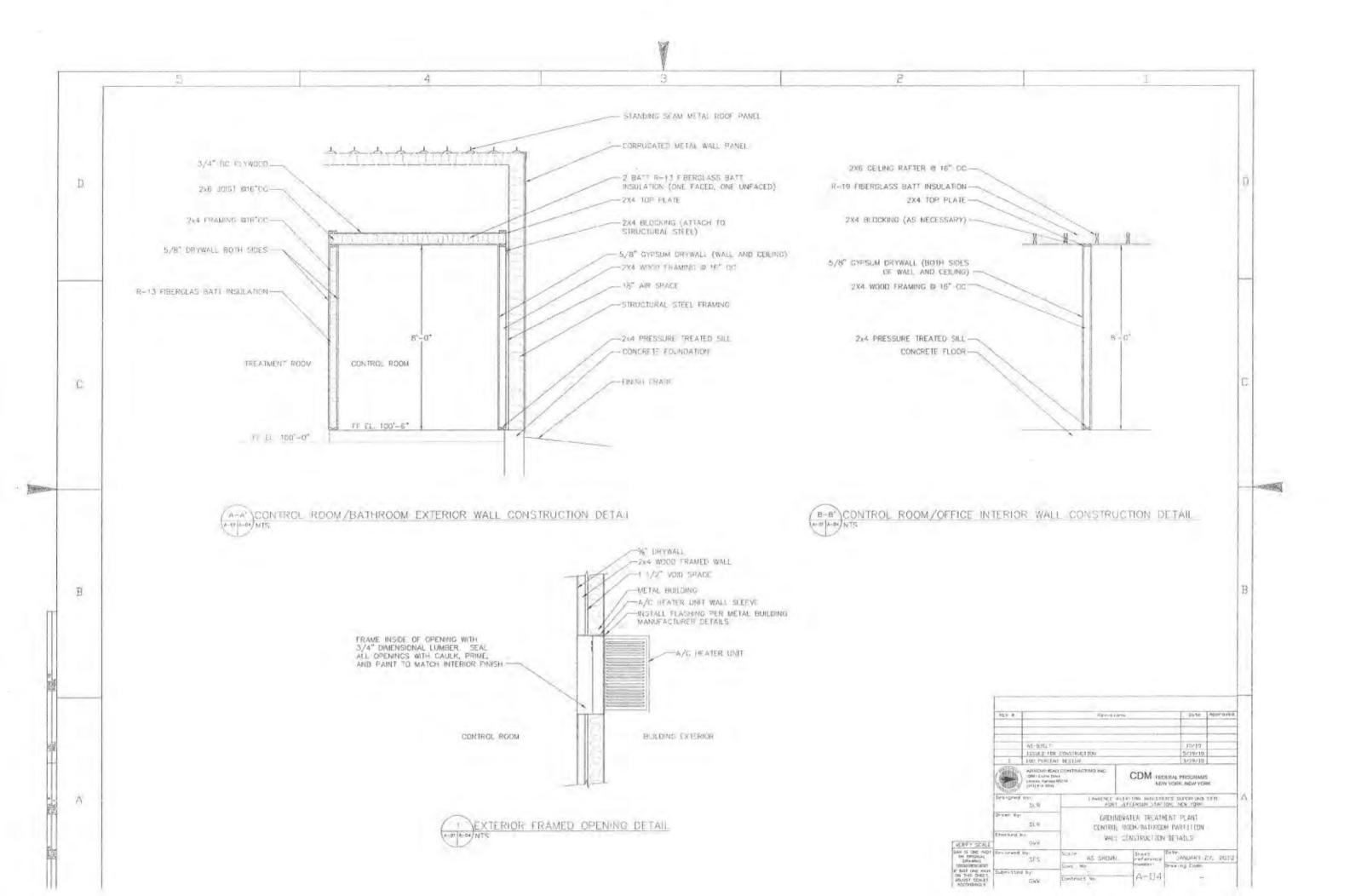
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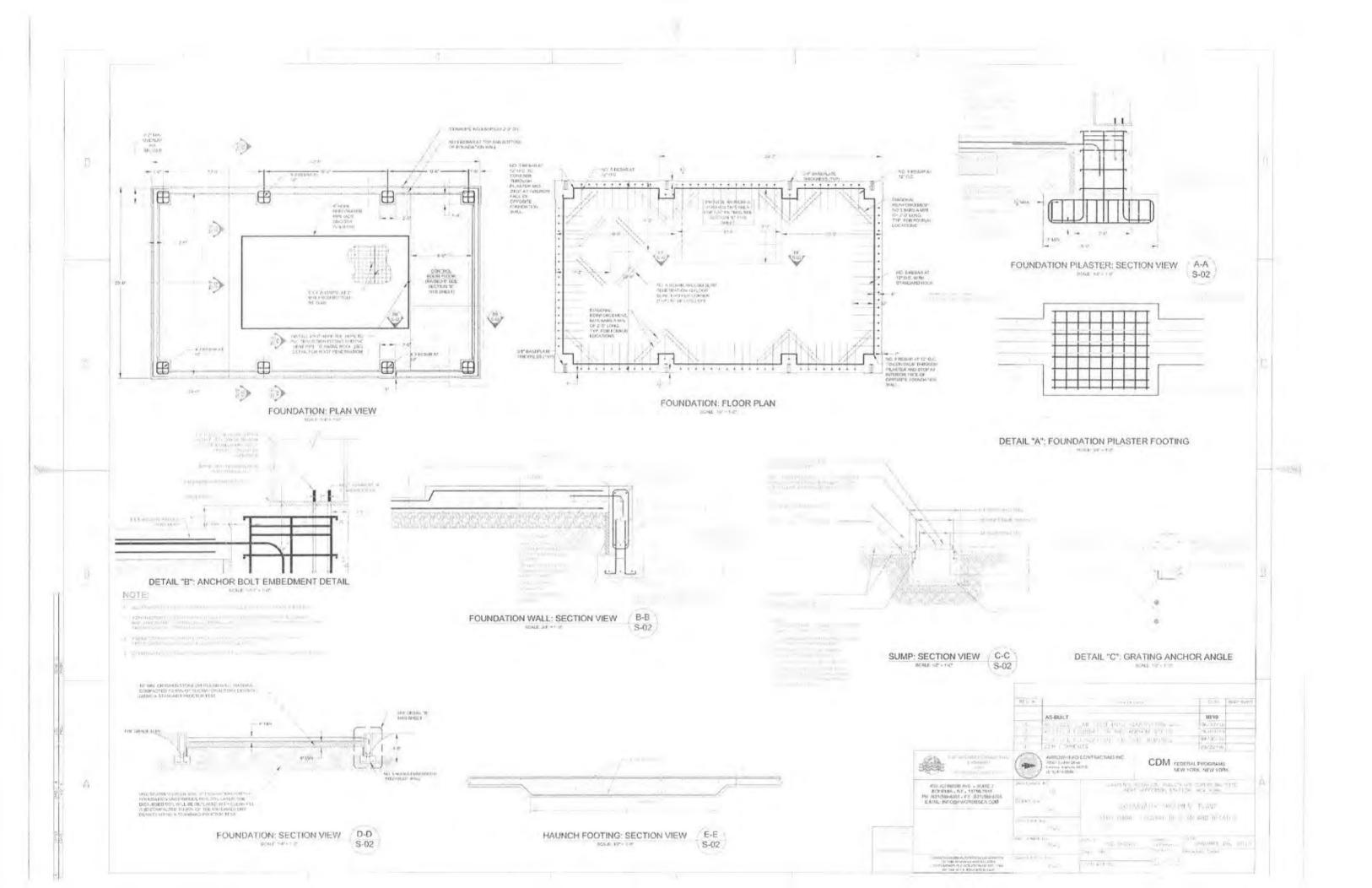
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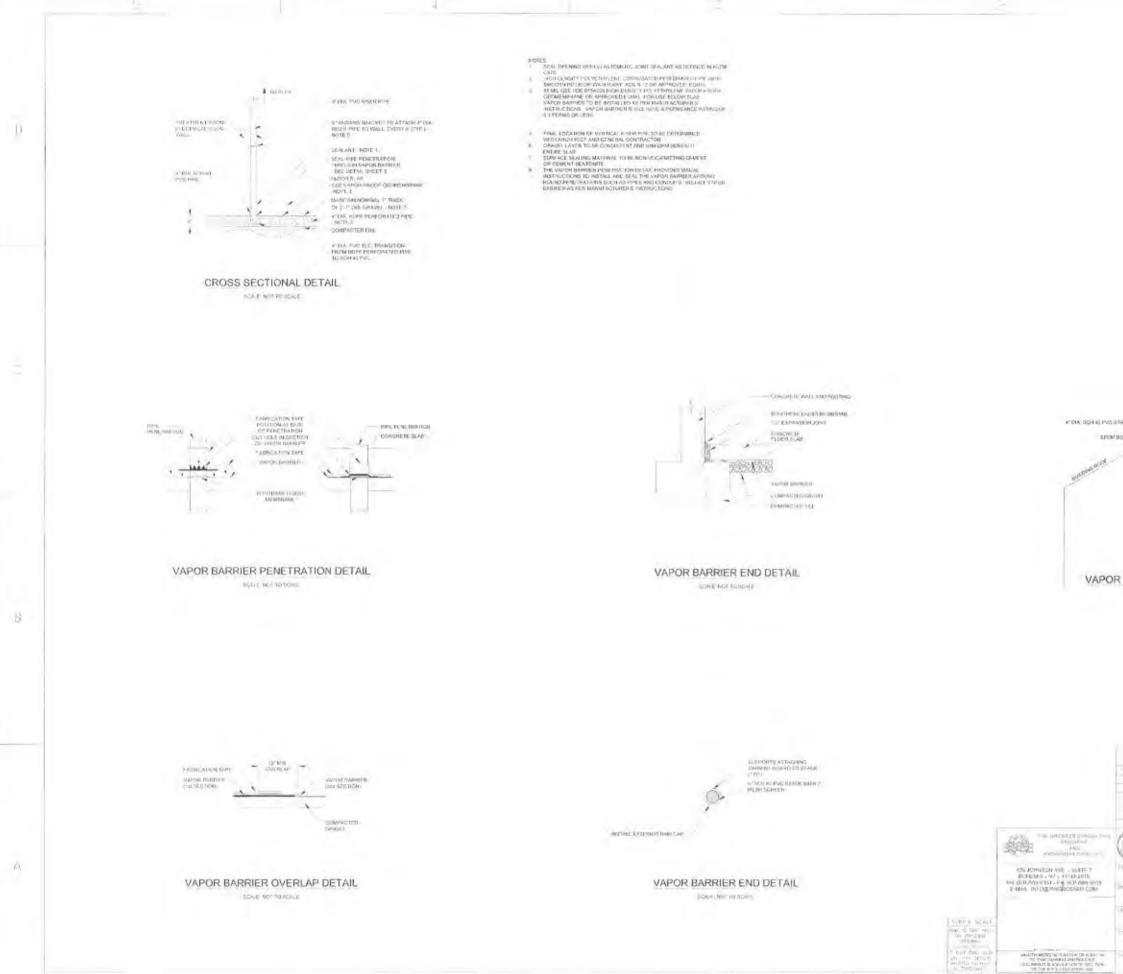
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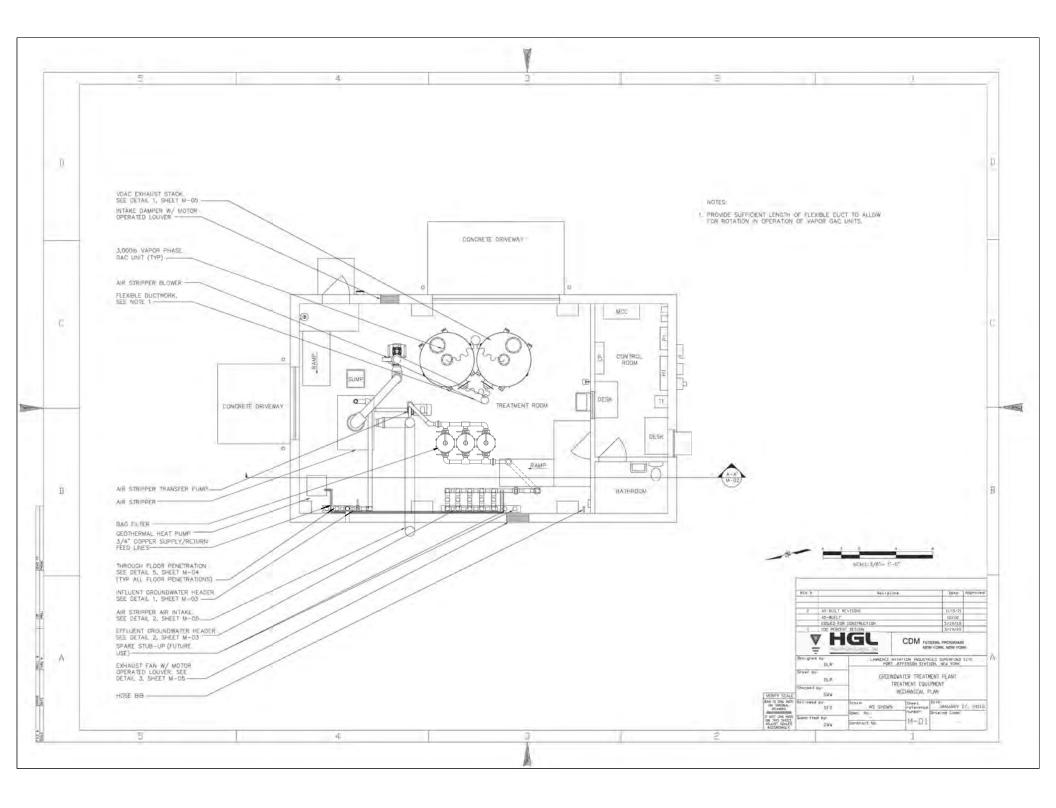
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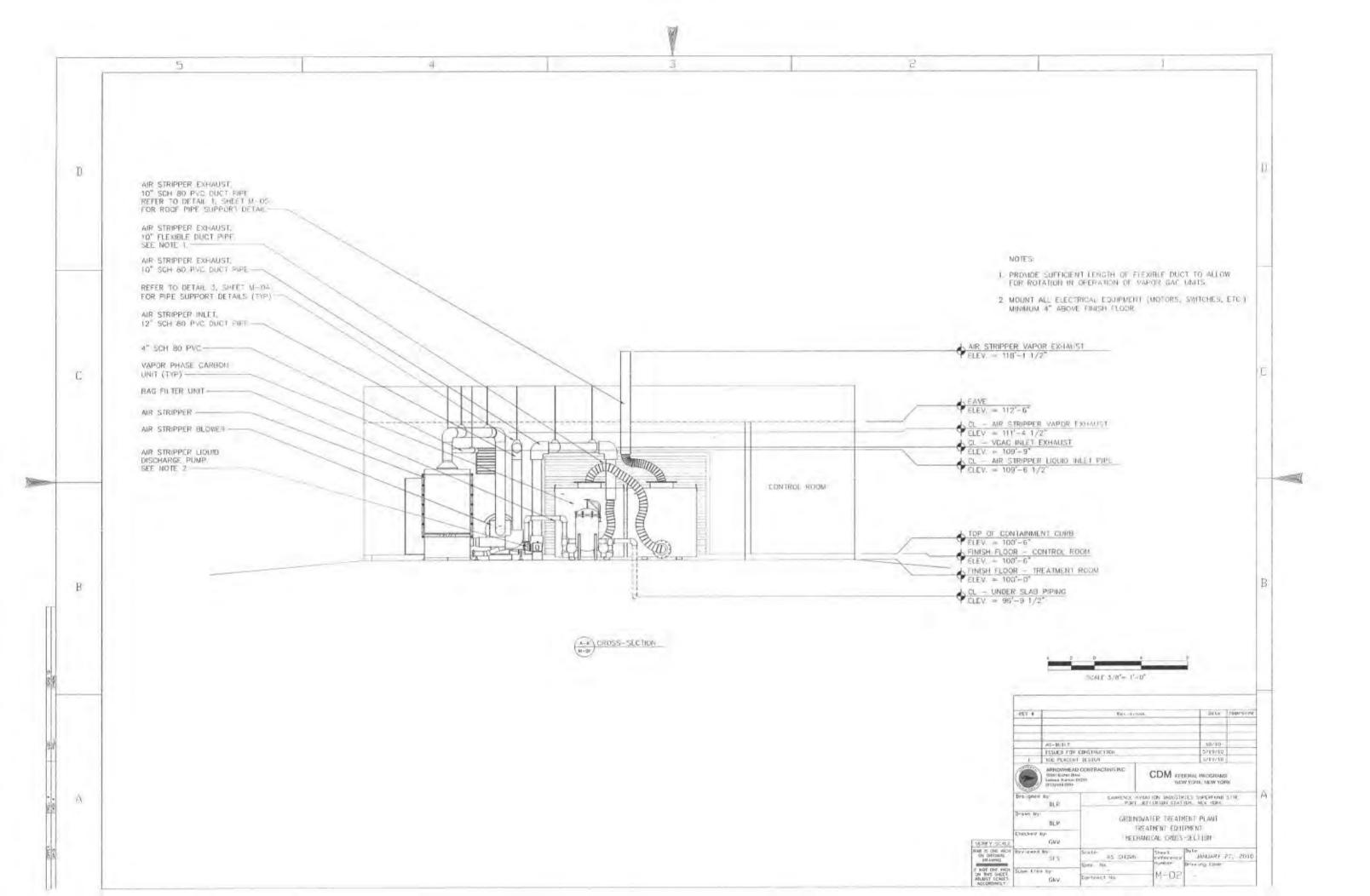


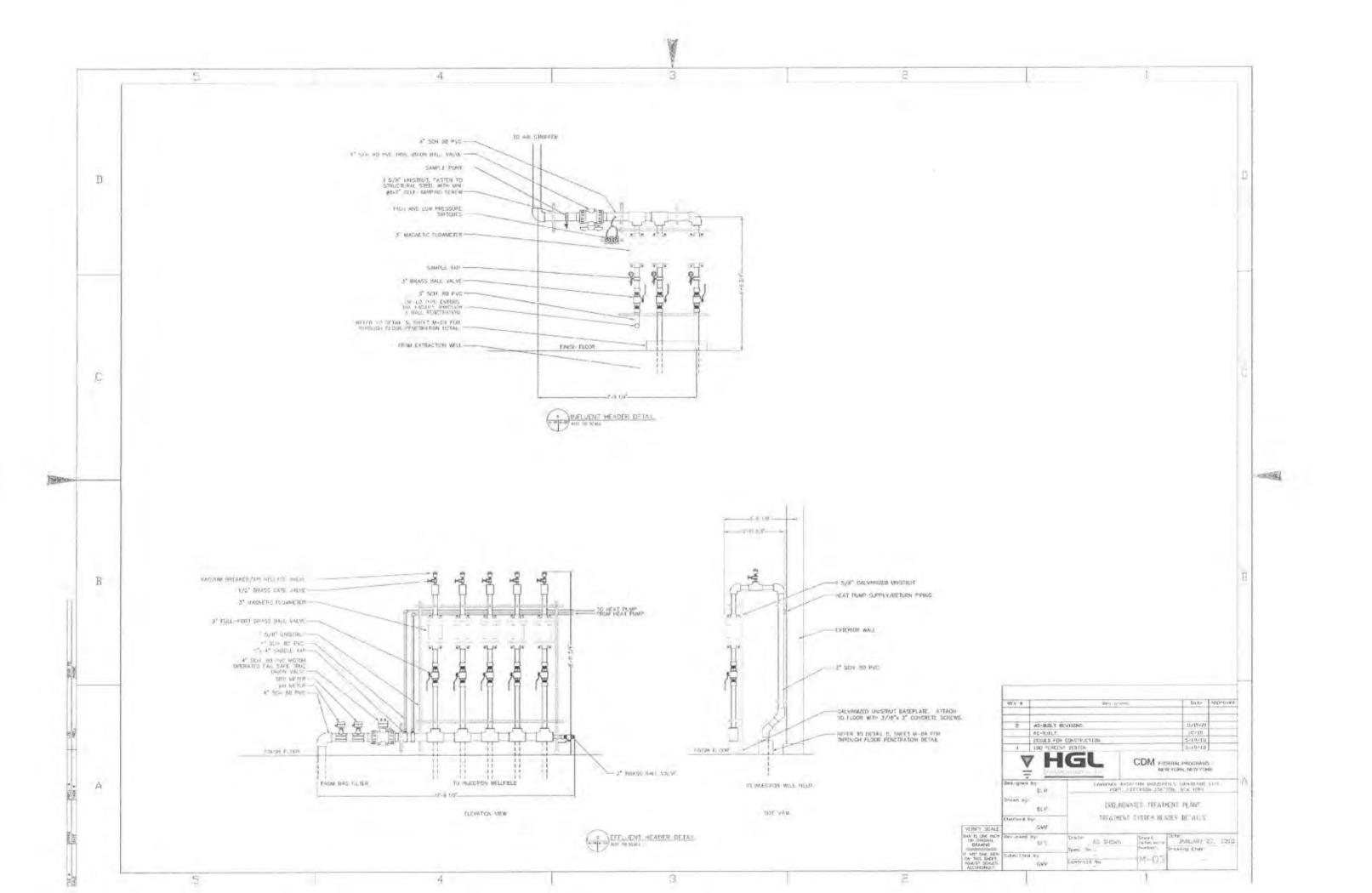


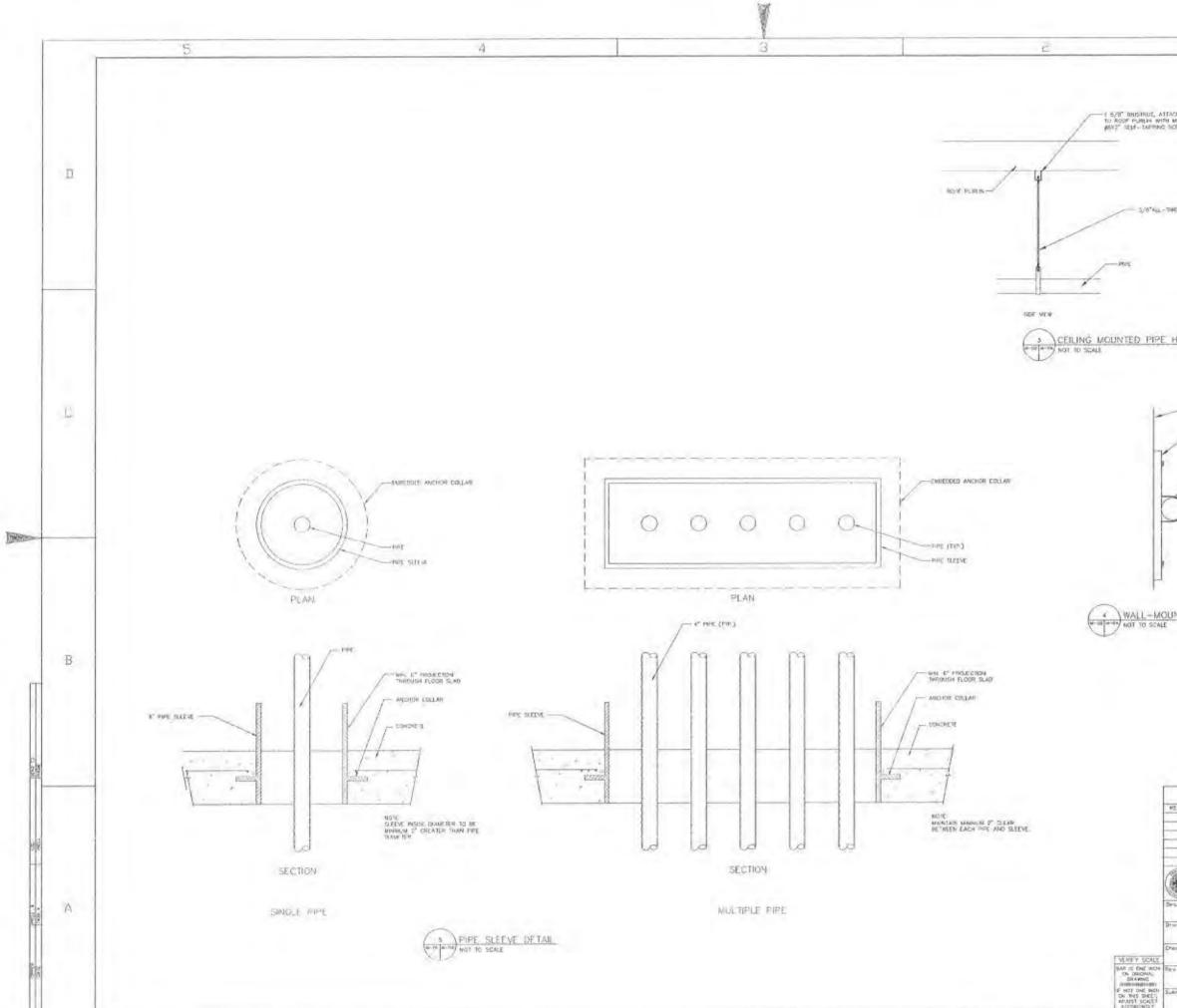
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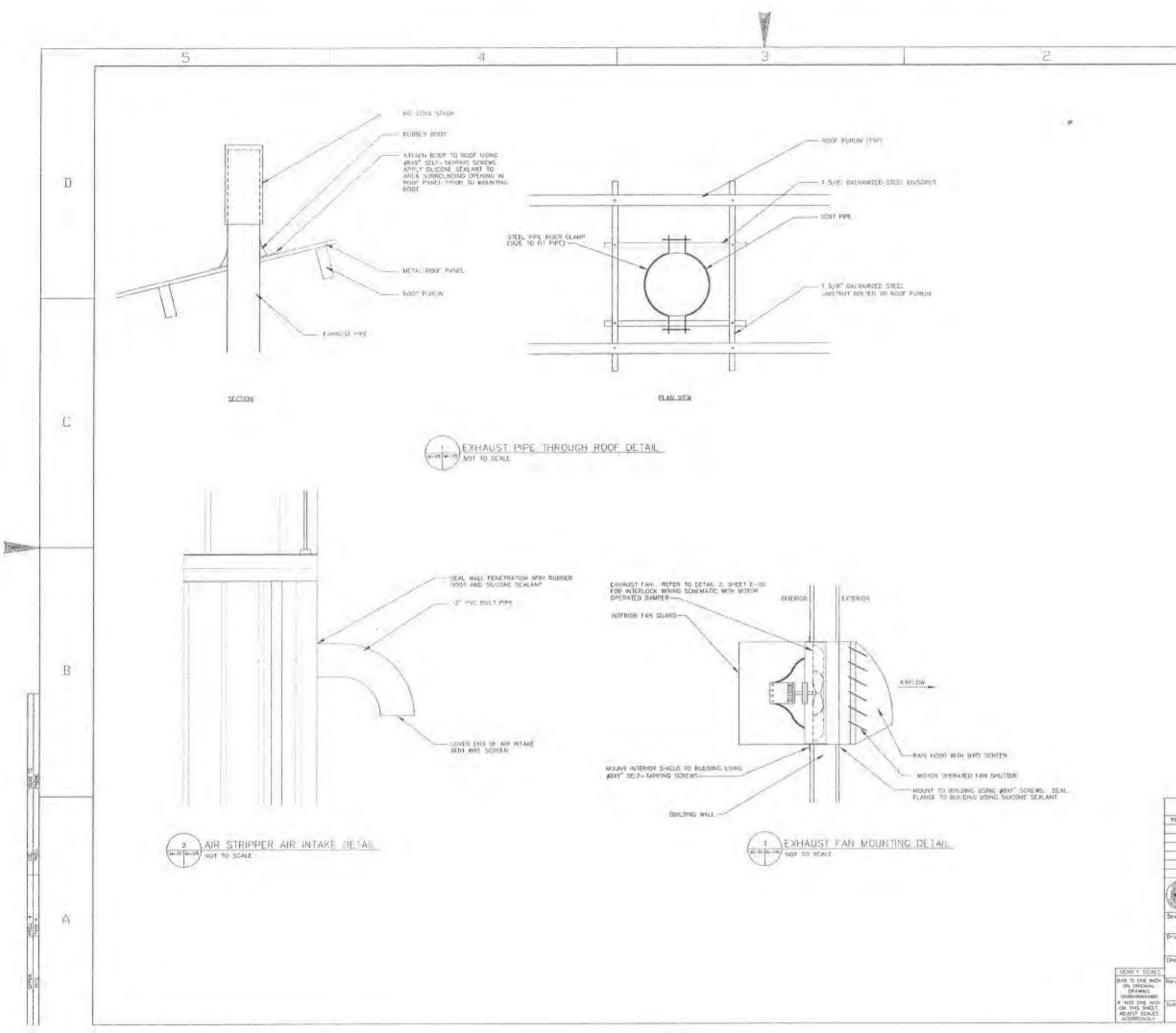






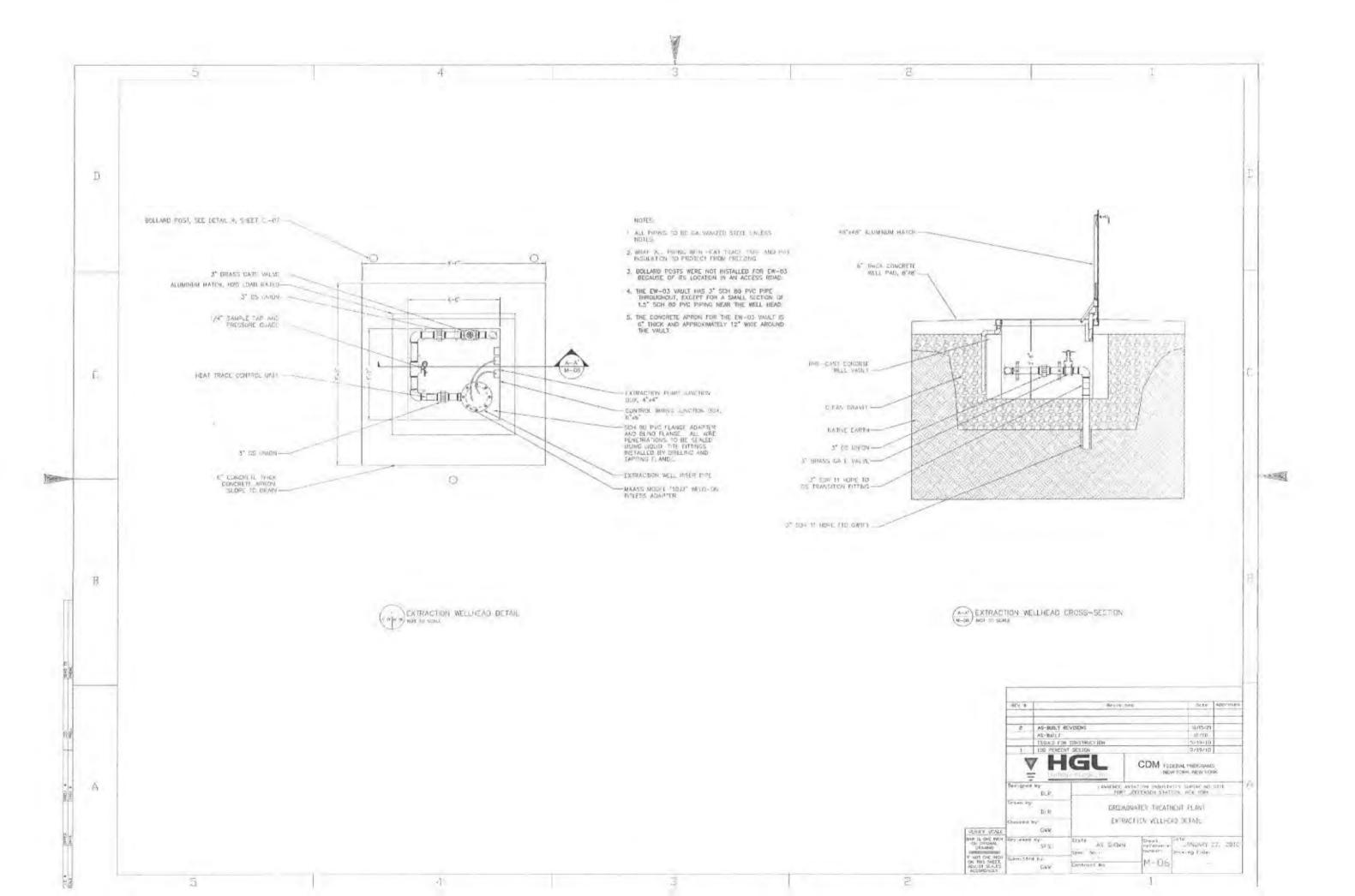


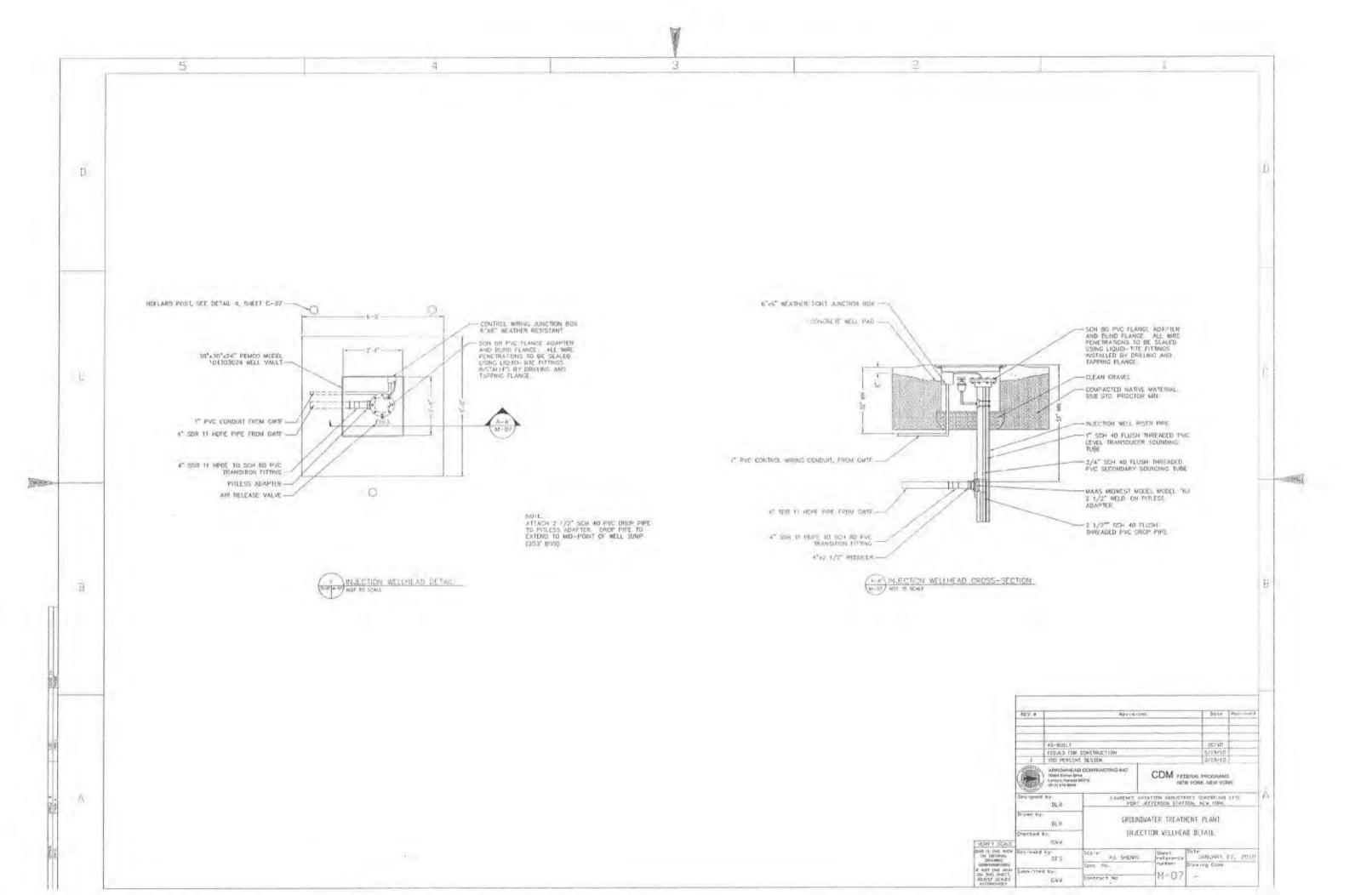
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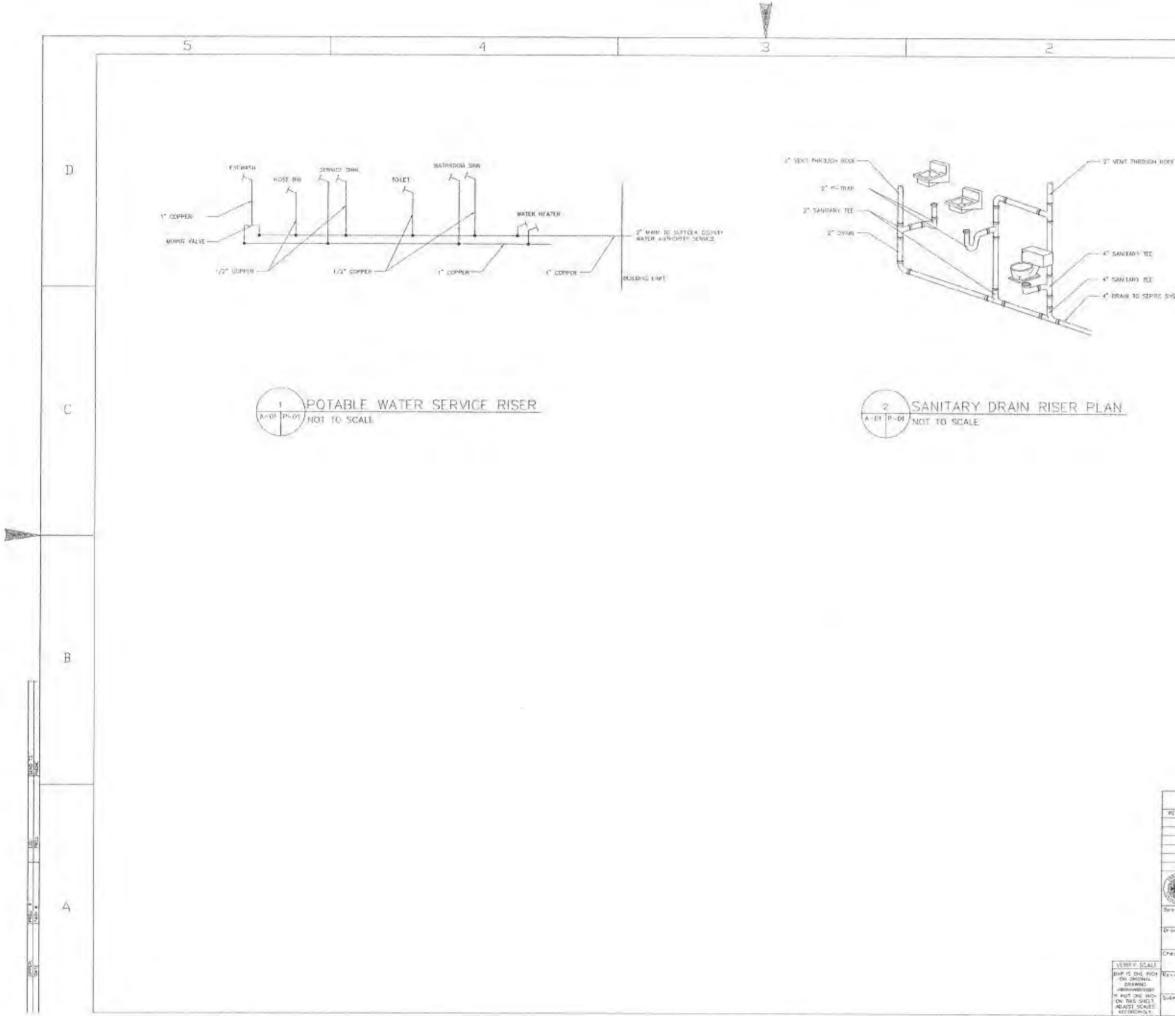


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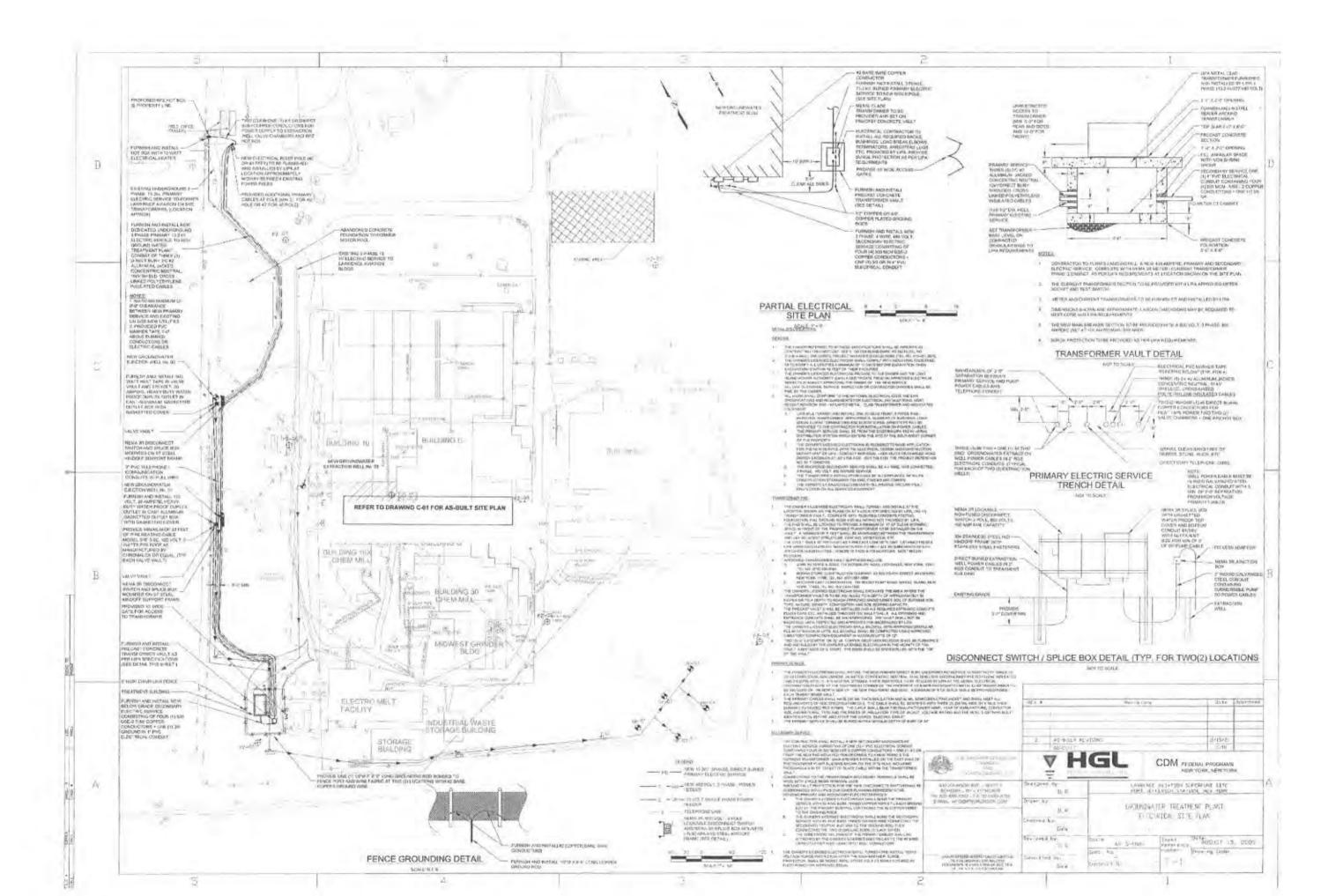
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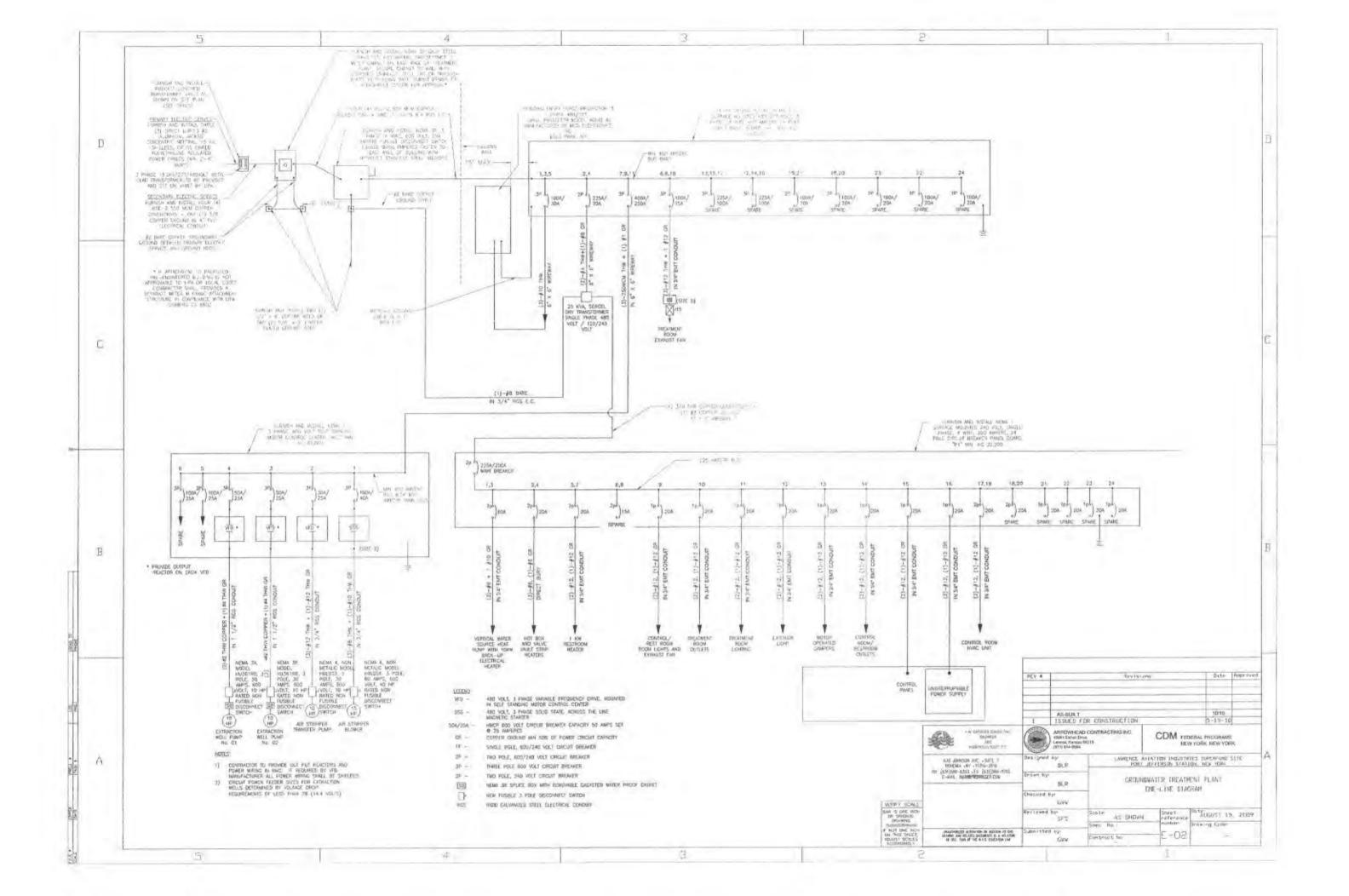


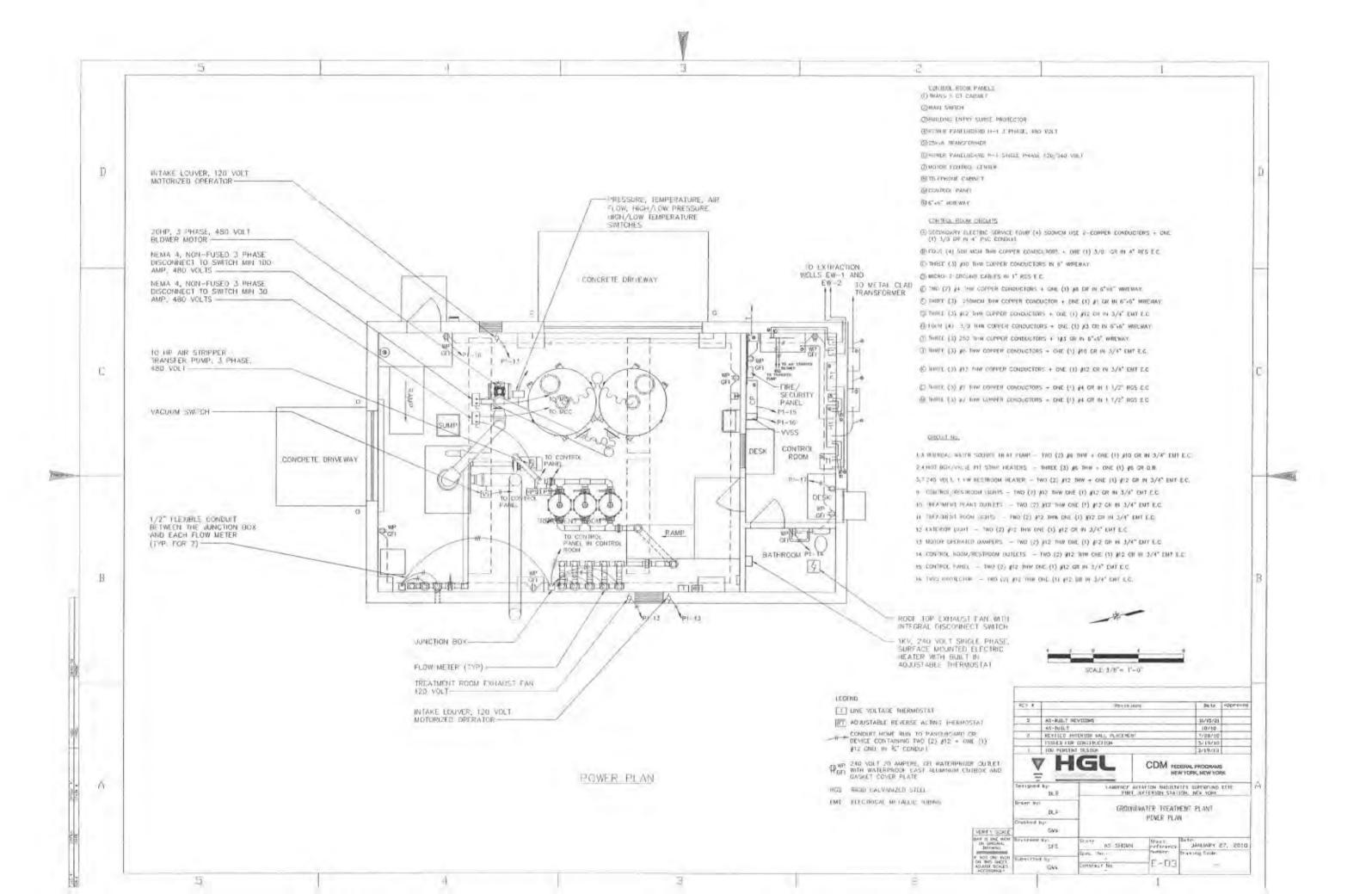


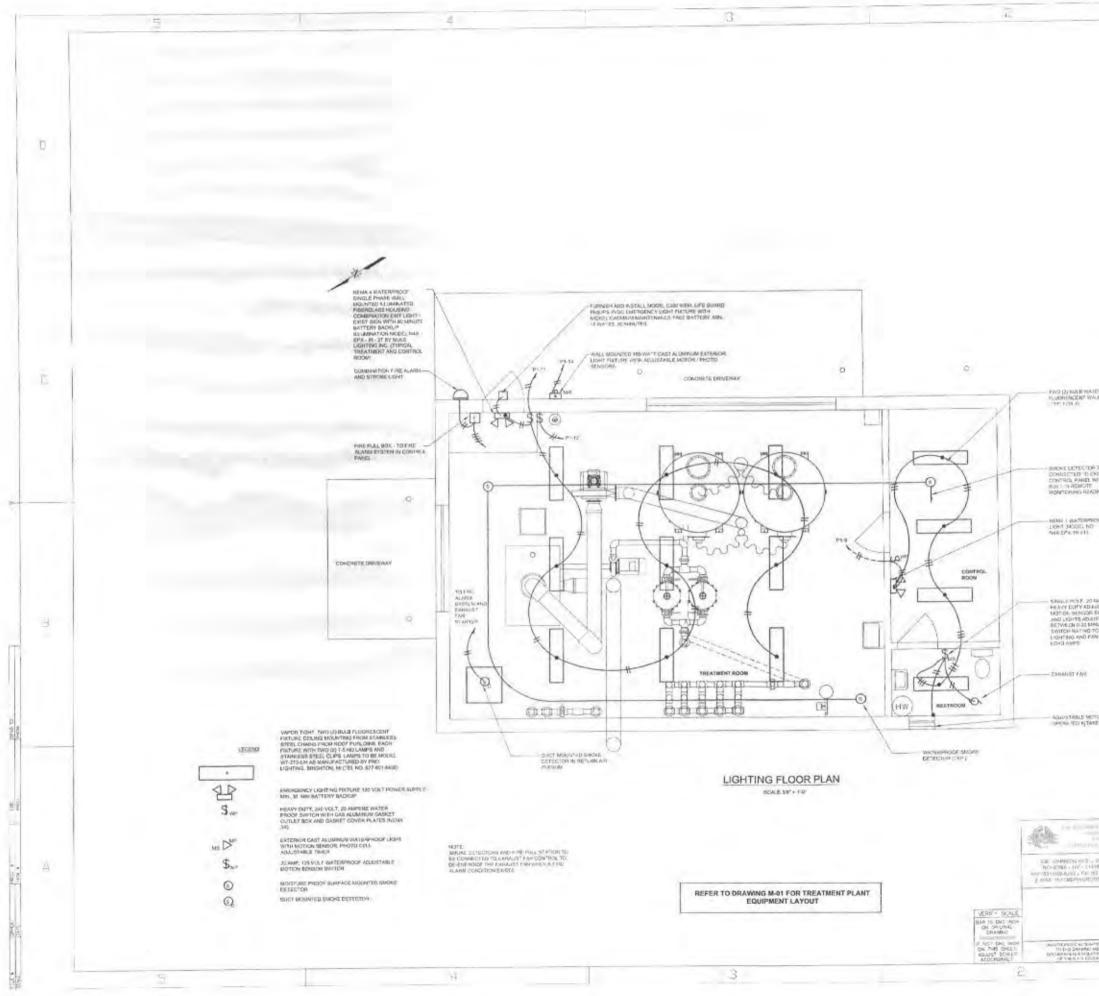


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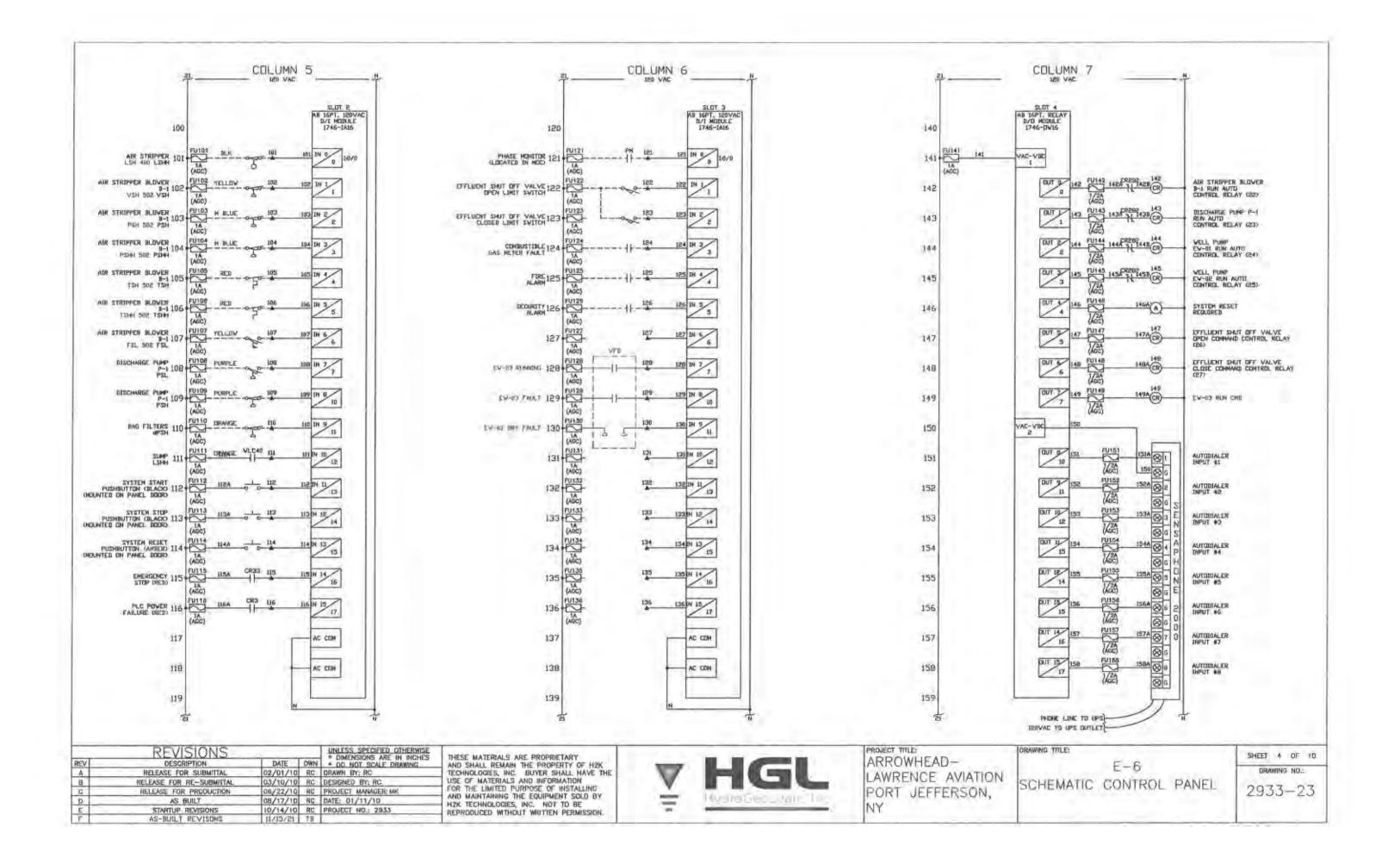


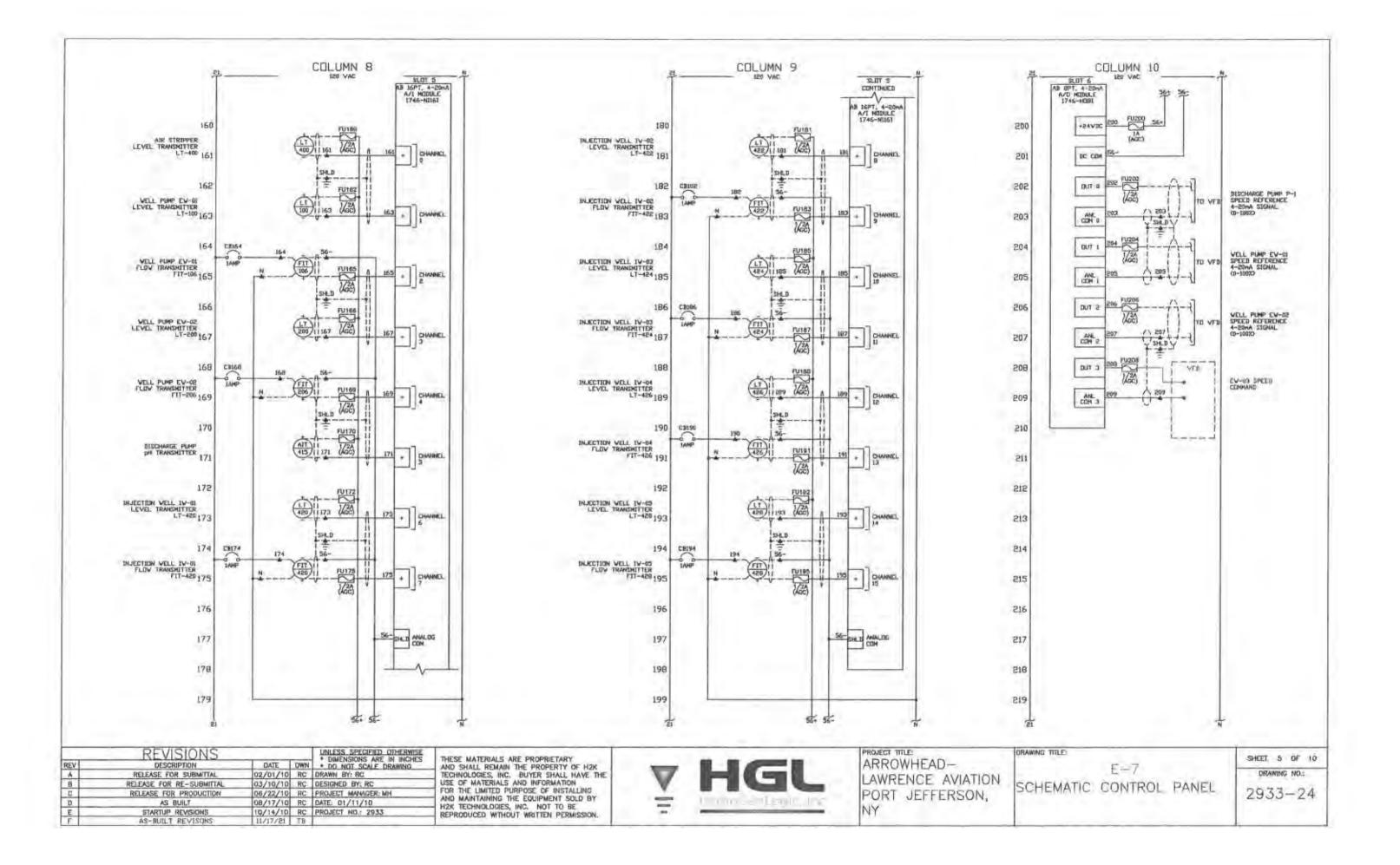


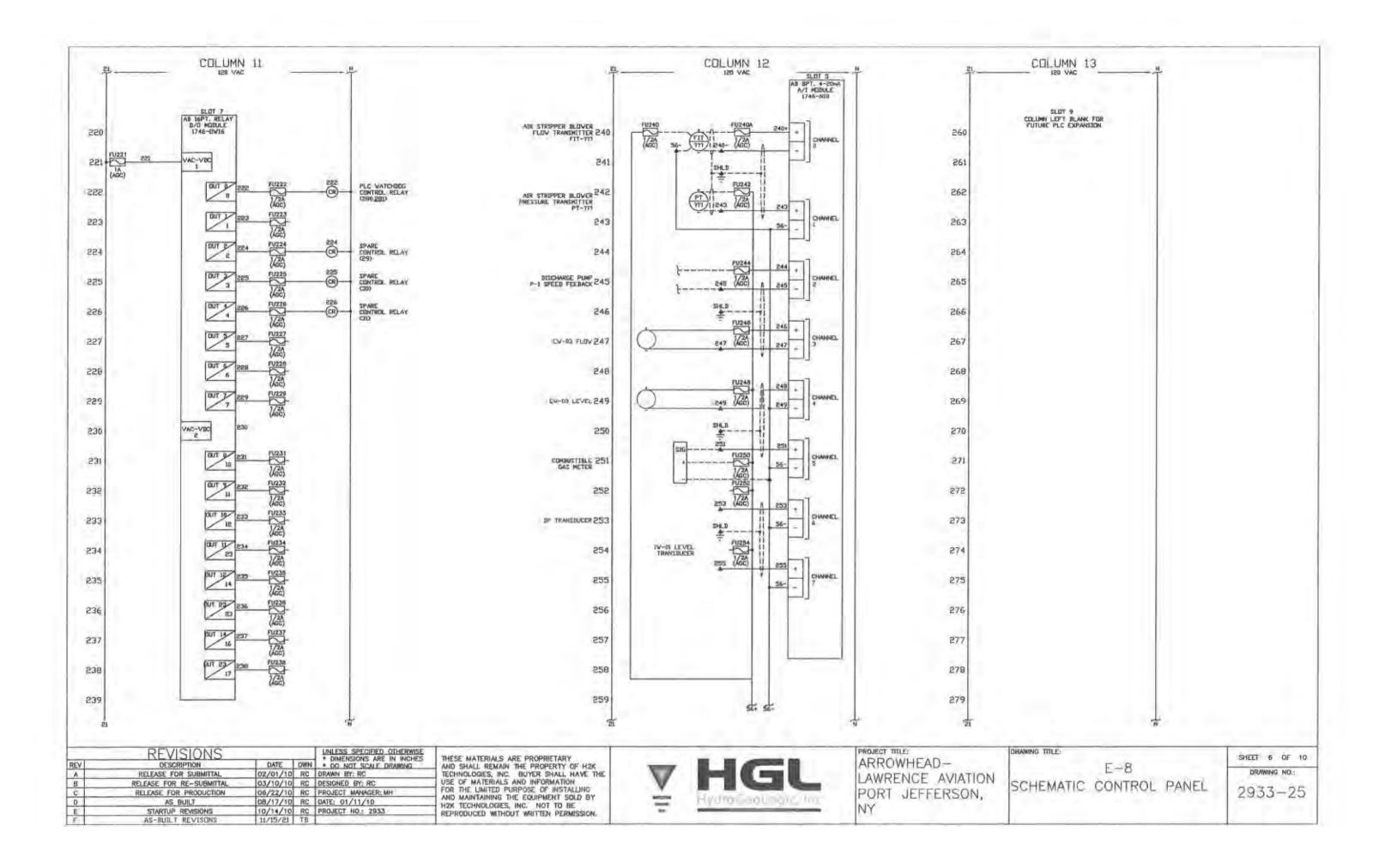


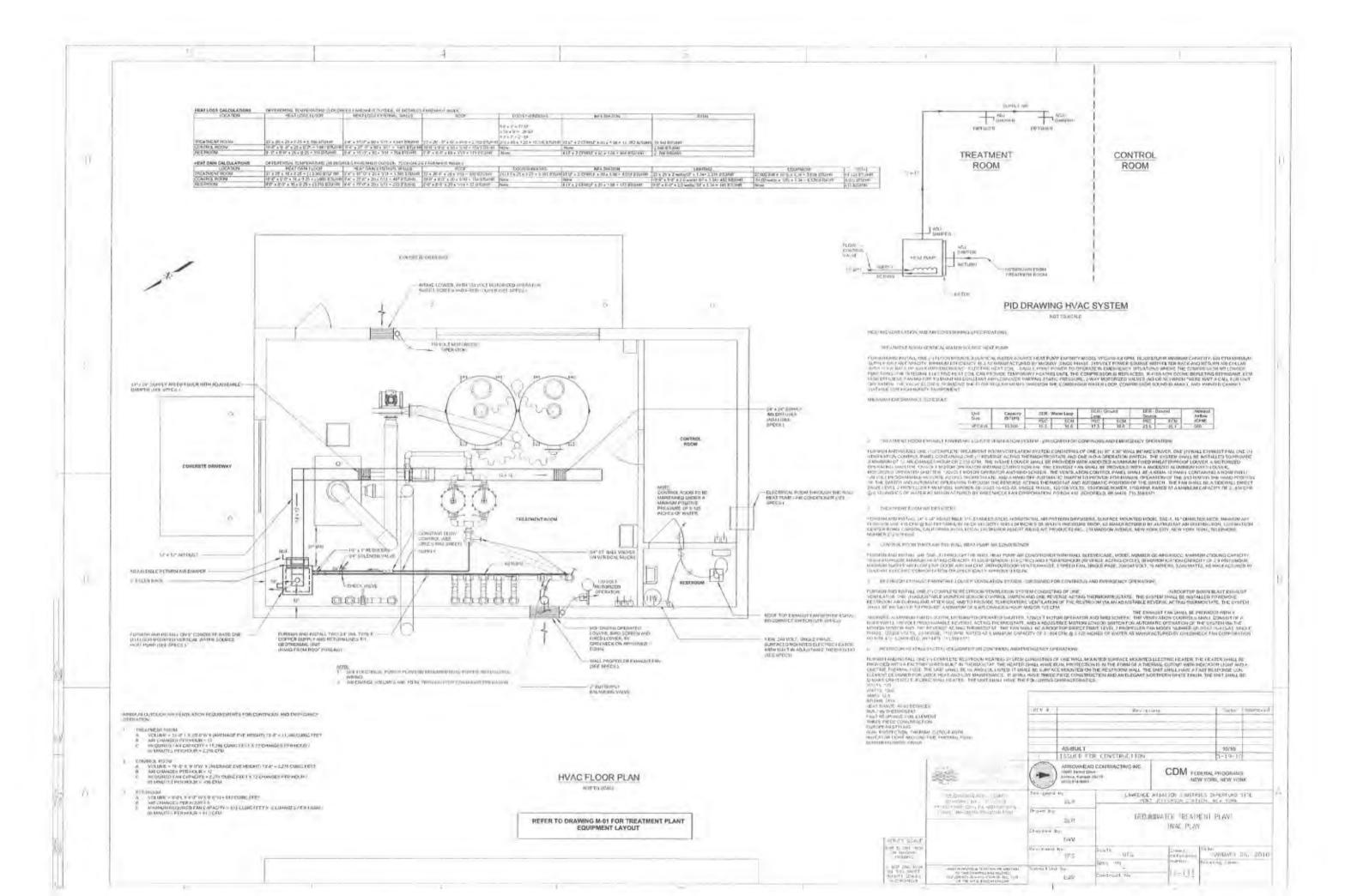
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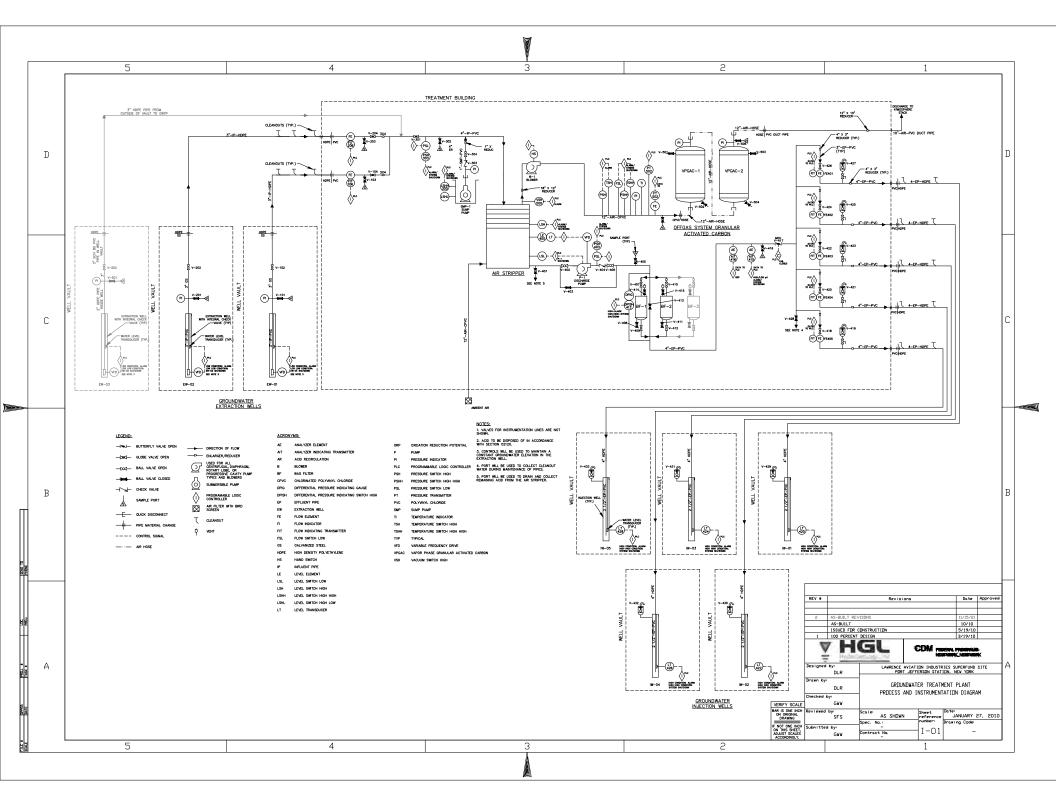
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	1		EW-1 PUMP VED AUTO MODE		2	-		1	4	VED IN MCC TO MCP			
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			EW-1 PUMP VFD DRY RUN FAULT EW-2 PUMP VFD RUNNING	-	2	-		1	-	VFD IN MCC TO MCP VFD IN MCC TO MCP			
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н			BLOWER LOW FLOW SWITCH		2	-	-	9	-	SWITCH ON BLOWER DISCHARGE PIPE TO MOP			
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			DISCHARGE PUMP HIGH PRESSURE SWITCH BAG HETER DIFFERENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCH	-	2	-		6	-	SWICH ON PUMP DISCHARCE PIPE TO MCP		CONCRETE DRIVEWAY	
			BAG TILTER DEPTHENTIAL PRESSURE SWITCH BUILDING SUMP HIGH-HIDH LEVEL PROBES	-	2	-	-	7 B		SWICH ON BAG FILTER TO MOP TWO PROBES IN BUILDING SUMP TO MOP. ONE		a second second second	
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t	12	MOV-415	EFFLUENT SHUF-OFF VALVE OPEN COMMAND	Z	2		12	12		120V POWER FROM LICHTING PANEL. OPEN AND CLOSE COMMANDS FROM MCP.	* @wrE9-8-	1211	
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	L PuP/	wer . THON	(Dillik, min 14 AWG, strended G=Centro, Dillik/Dillik, m CC=Centrel condult; Clainstrumentation tendult; MCC=.	Hiter Centrel C	ended, Telles	=PLC Create	sh, fiwistod, n	hidded pair	w/drain w	re, min 16 AWC, stranded,		Decent by-	CONTROL VIRING PLAN
1	3 Cond	all designetic	and are any subdestions on combining cleaults into a com-	flubnos condult.	Under an me	roumstances	shall instru	montation w	e be place	ed in Power or Control conduits.		EW4	
1	4 Cond Refin	to Specticle	aunts are fer instrumentation and solard conduit wiring a ations for wiring materials and methods. Refer to DWC F	why and include -01 for mater a	pawer require	ret for field schedule	control dev	ces, If need	ied. Condu	sta counts in nul include ground wires for powered devic		Reviewed by Scolo AS	SHOWN BARENE BAREN 10, 2010
	S. Cond	ult sizes to	be determined by Electrical Contractor in accordanc with	NFPA 70								Subhisted by: GVV Contract No.	E-05 -
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APPENDIX B

PERMIT EQUIVALENCIES

B-1 New York State Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permit Equivalent B-2 Air Permit Equivalent This page intentionally left blank.

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

Division of Water, Bureau of Water Permits 625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233 www.dec.ny.gov

M E M O R A N D U M SPDES Permit Equivalent

TO: Steven Scharf, DER

FROM: Gwendolyn Temple, Bureau of Water Permits, DOW

SUBJECT: SPDES Permit Equivalent: Lawrence Aviation Industries On-Site (LAI)

Groundwater Treatment System, DER Site ID# 1-52-016

DRAINAGE BASIN: 17

DATE: May 17, 2021

In response to your request dated March 2, 2021, attached please find the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for the above noted remediation discharge. This is a renewal of an existing SPDES permit equivalent.

The discharge consists of treated water from groundwater collected on-site at the Lawrence Aviation Industries (LAI) Superfund site. The treatment system consists of two groundwater extraction wells, a low-profile air stripper, two particle filtration units, and two vapor carbon units. Treated water is discharged to five injection wells located upgradient from the extraction wells and treatment system.

The DOW does not have any regulatory authority over a discharge from a State, PRP, or Federal Superfund Site. DER will be responsible for ensuring compliance with the attached effluent limitations and monitoring requirements, and approval of all engineering submissions. The additional conditions identifies the appropriate DER contact person who will receive all effluent results, engineering submissions, and modification requests. The Regional Water Engineer should be kept appraised of the status of this discharge and, in accordance with the attached criteria, receive a copy of the effluent results for informational purposes.

If you have any questions, please call Gwendolyn Temple at 518-402-8194.

Attachment (Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements)

cc: Region 1 Regional Water Engineer (via email, w/attach) BWP Section Chief, DOW (via email, w/attach)



Site Name: Lawrence Aviation Industries On-Site (LAI) Groundwater Treatment System DER Site ID#: 1-52-016 Page 1 of 3 v1.0

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS & MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

OUTFALL	DISCHARGE TYPE	LATITUDE/ LONGITUDE	RECEIVING WATER and CLASS	EFFECTIVE	EXPIRING
001	Treated Remediation Wastewater	IW-01 40° 55' 35" N 73° 4' 6" W IW-02 40° 55' 35" N 73° 4' 5" W IW-03 40° 55' 35" N 73° 4' 4" W IW-04 40° 55' 35" N 73° 4' 4" W IW-05 40° 55' 34" N 73° 4' 5" W	Groundwater, Class GA	Date	Date

The discharges from the treatment facility shall be limited and monitored by the operator as specified below:

Outfall and Parameters	CACNE	Monthly	Daily		Minimum Mo Requirem	•	51
Outfall 001	CAS No.	Avg. Limits	Max Limits	Units	Measurement Frequency	Sample Type	FN
Flow	NA	Monitor	200	GPM	Continuous	Recorder	
Flow	NA	Monitor	Monitor	GPD	Continuous	Recorder	
рН	NA	5.1 -	8.5	SU	Weekly	Grab	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	Monitor	5	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	156-59-2	Monitor	5	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	Monitor	5	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	Monitor	5	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Trichloroethene	79-01-6	Monitor	5	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Aluminum	7439-90-5	Monitor	2	mg/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Chromium, Total	7440-47-3	Monitor	100	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Fluoride	16984-48- 8	Monitor	3	mg/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Iron	7439-89-6	Monitor	600	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Lead, Total	7439-92-1	Monitor	50	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Manganese	7439-96-5	Monitor	600	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Nickel, Total	7440-02-0	Monitor	200	ug/L	Monthly	Grab	1
Sum of Iron and Manganese	NA	Monitor	1	mg/L	Monthly	Grab	1



Department of Environmental Conservation Site Name: Lawrence Aviation Industries On-Site (LAI) Groundwater Treatment System DER Site ID#: 1-52-016

Page 2 of 3 v1.0

- Additional Conditions:
 - 1. Discharge is not authorized until such time as an engineering submission showing the method of treatment is approved by the Department. The discharge rate may not exceed the effective or design treatment system capacity. All monitoring data, engineering submissions and modification requests must be submitted to:

Steven Scharf Division of Environmental Remediation NYSDEC, 625 Broadway, Albany, New York 12233- 7015, Tel: 518-402- 9620

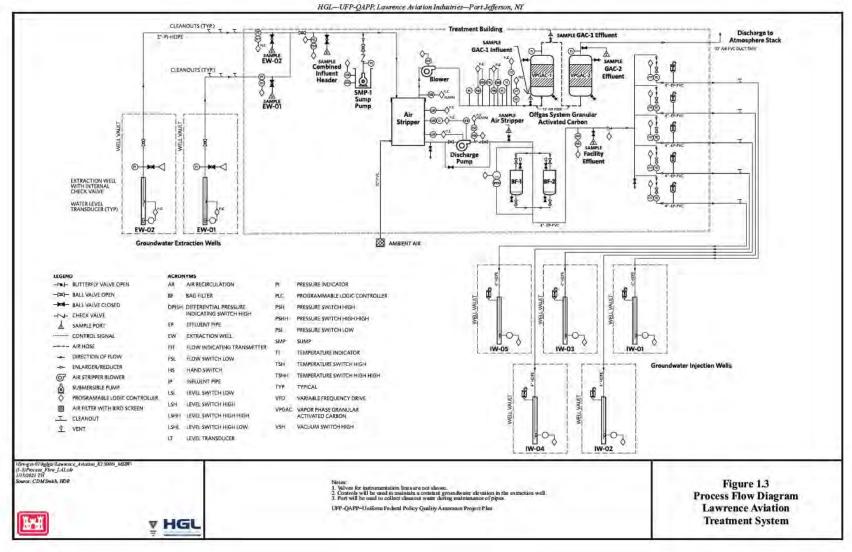
With a copy sent to:

Regional Water Engineer, Region 1 50 Circle Road, Stony Brook, New York, 11790-3409 Phone: (631) 444-0405

- 2. Samples and measurements, to comply with the monitoring requirements specified above, must be taken from the effluent side of the final treatment unit prior to discharge to the receiving water body unless otherwise noted above.
- 3. Only site generated wastewater is authorized for treatment and discharge.
- 4. Authorization to discharge is valid only for the period noted above but may be renewed if appropriate. A request for renewal must be received 6 months prior to the expiration date to allow for a review of monitoring data and reassessment of monitoring requirements.
- 5. Both concentration (mg/l or µg/l) and mass loadings (lbs/day) must be reported to the Department for all parameters except flow and pH.
- 6. Any use of corrosion/scale inhibitors, biocidal-type compounds, or other water treatment chemicals used in the treatment process must be approved by the department prior to use.
- 7. This discharge and administration of this discharge must comply with the substantive requirements of 6NYCRR Part 750.



Site Name: Lawrence Aviation Industries On-Site (LAI) Groundwater Treatment System DER Site ID#: 1-52-016 Page 3 of 3 v1.0 **MONITORING LOCATIONS**





New York State Department of Environmental Conservation **Division of Environmental Remediation** Bureau of Remedial Action A 625 Broadway, 11th Floor Albany, New York 12233-7015 Phone: (518) 402-9625 • Fax: (518) 402-9022 Website: www.dec.state.ny.us



Alexander B. Grannis Commissioner

June 24, 2010

Maria Jon, Project Manager **USEPA** Region II 290 Broadway, 20th Floor New York, NY

> RE: Lawrence aviation Industies National Priorities List Site, Suffolk County, NYSDEC Site No. 151016.

Dear Ms. Jon:

Camp. Dresser and McKee, Inc., on behalf of the United State Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), has submitted the enclosed New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Division of Air Resources (DAR) Air Permit Application as a permit equivalent. This DAR Air permit equivalent is for the treated air stripper discharge from the Onsite Lawrence Aviation Industries National Priorities List (NPL) groundwater remediation system. The NYSDEC Division of Environmental Remediation (DER) has reviewed the permit equivalent and, by means of this letter approves the onsite area remedy air discharge for immediate operation.

The Lawrence Aviation Industries remedial system utilizes the reasonably available control technology (RACT) with activated carbon. The air discharge will be periodically monitored at start up and will be added for routine monitoring in the operation, maintenance and monitoring (OMM) plan, to be submitted for Departmental review at a later date.

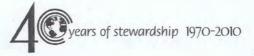
If you have any questions, please contact me at your earliest convenience at (518)402-9620.

Sincerely,

Steven M. Scharf, P.E

Project Engineer Division of Environmental Remediation Bureau of Remedial Action A

ec/w/enc: J. Swartwout W. Parish, Region 1 DEC A. Shah, Region 1 DEC D. Klerides (CDM) EDOCs:Region 1:Suffolk (C), Brookhaven (T), OMM: Onsite Pump And Treat Air Permit Equivalent



DECID	APPLICATION ID		OFFICE USE ONLY
	Section I - Certification		
	Title V Certification		
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachment that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the inform information [required pursuant to 6 NYCRR 201-6.3(d)] I belies submitting false information, including the possibility of fines an	mation submitted. Based on my inquiry of ve the information is, true, accurate and co	the person or persons	directly responsible for gathering the
Responsible Official		Title	-
Signature		Date	1
	State Facility Certification		
I certify that this facility will be operated in conformance	e with all provisions of existing regulat	ions.	
Responsible Official		Title	· · · ·
Signature		Date	1 . 1
Section	n II - Identification Inform	ation	
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Application involves construction of new facility	Application invo	lves construction of	new emission unit(s)
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 Facility Contact Mailing Address

 Name (Last, First, Middle Initial)
 Phone No. ()

 Affiliation
 Title
 Fax No. ()

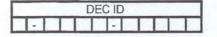
 Street Address
 State
 Country
 Zip

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PAGE 1

Air Permit Application





Section III - Facility Information

Classification									
 Hospital 	 Residential 	 Educational/Institutional 	Commercial	X Industrial	Utility				

		Affected States (Title V Only) N/A	
VermontNew Hampshire	 Massachusetts Connecticut 	 Rhode Island New Jersey 	PennsylvaniaOhio	Tribal Land: Tribal Land:

			SI	C Codes		
9511	3499					+

Facility Description							• Co	 Continuation Sheet(s) 		
GROUNDWATER	EXTRACTION	SYSTEM	wl	AIR	STRIPPER	FOLLOWED	BY	VAPOR		

Compliance Statements (Title V Only) N/A

I certify that as of the date of this application the facility is in compliance with all applicable requirements: • YES • NO

If one or more emission units at the facility are not in compliance with all applicable requirements at the time of signing this application (the 'NO' box must be checked), the noncomplying units must be identified in the "Compliance Plan" block on page 8 of this form along with the compliance plan information required. For all emission units at this facility that are operating in compliance with all applicable requirements complete the following:

- This facility will continue to be operated and maintained in such a manner as to assure compliance for the duration of the permit, except those units referenced in the compliance plan portion of Section IV of this application.
- For all emission units, subject to any applicable requirements that will become effective during the term of the permit, this facility will
 meet all such requirements on a timely basis.
- Compliance certification reports will be submitted at least once a year. Each report will certify compliance status with respect to each requirement, and the method used to determine the status.

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Title	Туре	Part	Sub Part	Section	Sub Division	Paragraph	Sub Paragraph	Clause	Sub Clause
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				Facility S	tate Only Re	quirements		 Contin 	uation Sheet(s
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Section III - Facility Information (continued)

*			Facil	ity Compli	iance Certific	ation N	A		• 0	continua	tion Sheet(s)
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Type Co	de		rameter	Description Description Code			imit U	anufact nits escriptio	urer Na		del No.

4	Facility Emissions Summary			ation Sheet(s
CAS No.	Contaminant Name	PTE		Actual
CAS NO.	Guitaminant Name	(lbs/yr)	Range Code	(lbs/yr)
NY075 - 00 - 5	PM-10			
NY075 - 00 - 0	PARTICULATES	12		
7446 - 09 - 5	SULFUR DIOXIDE			
NY210 - 00 - 0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN			
630 - 08 - 0	CARBON MONOXIDE			
7439 - 92 - 1	LEAD			
NY998 - 00 - 0	VOC			
NY100 - 00 - 0	НАР			
00079 - 01 - 6	Trichloroethene	48		
00127-18-4	Tetrachdoroethene	2		



DEC ID

Section IV - Emission Unit Information

	Emission Unit Description							ntinuation S	heet(s)
EMISSION UNIT	1-000							+	
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	Building		Cont	inuation Sheet(s
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Exit Flow (ACFM)	NYTM (E) (KM)	NYTM (N) (KM)	Building	Distance to Property Line (ft)	Date of Removal
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Design		Design Ca	pacity Units			Waste Feed		Waste Type
Capacity	Code		Description		Code Description		Code	Description
Emission	Source	Date of	Date of	Date of		Control Type	Manufa	cturer's Name/Model
ID	Туре	Construction	Operation	Removal	Code	Description		No.
Design		Design Ca	pacity Units			Waste Feed		Waste Type
Capacity	Code		Description	Code Description		Code	Description	



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Confidential		Operating		Building	Floor/Location
Coperating at Maximum C		Hrs/Day	Days/Yr		
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19 ⁹⁰ - 20	<u> </u>				
EMISSION UNIT					PROCESS
		Desci	ription		
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Code (SCC)	Quantity/Hr	Quantity/Yr	Code		Description
Confidential		Operating	Schedule	Duilding	Floor/Location
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 Activity with Insignificant 					
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Emission Unit		mission Point	Process	Emionio	n Source				1.0		
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Title	Туре	Part	Sub Part	Section	Sub Divis	ion F	Paragraph	IS	Sub Paragra	ph Clause	Sub Clause
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0.11		964			1			-			
EMISSION UN	TIL	1-00	EUI				_	-		PROCESS	IGIRIO
CAS No.			Contaminant	t Name		% Thrupu	it Capt		% Control	ERP (lbs/hr)	ERP How Determined
00127 - 18	-4	TETEACHL	OUR DETUS	3.16					95	0.003	02
		PTE	ULUGINE		Sta	indard		TE	How		ctual
(lbs/hr)	T	(lbs/yr)	(st	andard units)		Inits			mined	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)
0,003		27									
EMISSION UN	TI	-								PROCESS	
			Contominon	t Nomo		%	%		%	ERP	ERP How
CAS No.			Contaminan	Inditie		Thrupu	it Capt	ure	Control	(lbs/hr)	Determined
-	-		_		_						
		PTE				ndard			How		ctual
(lbs/hr)		(lbs/yr)	(st	andard units)		Units	D	etern	mined	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)
1											



	DECID									
-			-							

EMISSION UNIT	Emiss	Summary	Continuation Sheet(s)				
CAS No.		Contaminant Name					
	PTE Em	lissions	Act	ual			
ERP (lbs/yr)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)			
CAS No.		Contamin	ant Name				
		· · · · ·					
ERP (lbs/yr)	PTE Em	lissions	Act	ual			
	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)			
CAS No.		Contamin	ant Name				
	PTE Em	lissions	Act	ual			
ERP (lbs/yr)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)			
CAS No.		Contamir	aant Name				
	PTE Em	nissions	Act	ual			
ERP (lbs/yr)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)	(lbs/hr)	(lbs/yr)			

					Co	ompliand	ce Plar	N/A		• Co	ontinuatio	on Sheet(s)
For any emi	ssion units	which are	e <u>not in c</u>	complian	ce at th	e time of p	permit ap	plication, the	applica	nt shall comp	lete the	following
Consent Ord	der		Certifie	ed progre	ess rep	orts are to	be subm	nitted every 6	months	beginning_	ľ	1
Emission	mission Applicable Federal Requirement											
Unit	Process	Source	Title	Туре	Part	Sub Part	Section	Sub Division	Parag.	Sub Parag.	Clause	Sub Clause
-												
		Remedi	al Meas	ure / Inter	rmedia	te Milestoi	nes			R/I	Sc	Date heduled
	-								_		-	
											-	
-			_									
			-				-				1	



DEC ID - 1

	Section IV - E	Emission Unit Information	(continued)	
	Requ	est for Emission Reduction Cr	edits N/A ·	Continuation Sheet(s)
EMISSION UNIT -				
	E	mission Reduction Description	1	
	and the second			
1				
		· · ·		
	Cont	taminant Emission Reduction	Data	
		-		uction
Baseline Period	1 1	to //	Date	Method
CAS No.		Contaminant Name	ERC Netting	(lbs/yr) Offset
	-		Netting	Offset
	F	acility to Use Future Reduction	2	
Name		acinty to ose i didre Reddelloi	APPLICATION	ID
			-	
Location Address	N			
City / • Town / • Villag	ge	State	Zip	
		Proposed Project Description		
	Con	taminant Emissions Increase D	Data	
CAS No.	Con	Contaminant Name		/lbo/um
		Contaminant Name	PER	o (lbs/yr)
	-	Statement of Compliance		
 All facilities under the ow including any complianc schedule of a consent or 	wnership of this "ownership/l e certification requirements	firm" are operating in compliance with all under Section 114(a)(3) of the Clean Ai	applicable requirements an r Act Amendments of 1990, o	d state regulations or are meeting the
		of Emission Reduction Credit -	Facility	
Name	000.00		PERMIT ID	
			-	
Location Address				
City / • Town / • Villag	ge	State	Zip	
Emission Unit	CAS No.	Contaminant Name	ERC Netting	C (Ibs/yr) Offset
-				
			-	
-				



Supporting Documentation			
 P.E. Certification (form attached) List of Exempt Activities (form attached) Plot Plan Methods Used to Determine Compliance (form attached) Calculations Air Quality Model (/ /) Confidentiality Justification Ambient Air Monitoring Plan (/ /) Stack Test Protocols/Reports (/ /) Continuous Emissions Monitoring Plans/QA/QC (/ /) MACT Demonstration (/ / /) Operational Flexibility: Description of Alternative Operating Scenarios and Protocols Title IV: Application/Registration ERC Quantification (form attached) Use of ERC(s) (form attached) Baseline Period Demonstration Analysis of Contemporaneous Emission Increase/Decrease LAER Demonstration (/) 			
Other Document(s):	1	1	
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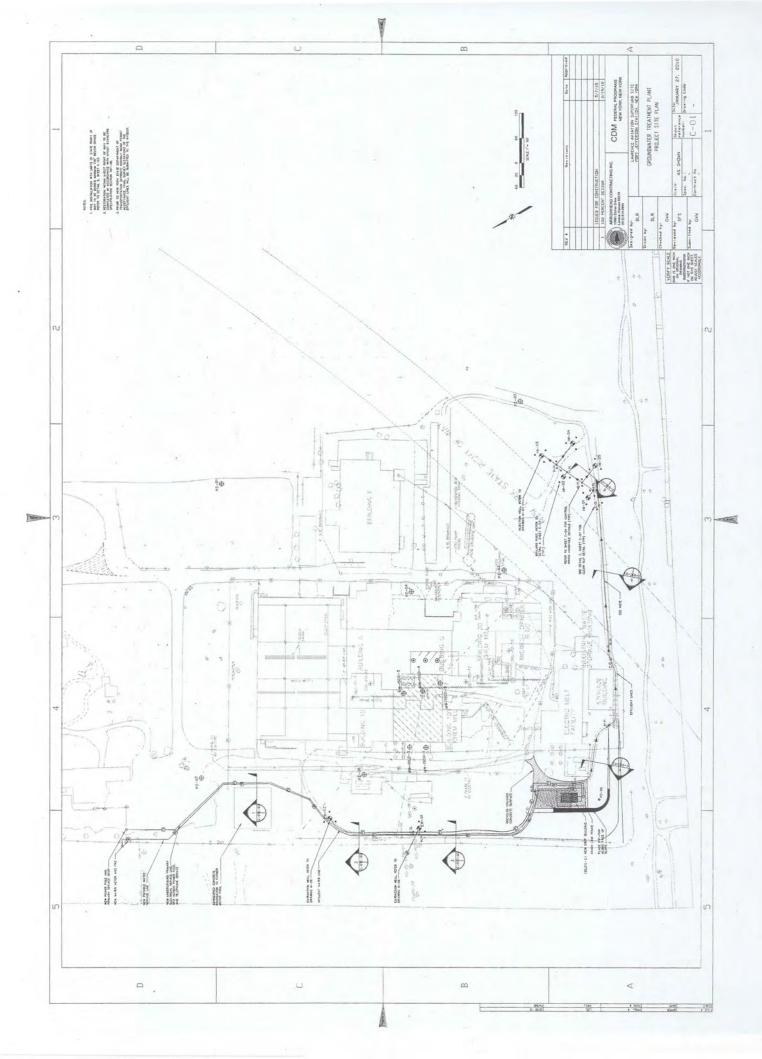
Air Concentration Calculations for Emission Point 00EP1 Lawrence Aviation Industries Superfund Site Port Jefferson Station, New York

Parameters	Maximum Estimated	Maximum	Air Flow Rate	Mass Removal	Maximum Air Flow Rate Mass Removal Air Concentration	Air Concentration	Air Concentration
	Influent Water Quality	Flow Rate			Influent to VPGAC	Effluent to VPGAC	Effluent to VPGAC
	(hg/L)	(mdg)	(cfm)	(Ib/yr)	(ug/m ³)	(ug/m ³)	(Ib/yr) ¹
Volatile Organic Compounds:		1					
Chloromethane	0.53	200	1,300	0.46	10.88	0.54	0.02
1,1-Dichloroethene	0.54	200	1,300	0.47	11.09	0.55	0.02
Methyl tert-Butyl Ether	1.6	200	1,300	1.40	32.86	1.64	0.07
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.5	200	1,300	2.19	51.34	2.57	0.11
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.3	200	1,300	2.01	47.24	2.36	0.10
Chloroform	1.6	200	1,300	1.40	32.86	1.64	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.2	200	1,300	1.93	45.18	2.26	0.10
Trichloroethene	1,100	200	1,300	964	22,591	1,130	48
Tetrachloroethene	31	200	1,300	27	637	32	1.36

NOTE:

1. Due to low estimated annual emissions, only included on the permit were Trichloroethene and Tetrachloroethene.

 $\mu g/m^3$ - micrograms per cubic meter VPGAC - vapor phase granulated activated carbon ABBREVIATIONS: cfm - cubic feet per minute µg/L - micrograms per liter gpm - gallons per minute Ib/yr - pounds per year



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APPENDIX C

EQUIPMENT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE MANUALS

- C-1 H2K Operation and Maintenance Manual
- C-2 pH Probe/Pre-Amplifier/Transmitter
- C-3 Magnetic Flowmeters
- C-4 Motor-Operated Fail-Safe Valve
- C-5 Air Velocity Transmitter
- C-6 Discharge Pump
- C-7 Motor Control Center
- C-8 Variable Frequency Drive Installation Manual
- C-9 Variable Frequency Drive User Manual
- C-10 25kVA Transformer
- C-11 Extraction Well Line Filter
- C-12 Electrical Distribution Panels
- C-13 Motorized Damper
- C-14 Control Room Air Conditioner/Heater
- C-15 Uninterruptible Power Supply
- C-16 Water Heater
- C-17 Pre-Engineered Metal Building Maintenance Guide
- C-18 RPZ Valve
- C-19 Security/Fire Alarm System Operation Guide
- C-20 Eye-Wash Station Mixing Valve
- C-21 Geothermal Heat Pump
- C-22 Control Panel Wiring Schematics
- C-23 Pump SMP-1
- C-24 Pumps EW-01, EW-02, and EW-03
- C-25 O&M Forms
- C-26 Example Electrical Preventative Maintenance Program
- C-27 Bag Filter Unit Drawing, 6-Filter Unit
- C-28 Replacement PLC and HMI

Due to the overly large size of the electronic version of the Equipment Manual file, it has been omitted from this version of the O&M Manual. The Equipment Manual can be found on the HGL Client Portal and also on a compact disc of the entire O&M Manual that will be delivered to the GWTP after the O&M Manual is finalized.

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APPENDIX D

HEALTH AND SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

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Facility	Date:	Inspected by:

INSTRUCTIONS

The purpose of this inspection checklist is to record your facility self-inspection.

The checklist is divided into major hazard groups. Under each hazard group are **Statements** about various conditions in the facility. There are three possible answers for each statement: **Yes** means that that there are no deficiencies associated with that statement anywhere in the facility; **No** means that there are one or more deficiencies; **N/A** means that the statement is not applicable to your facility; and, **Corrected** means that all the deficiencies connected to that statement have been corrected during the inspection. For example, if an electric wall socket is missing a cover plate but it was immediately corrected, then the **No** and the **Corrected** boxes would be checked. A "No" deficiency will be noted in the Deficiency Description box. If three wall sockets in various employees' facility offices were missing cover plates and either none of them or not all of them were corrected, then the **No** box would be checked and one or more deficiencies would be recorded in the Deficiency Description box.

The entry in the Deficiency Description box should include a deficiency number as explained in the Office and Facility Inspection Program, Section 3, the statement number of the deficiency, and the location(s) of the deficiency. Deficiencies found in multiple locations under the same statement number can be grouped under one deficiency number.

Forward the completed Inspection Checklist to the responsible manager and to the Director, Health & Safety by the 15th of the first month of the calendar Quarter in which the inspection is due.



Facility	Date:	Inspected by:

1.0 GENERAL FACILITIES ISSUES

						EM 385-1-1 or
	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	OSHA reference
1.1	Bulletin board: State and federal Labor Posters					01.A.07h and
	are current and posted in an area frequented by					01.A.07.g
	employees. OSHA 300A posted Feb 1-April 30.					
1.2	Bulletin board: Emergency phone numbers are					01.A.07a-b
	posted where they can be found in case of an					
	emergency. A map to the nearest emergency care					
	facility is available					
1.3	Bulletin board: The facility has a copy of the					01.A.07c
	APP.					
1.4	Bulletin board: The facility has a deficiency					01.A.07.e
	tracking log.					
1.5	Bulletin board: The facility has an up to date					01.A.07.i
	SDS book or other system for making SDSs					
	available to personnel and a list of chemicals and					
	quantities with their locations.					
1.6	Facility offices and cubicles are kept neat					02.B.03
	without excessive piles of files, books, plans					
	either on top of or under desks, that could pose a					
	hazard or impede egress.					
1.7	Lighting is adequate, especially in escape routes.					07.A and 07.B.02
1.8	Are there new hazards or hazards not addressed					
	by this checklist that should be assessed or					
	controlled?					
Not	es					
1						

2.0 WALKING AND WORKING SURFACES

						EM 385-1-1 or
	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	OSHA reference
2.1	Floors are clean. Free of trip, slip, and fall					14.D.02
	hazards. Floors are free of protrusions, loose					
	tiles, or carpets.					
2.2	Corridors, passageways and aisles are clear					14.D.02
	and unobstructed.					
2.3	Stair treads and edgings are in good repair.					14.D.02
2.4	Handrails are present and in good repair.					24.C
2.5	Exits are clear and unobstructed.					14.C.07
2.6	Outside exit landings and walkways are clear					29 CFR 1910.37
	and unobstructed.					



Fa	cility Date:				Inspe	cted by:
	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	EM 385-1-1 or OSHA reference
2.7	Exits are marked with visible signs. If exit signs are illuminated there are no burnt out bulbs.					08 Table 8-1 Accident prevention signs
2.8	Facility exit doors open easily and without use of keys or other actions that might impede egress.					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.36 and 1910.37 NFPA 101 life safety codes
Not	0	I	1		1	

3.0 STORAGE

						EM 385-1-1 or
	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	OSHA reference
3.1	Storage areas are neat and maintain at least 2 feet of unobstructed aisle space.					14.C.07
3.2	Adequate storage shelving is available. Boxes are not stacked on the floor or on top of file cabinets or in other locations that might pose a hazard or impede egress.					14.C.01
3.3	Vertical storage shelving and other storage systems are sturdy and stable or are secured to walls or to each other to prevent falling over or collapsing (bookcases are excluded from this requirement).					14.C
3.4	Materials are properly stacked (heaviest materials on the bottom).					14.C
3.5	Step ladders are present to enable access to top shelves and the ladders are in good condition and have slip resistant feet.					24B.08
3.6	Flammable/combustible liquids or compressed gases are not stored in offices.					09.B.01
3.7	Field equipment is cleaned before it is returned to the facility for storage.					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.303(b)(1)(i)
3.8						09.B.12 and OSHA 29 CFR1910.106 and 29 CFR 1910.101



Facility	Date:	Inspected by:

					EM 385-1-1 or
Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	OSHA reference
3.9 Each container of hazardous substances is labeled					06.B.01.a (4)b
with the name of the chemical and its hazards or it					OSHA 29 CFR
bears the original label from the manufacturer.					1910.1200
3.10 Mezzanines used for storage have been evaluated					OSHA 29
for static load capacity and a sign stating the					CFR1926.250 and
allowable weight per square foot posted.					1910.30(a)
Notes					

4.0 EQUIPMENT AND FURNISHINGS

						EM 385-1-1 or
	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	OSHA reference
4.1	Office furniture is functional without obvious					5(a)1
	defects (clean and without protruding splinters or					OSHA General
	sharp metal edges).					Duty Clause
4.2	Space heaters have guards in front of the heating elements, are positioned clear of combustible materials, and have a working tip switch.					09.D.09
4.3	Machines with rotating parts, pinch points, flying debris, or sparks adequately guarded.					17.A.03
4.4	Power saws and all mechanical cutting and grinding equipment are adequately guarded.					13.C.02
4.5	Machinery and equipment are inspected well maintained and clean.					18.G.02
Not	ies					



Facility	Date:	Inspected by:

5.0 ELECTRICAL SAFETY

						EM 385-1-1 or
	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	OSHA reference
5.1	Electrical equipment is used in the application for which it was rated (power levels for extension					11.A.04
	cords, wet vs. dry service, etc.).					
5.2	Power cords are in good condition – no exposed wires, not spliced, not frayed or with cracked or damaged plugs.					11.A.04e
5.3	Power cords are used safely – placed/secured to prevent tripping and not run under carpets or chair mats or anything else that might compress the cords or retain heat.					11.A.04
5.4	Temporary wiring used for 90 days or less shall be marked with the date put into service.					National Electric code section 590.3 (B)and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.305(a)(2)(i)(B)
5.5	There is no daisy chaining of extension cords and/or power strips.					OSHA 29CFR 1910.303 (a) and 1910.304(b)(2)
5.6	Ground fault circuit interrupter outlets are in place near water (sinks, showers, etc.).					19.A.05m
5.7	Outlets (receptacles) are grounded with no evidence of cracking or burning.					EM 385-1-1 Appendix E OSHA 29 CFR 1910.304 (a)
5.8	All wall electrical receptacles and switches are protected with a cover plate so that no wires or energized components are exposed.					OSHA 29 CFR 1926.405(j)(1)(i) and 29 CFR 1910.305 (b)(2)(i)
5.9	Circuit breaker boxes have securely fastened covers.					11.C.01 11.C.05
5.10	Each circuit breaker is marked with the outlet or circuit it controls.					11.C.04
5.11	Access to each circuit breaker box is not impeded by stored materials (3 feet of clearance taped off on the floor in front of the circuit breaker box marking an access way is best practice).					11.C.01 OSHA 29 CFR 1910.303
5.12	All unused openings (including conduit knockouts) in electrical enclosures and fittings are closed with appropriate covers, plugs, and plates. There are no exposed energized components.					11.A
5.13	Portable electric hand tools are grounded or double insulated.					11.D



Facility	Date:	Inspected by:

Notes

6.0 FIRE AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE

	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	EM 385-1-1 or OSHA reference
6.1	Fire extinguishers are the proper type for the hazard.					09.A
6.2	The location of the nearest fire extinguisher is indicated by a sign on the wall over its location.					08.A.05 f(1)
6.3	Access to fire extinguishers is not impeded by stored materials					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.157
6.4	Sprinkler heads, if present, are in good condition and their operation is unimpeded (there is at least 18 inches of clearance all the way around sprinkler heads). Nothing is hung from exposed sprinkler heads.					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.159(c)(10)
6.5	Building management conducts annual sprinkler system testing.					OSHA 29CFR1910.159(c)(2); NFPA 25 5.1 and Table 5.1.
6.6	Smoke and/or heat detectors, if present, are in good condition and their operation is unimpeded.					OSHA 29 CFR 1019.164
6.7	Building management conducts annual smoke and/or heat detector testing.					National Fire Protection Association, National Fire Alarm Code, NPFA-72
6.8	Evacuation routes are posted near every exit door and in the elevator lobby.					33.B.02 n.(3)
6.9	Each employee knows the rally point to meet after evacuation.					01.E.01.d.(3)
6.10	One employee is responsible for bringing the visitor's log from the building.					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.38
6.11	The building runs fire drills at least annually, if occupancy exceeds 50 personnel.					Fire brigade drills 09.J.02
6.12	Smoking prohibited except in designated areas and signs posted.					33.B.02 i.(1)



Facility	Date:	Inspected by:

Notes

7.0 FIRST AID AND SANITATION

		V	N.		Commented	EM 385-1-1 or
	Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	OSHA reference
7.1	Kitchenette appliances are clean and in safe					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.141
	working order:					
	7.1.1 Toasters in good condition and free					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.141
	of heavy accumulations of crumbs,					
	which can pose a fire hazard.					
	7.1.2 Coffee Makers in good condition					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.141
	with no exposed wiring or signs of					
	overheating.					
	7.1.3 Microwaves in good condition: doors					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.141
	close securely and protective covers					0.00012/001101/00111
	in place.					
7.2	Materials in First Aid and CPR kits are					03.A.03 a. (2)b.
,	within their expiration dates.					
7.3	Facility toilets and washing stations are					02.E
,	clean and sanitary.					0212
7.4	Facility quick water flush systems in place if					06.B.02 b.
<i>,</i>	corrosive liquids are present.					and
	conconve inquitas are present.					OSHA 29 CFR 1910.151(c)
7.5	Potable water and refreshment for extreme					5(a)1
1.5	temperature work (hot or cold) is available.					OSHA General Duty Clause
N T 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				l	OSHA General Duty Clause
Not	es					

8.0 CHECKS AND INSPECTIONS

Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	EM 385-1-1 or



Facility	Date:	Inspected by:
		OSHA reference
8.1 A monthly functional test of emerge	ncy lights is	NFPA Life Safety
conducted for 30 seconds. Lights sho	ould be fully	Code (101)
operational during the entire test.	-	OSHA 29 CFR

	operational during the entire test.	ODIM(2) OIK
		1910.37
8.2	Fire extinguishers are inspected monthly by HGL	09.F.01 a.
	or building management and serviced annually by	
	a service company.	
8.3	First aid kits/CPR equipment are inspected	03.B.03
	minimally every 3 months and consumed or out of	
	date supplies replaced.	
8.4	Eyewash and emergency shower stations	OSHA 29 CFR
	inspected every 30 days.	1910.151(c)
Not	tes	

9.0 PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Workplace Conditions	Yes	No	N/A	Corrected	EM 385-1-1 or OSHA reference
9.1 Eye protection available					05.B
9.2 Head protection available					05.D
9.3 Hand protection available					05.H
9.4 Electrical/Arc Flash equipment available					05.I/11.B.02
9.5 Protective clothing available					05.A.06
9.6 Fall protection equipment available					05.A.09
9.7 Respiratory protection available					05.G
9.8 Lockout/Tagout equipment available					12.B.02
9.9 Insect repellent available					06. E. 01
9.10 Hearing protection available					05.C.04
9.11 Permit-required confined space entry equipment available					Section 34
Notes					



28.3 USACE FACILITY SAFETY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

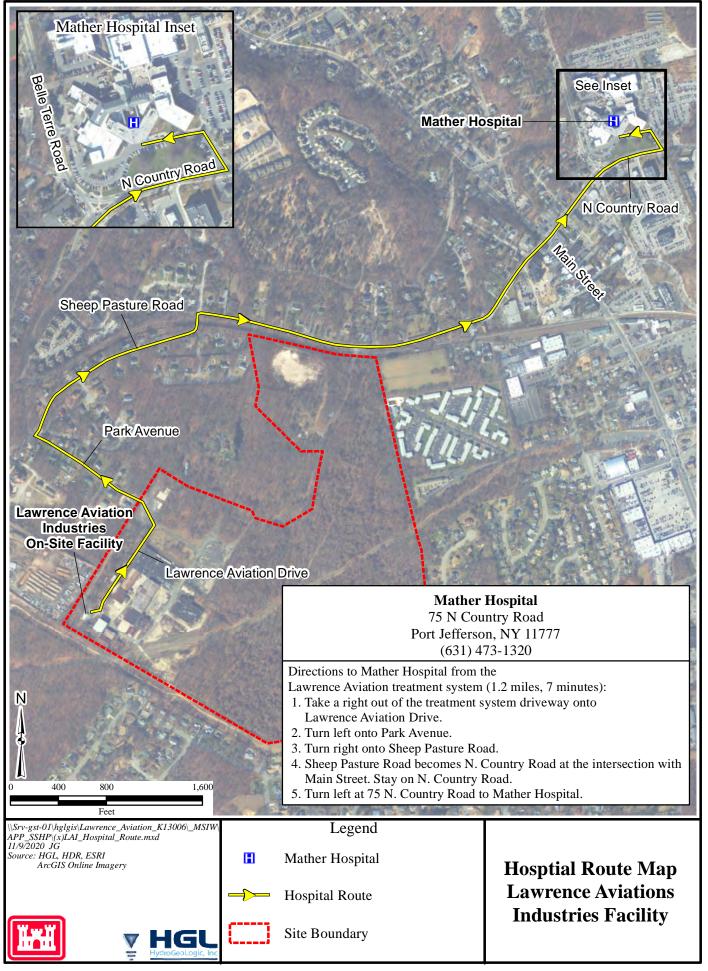
Facility	Date:	Inspected by:

10.0 COVID-19

		Yes	No	N/A	Corrected
10.1 Controls comply with current client rec	uirements.				
10.2 Controls comply with current CDC rec	ommendations.				
10.3 Controls comply with local or project r	equirements.				
10.4 Personnel spaced at least 6 feet apart.					
10.5 Personnel wearing face covers over not	se and mouth when				
near others.					
10.6 Handwashing facilities readily availabl	e and stocked with				
soap or hand sanitizer.					
10.7 Meetings are held outside or in well ve	ntilated spaces that				
allow distancing.	-				
10.8 Commonly touched surfaces are disinfe	ected regularly.				
10.9 Persons with signs of illness, such as co	oughing, are				
excluded.					
10.10 Personnel are reminded that they are to	evaluate their				
health status every morning before con					
that they are not to come to work if ill.	-				
Notes					

APPENDIX E

HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP



APPENDIX F

GROUNDWATER SAMPLING SUMMARY TABLE

Table 01800-3		
Environmental Monitoring Schedule for	Groundwater	
Lawrence Aviation Industries Superfund Site, Port Je	fferson Statio	n, New York

Extraction Well E Extraction Well E Injection Well I Multiport Well M Multiport Well M	Well ID EW-01 EW-02 IW-01 IW-03 IW-04 IPW-01 IPW-02 IPW-03 IPW-03 IPW-04 IPW-04 IPW-05	Port N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A A A B C C A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C D A B C C A B C A B C A B C A B C A B C A B C A B C A A B A B	All other parameters X	1,4-Dioxane only X X X	Annually Annual	Continuously X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X
Extraction Well E Injection Well I Multiport Well M	EW-02 IW-01 IW-02 IW-03 IW-04 IW-05 IPW-01 IPW-02 IPW-02 IPW-03 IPW-04 I	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A A B C A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D E	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X X
Injection Well I Injection Well I Injection Well I Injection Well I Multiport Well M	IW-01 IW-02 IW-03 IW-04 IW-05 IPW-01 IPW-02 IPW-03 IPW-04 IPW-04	N/A N/A N/A N/A N/A A B C A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A	x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x	X	X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X X X
Injection Well I Injection Well I Injection Well I Injection Well I Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M	IW-02 IW-03 IW-04 IW-05 IPW-01 IPW-02 IPW-03 IPW-04	N/A N/A N/A A B C A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D E	x x		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X X
Injection Well I Injection Well I Injection Well I Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M	IW-03 IW-04 IW-05 IPW-01 IPW-02 IPW-03 IPW-04	N/A N/A N/A A B C A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A	x x		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	X X
Injection Well I Injection Well I Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M	IW-04 IW-05 IPW-01 IPW-02 IPW-03 IPW-04	N/A N/A A B C A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D C D C D C D E	x x		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	Х
Injection Well I Multiport Well M	IW-05	N/A A B C A B C D A B C D A B C D A B C D D A B C D D E	x x		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	
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Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M	1PW-03	A B C D A B C D A B C D E	x x		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	
Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M Multiport Well M	1PW-03	B C D A B C D A B C D E	x x		X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X X	
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Multiport Well M	1PW-05	E	Х		~	
Multiport Well M	1PW-05				Х	
Multiport Well M	1PW-05	А	Х		Х	
Multiport Well M	1PW-05		Х		Х	
Multiport Well M	1PW-05	В	Х		Х	
		С	Х		Х	
		D	Х		Х	
		А	Х		Х	
		В	X		X	
Multiport Well M	1PW-06	C	X		X	
Multiport Well M		D	X		X	
Multiport Well M		A	X		X	
indicipore fren	1PW-07	B	X		X	
		C	X		X	
		A	X		X	
		B	X		X	
Multiport Well MPW-08		C	X		X	
	IF W-08	D	X		X	
		E	X		X	
		A	X	Х	X	
	├	B	X	X	X	
Multiport Well M	1PW-09	C	X	X	X	
	··· •••-03	D	X	X	X	
		E	X	X	X	
[X	^	X	
		A B	X		X	
Multiport Well M	1PW-10	C	X		X	
		D	X		X	
Monitoring Woll	W-PD-11	N/A			X	
			X	v		
	W-PD-12	N/A	X	Х	X	
	W-PD-13	N/A	X		X	
	N-PD-14	N/A	X		X	
	W-PD-15	N/A	X		X	
	W-PD-16	N/A	X	Х	X	
	N-PD-17	N/A	X		X	
Monitoring Well I Monitoring Well N	MW-1	N/A N/A	X X		X X	

Table 01800-3
Environmental Monitoring Schedule for Groundwater
Lawrence Aviation Industries Superfund Site, Port Jefferson Station, New York

			Annual M	Synoptic Water Levels		
Well Type	Well ID	Port	All other parameters	1,4-Dioxane only	Annually	Continuously
Monitoring Well	FG-01	N/A	x		Х	
Piezometer	PZ-01	N/A			Х	
Piezometer	PZ-02	N/A			Х	
Piezometer	PZ-03	N/A			Х	
Piezometer	PZ-04	N/A			Х	
Piezometer	PZ-05	N/A	x		Х	
Piezometer	PZ-06	N/A	X		Х	
Piezometer	PZ-07	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well	MW-ISCO-1	N/A				
Monitoring Well	MW-ISCO-2	N/A	х			
Monitoring Well	MW-ISCO-3	N/A				
Monitoring Well	MW-ISCO-4	N/A	Х	Х		
Monitoring Well	MW-ISCO-5	N/A	х			
ISCO-Injection Well	IW-ISCO-10	N/A	х			
Extraction Well	EW-1	N/A	х	Х		Х
Extraction Well	EW-2	N/A	Х	Х		Х
Extraction Well	EW-3	N/A	х			Х
Extraction Well	EW-4	N/A	Х			Х
Extraction Well *	EW-6	N/A	х	Х		Х
Monitoring Well	EW-5	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well	TB-01	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well	RB-01	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well	MW-1A	N/A	х		Х	
Monitoring Well	MW-1B	N/A	х		Х	
Monitoring Well	MW-2A	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well	MW-2B	N/A	х	Х	Х	
Monitoring Well	MW-3	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well	SDW-1	N/A	x		Х	
Monitoring Well *	MW-2C	N/A	X		Х	
Monitoring Well *	MW-2D	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well *	MW-4A	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well *	MW-4B	N/A	X		Х	
Monitoring Well *	MW-5A	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well *	MW-5B	N/A	Х		Х	
Monitoring Well *	MW-6A	N/A	X		X	
Monitoring Well *	MW-6B	N/A	X		X	

Notes:

Samples will be collected for VOCs, metals, and wet chemistry parameters (alkalinity, sulfate, hardness, chloride, fluoride, TKN, TOC TSS, TDS, and ammonia.

Field measurements will be collected for water level, DO, temperature, conductivity, pH, turbidity, ferrous iron, and ORP.

Synoptic groundwater levels will be collected during annual groundwater sampling events. Continuous water level measurements will be recorded using a pressure transducer installed in the well.

Sample will be collected from all ports at the multiport wells.

* Wells installed in July 2013 by ERT/USEPA.

APPENDIX G

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY LIST

Site	Location	Sub Location	Asset Name	Asset Description	Barcode	Asset Category	Asset Usage	Manufacturer	Model	Quant
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI System	Building and Treatment System	Pre-Engineered Metal Building and Treatment System Equipment	V-003242	Equipment	In-Use	None	None	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	TOOL BOX with tools		G-002743	Equipment	In-Use	Rubbermaid	None	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Bag Filters		V-003256	Field Supplies	Available	None	None	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Air Flow Meter		V-003257	Field Supplies	Available	None	None	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Discharge pump and Motor, 10HP		V-003258	Field Supplies	Available	Summit Pump	2196	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Low Profile Air Stripper Unit			Equipment	In-Use	QED Environmental	EZ-Tray 24.6	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Air Stripper Blower Motor, 20 HP		V-003259	Equipment	Available	New York Blower	2412A	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Pressures/Level Transmitter/Indicator			Equipment	In-Use	Foxboro	IDP-10	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Extraction Well Pump		V-003260	Field Supplies	In-Use	None	None	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Extraction Well Pump Motor, 15 HP		V-003261	Field Supplies	In-Use	None	None	
awrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Extraction Well Water Level Transducer, 250'		V-003262	Field Supplies	Available	None	None	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Sump Pump			Equipment	In-Use	Eaton		
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Vapor Carbon Vessel, 3000 pound capacity			Equipment	In-Use	H2K	VC-028	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Extraction Well Flow Meters, Magnetic			Equipment	In-Use	Sparling		
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Geothermal Heat Pump			Equipment	In-Use			
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Bag Filter Units, 4 bag capacity			Equipment	In-Use	Krystil Klear	2424	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Bag Filter Unit, 6 bag capacity			Equipment	In-Use	The Cary Company	24	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Stainless Steel IW Drop Pipe Centralizers			Field Supplies	Available		SSCSX12	
Lawrence Aviation Industries	Port Jefferson, NY	LAI Treatment Room	Rolling Stairs			Equipment	In-Use			

uantity On Hand	Comments	Status
1		
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APPENDIX H

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY TRANSFER FORM

Government-Furnished Property Transfer Form LAI Superfund Site, Operable Unit 1 Lawrence Aviation Industries GWTP

Date:	
Item Being Transferred:	
Quantity:	
Manufacturer's Name:	
Model No:	
Serial No:	
Identification No:	
Condition at time of transfer:	GoodFairPoor
Owner's Manuals Provided:	YesNo
Maintenance Records Provided Other Information:	:YesNo
Transfer FROM contract:	
HydroGeoLogic (HGL)	
Sign-out:	Print Name/Signature
USACE sign-out:	Print Name/Signature
Transfer TO contract:	
HGL, Inc.	
sign-in:	Print Name/Signature
USACE sign-in:	Print Name/Signature
Date Item removed from LAI ON	-

Note: Copies of this Government-Furnished Property Transfer Form are to be kept as part of the project record for both contracts.