

ENGINEERING REPORT

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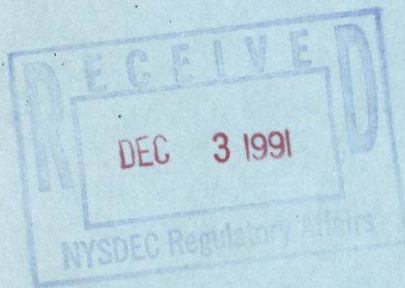
EXISTING MATERIALS RECOVERY, PROCESSING AND RECYCLING FACILITY

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.

**OLD NORTHPORT ROAD
(WEST OF SUNKEN MEADOW PARKWAY)**

" PARCEL - A "

**KINGS PARK
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK**



NOVEMBER 1991

**R. E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
2171 JERICHO TPKE.
COMMACK, N.Y. 11725**

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS
2171 Jericho Turnpike
Commack, New York 11725

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R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
OLD NORTHPORT ROAD
(WEST OF SUNKEN MEADOW PARKWAY)
"PARCEL A"

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R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

ENGINEERING REPORT
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
OLD NORTHPORT ROAD
(WEST OF SUNKEN MEADOW PARKWAY)
"PARCEL A"

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

Material recovery and recycling is being encouraged by Town, State and Federal authorities. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) has recently published guidelines with an objective and goal of achieving up to fifty percent (50%) recycling from the solid waste flow stream.

To promote integrated solid waste management, the NYSDEC published its Solid Waste Management Plan (PLAN) and 6 NYCRR Part 360 - Solid Waste Management Facility Regulations. The Plan includes ten-year management goals which advance the concept of a solid waste management hierarchy, or order of preference, including:

- o Waste reduction;
- o Recycling and reuse;
- o ~~Waste-to-energy~~; and
- o Landfilling.

As indicated above, included in the State's goal is to reduce/recycle 50 percent of the solid waste generated in New York State by 1997. This 50 percent by weight objective includes 8 to 10 percent waste reduction goal. Furthermore, as part of the 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility regulations (effective December, 1988), all applications that are submitted on behalf of a municipality for initial permits to construct certain facilities require development of a comprehensive recycling analysis [360-1.0(f)] indicating how the 50 percent recycling goal will be achieved. The Town of Smithtown has submitted, to the NYSDEC, a comprehensive Recycling Plan which encourages private industry to cooperate in the Towns' recycling effort.

Private industry is ideally situated to assist in the materials recovery and recycling goals and objectives of municipal agencies. Furthermore, cooperation from all sectors of the community to implement recycling and reuse of

materials will minimize the need for future solid waste management facilities and optimize current landfill capacity.

R. Schleider Contracting Corp. has been operating a materials recovery, processing and recycling business at this Parcel A site, since the early 1970's and at a second facility on Old Northport Road, Kings Park. Such operations, causing the reclamation and beneficial use of broken concrete, asphalt, rock, aggregate, soil components, etc., have previously been exempt from NYSDEC regulations. The SCHLEIDER reclamation and use of recyclable materials has expanded over the past years including the fabrication and installation of a crushing operation for construction and demolition debris at the Parcel A site and for broken concrete, asphalt and rock at the Parcel "B" location. These materials are received and stored at each respective site, size reduced by crushers, screened and processed to produce a topsoil like material, base blend for use in roadway construction, sized aggregate and related materials for use by Town Highway Departments, contractors and others. These recycled and processed materials are used in place of virgin materials.

In addition metals (e.g., beams, roof deck, wall panels, tanks, etc.) are salvaged from demolition projects undertaken by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. and used on-site, recycled or sold to secondary vendors.

Most recently these recycled metals materials were used by SCHLEIDER to construct an on-site structure about 84 feet by 120 feet (10,080 s.f.), for use as a salt processing and storage facility. A second, and similar type structure has recently been erected for housing and processing of construction and demolition debris. This building is about 80 feet by 150 feet (12,000 s.f.). These recycled metals are also used to build on-site processing equipment, such as conveyors, screens, components of the crushing operation, etc.

It is the intent of R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. to increase in dimension the materials recovery and recycling effort, and expand to recycle and reuse additional components of construction and demolition material, land clearing waste, brush, tree limbs and yard waste.

1.2 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

Pursuant to NYSDEC regulations, the existing R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. reclamation and recycling operation is exempt from prior and current 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations. The beneficial use or reuse of legitimate recycling or reclamation of non-putrescible waste, the treatment (processing) of such waste, or storage of such waste prior to its beneficial use has been exempt from the 6 NYCRR Part 360 regulations.

The NYSDEC has requested that the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. submit an engineering report on the operations and obtain an Operating Permit under the current 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations (Effective December 31, 1988). Pursuant to Subpart 360-12.1(e)(1)(i) the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. reclamation and recycling operation is still exempt upon department (NYSDEC) approval. All materials received at the SCHLEIDER facility is reclaimed and recycled without the generation of residue for landfilling or alternative disposal methods.

A 6 NYCRR Part 360 Application, Engineering Report, Drawings, Environmental Assessment Form and supporting documentation was submitted to the NYSDEC in April 1990. This Application covered the full range and scope of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. materials recovery and recycling operations and covered two (2) parcels - Parcel A and Parcel B. The single Application and Report were prepared at the request of the NYSDEC based upon a Pre-Application Conference held on August 29, 1989. Subsequently, the NYSDEC directed that the project be resubmitted as two (2) separate Applications.

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. has developed a cost-effective materials recovery and recycling system for; processing of concrete and asphalt materials resulting from road reconstruction; processing of building reconstruction and demolition materials; rock from construction projects; and for the reuse of metals from building demolition activities. It is intended to increase in dimension these on-going recycling efforts and expand into the recovery and recycling of other waste components such as land clearing and yard waste type materials. The facility is designed to provide a flexible processing and material operation which will accomplish the following objectives and goals:

- o operation of a private facility to recycle concrete, asphalt, and rock material products resulting from a portion of the road reconstruction and construction demolition waste stream;
- o operation of a private facility to recycle metal products recovered from the building construction demolition waste stream;
- o operation of a private facility to process yard waste to manufacture topsoil, soil enrichment components, wood chips for soil erosion control and landscaping activities.
- o minimize the need for additional solid waste disposal and/or landfill capacity by the Towns or private facilities;
- o recover and recycle all broken concrete, asphalt, metal and yard waste from the waste stream received in an environmentally sound manner;
- o maximize the processing of concrete, asphalt, soils, metal and yard waste as recoverable resources for reuse;
- o comply with NYSDEC requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 360 and other applicable regulatory regulations.

A portion of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. PARCEL "A" site has been designated by the NYSDEC as an inactive hazardous waste site - Class 2a. The NYSDEC site code for this facility is 1-52-089. Pursuant to the NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation - Bureau of Hazardous Site Control program, a Phase 2 site investigation was initiated in September 1989. The Phase 2 report is currently under review by the NYSDEC.

Concurrent with the NYSDEC Phase 2 Investigation, a site specific Pre RI/FS Evaluation was undertaken by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. to demonstrate the ability to implement certain remedial action technologies should they be necessary and that such remediation would not be impeded by the site activities proposed in this Application.

A copy of the Pre-RI/FS Report, prepared by R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C., Consulting Engineers, is made part of the submission.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

The following terms have the following meaning when read in this Engineering Report:

"Applicant": means the person applying for a permit to construct and operate the solid waste management facility.

"Approved design capacity": means the average daily tonnage or yardage to be received at the solid waste management facility.

"Composting facility": means a solid waste management facility used to provide aerobic, thermophilic decomposition of solid organic constituents of solid waste to produce a stable, humus-like material.

"Construction": means any physical modification to the site at which the proposed solid waste management facility is to be located.

"Construction and demolition debris": means uncontaminated solid waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures and roads; and uncontaminated solid waste consisting of vegetation resulting from land clearing and grubbing, utility line maintenance and seasonal and storm related cleanup. Such waste includes, but is not limited to, bricks, concrete and other masonry materials, soil, rock, wood, wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation, roofing shingles, asphaltic pavement, glass, plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and metals that are incidental to any of the above.

"Construction and demolition processing facility": means a recyclables handling and recovery facility which receives and processes construction and demolition debris by any means, recovering recyclables in the process.

"Contingency plan": means a document describing organized, planned, and technically coordinated and financially feasible courses of action to be followed in case of emergency or other special conditions, including, but not limited to, equipment breakdowns, fire, odor, vectors, explosion, spills, receipt or release of hazardous or toxic materials or substances, groundwater, surface water or air contamination attributable to a solid waste management facility and other incidents that could threaten human health or safety or the environment.

"Disposal facility": means a solid waste management facility or part of one at which solid waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which solid waste will remain after closure.

"Intermediate processor": means any person who received separated recyclables only from recyclables handling and recovery facilities and then markets same to other intermediate processors, brokers or manufacturers.

"Operator": means the person who is in charge of a solid waste management facility and has the authority and knowledge to make and implement decisions regarding operating conditions at the facility.

"Owner": means a person who owns a solid waste management facility or part of one.

"Processing facility": means a combination of structures, machinery or devices, other than collection and transfer vehicles, utilized to reduce or alter the volume or the chemical or physical characteristics of solid waste through processing prior to transport for disposal.

"Recover": means any act or process by which recyclables are separated from the solid waste stream.

"Recycle": means to use recyclables in place of virgin materials in manufacturing a product.

"Recyclables": means solid waste that exhibits the potential to be used repeatedly in place of virgin material.

"Recyclables handling and recovery facility": means a solid waste management facility, other than collection and transfer vehicles, at which recyclables are separated from the solid waste stream, or at which previously separated recyclables are collected.

"Refuse": means anything putrescible or non-putrescible that is discarded or rejected as useless or worthless.

"Residue": means all solid waste remaining after treatment.

"Salvaging": means the incidental removal of solid waste for reuse under the control of the facility owner or operator.

"Site": means the geographically contiguous property of a solid waste management facility and includes at a minimum the land area of that facility and its access roads, appurtenances, and land buffer areas.

"Solid waste": means all putrescible and non-putrescible materials or substances that are discarded or rejected as being spent, useless, worthless or in excess to the owners at the time of such discard or rejection, including, but not limited to, garbage, refuse, industrial and commercial waste, sludges from air or water treatment facilities, rubbish, tires, ashes, contained gaseous material, incinerator residue, construction and demolition debris, discarded automobiles, and offal.

"Solid waste management facility": means any facility employed beyond the initial solid waste collection process and managing solid waste, including, but not limited to, storage areas or facilities; transfer stations; landfills; disposal facilities; and recyclables handling and recovery facilities.

"Storage": means the containment of any solid waste such that it does not constitute disposal of waste.

"Treatment": means, except in the case of infectious waste, any method, technique or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any solid waste to recover energy or materials from it to render it safer to transport, store, or dispose of, or to make amendable for reuse, recovery, storage, or reduction in volume.

"Vehicle": means any motor vehicle, trailer, water vessel, railroad car, airplane, or other device for transporting solid waste.

"Yard waste": means leaves, grass clippings, garden debris, and small or chipped branches.

SECTION 2

R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
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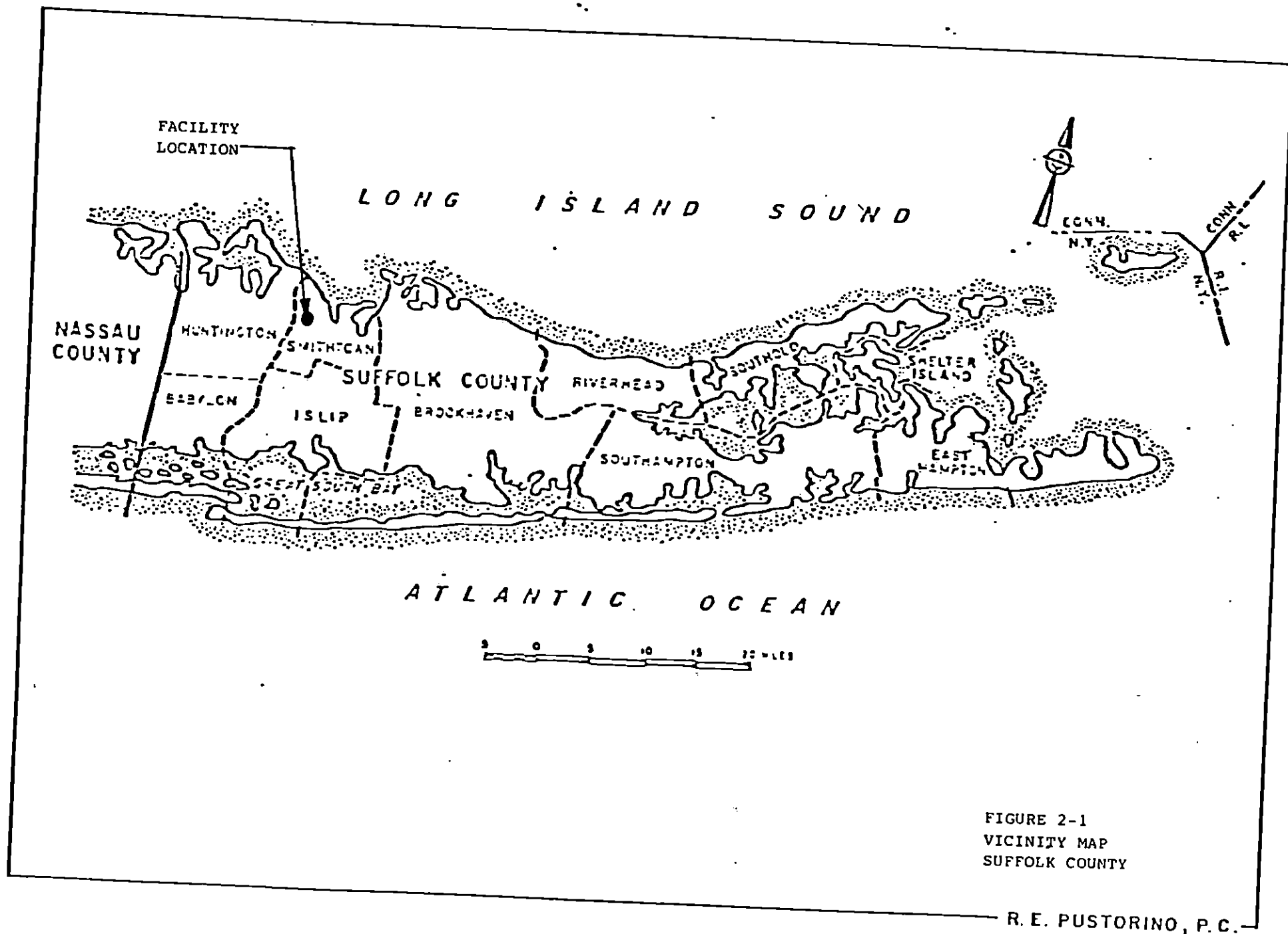
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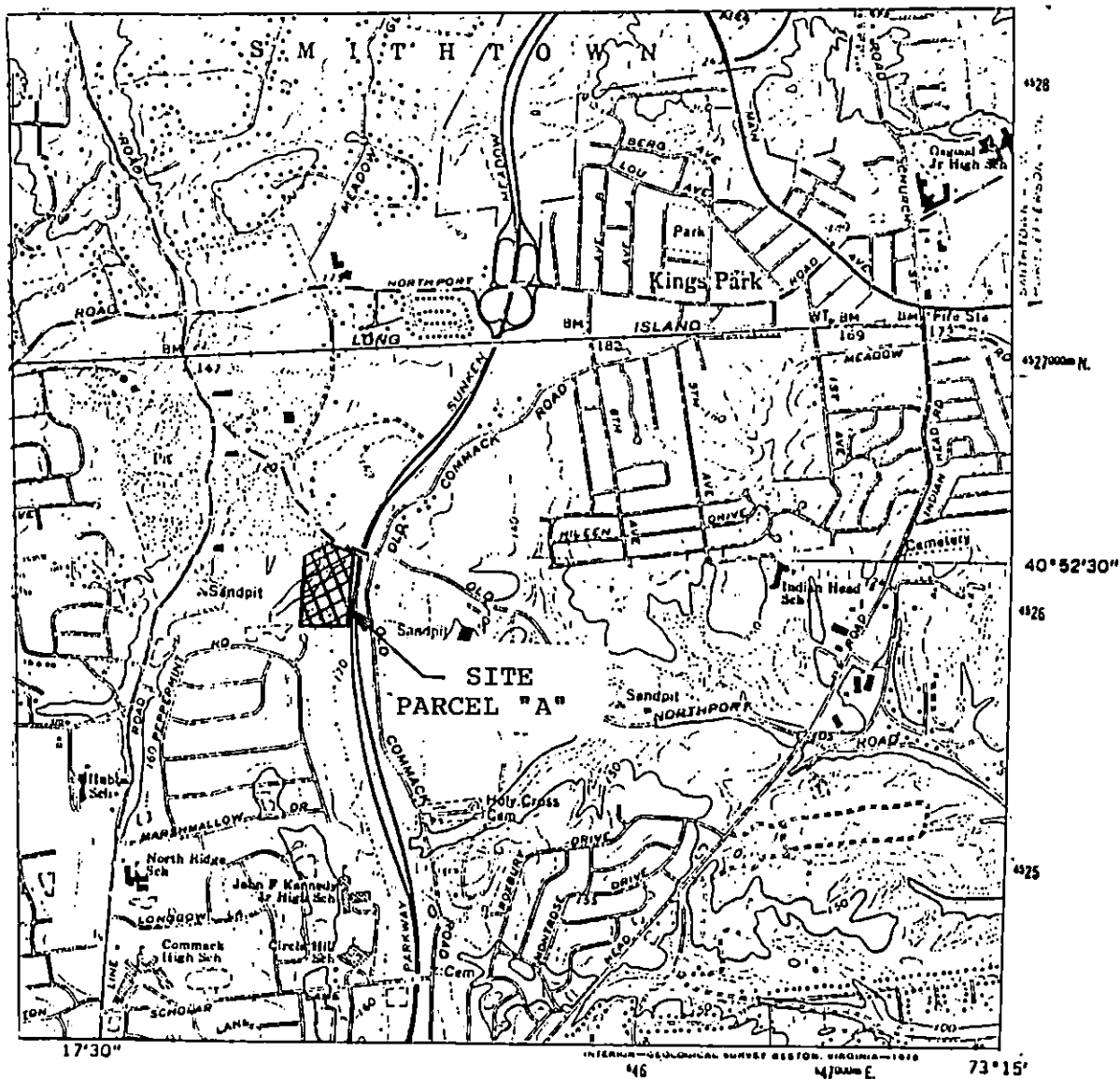
PROJECT LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

"PARCEL A"

2.1 GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. material recovery, processing and recycling facility is located in the northwesterly portion of the Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York, and is shown on the Vicinity Map, Figure 2-1. The project site is located along Old Northport Road in the unincorporated area of Kings Park. A Location Map of the parcel is presented in Figure 2-2. The Parcel "A" (23.6 acres) is situated on the south side of Old Northport Road, beginning approximately 60 feet west of the Sunken Meadow State Parkway right-of-way. The Site Location Plan showing the relationship of the parcel to Old Northport Road is shown on Figure 2-3.





UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

12h
222 MILS

1°06'
20 MILS

FIGURE 2-2
LOCATION PLAN - PARCEL "A"
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
MATERIALS RECOVERY & RECYCLING FACILITY

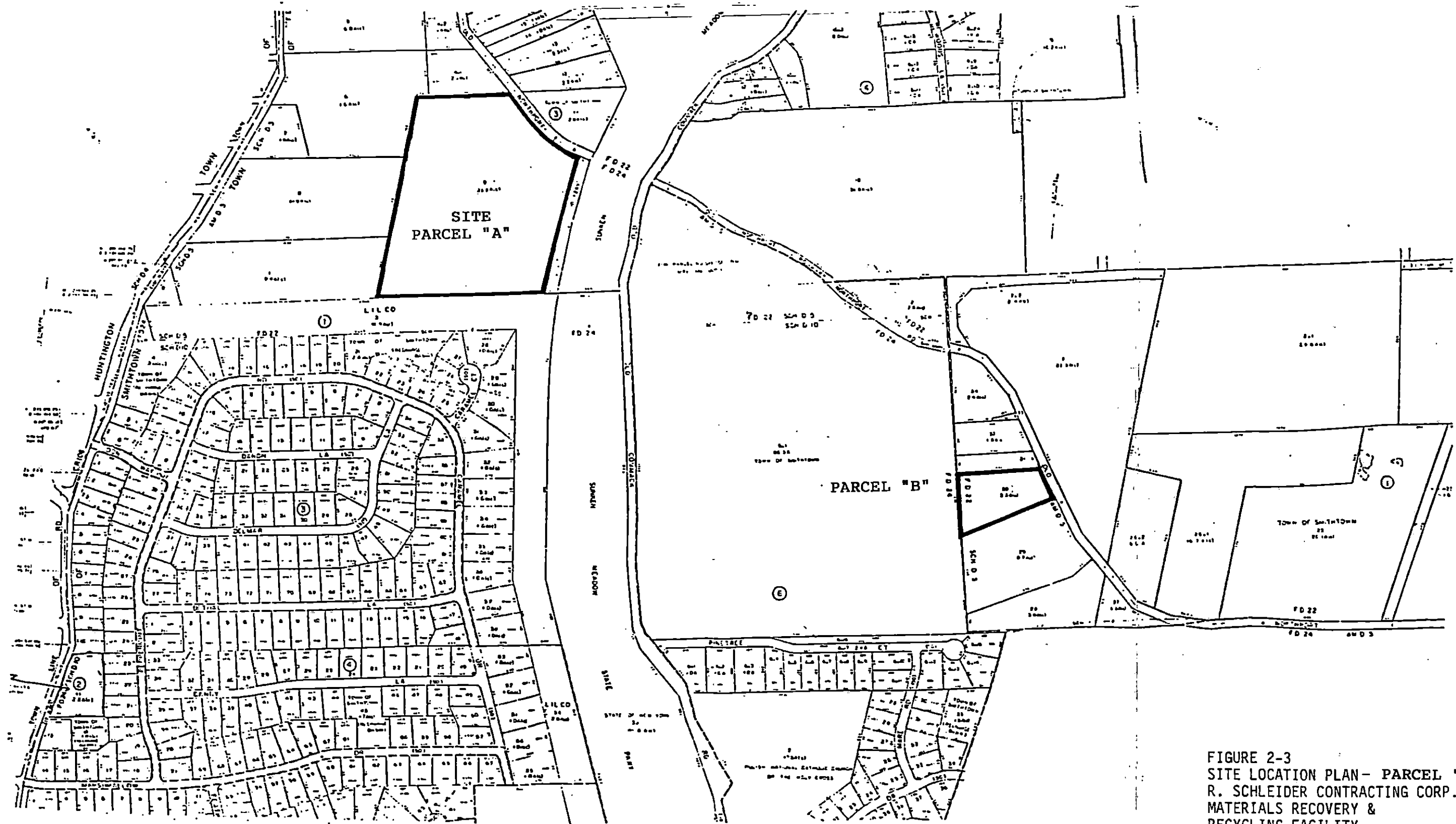


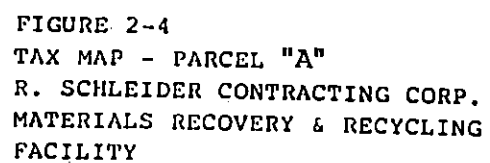
FIGURE 2-3
 SITE LOCATION PLAN- PARCEL "A"
 R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
 MATERIALS RECOVERY &
 RECYCLING FACILITY

2.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The project site is situated on the southerly side of Old Northport Road as shown in Figure 2-3. The Parcel contains an area of approximately 23.6 acres as indicated on the County of Suffolk Tax Map, Town of Smithtown, District No. 0800, Section No. 023, Block 3, Lot 9 and is shown in Figure 2-4. Tax map parcels adjacent to the project site are shown in Figure 2-3.

Aerial photography, April 1990, was obtained of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel "A" which also shows the project site in relationship to the surrounding community. These aerial photographs are presented as Drawing No. 1A attached to this report.

The land use and zoning for the surrounding properties, within 200 feet of the parcel are a mix of heavy industrial, light industrial, community facility and utility. The parcel is zoned LI (Light Industrial) and bound to the north by Old Northport Road, to the south and east by a Long Island Lighting Company right-of-way, and to the west by LI zoned property.



R.E. PUSTORINO, P. C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

Identification of adjacent properties by lot and owner is provided in Table 2-1. The names and addresses of the adjacent property owners are from records of the Town of Smithtown and County of Suffolk Assessor's Office. The relationship of each referenced parcel to the proposed processing facility and recycling center can be determined from Figures 2-3 and 2-4.

2.3 EXISTING OPERATION

The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. has been operating as a materials recovery, processing and recycling facility at the present site since the early 1970's. The materials recovery, processing and recycling operation precedes the 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility Regulations (effective December 31, 1988), and as an exempt facility, under prior Part 360 regulations, did not require operational permits.

Prior to mining regulations of the NYSDEC, the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. site was excavated, mined and materials processed for the recovery of gravel and other aggregates of varying size. Since that time, reclaimed materials have been brought back to the site and stored, for varying time durations, for subsequent processing and recycling into materials for the construction industry and use by municipal government.

TABLE 2-1

ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND OWNERS
"PARCEL A"

<u>SECTION, BLOCK, LOT</u>	<u>ZONING CLASS</u>	<u>NAME AND ADDRESS</u>	
041-1-1	LI	Gloria M. Farino Ann Ambrosio Gloria Farino	P.O. Box 666 Kings Park, NY 11754
041-1-3		LILCO	Old Country Road Hicksville, NY 11801
023-3-4.1	LI	S.P. Materials Inc.	170 Town Line Road Kings Park, NY 11754
023-3-6	LI	Mike Nasty	180 Town Line Road Kings Park, NY 11754
023-3-8	LI	Gloria M. Farino	P.O. Box 666 Kings Park, NY 11754
023-3-9	LI	Lerda Materials Corp.	Old Northport Road Kings Park, NY 11754
023-3-10		LILCO	Old Country Road Hicksville, NY 11801

This amended engineering report, applications and related documentation have been developed to allow issuance of a Permit to Operate pursuant to the request of the NYSDEC.

To comply with Town of Smithtown requirements, the materials recovery, recycling and related operations are conducted at two (2) separate locations, herein designated as Parcel A (23.6 acres), and Parcel B (3.3. acres). To conform with Town regulations, the primary processing equipment is maintained at the Heavy Industrial zoned site (Parcel B-3.3 acres) for crushing of concrete, rock, asphalt, stumps, trees, tires and related materials. This multiple crushing (size reduction) process can effectively produce a material product that, after screening, can be used as construction aggregate (varying sizes), road base blend material, topsoil and associated purposes. These processed materials are used in place of raw virgin material. During the concrete crushing operation, magnets remove reinforcing bars and other ferrous metals. These materials are then integrated into the metals recycling operation. This processing equipment is also capable of size reducing tires which shredded material is also suitable for beneficial reuse or further processing to produce components for asphalt pavement and other asphalt blending operations.

After size reduction, screening and blending, the processed materials are sold to contractors for various construction projects or Towns for use in local roadway and building activities and associated end users. A portion of the processed stream may be diverted back to Parcel A for stockpile prior to sale or for blending with other materials to produce specified construction related products.

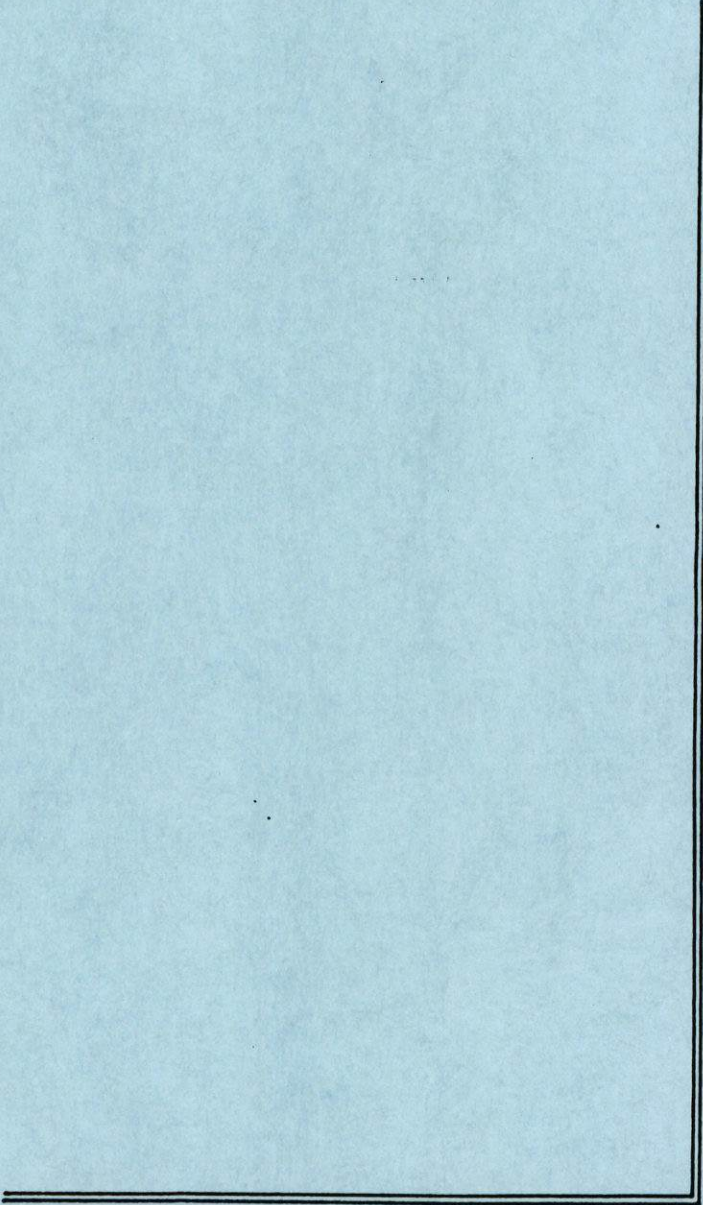
Operations at Parcel A (23.6 acres) consist primarily of receiving and processing soils; blending soils and mulched leaves into a topsoil like material; processing of construction and demolition debris within the existing 12,000 s.f. structure; receiving and blending salt and sand within the 10,080 s.f. structure and stockpiling the salt and sand mixture to meet needs of local municipalities; and, stockpiling of raw materials for subsequent reuse. Recyclable building materials, such as metal beams, joists, roof decking and miscellaneous metals from building demolition sites, are received, stockpiled and used on-site for building construction and repair to equipment. It is also proposed to utilize a portion of this Parcel A site for a yard waste and land clearing processing facility. The primary objective of this yard waste operation is to blend the materials with soil to produce a topsoil like material.

All material received is processed and sold for reuse or send directly to secondary recyclers (e.g., metals). There are no residual materials remaining after processing which require removal from the site for landfilling or alternate disposal methods.

Recycled metals are used by SCHLEIDER to construct components of the concrete crushing operation, to build conveyors, screening equipment, structures to house operations and related activities. Other recovered metals are shipped to secondary vendors for processing and recycling.

Future facilities to house and construct recycling operations proposed under this Application will also be made primarily of recycled materials received and/or processed by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.

SECTION 3



R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SECTION 3.0
WASTE STREAM QUANTIFICATION
AND MARKETS ASSESSMENT

3.1 GENERAL

It is difficult to predict the precise amount of reclaimed soils, asphalt, concrete, metals and related materials to be received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A recovery and recycling facilities. In part, the quantity of material is based upon the current and future solid waste management practices and policies of the Town of Smithtown and surrounding environs and economic climate of the region. From observation of existing operations, past experience, and existing operation records, approximate quantities and types of waste material that is received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A facility are about 1500 cubic yards/month (75 cy/day) or approximately 1825 tons/month (95 tons/day). It is expected that over the next few years this quantity of materials for recycling at the Parcel A site will increase by a factor of three (3).

It is proposed to expand the existing materials recovery, processing and recycling operation at Parcel A to include yard waste which consists of brush, tree trimmings, grass and leaves

generated by contractors, nurseries, landscapers, etc. and construction and demolition debris. In part, the quantity of yard waste and construction and demolition debris and its components will be based upon current and future solid waste management practices and policies of the Town of Smithtown, local Villages and surrounding environs.

Excess soils from building and roadway construction/reconstruction, clearing and grubbing and related activities are delivered to the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A facility for blending with salt, leaves and other soils for appropriate reuse functions. It is projected that about 200 tons per day (250 cy/day) will be received.

In addition, R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. has installed an enclosed construction and demolition debris processing facility. About 100 tons per day (300 cy/day) of unprocessed construction and demolition debris will be accepted at the site. After material sorting, for recyclables, and processing, it is expected that a reduction factor of about 4:1 of the incoming volume will be achieved. It is expected that the processed wood and other organics will be suitable for blending with on-site soils to generate a topsoil like material.

Generation of yard waste components is seasonal, with the fall and spring being the heaviest periods. It is projected that the Parcel may receive, on the average, about 800 cubic yards per day (75 tons per day) of yard waste components. The average of 300 cy/day is in a loose (uncompacted or shredded) condition with an in-truck density of about 300 pounds per cubic yard. It must be emphasized that delivery of yard waste components is seasonal and actual daily quantities and type of incoming material will vary considerably.

The approximate quantities and types of waste material that will be received at the Parcel are as follows:

Soil from Construction Sites, Roadway Reconstructon, etc.	200 TPD
Construction and Demolition Debris	100 TPD
Yard Waste	<u>75 TPD</u>
Total Waste Received for Recycling	375 TPD

3.2 WASTE STREAM QUANTIFICATION

3.2.1 Reclaimed Soils, Metals and Related Materials

The reclaimed soils, from building and roadway construction/reconstruction, clearing and grubbing and related activities, generally fall within the definition of construction and demolition debris resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures and roads. However, it should be noted that materials received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. recycling facility under this category do not cover the broad spectrum of typical C & D waste. This is evident from the years of recycling and history of the operation.

The primary composition of materials currently received and expected to be handled in the future under this category can be segmented into the following major components:

Waste Components

- Excavated soils from building construction and/or reconstruction
- Excavated soils from road construction and/or reconstruction
- Soils resulting from clearing and grubbing of property

The quantity and type of material received for reclamation, processing and recycling varies on a daily, weekly and seasonal basis. It must also be recognized that raw and/or processed materials will be stored for supplemental blending and to meet specific recycling needs. Material received at the SCHLEIDER facility on a monthly basis between April 1989 and October 1991 is presented in Table 3-1.

The facility can be expected to handle and process about 200 tons per day of reclaimed soils and related materials.

The material received under these waste categories may have a significant fluff volume in the trucks and trailers, therefore, the processed product volume will be less than the reported incoming volume. From a standpoint of system design, weight of material processed in tons per day (TPD) is not as critical factor as the yardage of soils product handled and processed.

Materials for recovery, reclamation, and processing are delivered in trucks and trailers generally ranging in size from 15 cy to 75 cy capacity. There are daily and weekly fluctuations in the number of vehicles received. Therefore, the average number of vehicles received daily, based upon a trailer payload capacity of 40 cy, would be about 7 trucks/trailers per day.

TABLE 3-1

MATERIALS RECEIVED

PARCEL A

YEAR AND MONTH	APPROXIMATE YARDAGE (Cubic Yards)	APPROXIMATE TONNAGE (Tons)
April 1989	746	933
May	553	691
June	663	829
July	1,052	1,315
August	1,092	1,365
September	1,013	1,266
October	1,040	1,300
November	1,150	1,438
December	933	1,166
	8,242	10,303
January 1990	1,857	2,321
February	1,548	1,935
March	1,505	1,881
April	2,153	2,691
May	1,463	1,829
June	1,476	1,845
July	1,201	1,502
August	1,585	1,982
September	1,298	1,622
October	1,691	2,114
November	1,249	1,562
December	449	561
	17,475	21,845
January 1991	652	815
February	598	748
March	387	484
April	1,003	1,254
May	3,810	4,763
June	2,325	2,906
July	1,984	2,480
August	1,106	1,383
September	1,048	1,310
October	1,179	1,474
	14,092	17,617

3.2.2 Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition debris processed at the facility includes uncontaminated solid waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair and demolition of structures, etc. Such waste includes, but is not limited to, bricks, broken concrete and other masonry materials, soil, rock, wood, wall covering, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation, roofing shingles, asphaltic pavement, glass, plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and metals that are incidental to any of the above.

The construction and demolition debris material is delivered in 20, 30 and 40 cy roll-off containers. There are daily and weekly fluctuations in the number of roll-off containers received at the facility. On the average about 300 cubic yards (100 TPD) are expected to be processed at the facility.

From a standpoint of system design and operation, weight of the construction and demolition debris material received, processed or transported in tons per day (TPD) is not as critical a factor as its cubic yardage.

The primary components of the typical construction and demolition debris waste materials expected to be handled at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility is segmented into the following major components:

Waste Component

Wood

Plywood
Dimensional Lumber
Lath
Doors
Window Frames

Nursery

Brush
Dirt
Grass/Sod

Metals

Tubing
Plumbing Hardware
Wiring
Cable
Leaders/Gutters
Sheet Metals
Aluminum Windows &
Storm Doors
Fabricated Members
Metal Studs
Lighting Fixtures
(non-hazardous)

Inert Material

Brick
Broken Concrete
Masonry Products
Stone
Ceramics
Tile
Plaster
Earth
Wall Board

Miscellaneous

Roofing Materials
Flooring
Insulation
Furniture
Textiles
Corrugated Cardboard
Paper Products
Plastics

It must be emphasized that construction and demolition debris as received at the facility has a significant void volume when in the roll-off container, therefore, the processed product volume will be significantly less than the reported incoming quantity. The expected daily average of 300 cubic yards/day is a loose (uncompacted or pre-processed) volume as received in roll-off containers. This material will have a significant volume reduction by a factor of about two (2) to three (3) after processing. The weight on the average, remains unchanged.

3.2.3 Yard Waste Component

Yard waste generated by commercial contractors, landscapers, nurseries and, to some degree, the Town of Smithtown will be received and processed at the proposed yard waste facility. The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. operation would also be available to leaves, brush, trees, etc., as collected by the Town and Village Departments. The primary components of the yard waste expected to be received at the SCHLEIDER facility can be segmented into the following major components:

Waste Components

Stumps and root debris from land clearing operations
Dirt and soil
Trees with limbs and tops intact
Tangled brush piles
Dead trees and logs
Wood building demolition material
Leaves
Grass clippings

It is expected that yard waste components will be delivered in trucks, trailers and roll-off containers ranging in size from 5 cy to 40 cy capacity. On the average about 300 cy/day is anticipated in a loose (uncompacted or shredded) condition with an in-truck density of about 300 pounds per cubic yard. Total yard waste received will be in the order of 75 tons per day (TPD).

Yard waste is seasonal in nature, thus exhibiting daily, weekly and monthly variations in the material received for processing and recycling. However, on the average about 25 vehicles per day would use the yard waste site during peak season periods.

By virtue of delivery of yard waste by commercial type vehicles, the incoming material should be relatively free of plastic bags. In the event that plastics are received, they will be broken, emptied and removed from the waste stream prior to processing.

3.3 RECORDING OF WASTE QUANTITIES

For the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. operation, the volume of material received on a daily basis, number and type of vehicles delivering product, etc., will be recorded. A scale is available at the subject Parcel A to also weigh both incoming and outgoing materials. Especially in the case of yard waste, the volume of incoming material is misleading due to the extreme void ratio in the trucks.

Information to be maintained at the facility concerning the materials received and transported off site as recyclables will be as follows:

- o Total cubic yards of material received at the site by component, number and capacity of each delivery of incoming material.
- o Name of each truck owner delivering material to the site and origin of each load received, if available.

- o Cubic yards of size reduced (chipped) wood product, topsoil, etc., recycled or utilized on site.
- o Size and volume of windrows initially placed at the site for composting, recorded on a weekly basis.
- o Dates and frequency that each windrow is turned.
- o Size and volume of compost placed for curing and/or storage. Records are to be maintained on which windrows are placed into each pile for curing.
- o Cubic yard or tonnage of finished composted yard waste sold as useable product or utilized on-site.
- o Cubic yards or tonnage of recycled materials sold/re-used (e.g., topsoil, base blend, aggregate, etc.).

3.4 RECOVERED PRODUCTS MARKET ASSESSMENT

When implementing a recycling program, market development and expansion are essential. There is a unique relationship between the recycling process and commercial and industrial activities. A material can be recycled only when a market for the material exists. Manufacturers and consumers must be convinced that products constructed from recycled materials are just as economical and of equal quality to products derived from raw materials. Any increase in the collection of recyclable materials must take into account the capacity of the market to absorb the material and the realities of the marketplace, including its volatility and unpredictability.

The marketability of a recycled product is influenced by a number of factors, including:

- o Amount of processing and labor required to make a material marketable
- o Demand for such a product
- o The product's quality
- o Price of an alternative material
- o Any additional manufacturing expenses due to using a recycled product rather than a raw material

The solid waste crisis has caused a surge in the development and implementation of recycling plans to avoid landfilling. The amount of recycling on Long Island has risen and is expected to rise quite sharply. The growing availability of recycled materials is occurring without an equivalent development of market activities. It is a major concern that, in the short term, recycled material will become an oversupply situation. In the long run, it is expected that stable markets will develop in response to the supplies of recycled materials.

Because of the potential oversupply of recycled materials, R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. has carefully planned for markets as well as established contingency plans for those items when markets are not available or when sudden adverse changes occur in the markets (stockpiling, temporary cessation of recycling). It is essential to establish contracted commitments with stable buyers of the recycled material. Development of long-term relationships of this kind may prove very important in the future. Because of the volatility of the markets, buyers of recycled materials have historically been reluctant to enter into long-term contracts. Sudden changes in the markets pose special difficulties for recycling programs. Because of this fact, a number of potential buyers for similar materials should be identified.

3.4.1 Recycled Aggregate, Base Blend and Topsoil

Concrete, rock and related materials from construction and demolition activities may be recycled and reused in several processes and for many purposes. Broken concrete, rock, etc. may be crushed and screened to produce aggregates of various grades for many uses, such as batching and manufacturing operations, as base material for roadways, and to produce stone blends.

The market for recycled aggregate as a road base material is sustained due to New York State Department of Transportation specifications for roadways which mandate the use of recycled materials. Private contractors and municipalities involved in roadway reconstruction projects represent, therefore, a consistent market for the recycled concrete and related materials.

3.4.2 Recycled Metal

Metals are usually classified as ferrous and nonferrous. Ferrous metals include steel, cast iron, tin-plated steel cans, bimetal cans and white goods (stoves and refrigerators). Aluminum, brass, lead and copper are classified as nonferrous metals.

Recently, there has been a consistent market for both ferrous and nonferrous metals. A telephone inquiry of several metal recyclers was conducted to determine types of metals accepted for recycling and facility capacities. Many of the recyclers also provided information on methods of acceptable recyclables delivery and approximate prices being paid for various metals. Table 3-2, at the end of this section, summarizes the information obtained through these inquiries.

All of the metal received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. recycling facility originates in buildings such as schools and is obtained subsequent to construction and demolition activities. At the present time, 100% of the beams, joists, metal decking and other metal constituents removed by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. are stored for on site utilization in building construction, as replacement parts and for any other innovative purpose for which the stored material is appropriate.

3.4.3 Yard Waste Compost

Leaves will be finely shredded and blended with loam and sand to produce a topsoil type product. There is a major need for topsoil on Long Island and most of the leaves will be processed in this fashion. A small portion of leaves received will be composed with wood chips and further blended with grass for composting. The preferable method of recycling this compost is to blend it with the shredded leaves, loam and topsoil to enhance the quality of the manufactured topsoil.

In the immediate area of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. operation, there are several landfills that will undergo closure over the next several years. Significant amounts of this topsoil like material will be required as the top dressing component of landfill caps. There is also a constant and large demand for topsoil in the private and municipal markets.

Because of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. property configuration, there is an on-site need for wood chips for soil stabilization and top dressing using processed topsoil and/or compost. Notwithstanding on-site need, the predominant volume of processed topsoil, wood chips, compost, etc., will be marketed as a recyclable for beneficial off-site uses.

Investigations, have found that there is a limited market for yard-waste-derived compost, however, it is used and is generally available to users at no cost due to its availability.

Therefore, associated profits from a composting operation must be derived through the processing of yard waste as an alternative to landfill or long-haul disposal costs.

The regulations for New York define two quality levels of compost: Class I, which can be used on food-chain crops, but not on crops for direct human consumption; and Class II, which is restricted to usage for non-food-chain crops or as landfill cover. The classification is based on the concentration of heavy metals and total PCB. However, in the case of yard-waste compost, the source material is well defined and can be controlled so that the end product compost should meet either classification without risk.

The following is a list of end-users/market outlets which were surveyed for a market assessment as part of another Long Island solid waste recycling analysis:

- o On-Site
- o Landscapers
- o Nurseries
- o Garden Centers
- o Golf Courses
- o Public Works, Parks, and Highway Departments
- o Compost Brokers

The potential uses for yard waste compost are:

- o Potting soil substitute
- o Fertilizer blending conditioner
- o Water retention soil amendment
- o Artificial topsoil
- o Landfill cover

While there is an indication that the end-user and market outlets surveyed may be interested in using composts in lieu of commercially available materials, there are no outlets that have long-term experience in using or marketing compost on a large scale or commercial basis. Successful horticultural/landscape marketing of compost depends primarily upon the ability to control the quality of the material in light of the State regulations and to convince end-users and market outlets that the

material is an adequate substitute for commercially available soil amendment materials already in widespread use.

The results of the referenced survey are summarized as follows:

- o There is interest in potentially using/marketing compost products in the Long Island area if the compost meets regulatory standards, has quality specifications equivalent to commercially available soil amendment materials, and is competitively priced.
- o There currently are no demonstrated long-term stable markets for compost products other than their use as landfill cover material.
- o Composting programs that claim marketing success are municipally run yard waste composting programs that usually give away, at no charge, yard-waste-derived compost to residents.
- o Some commercial horticultural outlets use or market small amounts of leaf compost they produce as soil-enrichment material.

Table 3-3, at the end of this section, provides information obtained from nurseries, landscapers, garden centers, golf courses, and government departments that responded to telephoned inquiries regarding demand, specification, and costs for soil enrichment/amendments materials and their potential interest in using/marketing yard-waste-derived compost. In summary, the

primary compost products in demand included: topsoil, peat/humus, potting soil and top dressing (e.g., golf courses). Eight of the 19 end-users/market outlets contacted provided information on the quantity of materials they demand during the course of a year. On an annual tonnage basis, the reported demand for topsoil was much greater than demand for other soil amendment materials.

Not all of the potential market outlets on Long Island for this product were contacted as part of the survey, but based solely on the data provided by those outlets contacted, the demand for materials is estimated to range between 22,000 and 30,000 tons per year. A number of nurserymen and garden centers contacted believed there was sufficient demand on Long Island to handle the quantities of compost expected to be available from existing composting facilities. However, it is not clear whether such demand would be sufficient for all compost that would be produced if other Long Island towns and private operations also produced compost for distribution.

The retail outlets surveyed either sell or have sold compost derived from sewage sludge. Those outlets which have ceased selling the compost did so because of their concern over the consistency of quality. The concerns included concentration of heavy metals, sterilization, and consistency of moisture content.

The Suffolk County Department of Parks and Recreation and Department of Public Works, and the Town Parks and Highway Departments were contacted regarding their use of soil-amendment materials over the course of a year. All departments, with the exception of the Suffolk County Department of Parks and Recreation, indicated interest in considering the use of yard-waste-derived compost. However, their interest was qualified to the case where the quality and specifications of the compost were equivalent to materials they currently use or purchase.

The Suffolk County Department of Parks and Recreation stated that its own leaf and brush composting efforts on park land are sufficient for its soil amendment needs over the year. A representative of the Department stated that the Department had tried taking additional compost in the past, but that it ended up with more than it needed. This County Department also oversees the management of four County-owned golf courses. The manager of these courses indicated that top dressing for greens on the courses was in the greatest demand (i.e., about 300 tons per year), but that this material is very tightly specified based on the U.S. Golf Association standards for the material. Any use of waste-derived compost material in this application would have to be carefully considered before it would be approved.

The Suffolk County Department of Public Works indicated that it had a limited demand for topsoil and other soil-amendment materials during the year, used primarily for tree and flower plantings.

Private golf courses were identified and contacted. These courses indicated that other than top dressing of greens, a very limited amount of topsoil and peat are required for planting, and for special purposes such as cutting a new road through the course where a bed of topsoil might be required. The two private courses indicated that they compost their own leaves and brush and that this is more than adequate for their needs.

Table 3-2

SURVEY OF POTENTIAL MARKET OUTLETS FOR METALS

SURVEY INQUIRIES

MAJOR OUTLETS IDENTIFIED	TYPE ACCEPTED	CAPACITY	COMMENTS
OMNI TECHNICAL SERVICE, INC. UNIONDALE, NY	FERROUS, ALUMINUM, NON-FERROUS	1500 Tons/Wk	Can be mixed or separated; Can be picked up or delivered.
ARROW METAL, INC. FARMINGDALE, NY	ALUMINUM, NON-FERROUS	-	Can be loose; must be delivered; Non-ferrous - 30 Cents/lb.
CHAUNCEY METAL PROCESSORS, INC. HOLBROOK, NY	BRASS, COPPER, ALUMINUM, LEAD	-	Can be loose; must be delivered; Brass - 45 Cents/lb. Aluminum - 30 Cents/lb. Copper - 70 Cents/lb. Lead - 13 Cents/lb.
COUSINS METALS OCEANSIDE, NY	FERROUS, NON-FERROUS, ALUMINUM, MIXED STEEL LIGHT IRON, TIN, WHITE GOODS, BRASS, COPPER	-	Can be loose; can be delivered or picked up daily. Aluminum - 40 Cents/lb. Mixed Steel - \$25/Ton Light Iron - \$10/Ton Tin - \$10/Ton White Goods - \$10/Ton Mixed Brass - 30 Cents/lb. Copper - 65 Cents/lb.
CRESTWOOD METAL CORP. HOLBROOK, NY	COPPER, ALUMINUM, BRASS; SUB WILL ACCEPT STEEL	-	Can be loose; can be picked up or delivered daily. Aluminum - 30 Cents/lb. Copper - 80 Cents/lb. Brass - 30 Cents/lb.
D & A SCRAP IRON & METAL, INC. LINDENHURST, NY	FERROUS, NON-FERROUS, ALUMINUM, COPPER, BRASS, TIN, IRON	-	Can be loose; delivery is preferred; 3 options - shredding, baler, sheer

Table 3-2 (Cont.)
 SURVEY OF POTENTIAL MARKET OUTLETS FOR METALS
 SURVEY INQUIRIES

MAJOR OUTLETS IDENTIFIED	TYPE ACCEPTED	CAPACITY	COMMENTS
DAVID MARKOWITZ METAL CO., INC. DEER PARK, NY	NON-FERROUS, ALUMINUM BRASS, STAINLESS STEEL, COPPER, INDUSTRIAL SCRAP	Few Thousand Tons/Wk.	Can be loose; can be picked up daily.
FRANZA'S UNIVERSAL SCRAP METAL, INC. FARMINGDALE, NY.	FERROUS, NON-FERROUS, WHITE GOODS	700 Million Lbs/Yr	Call Andrew Wolke for prices; can be loose; can be picked up daily.
LEADER ALLOYS CO., INC. PORT JEFFERSON, NY	ALUMINUM, STAINLESS OR NICKEL BASED ALLOYS	-	Flat or crushed is good; can be picked up or delivered. Aluminum - 50 Cents/lb. Stainless - 50 Cents/lb.
M & M SCRAP CORP. MEDFORD, NY	FERROUS, NON-FERROUS	-	Can be loose; can be delivered or picked up daily. Aluminum - 25 Cents/lb. Tin - 0 Cents/lb. Copper - 50 Cents/lb.

TABLE 3-3
COMPOST MARKET SURVEY:
LARGER NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPERS IN SMITHTOWN AREA

NAME AND LOCATION	MATERIAL DEMAND, COST AND SPECIFICATIONS					COMMENTS
		TOP SOIL	PEAT/HUMUS	POTTING SOIL	OTHER	
Joseph Sipala & Son Nursery Dicks, Hills, NY Contact: Manager Phone #: 516-499-1322	Demand:	N/A	48 tons/yr	33 tons/yr.	N/A	o Sipala supplies landscapers and homeowners also pots annuals and perennials. Sipala would consider buying compost from the Town. However, the material would have to be tested for quality. Sipala used Milorgenite in the past but is afraid to use it now due to the metals concentration scare that occurred in the past. Sipala stressed quality is major concern. Also more interested if material was bagged and on skids - Sipala would then consider picking up materials with his truck from Town's compost site.
	Cost:	N/A	\$13-\$17/ton (bulkied) \$50/ton (bagged)	N/A	N/A	
	Specs:	N/A	Black Humus consisting of 40% soil, 30% peat, 20% bark. Purchased from supplier either bulkied or bagged	Bagged	N/A	
Discount Nursery Nesconset, NY Contact: Craig Olsen Phone #: 516-265-8093	Demand:	16-24,000 tons/yr.	N/A	N/A	N/A	o Discount Indicated a definite interest in considering the purchase of compost yard waste or HSW if the material was competitively priced and qualitatively equal to its current top soil peat/humus material. Discount Indicated that a large quantity of the material they sell goes off island to other locations.
	Cost:	\$11.25/ton	\$33/ton	N/A	N/A	
	Specs:	Top soil must be screened to a certain size. Must be free of loam and sand, contain specific amounts of organic material and clay. (Top soil is bought from area job sites and processed for delivery to end users.)	Bagged from supplier	N/A	N/A	

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 3-3 (Cont.)
LARGER NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPERS IN SMITHTOWN AREA

NAME AND LOCATION	MATERIAL DEMAND, COST AND SPECIFICATIONS					COMMENTS
	TOP SOIL	PEAT/HUMUS	POTTING SOIL	OTHER		
Hi Farms Nursery Huntington, NY Contact: Joe Cazenza Phone #: 516-368-3110	Demand: 4000 TPY	N/A	N/A	N/A	o	Hi Farms has used Milorganite (i.e., sludge derived fertilizer) in past.
	Cost: \$11.25/ton	N/A	N/A	N/A	o	Hi Farms supplies landscaping with top soil and top dressing also screens top soil. Supplies a large amount of potting soil throughout Long Island.
	Specs: Buy in bulk from wholesalers. (No specs. provided) Prepares top soil prior to sale to end users.	Bagged	Pure and clean as possible. Light weight. Plain-free from additives (i.e., allows user to add materials.)	N/A	o	Hi Farms is interested in talking with Town about yard waste or MSW compost.
Van Bougondien Nursery Dick's Hills, NY Contact: Mr. Van Bougondien Phone #: 516-667-1111	Demand:	N/A	N/A	N/A	o	Smaller garden center. Handles retail/wholesale sales of bagged materials. Interested in talking when specifics of compost product are known. No information provided until then.
	Cost:	N/A	N/A	N/A		
	Specs:	N/A	N/A	N/A		

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 3-3 (Cont.)
LARGER NURSERIES AND LANDSCAPERS IN SMITHTOWN AREA

NAME AND LOCATION		MATERIAL DEMAND, COST AND SPECIFICATIONS				OTHER	COMMENTS
		TOP SOIL	PEAT/HUMUS	POTTING SOIL			
Half Hollow Nursery Dicks Hills, NY Contact: Charles Scheer Phone #: 516-667-4400	Demand: Cost: Specs:	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A		N/A N/A N/A	o Half Hollow does quite a lot of potting for plants and flowers. Buys material in bulk from area suppliers. Interest in using yard waste on MSW-derived compost is uncertain at this time.
Bissett Nursery Holtville, NY Contact: Jim Bissett Phone #: 516-289-3500	Demand: Cost: Specs:	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A		N/A N/A N/A	o Bissett makes their own leaf compost. Take 2-3 years time to make compost on site. Have used composted leaves mixed into top soil. However, very litter at this material is sold to end users.
Schlick Landscaping Huntington, NY Contact: Gary Bloom Phone #: 516-261-6660	Demand: Cost: Specs:	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A		N/A N/A N/A	o Schlick designs and builds landscapes. Buys material locally and is always interested in competitive supply and prices. Contact not available to supply additional information until Spring, 1989.
Steve Dubner Dicks Hills, NY	Demand: Cost: Specs:	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A		N/A N/A N/A	o Owner not available for comment currently. No information available at this time.

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 3-3 (Cont.)
KEY RETAIL GARDEN CENTERS IN THE SMITHTOWN AND SUFFOLK COUNTY AREA

NAME AND LOCATION	MATERIAL DEMAND, COST AND SPECIFICATIONS					COMMENTS
		TOP SOIL	PEAT/HUMUS	POTTING SOIL	OTHER	
Flower Time, Inc. Smythtown, NY Phone #: 516-265-4017	Demand: Cost: Specs:	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	o Retail shop. Supplier of all material is Frank's Nursery and Crafts from Detroit, Michigan (313) 359-9400. No answer when call was placed.
Natural America Suffolk County, NY Contact: Henry Delmar Phone #: 516-435-2380	Demand: Cost: Specs:	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	o Information not available.
Kurt Weiss Florist Suffolk, NY Contact: Ressel Weiss Phone #: 516-878-2500	Demand: Cost: Specs:	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	o Purchased "Earthlife", a sludge derived compost, several years ago, available from De-Lchem Sales and used as a soil amendment for Weiss's own gardening needs. However, moisture inconsistency, difficult handling material, fear of material not being fully sterilized, and concern over heavy metals caused Weiss to stop using the product. Tried product for one season before discontinuing.
Garden World, Inc. Woodbury, NY Contact: Fred Portz Phone #: 516-692-6400	Demand: Cost: Specs:	243/tons yr. Woodbury, NY location \$1/40 lb. bag (\$50/ton) Buy bagged. Clean package	81 tons/yr Woodbury, NY location \$1/40 lb. bag (\$50/ton) Buy special bagged. Clean package.	N/A N/A N/A	N/A N/A N/A	o Already carrying bagged sewage sludge product (i.e., Milorganite) from Milwaukee, WI. Garden World is a chain of five stores. Other stores in Flushing, Huntington, Conew, and Franklin. Will consider buying if package is clean and product is priced competitively. Stated that although there is more compost generated by the Town and Garden World would have demand for, there are enough Garden centers on Long Island that should be able to handle volume if price and value are right.

N/A - NOT AVAILABLE

SUFFOLK COUNTY/SMITHTOWN PARKS, HIGHWAY, AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NAME AND LOCATION	MATERIAL DEMAND, COST AND SPECIFICATIONS					COMMENTS
	TOP SOIL	PEAT/HUMUS	POTTING SOIL	OTHER		
Suffolk County Dept. of Public Works Contact: Don Fuller Phone #: 516-924-4300	Demand: 40 Tons/yr. Cost: N/A Specs: N/A	N/A	N/A		PEAT 22 c. yds/yr WOOD CHIPS 25 c. yds/yr N/A N/A	Specifications for materials to be provided by the Department if required. Uses top soil, peat, wood chips for tree plantings, flower planting, etc.
Suffolk County Dept. of Parks & Recreation Contact: Bud Corwin Superintendent Phone #: 518-567-1708	Demand: N/A Cost: N/A Specs: N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Already have their own leaf composting operations park lands. There are sufficient leaves, wood chips compost piles set up to meet the Park Dept.'s needs for soil amendments. Have tried taking more material in the past, but have ended up with more compost than can be used (Note: Parks Department also manages Suffolk County Golf Course).
Smithtown Highway Dept. Contact: Tony DiPriva, Deputy Superintendent Phone #: 516-360-7500	Demand: Apprx. 400 TPY Cost: Less than 5000 c.yr., apprx. \$18.75/ton (F.O.B. pickup pt.) Greater than 5000 c.yd., apprx. \$15-\$16.25/ton (F.O.B. pickup pt.) Specs: Bid specifications for quantity but not quality of top soil.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Buy limited amount of top soil for general landscaping for curb work, street widenings, or as a bed for grass seed. Dept. makes their own top soil. Use about 1500 cu yds/yr, purchase about 1/3, or 500 cu yds of this amount.

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 3-3 (Cont.)
SUFFOLK COUNTY/SMITHTOWN PARKS, HIGHWAY, AND PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

NAME AND LOCATION	MATERIAL DEMAND, COST AND SPECIFICATIONS					COMMENTS
	TOP SOIL	PEAT/HUMUS	POTTING SOIL	OTHER		
Smithtown Parks Dept. Contact: Ed Warehem Phone #: 516-269-1122	Demand:	Apprx. 56-80 TPY	N/A	N/A	CLAY 400 TPY	Use large quantities of top soil only in case of large projects (e.g., new ball field). Occasional use for other needs during the year include such as planting and repairs to any damage to parks during course of year.
	Cost:	Apprx. \$16.25-17.50/ton (screened)	N/A	N/A	(bld)	
	Specs:	Either screened or rough unscreened	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	N/A = NOT AVAILABLE					

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 3-3 (Cont.)
SUFFOLK COUNTY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE GOLF COURSES

NAME AND LOCATION	MATERIAL DEMAND, COST AND SPECIFICATIONS					COMMENTS
	TOP SOIL	PEAT/HUMUS	POTTING SOIL	OTHER (TOP DRESSING)		
PUBLIC:						
Suffolk County Parks Department Golf Courses Contact: Bill Sickles, Head of Golf Courses Phone #: 516-567-1703	Demand:	Negligible	Negligible	N/A	Apprx. 300 tons/yr Top dressing for green is purchased.	Only use top dressing for greens. Not significant quantities used over the course of the year. Very tightly specified according to the U.S. Golf Course Association Greens Section Specifications (copy attached). Use negligible amount of peat for plantings and top soil only for special needs (e.g., new road cut at course or as top soil for grass planting requirements).
o West Sayville Golf Course	Cost:	N/A	N/A	N/A	Cost not available. Open bid by County for supplier. Have contract through May, 1989.	
o Timber Point Golf Course		N/A	N/A			
o Riverhead Golf Course						
o Bergen Point Course	Specs:	N/A	N/A	N/A	U.S. Golf Course Assoc. This requirement states a specific ratio mix of organic material, clay, and sand. Considered a very firm requirement.	
PRIVATE						
Middle Island County Club Mid Island, NY Phone #: 516-924-4068	Demand:	Negligible	Negligible	N/A	N/A	Try not to use compost because soil on Long Island is acidic. Use lime to bring up PH used to use Millorgentite but no longer. Compost on leaves which fall on course.
	Cost:	N/A	N/A	N/A	Aerate and fertilize putting greens	
	Specs:	N/A	N/A	N/A	Sand and peat mix (Specs. not provided)	
PRIVATE:						
Southward HO Golf Course Bayshore, NY Phone #: 516-665-1710	Demand:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Compost and stockpile their own leaves and branches. Use their own compost if needed. Will not consider buying soil amendment from a Long Island source for subsequent use as a top dressing. Top dressing is commercially available and tightly specified.
	Cost:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
	Specs:	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
N/A = NOT AVAILABLE						

N/A = NOT AVAILABLE

TABLE 3-3 (Cont.)

COMPOST BROKERS

NAME AND LOCATION	DESCRIPTION OF APPROACH, PROJECT EXPERIENCE, COMPOST SPECIFICATION, AND AGREEMENT TERMS FOR MARKETING COMPOST
Compost Management, Inc. Doylestown, PA Contact: Roger E. Tuttle Phone #: 215-348-9788	Compost Management enters into agreements to market sludge derived and MSW-derived compost material. The Company has experience marketing over one million tons per year of sludge derived compost and has contracted with one project in Delaware (i.e., the Delaware Reclamation Plant) to market MSW and sludge co-compost. However, no long term markets for the compost other than for use as landfill cover have been secured by Compost Management. The company and the owner of the Delaware Reclamation Plant (i.e., Delaware Solid Waste Authority) claim markets are being developed, but no specific details were provided. The company requires that the compost it agrees to market must meet the specifications of the geographic area including all applicable local regulatory requirements, pass all contaminant biological (e.g., fungal test) and non-biological tests (e.g., heavy metals) and specifications. The company states that if this can be done, then markets can be found. Compost Management's strategy for marketing is to market materials locally through existing horticultural channels (e.g., garden centers, nurseries, etc.) commensurate with purchasing patterns of the area from which the material is generated. Compost Management has two MSW composting projects pending now in Florida but not final agreements to market MSW-Derived compost or yard waste.
Enviro-Gro Technologies Baltimore, MD Contact: Mr. Pepperman	Currently not marketing any MSW compost, but interested in getting involved. Stated that currently, Enviro-Gro takes sludge from Philadelphia, PA (500 IPD) to Pennsylvania for mine land reclamation. Last year land applied sludge to 300-400 acres. Enviro-Gro stated that they believe there is a glut in the market for compost currently, although no specific details were mentioned.

R. E. PUSTORINO, P.C.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

TABLE 3-3 (Cont.)
SURVEY OF POTENTIAL MARKET OUTLETS FOR WOOD

MAJOR OUTLETS IDENTIFIED	TYPE ACCEPTED	CAPACITY	COMMENTS
CHIP-IT-ALL LTD. PORT JEFFERSON, NY	TREE STUMPS, CONSTRUCTION WOOD	-	Wood must be delivered. \$7.50/Yd. to dump; 3 machines - shredder, stump grinder, chipper
NATIONAL DEMOLITION CORP. KINGS PARK, NY	TREE STUMPS, ALL WOOD WHICH CAN BE PROCESSED	-	Wood must be delivered. \$8/Yd to dump.
PRODUCTIVE EXCAVATING ENTERPRISES, INC.	TREE STUMPS, BRANCHES, BRUSH	-	Most of business is delivered \$8/Yd to dump.
METSKI EXCAVATION CORP. EAST MORICHES, NY	BRANCHES, TREES, SORTED PLYWOOD	-	Wood must be delivered. \$7.50/Yd to dump.
HUBBARDS SAND & GRAVEL BAY SHORE, NY	SKIDS, PALLETS, DIMENSIONAL WOOD	-	Wood must be delivered. \$7/Yd to dump.

SECTION 4

R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SECTION 4.0

FACILITY SIZING AND DESCRIPTION

PARCEL A

4.1 GENERAL

The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. material recovery, processing and recycling operation and proposed yard waste facility is located in Kings Park, Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York. The project site is located along Old Northport Road in the unincorporated area of Kings Park. The Parcel "A" (23.6 acres) is situated on the south side of Old Northport Road, beginning about 60 feet west of the Sunken Meadow State Parkway right-of-way.

4.2 EXISTING CONDITIONS AND OPERATIONS

From observation of existing operations, past experience, and available records, the SCHLEIDER Parcel A facility recovers, processes and recycles about 1500 cubic yards/month (75 cy/day) or approximately 1875 tons/month (95 tons/day) of reclaimed soils, leaves, clearing and grubbing material and related recyclable construction materials.

The NYSDEC has requested that the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. submit an amended Engineering Report on the Parcel "A" operations and obtain an Operating Permit under the current 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations (Effective December 31, 1988). Pursuant to Subpart 360-12.1(e) (1) (i) the SCHLEIDER reclamation and recycling operation is still exempt upon department (NYSDEC) approval. All materials received at the SCHLEIDER facility are reclaimed and recycled without the generation of residue for landfilling or alternative disposal methods.

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. (SCHLEIDER) has been operating a materials recovery, processing and recycling business at this Parcel "A" site since the early 1970's. Such operations, causing the reclamation and beneficial use of soil components, recycled aggregate, leaves, etc., were exempt from NYSDEC regulations prior to 1988. The SCHLEIDER reclamation and use of recyclable materials has expanded over the past years including the fabrication and installation of a source separation and crushing operation for construction and demolition debris inside an enclosed building constructed of recyclable materials.

In addition metals (e.g., beams, roof deck, wall panels, tanks, etc.) are salvaged from demolition projects undertaken by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. and used on-site, recycled or sold to secondary vendors. Most recently these recycled metal materials were used by SCHLEIDER to construct two (2) on-site structures, with one about 84 feet by 120 feet (10,080 s.f.), for use as a salt processing and storage facility, and the second building 80 feet by 150 feet (12,000 s.f.) for construction and demolition debris recycling and processing. Recycled metals are also used to build on-site processing equipment, such as conveyors, screens, components of the crushing operation, etc.

To comply with Town of Smithtown requirements, the materials recovery, recycling and related operations are conducted at two (2) separate locations herein designated as Parcel "A" (23.6 acres) and Parcel "B" (3.3 acres). Recyclable materials received for processing at Parcel "A" include; soils from building and roadway construction and reconstruction; grubbing and land clearing material; metal beams, joints, roof decking and miscellaneous metals from building demolition sites; construction and demolition debris; leaves and yard waste material; and related construction materials. In addition finished process materials may also be stored prior to sale or use as construction materials.

Drawing No. 2A represents site topography of April 1990 and features of the site. The proposed facility layout, including processing buildings and yard waste areas, is presented in Drawing 3A.

The screened soil materials is sold as road base blend, topsoil, and related construction components. For various specification materials, different sizes may be blended to fit specific project requirements. Material passing certain screen sizes and shredded leaves can be blended with loam to produce a topsoil like product. In winter stored soils are mixed with salt for ice control or stockpiled for subsequent use.

4.3 PROCESSING AND RECYCLING OF RECLAIMED SOILS, METALS AND RELATED MATERIALS

There are no future changes to be made relative to the processing and recycling of reclaimed soils, metals and related materials. Due to the increased local demand to recycle, it is the intent of R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. to optimize existing processing capability and increase in dimension his materials recovery and recycling efforts. It is also proposed to recycle and reuse additional components of construction and demolition materials.

It is expected that about 200 tpd (250 cy/day) of reclaimed soils from building and roadway construction/reconstruction, clearing and grubbing and related construction activities will be handled and processed at this Parcel "A" location.

4.4 CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS PROCESSING AND RECYCLING

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. constructed a 12,000 SF structure, from recycled building materials, to house the construction and demolition debris processing and recycling operations. The building has a concrete floor which is used for tipping and processing of waste components. Due to the type of material being processed, it is not anticipated that free liquids will be associated with the operation. Since the facility is roofed, the processing is not subject to precipitation or other climatic conditions. Sorbants will be available for use in the slight event free liquids are present and not absorbed by the waste material.

Construction and demolition debris will be delivered in 20 to 40 cy roll-off containers. On the average, about 300 cubic yards (100 tpd) are expected to be received at the facility. There will be daily, weekly and seasonal fluctuations in material received and number of roll-off containers delivering material.

After tipping on the concrete floor and inspection for unacceptable waste, recyclable components will be recovered from the construction and demolition debris including metals, broken concrete, wood, corrugated cardboard, etc. Nonrecyclables will be discharged, by a front end loader, into the feed hopper of the TelSmith Impact Crusher. Product size can be varied to as small as 3 inches. Following size reduction, components can be further screened to produce materials of varying size classification. It is the intent to further separate recyclable components for use with soil blending and construction related uses.

4.5 YARD WASTE FACILITY DESIGN AND OPERATIONS CONSIDERATION

4.5.1 General

It is anticipated that about 300 cy/day (75 tpd) of yard waste and leaves will be received at the proposed R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. composting facility. Yard waste consists of brush, tree trimmings, leaves and grass delivered by nurseries, landscapers and, to some degree, municipalities. In part, the quantity of yard waste and its components will be based upon current and future solid waste management practices and policies of the Town of Smithtown, local Villages and surrounding environs.

It is projected that the SCHLEIDER facility may receive, on the seasonal average, about 300 cubic yards per day (75 tons per day) of yard waste components. The average of 300 cy/day is in a loose (uncompacted or shredded) condition with an in-truck density of about 300 pounds per cubic yard.

Yard waste is seasonal in nature, thus exhibiting daily, weekly and monthly variations in the yard waste materials received for processing and recycling.

4.5.2 Yard Waste Components

Yard waste generated by commercial contractors, landscapers, nurseries, etc., will be handled at the proposed facility. the facility will be available to leaves, brush, trees, etc., collected by local municipalities and institutions. The primary components of the yard waste expected to be received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility can be segmented into the following major components:

Waste Components

Dirt and Soil
Trees with limbs and tops intact
Tangled brush piles
Dead trees and logs
Wood building demolition material
Old crates, pallets, timbers, etc.
Leaves
Grass clippings

It is expected that the yard waste components will be delivered to the facility in pick-up trucks, roll-off containers, dump trucks, compactor trucks and related vehicles. There will be daily, weekly and monthly variations in the number of trucks/containers delivering material to the site; however, a daily average of 25 trucks is expected.

By virtue of delivery of waste by commercial type vehicles, the incoming material should be relatively free of plastic bags. However, in the event that plastic bags are received, they will be broken, emptied and removed from the waste stream prior to processing. The plastics will be recycled by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.

4.5.3 Process Description and Operations

Yard waste and related material will be received at the Parcel, on Old Northport Road, for appropriate truck data recording. Land clearing and grubbing waste, although considered as construction and demolition debris, will be handled and processed along with the yard waste material. After recording truck data, yard waste will be diverted to the processing area on site. This yard waste processing will contain shredding, grinding and crushing equipment required for pre-processing the yard waste and land clearing material.

Depending upon the type or combination of materials being received, the yard waste and land clearing waste will be processed as follows:

- o Brush and/or wood products will be chipped/shredded for size and volume reduction and wood chips produced for landscaping, erosion control, and/or bulking agent for the composting operation.
- o Leaves will be shredded for size and volume reduction and screened. The screened residue will be blended with fine graded and loamy soils to produce a topsoil quality material for sale. Coarse leaves will be re-shredded for better size reduction.

- o Coarse shredded leaves can also be mixed with wood chips for composting. To inoculate the system, intermediate stage compost will be blended with the raw material to enhance the composting process.
- o Finished yard waste compost can be sold to landscapers or blended with other materials to generate a topsoil like product.

The grass component of yard waste will be blended with finished leaf compost and wood chips (bulking agent) then composted.

Finished grass compost may be blended with the other yard waste material to produce a topsoil like product or sold as compost for appropriate uses and applications.

a. Size Reduction

Trees, limbs, tangled brush and other wood products will be pre-processed in the form of shredding and/or chipping to facilitate size reduction and to obtain a more homogenized material.

Effective size reduction (shredding) can result in a 5 to 1 volume reduction from its original form, as delivered to the site in vehicles.

Shredding of the materials is essential for many reasons. First, the particles of waste material must be size reduced in such a manner that they have a high ratio of surface area to weight and uniformity. Second, the material must be homogenized so that added constituents (leaves, grass, moisture, etc.) are distributed uniformly throughout its entire mass. And third, the finished product must be homogeneous in texture if it is to be of high quality.

b. Recycled Wood Chips

The shredded/chipped wood product will be discharged into a stockpile. The stockpile material will be screened into separate sorts for saleable by-products and/or as a bulking agent for the composting operation. Material output from the chipping process prior to screening contains topsoil, dirt, ground cover and oversized fiber and should be screened.

Depending upon the numbers and types of screens to be used, the product material may be classified for the following usages:

- o potting soil containing top dirt, small wood chips and sawdust
- o mulch or ground cover suitable for landscaping or erosion control
- o oversized material to be reprocessed in the chipping operation
- o bulking agent for the composting operation

The degree to which screening is accomplished will be a function of the need for and marketability of the recycled wood chips.

This material will be stockpiled at the site and sold commercially in bulk quantity to nurseries, landscapers, residential users, local government (ground cover for parks, highways, etc.) and cogeneration facilities.

c. Soil Blends

Leaves will be finely shredded and mixed (blended) with fine graded and loamy soils to produce a topsoil grade material for sale and use on construction related projects. In addition grass as received or composted can also be blended to produce a topsoil like material.

The degree of blending material components will be a function of the intended use. Since stockpiled materials will be available on-site, R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. can produce a product to meet specific project specifications.

d. Compost

In addition to the previously referenced yard waste material processing components, it is intended to provide an active composting operation for a small fraction of the leaves, grass clippings and bulking agents (e.g., wood chips, etc.). A description of the composting operation is presented in subsequent sections of this report.

4.5.4 Facility Description and Sizing

Access to the yard waste processing area, on the Parcel "A", will be via the main entrance road off Old Northport Road. Existing internal roadways will be used to access the pre-processing building, storage and composting area. The general location of required facilities are shown on Drawing No. 3A.

The recycling and proposed yard waste processing operations will require a relatively small portion of Parcel A (23.6 acres). Remaining portions of the Parcel's property will be used to store, process and stockpile construction excavation materials, etc., in the areas as shown on Drawing No. 3A.

Each operational area has been located to facilitate the movement of materials and to provide the greatest protection and distance between off-site structures and the processing building/ composting areas. Grade elevations and proposed contours across the site are presented on Drawing No. 3A. To facilitate site drainage in operating areas, an average slope of about 3% is provided and drainage swales located to divert stormwater runoff.

a. Yard Waste Facility Requirements

The physical requirements for the SCHLEIDER recycling and yard waste processing facility include the following major processing components: 1) receiving, 2) pre-processing, 3) materials blending, 4) composting, 5) curing, 6) finishing and 7) storage. Each of these areas are described in the following subsections. The area for the processing components consists of about five (5) acres immediately available and another two (2) acres after movement of on-site materials exclusive of major site storage and stockpile areas for excavation materials.

b. Receiving

After the trucks are recorded at the main office, they will be diverted to discharge their waste at the receiving area for pre-processing of the material. The yard waste will be tipped at a receiving area within or adjacent to the enclosed processing building which is immediately adjacent to the access road so that extraneous traffic is restricted on the site. This will also allow trucks to maneuver into position to discharge or unload. Sufficient area is provided to allow for safe and easy maneuvering of vehicles and equipment.

c. Pre-Processing Area

Shredding/chipping of the yard waste components will be performed to reduce the particle size, thus volume of material to be processed, and for mixing of product to provide a more homogeneous material. This pre-processing area will be within the enclosed building and immediately adjacent to the receiving area.

Beside shredding/chipping or wood, the equipment will be used to blend grass, leaves and buling agent, thus providing a more homogeneous material for sale and/or futher processing.

d. Materials Blending

After shredding/chipping the pre-processed materials will be screened to produce sized piles adequate for the intended uses. Oversized materials from the end of each screen will be reprocessed.

Depending upon specification requirements, the screened components will be blended with graded sands and/or loamy material to produce a topsoil like product. Blending may also be done using finished or partially composted material.

Portions of the screened components, principally wood chips, can also be mixed (blended) with shredded leaves and/or grass prior to the composting process.

e. Composting System

There are several design and operational options one may choose from when developing a yard waste processing and composting facility. For the proposed R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility, an exterior system is proposed due to the availability of property and advantage of lower capital and operating costs. However, in-vessel systems have numerous potential advantages.

The second design consideration is the form of yard waste composting system to be used. Aerobic methods are the traditional windrow technology without preprocessing of the waste materials, windrow composting with preprocessing of the material and static pile composting. For yard waste, the traditional windrow compost system is by far the most widely utilized system and recommended for the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility.

Preprocessing will be included to develop a more homogeneous material and for size reduction to increase the ratio of surface area to weight which optimizes bacterial activity and enhances the process. Since the pre-processing activities will be conducted in an enclosed structure, the noise of processing equipment will be minimized and the processing will not be hindered by adverse weather conditions.

Furthermore, aerobic conditions of the windrow process will not only minimize odors, they encourage thermophilic or high-temperature development, whereas anaerobic conditions do not. High temperatures are also needed to kill undesirable weed seeds, bacteria, etc., that may be present in the yard waste material.

1) Windrowing Area

Windrow piles will be formed outside of the proposed building by placing the pre-processed material with a payloader. The windrowing area, shown on Drawing No. 3A, is designed to facilitate drainage and flexibility of operation by allowing expansion in the number of windrows.

The SCHLEIDER composting operation will be a traditional outdoor windrow operation with pre-processing of the yard waste within an enclosed building. Each windrow will be a triangular pile of material having a base of approximately 15 feet, maximum height of 6 feet and top width of about 4 feet.

Area has been set aside so that each windrow can have a length of 150 feet. Adequate space, 25 feet, is provided between windrows to operate the compost turner or use of a front end loader, if necessary.

Layout of the windrowing and curing area is shown on the Site Plan, Drawing No. 3A and in cross section on Drawing No. 4A. This area is designed so that the number of windrows can be expanded as required to accommodate the yard waste material. Drainage swales are provided to divert surface runoff to a retention area and recharge of the groundwater system.

Windrows will be turned (aerated) at least twice per month and moisture will be added to encourage microbial activity and, therefore, enhance the process. Depending upon season of the year and yard waste component, initial conditioning of the compost pile by moisturizing is essential and subsequently to maintain an optimum moisture content of the windrows. The proposed on-site water supply well will be used as the water source.

Composted material will be moved to the curing or finishing area, as required, by use of a payloador.

2) Front End Loaders

Front end loaders will be used to handle material at the site and for transport of product between each processing area. The front end loaders can be used to turn the windrows if the compost turning equipment is out of service.

3) Compost Turners

During life of the facility, and its operating capacity, various methods for turning the composting windrows will be used. Initially, turning of the windrow piles will be accomplished with a front-end loader. As operations expand, it may be beneficial to use a dedicated mechanical compost turning system such as the Wildcat EASY OVER Compost Turner as manufactured by the Wildcat Manufacturing Co., Inc., or equal. Specifications of this equipment are provided at the end of this Section. The Wildcat Compost Turner is a heavy steel drum and steel flails will shred, turn, fluff, mix and aerate the compost in one operation with a single operator. The Wildcat Compost Turner is an attachment and fits on front end loaders, crawler loaders or tractors with a minimum

required horsepower (HP) and a slow ground speed. The compost turner can be fitted with a quick coupler so that the driving equipment can be used for purposes other than the turning of windrows.

f. Curing Area

Storage of compost after it has been stabilized through the windrow composting will result in a slow curing or maturing process. The net result of this slower curing is the production of a darker-color material with a shorter fiber length. Such material is aesthetically more desirable. It is anticipated that the compost material will remain in the curing area for 30-60 days.

The curing area is immediately adjacent to the windrows, as shown on the Drawing No. 3A. Compost will be placed in static piles, by the payloader, having a base of about 25 feet and height not to exceed 20 feet. A distance of 30 feet is provided around each curing pile to allow easy access and movement of material. A typical curing pile cross section is provided on Drawing No. 4A.

The final compost product may be very salable even if this curing is omitted if the carbon-to-nitrogen ratio of the material is in proper balance (e.g. minimum of 1-1/2 to 2 percent nitrogen content in the material)..

During the curing operation, the temperature in the curing pile should remain near 140 degrees F. Properly stabilized compost will not produce odors, since the material can be piled and left without agitation for a considerable period of time without any anaerobic action taking place. After curing in the pile, the material will be very dark brown in color and will function well as a soil conditioner or for related usages. Handling of the cured compost will be by payloader.

g. Finishing Area

The amount of finishing required will be dependent upon the final marketing of the compost. Compost from the windrow process is not uniform in size and may contain bits of plastic and other objectionable debris. For this reason, an area has been established for regrinding and rescreening of the compost if necessary.

The finishing and storage area including screens and material sorts is shown on Drawing No. 3A. Bulky material off the end of the finishing screens will be diverted to the receiving area to be re-processed and/or used as bulking agent for new compost. At this stage moisture content may also be adjusted, if required. Finished compost should not contain more than 30 percent moisture content by wet weight. When the compost is to be used on-site for dressing and erosion control of side slopes or sold in bulk for landfill cover, etc., it may be disposed of without finishing and directly from the cured compost piles.

1) Finishing Screens

To improve the uniformity, composition and general salability of the final composted product, it is necessary to screen the cured compost, especially for the horticultural market. This screening will assure that all foreign objects and bulking agents (chips) which might detract from the appearance of the compost are removed. There are two types of screens generally used: vibrating screens and rotary drum screens (trommel). For use of the compost for on-site side slope stabilization and erosion control the finished product may be used without final screening.

The rotary drum screen (trommel) is fed by a receiving hopper and conveyor. The drum slopes slightly from inlet to outlet and, where dual screening is provided, the section nearest the inlet may be provided with coarse perforations (1 to 1-1/2 inches) and that nearest the outlet, with fine perforations (about 3/8 inch). For site considerations and operational flexibility, the finishing rotary drum screen will be a Portable Trommel Screening Plant as manufactured by the Wildcat Manufacturing Co., Inc., or equal. Specifications for this finishing trommel screening system are provided at the end of this Report.

As an alternative, vibrating screens may be used. A double deck unit can be provided having the coarse perforations (1 to 1-1/2 inches) in the upper screen and finer ones (1/4 to 1/2 inch) in the lower. Decks are inclined downward from the receiving end to the discharge end so that the tailings bounce along to the outlet end. For twin deck screens, the lower deck is longer than the upper.

- 2) The finished compost, fine screened or not, can also be transported to the soil blending area for processing with the graded sands and/or loamy material to produce topsoil.

h. Storage Area

In the final analysis, regardless of the efficiency of the composting process, the successor failure of the operation depends upon the method and ability to use or market the material. Even where a good compost market exists, provisions must be made for storage.

Storage is also necessary because the use of composting is seasonal, with greatest demand during the spring and fall. Although on-site use may be preferred in lieu of storage, a 3 month storage area is provided at the composting site. Should additional storage area be necessary, there are sufficient locations on the Parcel A (23.6 acre) R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. property to properly store excess material.

During off seasons, it would be the intent to combine the curing period with the storage time period; however, this will require more shallow piles and, therefore, possible need for additional storage area.

4.5.5 Yard Waste Guidelines and Criteria

The proposed R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. yard waste facility is designed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Part 360 regulations and related composting guidelines used by the NYSCEC to evaluate applications for leaf composting projects are presented in Table 4-1.

Objectives in Composting

The major objectives in yard waste composting are:

- o To stabilize the organic matter in yard waste
- o To destroy pathogens and weed seeds
- o To reduce the volume of yard waste material
- o To produce a uniform, relatively dry end product, free of objectionable and harmful objects
- o To dispose of yard waste in an environmentally sound manner
- o To produce a useable end product

After composting, about 30-60 percent of the initial yard waste volume, prior to composting, remains to be disposed of by use on site or marketed as a useable product.

TABLE 4-1

LEAF COMPOSTING GUIDELINES

The following guidelines may be used to evaluate applications for leaf composting permits:

1. Adequate space for storage and composting of the leaves must be available. In typical windrows, one acre will be required for each 5000 cubic yards of leaves to be composted.

2. Optimum decomposition and odor prevention are obtained by:
 - forming windrows to a maximum height of six feet and width of four feet on top, turning the windrow piles a minimum of once per month, preferably 2-3 times/month ensuring that pile internal temperature does not exceed 140°F (60°C) or drop below 95°F (35°C). For greater odor and process control, passive aeration with perforated tubing should be used in place of windrow turning. Monitoring of temperature should be in the central portion of the pile.

3. The following separation distances are recommended:
 - property line - 50 ft.; residence or place of business - 200 ft.; potable water well or supply - 200 ft.; surface water body - 200 ft.; drainage swale - 25 ft.

4. The site should be graded so that no ponding occurs. Ponding can be a potential source of odors. Any leachate that is generated must be collected and treated at an approved facility. Runoff should be directed away from the composting area, with the possible addition of a runoff settling area.

5. A water supply for wetting the leaves and fire fighting is needed.

6. Water addition to the piles is necessary if the piles become dry. Mixing of previously composted material to "seed" the piles and/or composting on a bed of finished compost is another option for reducing composting time.

7. Shredding the leaves prior to composting reduces area requirements and produces a more uniform product.

8. Testing of compost once every 5 years for metals and nutrients is desirable.

TABLE 4-1 (continued)

Page 2

9. Ability to mix, turn, move materials is critical for efficient operation, minimize problems.

In Summary:

Area requirements	5000 yd ³ leaves/acre
Windrow Size	Maximum 6 ft. tall 4 ft. wide on top
- Temperature control	Monitoring necessary Maximum 140°F (60°C) Minimum 95°F (35°C)
- Turning Frequency	<u>Minimum</u> : once/month A function of temperature
Separation Distances	See #3 above
- Site Grading	Necessary to ensure that ponding does not occur
Water Addition	May be necessary to ensure leaves stay moist.
Shredding area	Desirable for reducing compost and producing uniform product
Water Source	Necessary for fire protection and leaf wetting
Composting Time	10-12 months
* Most critical for odor control	

4.5.6 Composting Process

Composting is the biochemical degradation of organic material, by naturally occurring microbes, into a sanitary, nuisance-free, humus-like material.

The key to commercial composting is to provide an environment in which the microorganisms necessary for decomposition can perform most efficiently, thereby reducing the time required for stabilization to occur. There are a variety of microorganisms involved in, and necessary to, the composting operation. During the course of composting, both qualitative and quantitative changes occur in the active microflora. Some species are more active in the initial stages of composting, changing the environment so that other populations may succeed them and continue another step in the process.

Present composting techniques are aerobic, thermophilic, biochemical processes that, with the assistance of mechanical equipment and controls, are faster and more efficient than the older, relatively slow mesophilic and anaerobic processes (static piles).

Fungi and actinomycetes are the predominant groups of micro-organisms in composting, since these organisms are favored in the semi-moist conditions that prevail in the process. Bacteria will begin to predominate under high-moisture conditions. The major control parameters for optimum composting include:

- a. Temperature. Optimum thermophilic composting occurs at approximately 140 degree F. Microbial decomposition proceeds at a faster rate at elevated temperatures, thereby speeding up the composting process. Three (3) foot thermometer probes should be used to determine when to turn the windrows. When temperature inside the windrow drops to about 100 degrees F., it is an indication that oxygen is depleted and the windrows must be turned immediately.
- b. Moisture. The desired range of moisture content is from 40 to 70 percent with an optimum content of about 55 percent. Moist conditions will favor bacteria over fungi or actinomycetes, thereby enhancing the rate of the composting process.

- c. Hydrogen Ion Concentration (pH). Satisfactory composting occurs in a pH range from 4.5 to 9.5 with optimum conditions at pH 6.5.
- d. Nutrients. The desired carbon to nitrogen ratio is 40:1 while the optimal carbon to phosphorus ratio is about 100:1. Nitrogen and phosphorus must be present in the compost at these ratios to ensure an adequate content for microbial growth.
- e. Air. It has been observed that 10 to 30 cu. ft. of air/day/lb of volatile compost solids is required for proper aerobic biological metabolism in mechanical systems. Windrow composting also requires oxygen, but the amount required or used is more difficult to measure. However, use of an oxygen probe can measure the oxygen present at various depths within a windrow or pile. It is desirable to maintain at least 3 percent oxygen by volume of air within the atmosphere of the compost windrow.
- f. Particle Size. Waste particle sizes ranging from 1/4 to 1 inch provide optimal surface area for the microbes to begin the degradation process.

4.5.7 Composting Operations

There are basically five steps involved in all composting practices: 1) preparation, 2) digestion, 3) curing, 4) finishing, and 5) storage. Differences between various composting processes may occur in the method of digestion or in the amount of preparation and finishing required.

- a. Preparation. Chipping of the yard waste material will be used to reduce the particle size to facilitate handling, digestion, and the mixing of the end product to provide a more homogeneous compost. Depending on the season and predominance of yard waste components, the preparation may include the addition of a bulking agent and/or recycling of digested or semi-digested product.
- b. Digestion. Digestion techniques are the most unique features of the various mechanical, semi-mechanical and static pile systems. For this composting system, a semi-mechanical (windrow) composting system will be used. In this system, the pre-processed yard waste is piled in triangular rows called windrows varying from 8 to 12 feet wide at the base and 6 to 8 feet high. The piles are built as long as the site will allow and stacked with a front-end loader.

The windrows are turned frequently (minimum: twice/month) during the initial composting period for aeration and mixing or more frequently to maintain temperature control. This initial composting period may be approximately 8 to 12 weeks depending upon the yard waste components and environmental conditions of the windrow.

Turning will be accomplished with either a front-end loader or tractor with screw arrangement or mechanical compost turner to facilitate the turning or windrow operation, as described in subsequent sections of this report.

- c. Curing. The amount of curing necessary after digestion depends upon the quality of the windrow operation and proposed use of the composted material. The NYSDEC requires that the total yard waste composting time be in the order of 10-12 months. Therefore, the compost will be left for curing about 6-8 months depending upon the season of the year.

- d. Finishing. The amount of finishing required is also dependent upon the final marketing and use of the compost. If the compost is to be used on-site for side-slope stabilization and erosion control, it may be used without finishing. However, rescreening may be required to remove non-uniform size particles and bits of other objectionable debris.

- e. Storage. Storage is necessary because the use of compost is seasonal, with greatest demand during the spring and fall. Therefore, the site will provide substantial area for storage of finished compost.

4.5 WATER SUPPLY

A water supply or source for wetting the compost and fire fighting is needed. Water addition to the piles is necessary if the windrows become dry and not within the optimum moisture range. An ample water source is also essential for fire fighting purposes, should such an event develop.

It is proposed to install a six (6) inch diameter well with submersible pump capable of delivering 100 gallons per minute flow. The well will be connected to water distribution lines and hydrants around the facility as shown on Drawing No. 3A. A water storage tank will not be provided at the yard waste site.

4.6 FACILITY ACCESS AND SITE SECURITY

Access to the Parcel is from Old Northport Road as shown on Drawings 1A, 2A and 3A. The site, along Old Northport Road, is secured by fencing and gates at its entrance. During non-working hours, the entrance gates will be closed and locked to prevent unauthorized entrance.

Perimeter fencing is also provided around portions of the site as evident from the aerial photograph, Drawing 1A, and existing site features shown on Drawing 2A.

4.7 SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL

Hazardous or toxic wastes, infectious wastes, sludges and like wastes are not accepted at the materials processing and recycling facility. However, in the unlikely event that delivery of unauthorized waste is received and/or a spill or other emergency involving liquid waste occurs, employees will be instructed to contact the Site Supervisor or Site Foreman for immediate assistance. The Site Supervisor will determine the extent and type of any spill and contact appropriate agencies, if necessary.

A description of the spill and leakage prevention response procedures is presented in SECTION 7 - Contingency and Emergency Preparedness Plan.

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. will maintain an agreement with a hazardous waste clean-up contractor to properly remove and dispose of residue from the clean-up of small spills. This same organization will be available to immediately respond to emergency major spill events. At the appropriate time, such an agreement will be entered into.

4.8 SAFETY

For the operations to be performed, the hazards due to material(s) present will be minimal. Because of the nature of the materials handling, physical and other types of hazards must be considered. It is important that personal protective equipment and safety requirements be appropriate to protect against any potential physical hazards. Protective equipment for personnel include:

- o Safety boots/shoes
- o Hard hat
- o Safety glasses/goggles (optional)
- o Gloves
- o Face mask (optional)
- o Hearing Protection

Proper personal hygiene should be exercised at the work site and sanitary facilities are provided.

All personnel involved in the materials inspection, processing, recycling and size reduction operations are trained to carry out their designated duties, operations and use of equipment to be used on-site. Operations and related personnel are also trained in the use of fire extinguishers.

4.9 NOISE CONSIDERATION

4.9.1 General

The common method of measuring noises is in decibels; dBA indicates the number of decibels produced, at frequencies within the human auditory range. Table 4-2 provides typical dBA ratings of common noise occurrences as a standard of comparison. Noise readings at any place and time vary since their components vary in intensity. Table 4-3 provides a reference for noise levels, at a distance of 50 feet, for typical construction and heavy operating equipment.

The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. materials processing and recycling facility is subject to NYSDEC Regulations for Solid Waste Management Facilities (6 NYCRR Part 360, effective December 31, 1988). These regulations prohibit facility operations which produce excessive sound levels beyond the property line, at locations zoned or otherwise authorized for residential purposes, to exceed the following Leq energy equivalent ambient sound levels:

TABLE 4-2

TYPICAL NOISE LEVELS

dBA	Fluctuating Noises	dBA	Non-Fluctuating Noises
120	Rock band	120	
110		110	Jet aircraft at 1,000 feet
100	Inside subway train - New York City	100	Full throttle diesel truck at 10 ft.
90		90	Full throttle diesel truck at 50 ft.; Freeway diesel truck at 50 ft., 60 mph
80	Noise urban daytime Shouting at 3 feet	80	Medium truck at 20 feet, 30 mph; Food blender at 3 feet
70	Exterior FHWA Design Noise Level Normal speech at 3 feet	70	Auto at 20 feet, 30 mph Dishwasher at 3 feet
60	Quiet urban daytime	60	Auto at 20 feet, 15 mph
50	Interior FHWA Design Noise Level Quiet urban nighttime	50	Air conditioner (indoors) at 5 feet; Dishwasher (next room)
40		40	Refrigerator at 3 feet
30	Quiet rural nighttime	30	Quiet rural bedroom at night; Concert Hall background
20		20	
10		10	Broadcasting studio
0		0	

Moving source noise levels are for closest points of approach.

U. S. Federal Highway Administration.

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TABLE 4-3

		NOISE LEVEL (dBA) AT 50 FT					
		60	70	80	90	100	110
EQUIPMENT POWERED BY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES	EARTH MOVING	COMPACTERS (ROLLERS)		H			
		FRONT LOADERS					
		BACKHOES					
		TRACTORS					
		SCRAPERS GRADERS					
		PAVERS					
		TRUCKS					
EQUIPMENT POWERED BY ELECTRIC MOTORS	MATERIAL HANDLING	CONCRETE MIXERS					
		CONCRETE PUMPS					
		CRANES (MOVABLE)					
		CRANES (DERRICK)					
EQUIPMENT POWERED BY ELECTRIC MOTORS	STATIONARY	PUMPS					
		GENERATORS					
		COMPRESSORS					
IMPACT EQUIPMENT		PNEUMATIC WRENCHES					
		JACK HAMMERS AND ROCK DRILLS					
		PILE DRIVERS (PEAKS)					
OTHER		VIBRATOR					
		SAWS					

Note: Based on Limited Available Data Samples

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, NOISE RANGES

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<u>Character of Community</u>	<u>Daytime Period</u> (7 AM - 10 PM)	<u>Nighttime Period</u> (10 PM - 7 AM)
Rural	57 decibels (A)	47 decibels (A)
Suburban	62 "	52 "
Urban	67 "	57 "

It should be recognized that the parcel on which the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility is located is zoned as light industrial (LI). Land use and zoning for the surrounding properties are a mixture of industrial and residential.

The Town of Smithtown allowable noise levels for industrial properties exceed the daytime levels as set forth in the 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations.

4.9.2 Predicted Noise Levels

For equipment operating within the proposed facility, the noise level is in the range of 75-90 dBA. This predicted noise level is based on readings taken at other comparable facilities.

The parcel of land on which this facility is located is at elevations well below the surrounding ground level elevations.

The yard waste preprocessing equipment will be located within the

proposed enclosed structure. The structure will attenuate the noise emanating into the atmosphere. At the perimeter or property line of the processing and recycling facility, the daytime noise level is expected to approach 55-60 dBA. Based upon the attenuation of noise in ambient air and the attenuation effect of the structure, the NYSDEC noise criteria will be achieved. Since the facility will not operate during nighttime hours, noise is not a site consideration for this period (10 PM - 7 AM).

For personal protection, all employees will be provided with hearing protection devices.

4.10 DUST CONTROL

Dust may be a by-product of the concrete crushing operations. There will be no dust produced as a result of the metal recycling operation nor of the composting operation. Operating personnel will be provided with DUST/MIST disposable respirators for their individual use and safety.

The operational facility is located outdoors, therefore adequate ventilation exists and is not a consideration.

Use of dust palliatives is considered in the facility Contingency Plan and describes the procedure by which dust will be controlled in the event the need arises. A water truck will also be available at the site to minimize fugitive dust at the site due to truck traffic.

4.11 TRAFFIC GENERATION

4.11.1 General

This analysis contains a quantitative determination of traffic activity that is associated with the material processing and recycling facility.

4.11.2 Traffic

As a result of the existing facility, about 50 vehicles will be received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility on a daily basis. There are daily and weekly fluctuations.

For an eight (8) hour operating day, the traffic generation rate will average about 12 vehicle trips per hour entering and leaving the site. It is estimated that, for peak delivery periods, the average vehicle rate will be exceeded. The street network in the vicinity of the project area (Old Northport Road) carries a predominance of truck traffic. Since this is an existing operation, traffic generation rate on local roads already reflects the present R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. operation. The addition of the yard waste vehicles will not significantly affect the traffic generation on local roads.

4.12 ODOR PREVENTION AND CONTROL

Odor generation and its control is considered to be an important consideration in a yard waste processing operation, especially if grass is received at the facility. The strength and character of odors can be controlled through proper process design, control and management of the facility.

There are two potential areas or sources of odor that must be managed independently. First, are the incidental odors generated by the waste stream, principally grass, as the material is received at the facility. Odors may be already present in the grass waste component as it is delivered to the facility. Since

the grass will be delivered primarily by commercial landscapers, at the end of each day, the initial degree of decomposition should be minimized as well as its resulting odors. Design consideration has been given to quickly process the yard waste, thus reducing the potential for odor generation. This operating strategy will insure that the exposure time for odoriferous materials is minimized.

A second potential source of odor is within the compost process itself. However, the aerobic windrow treatment process produces very little odor in comparison to alternative compost processes. The primary by-products of aerobic processes are carbon dioxide, water vapor and heat. Odors are normally generated from a compost process when there are anaerobic occlusions within the compost medium. For this reason, the compost process has been designed to facilitate turning of the windrows and introduce oxygen into the system.

A separate Odor Prevention and Control Plan is made part of this report.

4.13 LEACHATE GENERATION AND CONTROL

In the case of yard waste material being delivered to the SCHLEIDER site, it is expected to be relatively dry and should not produce free liquid prior to processing. To enhance the composting process water must be added to the yard waste blend to achieve optimum moisture content. Furthermore, during the composting process, it is anticipated that water will have to be added to maintain the windrows' moisture content.

The site will have adequate drainage to reduce the potential for ponding due to runoff after rainfall events. Windrow and curing areas have a drainage swale around the perimeter to facilitate drainage control. Slope across the site is adequate to drain the working area.

SECTION 5

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SECTION 5.0

OPERATIONS PLANS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The basic components of the Operations Plan for the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. materials processing and recycling facility are listed below and discussed more fully in the following paragraphs:

- o Daily Operations Plan
- o Closure Plan
- o Post-Closure and Maintenance Plan

5.2 DAILY OPERATIONS PLAN

5.2.1 General

The best possible design of a materials recovery, processing and recycling facility is of little value, unless it is operated accordingly. The daily operation of the facility according to the design intent is clearly described in this Operations Plan.

The Operations Plan facilitates continuity of the operation, particularly as conditions and personnel change. With an operations plan in existence, responsible persons and supervisors are able to review and evaluate current practices before recommending alternatives. Changes to the Operations Plan will be documented and regulatory agencies will be advised of these changes.

To be effective, the Operations Plan is sufficiently flexible to permit revision when necessary. Revision is aided by interchange between operating and supervisory personnel on problems concerning operational methods. By reviewing reports and operating data, the facility supervisor will be in a better position to recommend or disapprove proposed changes in operation.

Following is a description of critical factors which individually constitute the Operations Plan and control over the daily operations

5.2.2 Personnel

About fourteen (14) individuals are required for the materials processing and recycling operations at the Parcel "A" location. The categories of personnel required are as follows:

<u>Parcel A Category</u>	<u>Number of Personnel</u>	
	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Operations</u>
Site Supervisor	1	
Site Foreman	1	
Equipment Operators		7
Equipment Mechanic		1
Laborers		3
Clerical	1	
	3	11

Although each employee has a specific duty, most are required to fill-in where necessary and appropriate if short-handed. All personnel currently exist at the site for ongoing operations and have been trained to carry out their required duties.

5.2.3 Operating Equipment at Parcel A

Mechanical equipment being used or to be added at the facility consists of the following:

- o Scale and scale house
- o Three (3) Caterpillar, or equal, front end payloaders
- o Conveyors
- o Screens
- o Shredder/Grinder (for yard waste)
- o Trucks to transport material for processing and to move finished product for storage

In the event of equipment breakdown(s), several alternatives are possible depending on the degree of malfunction and time required for repair. The order of priorities to be followed in the event of an equipment breakdown is presented in the Contingency Plan.

5.2.4 Measurement of Waste

As each vehicle is received at the facility, the appropriate vehicle, customer, origin and material information and data is obtained. The vehicle data processing is a manual operation and based upon the weight and/or volume of truck or trailer processed. The quantity of recyclables removed from the site is also maintained based on weight. There are no residual materials removed from the processing operation which require landfilling or disposal by other means.

There is a scale provided at the site for recording the weight of material received and transported off-site. Weights can be also be established by assigning calculated densities for each material type and capacity of each trailer or truck using the facility.

5.2.5 Hours of Operation

The facility operates six (6) days a week (312 days per year), between the hours of 7:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. During the normal work day, the facility is and will be open to incoming material and yard waste between 7:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M. The additional time, 4:00 P.M. through 6:00 P.M., is set aside for completion of the material processing, site and equipment maintenance, and related functions.

At the end of each day, appropriate recordkeeping is performed along with a summary of the day's activities.

5.2.6 Signs, Markers and Notices

At the entrance to the facility and again inside the site, signs are placed stating that no waste of a hazardous or liquid nature will be accepted and that all loads are subject to visual inspection and rejection.

All customers and truck drivers are informed of materials restricted.

5.2.7 Method of Operations

a. Reclaimed Soils

Excavated soils from building and roadway construction/reconstruction projects will be delivered to appropriate storage/processing locations on the Parcel "A" site. The soils may be categorized by sand and gravel content, amount of loam or clay component and other pertinent physical characteristics. The degree of processing will be dependent upon specifications of soil materials required for specific construction activities. Certain soils will be stockpiled for subsequent blending with leaves, compost, etc., to produce a topsoil like product.

Portable screening plants will be used on-site to assist in producing soils with appropriate gradation and characteristics to meet project specifications.

b. Construction and Demolition Material

Trucks delivering the construction and demolition material will enter the site on Old Northport Road, where the appropriate truck data is recorded. Based upon operations at the time and material

received, they will be tipped and inspected within the structure prior to processing, (e.g crushing, screening, etc.) and related activities.

The material for processing is deposited in vicinity of the primary crusher where the waste is visually inspected for the presence of unwanted materials prior to the initial processing phase. This material is loaded by payloader into the primary crushing machine feed hopper. After primary crushing the material is screened for size classification. Depending upon desired particle sizes or distribution for material may be passed through secondary crushing equipment for greater size reduction and again screened for various particle sizes. Conveyors are used to feed the various screens and secondary crushing equipment.

Material passing certain screen sizes can be blended with loam to produce a topsoil like product, in the winter mixed with salt for ice control or stockpiled for subsequent use.

c. Yard Waste Material

Yard waste material will be received at the Parcel A site, on Old Northport Road, and appropriate truck data recording. Land clearing and grubbing waste, although considered as construction and demolition debris, will be handled and processed along with the yard waste material. After recording truck data, yard waste will be diverted to the processing area on site. This new yard waste processing operation will contain shredding, grinding and crushing equipment required for pre-processing the yard waste and land clearing material.

Depending upon the type or combination of materials being received, the yard waste and land clearing waste will be processed as follows:

- 1) Brush and/or wood products will be chipped/shredded for size and volume reduction and wood chips produced for landscaping, erosion control, and/or bulking agent for the composting operation.

- 2) Leaves will be shredded for size and volume reduction and screened. The screened residue will be blended with fine graded and loamy soils to produce a topsoil quality material for sale. Coarse leaves will be re-shredded for better size reduction.
- 3) Coarse shredded leaves will be mixed with wood chips for composting. To inoculate the system, intermediate stage compost will be blended with the raw material to enhance the composting process.
- 4) Finished yard waste compost can be sold to landscapers or blended with other materials to generate a topsoil like product.

The grass component of yard waste will be blended with finished leaf compost and wood chips (bulking agent) then composted. It may be desirable to investigate and pilot an in-vessel type composting operation, within the processing building, for the initial compost stage. Afterwards the compost will be moved outside into windrows for further stabilization and curing.

Finished grass compost may be blended with the other yard waste material to produce a topsoil like product or sold as compost for appropriate uses and applications.

5.2.8 Salvaging

No salvaging of material is permitted at the site, other than the formal recycling operations of R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Access to outsiders is prohibited and supervisory personnel control workers from scavenging recoverable material at the site.

5.2.9 Nuisance Control Plan

To meet public health and allied requirements including the control of fire hazards and nuisance abatement, a material recovery and recycling operations should:

- o minimize disease-vector breeding or sustenance
- o prevent odors
- o effectively control nuisance factors such as noise and dust

- o minimize fire hazard potential
- o be aesthetic

As an existing operation, experience has shown that the facility is properly planned and operated and satisfactorily fulfills the above referenced nuisance factors. Methods and techniques as part of the Operations Plan as they relate to potential nuisance conditions are described below.

5.2.9.1 Aesthetics

The site and area of operations are continually policed so that the facility's appearance is neat. Neatness cannot be overemphasized. The site is within the light industrial zoned areas of the Town and, thus, consistent with surrounding operations. Furthermore, operations on the Parcel A are substantially below surrounding grade elevations and not visually detectable to the public or adjacent areas.

5.2.9.2 Vector Control

In a properly operated and maintained facility handling construction and demolition debris and yard waste, insects and rodents should not be a problem. The most important factors to be responsible in vector control are movement of waste from the operation, good site housekeeping and control over incoming yard waste components.

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. will maintain an agreement with a vector control contractor. The buildings and sites will be routinely inspected and serviced by the vector control contractor.

5.2.9.3 Odors

Odors from solid waste are usually the result of gases from anaerobic digestion of putrescible material. They are generally considered a nuisance, but not a public health concern or hazard. Since the construction and demolition debris does not contain putrescible material, odors will not result from the processing and/or recycling operations. Yard waste and composting facilities may generate odors if they are not operated properly, that is, if they are permitted to become anaerobic. To prevent

anaerobic conditions and, therefore, to limit the generation of odors, the yard waste windrows at this facility will be turned at least twice each month and will be checked with temperature probes to establish the need for an increases turning frequency.

A separate Odor Prevention and Control Plan is incorporated into this submission.

5.2.9.4 Dust

A water source will be available at the composting site for moisture addition to the windrows and dust control as required. Moisture within the windrows will reduce the potential for fugitive dust when being turned by the mechanical equipment.

Dust palliation at the unloading area can be controlled by sprinkling the area and deposited construction and demolition debris with water. Should water by itself not be fully effective, alternative dust palliative agents will be available at the site for the prevention of dust nuisance, if required.

5.2.9.5 Noise

Some traffic and on-site noise impacts occur during normal daytime working hours for the period of operations. Recently the Town of Smithtown conducted a noise survey in the surrounding community as part of its Municipal Services Facility, Phase II - Cell No. 6 Landfill Expansion. Results of these background and ambient noise measurement suggest the SCHLEIDER operations will not increase noise levels. It must be emphasized that the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. operations were in existence at time of the Town's noise survey.

Since the site is closed to incoming trucks after 4:00 P.M. and completion of daily operations is by 6:00 P.M., there is no impact on nighttime ambient noise levels.

In conducting the materials processing and recycling operation, there is a minimum of noise contributed by the working equipment. All chipping and shredding equipment associated with the yard waste operation will be significantly below existing grade elevations. Under all operational conditions, the noise level at the site boundary will be maintained at or below Town standards.

Furthermore, it should be recognized that the Parcel A is within a light industrial zoned area and operations are conducted substantially below natural grade lines. Furthermore, the property is adjacent to other industrial zoned parcels, the Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) right-of-way and the Sunken Meadow Parkway. It should be noted that there is an existing residential area south of the LILCO right-of-way, however, due to location of the operations side slopes of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. property, further attenuate on-site generated noise.

5.2.10 Litter Control Plan

Materials handled, processed and recycled at the facility are from construction and demolition activities. It is very unlikely that other types of solid waste will be included in that waste stream. Therefore, light fractions of waste subject to exposure to scatter by prevailing winds will not be a consideration.

All handling of the yard waste will be within the proposed building and processing area. In the event light fractions of the yard waste are exposed to winds, water from the on-site supply will be used to wet the waste and prevent scatter.

Trucks and other vehicles delivering waste to the site will be covered. Notwithstanding, it may be desirable to police the site to pick up loose litter and dispose of it accordingly.

5.2.11 Wet Weather Operation

Prolonged wet weather conditions do not seriously hamper the operations. Appropriate site drainage is provided for so that runoff does not interfere with the operations. The additional moisture will actually assist the composting process by bringing the windrows to optimum moisture content.

5.2.12 Winter Operations

With good planning, design and operating techniques, the materials processing and recycling facility can be operated even under the severe winter conditions.

It is necessary to remove snow, after significant events, at the entrance to the site and in the processing area. On-site payloaders are used for minor snow removal. However, for large snowfalls an outside plowing contractor is called for assistance.

It is not expected that yard waste and related material will be delivered during the winter. The primary winter composting function will be maintenance of windrows and checking of curing piles.

5.2.13 Communications

A telephone system is located at the main office(s). In addition, there is an internal communication network between the processing facility, operating equipment and the main office. This communication network is manned during all operating hours.

5.2.14 Site Security

Access is controlled at the Old Northport Road entrance and the entry area is secured by a six (6) foot high chain link fence and gate.

The site entrance is controlled by operating personnel during normal working hours. During non-operating hours, all entrances to the site and processing areas are locked to prevent entry.

5.2.15 Records

Recordkeeping is performed and maintained on site. Appropriate forms supplied by the Department of Environmental Conservation will be completed and submitted as required. Specific information relative to recordkeeping and reporting is presented in Section 6 of this report.

5.3 CLOSURE - POST CLOSURE PLAN

Due to the type of waste being processed, it is not anticipated that during closure (permanent or temporary) there would be a spill, leak, fire, explosion or other release of toxic or hazardous substances to the environment.

Steps and procedures for the removal and decontamination, if necessary, will vary depending upon use or exposure to solid, liquid or gaseous materials. During the closure phase, activities which would be required are provided in the following narrative and plan. The major site components or systems and methodology for their removal during the closure period follows:

o Primary and Secondary Crushers	To Be Removed
o Scale	To Remain
o Access Roads	To Remain
o Payloaders	To Be Removed
o Receiving, Pre-processing, Windrow, Curing and Storage Areas for Composting Operations	To Be Removed
o Conveyors and Screens	To Be Removed
o Compost Turner	To Be Removed
o Drainage/Swales and Basins	To Remain
o Shredder/Grinder	To Be Removed

The methodology for cleaning and removal procedures for these major equipment items and site components to be disassembled are generally described below:

a. Equipment

All equipment used for handling, processing or transporting waste materials will be thoroughly cleaned prior to removal from the site. Steam cleaning may be required for certain pieces of equipment and its need will be determined prior to closure.

b. Site

All areas used for yard waste processing and compost storage will be regraded with drainage control systems left in place. If necessary, soil samples will be collected to assure the site conforms with environmental criteria at the time of closure.

Because of the nature of the operation and materials handled at the site, it is not anticipated that post-closure monitoring or maintenance will be necessary.

A separate Closure-Post Closure Plan is provided with this submission.

SECTION 6

R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SECTION 6.0
RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

6.1 DAILY OPERATIONAL RECORDS

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. maintains complete records of materials received by this recycling facility and recyclables delivered to Towns, contractors and/or secondary vendors.

6.1.1 Vehicle Processing

As each vehicle is received at the facility, the appropriate vehicle designation, customer, origin, material information and related data is recorded. The vehicle processing and data management is a manual operation. A scale has been installed at the facility and is located at the site entrance. A daily log of the quantity of recyclable material received and its origin is maintained.

The daily operational records also include an identification of the type of recyclable materials removed from the waste stream and location/vendor to which the recoverables are delivered.

6.2 ANNUAL REPORTS

An annual operational report will be prepared by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. and submitted to the NYSDEC within 60 calendar days after the anniversary of the facility's operating permit. The report will contain the weight or volume of each material received, the origin of the material, and the weight and/or volume and type of each material recovered and sent to secondary vendors/markets for recycling.

The annual report will also indicate any changes in the operation that have occurred in the previous year.

6.3 SPECIAL REPORTS

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. will immediately report to the NYSDEC all emergency events on the site requiring response by outside or emergency personnel.

SECTION 7

R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SECTION 7.0

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS, PREVENTION AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations, a Contingency Plan (PLAN) has been developed detailing the corrective actions proposed as an alternative handling system for periods of inoperation, in the event of undesirable conditions such as delivery of unauthorized wastes, equipment breakdowns, or other emergencies such as fires or explosions.

The material processing and recycling operation was constructed, and will be maintained and operated to prevent and minimize the potential for fire, explosion or release of residual constituents to the air, water or soil that could threaten public health or safety, public welfare or the environment. The proposed yard waste facility will be operated and maintained with these same objectives.

There is the remote potential for material which may be hazardous being delivered with waste for recycling. For the type of materials being received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility (e.g., metals, building and road reconstruction soils and materials, construction and demolition debris, etc.) and present handling and processing systems, it is unlikely that such hazardous materials would go unnoticed.

7.1.1 Distribution of Plan

A copy of the PLAN and any subsequent revisions will be maintained and available on-site. All management and supervisory staff responsible for developing, implementing, and maintaining the PLAN and the emergency coordinator will review the PLAN and be thoroughly familiar with revisions.

In addition to the site copy, additional copies of the PLAN can be made available to local fire, police, medical services, and other local emergency management agencies which may become involved in an actual emergency.

7.1.2 Implementation of Plan

Provisions of the PLAN will be carried out whenever situations arise which require corrective action, endanger public health and safety, or the environment.

7.1.3 Revisions to the Plan

This Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency (PPC) Plan will be periodically reviewed and updated, as necessary. As a minimum, this PPC Plan update will occur when:

1. Applicable Department regulations are revised;
2. The PLAN fails in an emergency;
3. The installation changes in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances, in a manner that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of toxic or hazardous constituents; or which changes the response necessary in an emergency;
4. The list of emergency coordinators changes;
5. The list of emergency equipment changes; or
6. As otherwise required by the Department.

The PLAN is indexed in such a way that the key portions which pertain to emergency response can be quickly referred to.

7.1.4 General Description of the Reclaimed Soils, Metals and Related Activity

Reclaimed soils from various building and roadway construction/reconstruction, land clearing and grubbing and related activities are received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A (23.6 acres) location. This Parcel A is zoned for Light Industrial (LI) activities.

The soils will be categorized by type such as sand and gravel content, amount of loam or clay and other pertinent physical characteristics. The degree of soils processing will be dependent upon specifications of soil materials required for specific construction activities. Certain soils will be stockpiled for subsequent blending with leaves, compost, etc., to produce a topsoil like product.

Portable screening plants will be used on-site to assist in producing soils with appropriate gradations and characteristics to meet project specifications.

Metals, including beams, roof decks, etc., recovered from building demolition projects, are stored on-site and used to construct new buildings to house existing or future operations and to repair field equipment.

7.1.5 General Description of the Construction and Demolition Debris Facility

After tipping on the concrete floor and inspection for unacceptable waste, recyclable components will be recovered from the construction and demolition debris including metals, broken concrete, wood, corrugated cardboard, etc. Nonrecyclables will be discharged, by a front end loader, into the feed hopper of the TelSmith Impact Crusher. Product size can be varied to as small as 3 inches. Following size reduction, components can be further screened to produce materials of varying size classification. It is the intent to further separate recyclable components for use with soil blending and construction related uses.

7.1.6 General Description of the Yard Waste Facility

Facilities will be installed to process yard waste and land clearing debris at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A (23.6 acre) location. Yard waste will include leaves, garden debris, brush, branches and grass clippings. Land clearing debris consists of uncontaminated vegetation resulting from land clearing and grubbing, utility line maintenance and seasonal and storm related cleanup.

All yard waste material will be recovered, weighed and directed to the processing building. Processing, within the enclosed structure, will be accomplished by a TelSmith 48 inch Gyrasphere and 55/66 Jaw Crusher.

The initial yard waste facility will be developed to produce wood chips, topsoil quality material and leaf compost. Stumps and root debris can be pre-processed to remove excess topsoil, dirt and rocks. This recovered topsoil and loamy material can be blended with shredded leaves or finished compost product to produce a topsoil blend product.

After processing, the yard waste material will be used on-site, sold for off-site purposes or used as a component of the leaf/grass compost operations (e.g., wood chips as bulky agent). In general, composted material can be used on-site and sold for off-site purposes as topsoil, peat/humus, potting soil, and top-dressing material.

7.2 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

To achieve the goals of the Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan, it is essential that an organizational structure be available for implementing and maintaining the Plan. This organization will be responsible for coordination needed to:

- o implement the PLAN;
- o coordinate activities for spill cleanup should such an event occur;
- o notify appropriate authorities in the event of an emergency at the site; and,
- o establish training programs for facility personnel.

The organizational structure should also evaluate the effectiveness of the overall PLAN and make recommendations for updating or modifying when deemed appropriate.

Therefore, each individual will be aware of his responsibility and to whom and how he will report emergencies. The following is a schematic of the organizational structure:

- 1) Site Supervisor/Manager
- 2) Site Foreman
- 3) Individual Employee

7.2.1 Site Supervisor/Manager

He will be responsible for the implementation of the PLAN. He will ultimately be responsible to assure that the goals of the PLAN are achieved. The goals are:

- a. Prevent loss of life.
- b. Prevent serious injury to people.
- c. Prevent serious injury to the environment.
- d. Continuity of the metal and concrete material processing and recycling operations.

7.2.2 Site Foreman

The Site Foreman will initiate containment and clean-up activities and follow the notification procedures for said activities should unauthorized material be delivered to the facility for processing. On a daily basis, the Site Foreman or his designee will inspect the site, storage area, equipment and appertenances to insure that all systems are functioning properly. This inspection should be visual and include a written documentation of the visual inspection.

7.2.3 Employee

He will direct any suggestions to prevent problems to the Site Foreman. Any unauthorized materials will be reported directly to the Site Foreman.

The Emergency Response Plan has three main objectives. These objectives and their priorities are as follow:

- a. Prevent loss of life.
- b. Prevent injury to people.
- c.. Prevent injury or degradation to the environment.

7.3 MATERIAL AND WASTE INVENTORY

Hydraulic fluid and lubricating oils for operating equipment will be appropriately stored to prevent spillage, etc.

7.4 SPILL AND LEAKAGE PREVENTION RESPONSE

Except for external trucks and roll-off containers coming into the site, the only stationary area where a spill could occur is in the areas where of hydraulic fluids, lubricating oil, etc., are handled.

Vermiculite and absorbant materials (e.g. Sol Speed Dri brand) will be kept on hand in the event of any minor spill. Material such as sodium bicarbonate should also be inventoried for acid neutralization. Specific spill cleanup procedures shall be as follows:

1. Acid Spills - should be rinsed with water to neutralize. Any resin residues should be covered with vermiculite, swept and placed into a spare waste drum.
2. Solvent Spills - should be covered with vermiculite, swept and placed into a spare waste drum. Extra care should be taken because of possible flammability.
3. Spills should be cleaned up immediately.
4. No spill cleanup should take place unless protective equipment (e.g. both gloves and face shield) are worn.

A hazardous waste spill cleanup and disposal contractor will be available on a 24 hours-a-day basis to respond to spills and hazardous waste disposal problems, should they be encountered.

7.5 PREVENTATIVE MAINTENANCE

Equipment maintenance schedules and procedures for operating equipment are developed and incorporated into a preventative maintenance program. For continuity of operations and to minimize downtime, due to equipment malfunctions, it is essential that SCHLEIDER'S existing preventative maintenance program be ongoing.

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. has a complete equipment maintenance structure on-site with mechanics, support personnel, spare parts and tools required to undertake all preventative maintenance and major equipment repair functions.

A separate Operation and Maintenance Manual will be provided along with this submission.

7.6 SECURITY

Buildings or areas requiring access to authorized personnel are either fenced or locked. The Site Supervisor or Foreman is always at the facility during working hours. The entire site will be fenced to prevent unauthorized access during non-operating hours. Separate security is not warranted for the facility during non-operating periods.

7.7 EXTERNAL FACTORS

Power failures will impose minimal problems, if any, on the daily operations of the material processing, recycling or yard waste operations.

Storms in general, snow or wind, pose the same minimal problems as that of a power failure for operational purposes. Snow storms effect on the daily operation would only be with access to and within the pick-up/loading area of the site. The payloader equipment on-site will be capable of providing normal snow removal needs. Outside contractors will be used for snow removal during extreme events.

Vandalism will be curtailed and controlled during operating hours by the presence of site supervisory personnel and employees performing daily operations. Once the site closes for the operational day, the perimeter fencing will prohibit unauthorized admittance to the site.

7.8 COMMUNICATIONS

The facility and its support operations are connected to outside the site services by a telephone system. Telephones are available in the main office. A two-way radio communication system is provided to insure that supervisory personnel, machinery operators and maintenance personnel can contact each other and support facilities. A tracking system has been developed to identify employees and visitors on-site. The tracking system is capable of determining nature of business, time of arrival and time of departure.

7.9 EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Like planning, training provides the foundation upon which all other protective measures depend. Because of the ongoing activities at a materials recovery, processing and recycling site, anyone entering the site, including visitors, must receive sufficient instruction to understand the operation and utilize appropriate safety and protective measures.

The materials processing and recycling operation is accomplished through the use of existing and experienced personnel available to the Owner and site operator. These employees are provided

with training and safety instructions on the site and its operation and monitoring. The following is intended primarily for new employee training and other persons visiting the site.

Particularly important information, such as the site's standard operating procedures, is provided to each employee. All employees should complete refresher training at least annually to reemphasize the initial training, to maintain proficiency in the safe use of equipment, and to be up to date on any new policies or procedures.

The following describes the types of training that the various levels of site personnel and visitors will receive.

7.9.1 Site Workers

General site workers, such as equipment operators, general laborers, and other supervised personnel, will be provided with a training session that applies to their individual jobs and responsibilities, as well as training sessions that provide an overview of the site hazards and the means of controlling those hazards. Depending on their individual jobs, worker training will include instruction in the following areas:

- o Site Safety Plan.
- o Safe work practices.
- o Nature of the anticipated hazards.
- o Handling emergencies and self-rescue.
- o Rules and regulations for vehicle use.
- o Safe use of field equipment.
- o Handling, storage, and transportation of materials.
- o Use and care of personal protective clothing and equipment
- o Employee rights and responsibilities.

In addition, general site workers should engage in actual field activities under the direct supervision of a trained, experienced supervisor.

7.9.2 Onsite Management and Supervisors

Onsite management and supervisors, who are responsible for directing others, should receive the same training as the general site workers for whom they are responsible, as well as additional training to enhance their ability to provide guidance and make informed decisions.

7.9.3 Visitors

Visitors to the site should also receive a briefing on the Site Safety Plan and applicable emergency procedures.

7.10 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

The Site Foreman will serve in the capacity as the Emergency Coordinator, who in an emergency situation will perform the following duties:

- 1) Notify on-site Management personnel.
- 2) Notify emergency response personnel.
- 3) Notify respective Regulatory Agencies.

After notifying the personnel/agencies, the Emergency Coordinator must then proceed to identify the nature of the emergency, pinpoint the exact area affected within the site, assess the size of the area affected and determine if the emergency is self-contained or will require containment.

Once the background data has been collected, the Emergency Coordinator will then first establish if the event will affect the environment. If this is determined to be the nature of the event, the respective agencies capable of implementing a local evacuation will be notified and provided with the following data:

- 1) Name and position of person reporting the incident.
- 2) Location of the facility.
- 3) A brief descriptive evaluation of the incident, including extent of any known injuries, the area affected, materials spilled (if any), what contamination may be possible and time/date of incident.
- 4) A call back telephone number.

During an incident, the Emergency Coordinator must take whatever measures necessary so that spills, fires, explosions or emissions do not occur as a side effect of the original incident. Also the EC must then strive to prevent the reoccurrence or spreading of the initial incident. The interruption of the daily operation of the Facility will be considered a minimal expense in curtailing or preventing the initial or further incident.

Following the containment of the incident and with approval of the NYSDEC, the EC will take measures necessary to remove, treat, store and finally dispose of any remnants from the incident. Any on-site affected areas will be inspected for damage and repaired as necessary. Any on-site equipment utilized will be inspected and returned to serviceable condition before being returned to stock as working inventory.

The Site Supervisor will compile a written report on the incident. The report will be submitted to the concerned regulatory agencies involved or associated with the incident or as requested. Emergency personnel responding to the incident will also be provided, upon request, with copies of the report for their files. The NYSDEC's input into the development of the report will be appreciated. At a minimum, the report will state the following:

- 1) Name, address and telephone number for Facility.
- 2) Person(s) compiling report on behalf of the Facility.
- 3) Time and date of the incident.
- 4) Time and date of emergency teams or agencies which responded first contact at site.
- 5) Brief description of incident relating to:
 - (a) Location of site.
 - (b) Size of area affected.
 - (c) Source of incident.
 - (d) Quantity of material involved.
 - (e) Any impact off-site.
 - (f) Clean up operations.
 - (g) Final disposition of materials involved in incident.
 - (h) Narrative of the cause, handling and cleanup.

TABLE 7-1

ONSITE EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE

PERSONAL PROTECTION

- o Disposable Anti-C/Haz-Mat Hooded Coverall
- o Double Palm Gloves
- o Polyethylene Hard Hats
- o Safety Spectacles

MEDICAL

- o Easy-Fold Stretcher
- o Portable Emergency Oxygen Kit
- o First Aid Kit (Protection for 10-15 people)

HAZARD MITIGATION

- o Fire Extinguisher - MPDC (Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical)
- o Hazardous Environment Safety Lantern
- o Hazardous Material Salvage Drum
- o Hazorb Spill Control Pillows
- o Haz-Mat Spill Cart

If deemed necessary the Emergency Coordinator will meet with those involved from beginning to end to take whatever steps within reason to assure that the incident was a one time occurrence. The Site Supervisor will restrict the admission to the site during an incident to those personnel trained to deal with the situation at hand.

7.11 AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED

In the event of an incident the following agencies will be notified:

- 1) New York State Department of Environmental
Conservation Regional Office, Stony Brook, New York
- 2) Suffolk County Police Department
- 3) Suffolk County Department of Health Services
- 4) Town of Smithtown

Telephone numbers for these agencies and/or their respective regional representative will be posted in the Facility office.

7.12 SITE EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

In an emergency, equipment is necessary to rescue and treat victims, to protect emergency response personnel, and to mitigate hazardous conditions on site (e.g., to fight fires or contain chemicals). All response equipment should be in working order, fueled, and available when an emergency occurs. Basic equipment that should be available at any site is listed in the following Table 7-1. Special equipment should be obtained depending on the specific types of emergencies that may occur at a particular site and the capabilities of backup offsite personnel.

7.13 EVACUATION PLAN FOR FACILITY PERSONNEL

A severe emergency, such as a fire or explosion, may cut workers off from the normal site exit. Therefore, alternative routes for evacuating victims and endangered personnel will be established in advance, marked, and kept clear.

In the event of an incident at the Facility, the Emergency Coordinator will determine the need to evacuate the site. If this situation occurs, personnel will exit through the main entrance, onto Old Northport Road, verifying each one's exit with

the tracking system which is in-place. The Emergency Coordinator will relieve his designated assistant and insure his departure prior to securing the site for the arrival of responding emergency teams.

7.14 AGREEMENT WITH LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES
AND HOSPITALS

No written agreements are necessary in regard to the local fire and ambulance service, or the local hospitals. The primary and secondary medical facilities in order of closeness to the facility are indicated below:

Primary Medical Facility

St. John's Episcopal Hospital

Route 25A

Smithtown, New York 11787

(516) 862-3000

Secondary Medical Facility

Community Hospital of Western Suffolk

Smithtown Bypass and Route 111

Smithtown, New York 11787

(516) 979-9800

7.15 ARRANGEMENTS WITH EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS

It is the intent of R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. to execute an Environmental Services Agreement with a hazardous waste spill cleanup and disposal Contractor. This Contractor will be available on a 24 hours-a-day basis to respond to a spill and hazardous waste disposal problem, should one be encountered.

The response contractor will be licensed and certified by the NYSDEC and provide the appropriate Certificates of Insurance and related policies.

7.16 POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND RESPONSE PROCEDURES

During the operation of a materials processing, and recycling facility, the physical hazards that may be encountered include:

- o equipment breakdowns
- o fires
- o explosions
- o exposure to dust and noise
- o potential releases of toxic substances in the event of fire or explosion
- o spills due to unauthorized waste delivered to the site

Operations of the materials processing and recycling facility will be closely controlled in conformance with the proposed operating permit. Therefore, there is very little likelihood of the following events occurring as a result of normal operations:

- o fire
- o release of odors or gases
- o explosions
- o contamination of groundwater

In addition there are no surface waters in immediate proximity to the site. Therefore, contingency planning for potential surface water contamination is not necessary.

7.16.1 General

The emergency procedures presented in this contingency plan are not all inclusive and should not be considered inflexible. In the event of an incident, the prime consideration is to provide appropriate initial response to assist those in jeopardy without exposing additional people to unnecessary risk.

All accidents/injuries will be reported to the Site Supervisor and documented in the daily logs.

The names and phone numbers of emergency contacts shall be posted at strategic locations around the facility.

7.16.2 Equipment Breakdowns and Injury Related Factors

During normal operations the following equipment is expected to be in use:

trucks for transport of materials

payloader(s)

chipper/grinder

conveyors

compost turner screens

Working in proximity to or with this equipment may cause personal injury requiring routine first aid or, if more serious, treatment at a local hospital.

Response Procedure:

Injury - In the event of personal injury, first aid or other appropriate initial action will be administered by those closest to the accident/ incident. An adequately stocked first-aid kit will be on-site at all times during operational hours. If the injury is more serious than can be controlled via first aid, the Site Supervisor will assign a person to transport the injured to St. John's Hospital (Phone number (516) 862-3000) for emergency medical treatment or call an ambulance if necessary. The secondary medical facility is the Community Hospital of Western Suffolk (Phone number (516) 979-9800).

Equipment Breakdowns - In the event of equipment breakdown(s), several alternatives are possible depending on the degree of malfunction and time for repair. The contingency plan, in order of priority, is as follows:

A. Payloader(s)

1. service and repair payloader;
2. use a payloader from one of the other operations at the site;
3. rent or borrow an alternate piece of equipment until the payloader is repaired.

- B. Chipper(s)
 - 1. service and repair chipper/grinder;
 - 2. use an alternative chipper/grinder from other operations of the composting facility;
 - 3. rent or borrow an alternative piece of equipment until the chipper/grinder is repaired;
 - 4. store bulky materials (e.g., stumps, large tree trunks, etc.) until the chipper/grinder is back in service.
- C. Conveyor(s)
 - 1. service and repair conveyor;
 - 2. use an alternative conveyor of another phase of the recycling, crushing or screening operation;
 - 3. rent or borrow an alternative piece of equipment;
 - 4. use a payloador to convey material.
- D. Compost Turner
 - 1. service and repair compost turner;
 - 2. rent or borrow a compost turner;
 - 3. use a payloador to turn windrows until equipment is repaired;
 - 4. delay turning operation until compost turning equipment is operable.
- E. Screen(s)
 - 1. service and repair screen;
 - 2. rent or borrow an alternative screen;
 - 3. use an alternative screen of another phase of the operation
 - 4. delay screening operation until screens are available for service.

7.16.3 Exposure to Noise and Dust

During the processing operations some dust will be produced. Typical noise levels of 75 to 95 dBA can be expected in the immediate vicinity of heavy equipment.

Response Procedure:

To reduce exposure to dust and noise, heavy equipment have enclosed cabs. In addition, the site will be routinely wetted down with water to minimize dust transport. The yard waste pre-processing operation, (e.g., chipping/grinding) will be conducted within a building to be constructed for this purpose.

No serious exposure events requiring emergency actions are envisioned as a direct consequence of either dust or noise exposure.

7.16.4 Personnel Accidents

Bodily injuries could occur as a result of an accident during the processing and recycling operations at the site.

Response Procedure:

- a. The individual will be administered to by an individual on site who holds a current first aid certification utilizing on-site emergency equipment.
- b. Phone "911" for the local first aid squad rescue unit, or paramedic unit. The primary hospital and the Site Supervisor shall be notified of the nature of the emergency.
- c. The injured employee shall be transported by the local emergency vehicle to the primary or secondary hospital.
- d. A written report shall be prepared by the Emergency Coordinator detailing the events and actions taken during the emergency within 24 hours of the accident.

7.16.5 Personal Injury

Physical injury can range from a sprained ankle to a compound fracture, from a minor cut to massive bleeding. Depending on the seriousness of the injury, treatment may be given on the site by trained personnel. For more serious injuries, additional

assistance may be required at the site or the victim may have to be treated at a medical facility.

Response Procedure:

- a. Depending on extent/type of injury, remove injured person from affected area.
- b. Phone "911" for the local first aid squad rescue unit, or paramedic unit.
- c. Apply first aid and keep person warm.

If the injury is more serious than can be controlled via first aid, the Site Supervisor will assign a person to transport the injured to the Primary Hospital for emergency medical treatment or call an ambulance if necessary. The Secondary medical facility will be used in event of difficulty getting the injured person to the Primary hospital.

Should the injury be serious, the person should be transported to the primary hospital by the local first aid squad rescue unit, or paramedic unit.

7.16.6 Fires

Because of the nature of the processing and/or recycling operation, the likelihood of a fire, especially a large fire, is very remote. Small fires may potentially occur.

Response Procedure:

In the event of a small, localized fire on the site, site personnel may attempt to extinguish the fire using chemical fire extinguishers, soil, or inert materials. If the fire cannot be controlled immediately, site personnel will evacuate the area and the local fire department will be contacted either by calling 911 for assistance, or by contacting the New York Telephone Operator (dial "O").

7.16.7 Release of Toxic or Hazardous Substances and Personnel Exposure

There is very little potential for the release of toxic substances from normal operation of the processing facility. However, there is a remote possibility that unacceptable wastes may be inadvertently accepted and a release of toxic or hazardous substances may ensue.

Response Procedure:

In the event of a release of any chemical, site personnel will immediately notify the Site Foreman. Site personnel will then perform the following activities, as necessary: coordinate any needed first aid; isolate and secure the area where the release occurred; determine the appropriate spill procedure to follow; contact the local emergency control unit (local Police or Fire Department). Subsequently appropriate site cleanup will be accomplished by the Emergency Response Contractor.

In the event of overt personal exposure (skin contact, inhalation, ingestion), the following procedure will be undertaken:

- a. Disposable clothing contaminated with observable amounts of chemical residue is to be removed and replaced immediately.
- b. In the event of direct skin contact in Level D, the affected area is to be washed immediately with soap and water.
- c. The Site Supervisor or other individuals who hold a current first aid certificate will determine the immediate course of action to be undertaken. This may involve using the first aid kit and/or emergency equipment.

7.16.8 Explosions and the Release of Odors and Gases

There should be no potential for explosions or for the release of odors as a result of the facility operations. Should such an event occur, the response procedure established for the release of Toxic or Hazardous Substances will be followed.

7.16.9 Spill Prevention Control

Hazardous or toxic wastes and similar environmentally unsafe wastes will not be accepted at this facility. In the unlikely event such materials are received and a spill, or other emergency involving liquid waste should occur, employees will be instructed to contact the Site Supervisor or Site Foreman for immediate instructions and assistance. The Site Supervisor will determine the extent and type of any spill and contact appropriate agencies, if required.

Vermiculite and absorbant materials (e.g., Sol Speed Dri brand) will be kept on hand in the event of any minor spill. Material such as sodium bicarbonate should also be inventoried for acid neutralization. Specific spill cleanup procedures shall be as follows:

1. Acid Spills - should be rinsed with water to neutralize. Any resin residues should be covered with vermiculite, swept and placed into a spare waste drum.
2. Solvent Spills - should be covered with vermiculite, swept and placed into a spare waste drum. Extra care should be taken because of possible flammability.
3. Spills should be cleaned up immediately.
4. No spill cleanup should take place unless protective equipment (e.g., both gloves and face shield) is worn.

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. will maintain an agreement with a hazardous waste clean-up contractor to properly remove and dispose of residue from the clean-up of small spills. This same organization will be available to immediately respond to emergency major spill events.

7.16.10 Safety

For the operations to be performed, the hazards due to material(s) present will be minimal. Physical and other types of hazards because of the nature of the hand separating of materials must be considered. It is important that personal protective equipment and safety requirements be appropriate to protect against any potential physical hazards. Protective equipment provided to operating personnel will include:

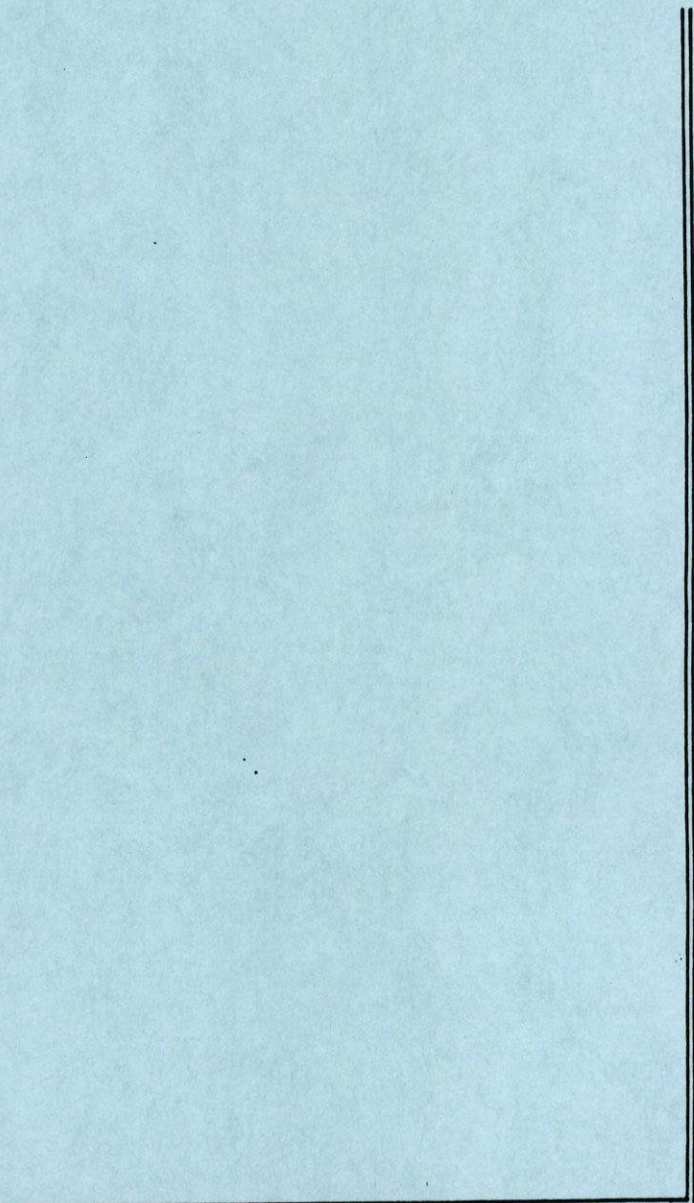
- o Safety boots/shoes
- o Hard Hat
- o Safety glasses/goggles (optional)
- o Gloves
- o Face mask (optional)

Proper personal hygiene should be exercised at the work site and sanitary facilities are provided.

All personnel involved in the source separation/recycling operations will be trained to carry out their designated duties, operations and use of equipment to be used on-site. Specifically, operations and related personnel will be trained in the use of fire extinguishers.

SECTION 8

R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS



SECTION 8
SITE FIRE CONTINGENCY PLAN

8.1 INTRODUCTION

This Site Fire Contingency Plan has been developed to be an integral component of the Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan (Section 7) to detail actions to be taken during a fire incident at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Facility. The purpose of this Contingency Plan is to protect the community and environment surrounding the site in the event of a fire incident. The Plan has two objectives:

- 1) to provide background and other information pertinent to developing and understanding the Plan, and
- 2) to provide a Plan outlining appropriate actions to be taken by site, local and state responders in the event of a fire incident.

The site is not nor has it been an active or inactive hazardous waste site. In addition, there are no hazardous wastes or materials stored at the site so that potential problems

associated with such issues as combustion of hazardous materials, dispersion of potentially dangerous gas and smoke, contact with contaminated soils are not of concern relative to a fire incident at this site.

This Fire Plan has been developed to be incorporated with the existing Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan to detail actions to be taken during a fire incident at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Facility. The Emergency Coordinator (EC) will be responsible to implement the Fire Plan and address a fire event. He will be responsible to determine the magnitude of the fire event and to enact the notification process.

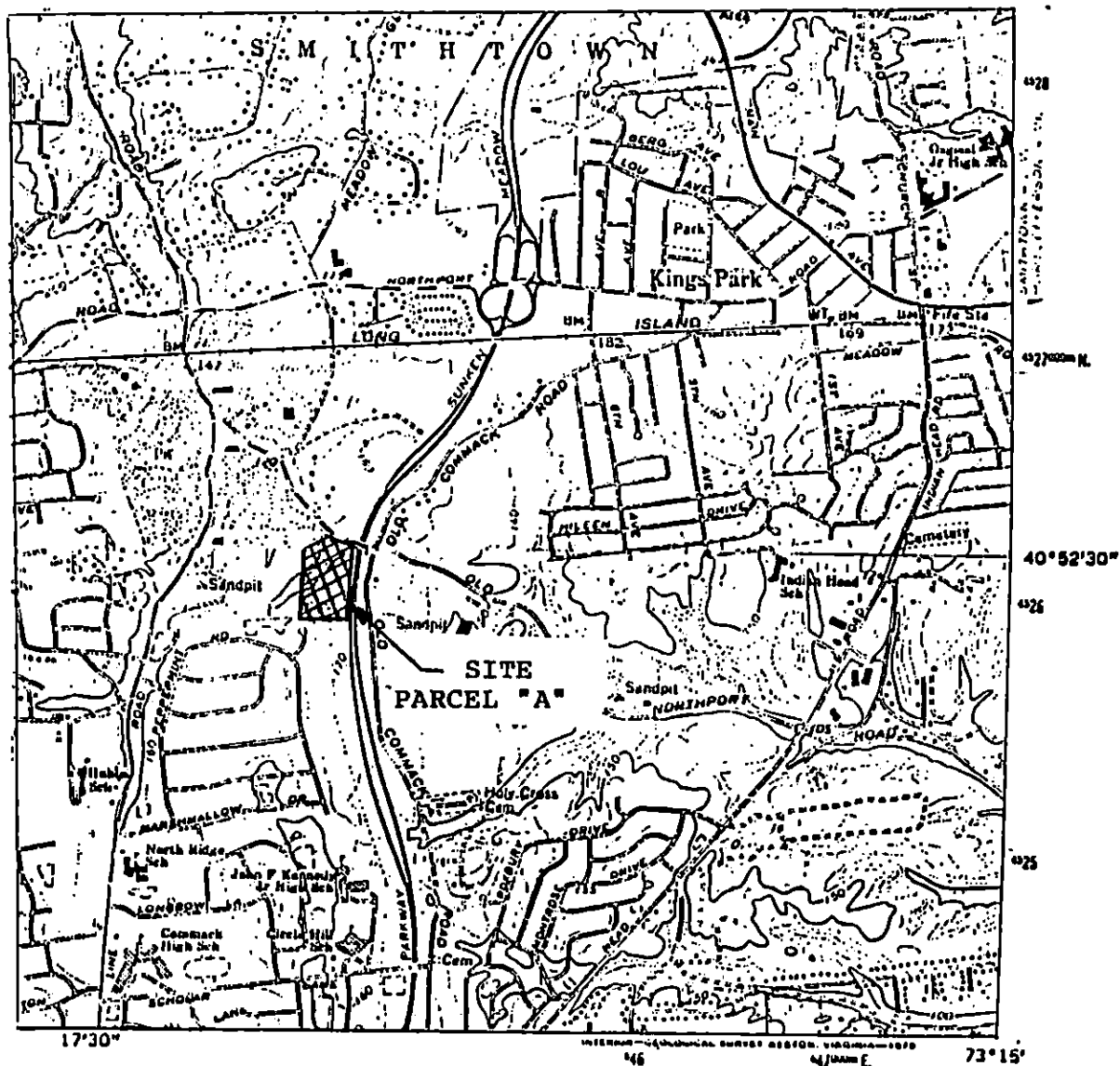
Potential exposure and physical hazards, other than the actual fire and smoke, would be minimal or non-existent at the facility. R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. does not handle any hazardous materials.

8.2 BACKGROUND INFORMATION

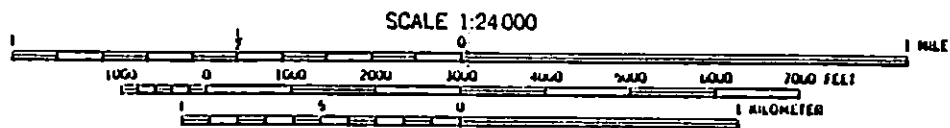
8.2.1 Site Location

The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility is located in the hamlet of Kings Park, Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York. More specifically, the property is situated on the southerly side of Old Northport Road between the intersections of Old Commack Road and Town Line Road. A Location Map of the facility is presented in Figure 8-1.

The site is situated on a parcel containing an area of approximately 23.6 acres. Aerial topography of the property as of April 1990 is shown on Drawing Nos. 2A and 3A and tax map parcel in Figure 8-2. The parcel is zoned LI (Light Industrial) and bounded to the north by Old Northport Road, to the south and east by a Long Island Lighting Company right-of-way, and to the west by LI zoned property.



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 1.5 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FIGURE 8-1
LOCATION PLAN - PARCEL "A"
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
MATERIALS RECOVERY & RECYCLING FACILITY

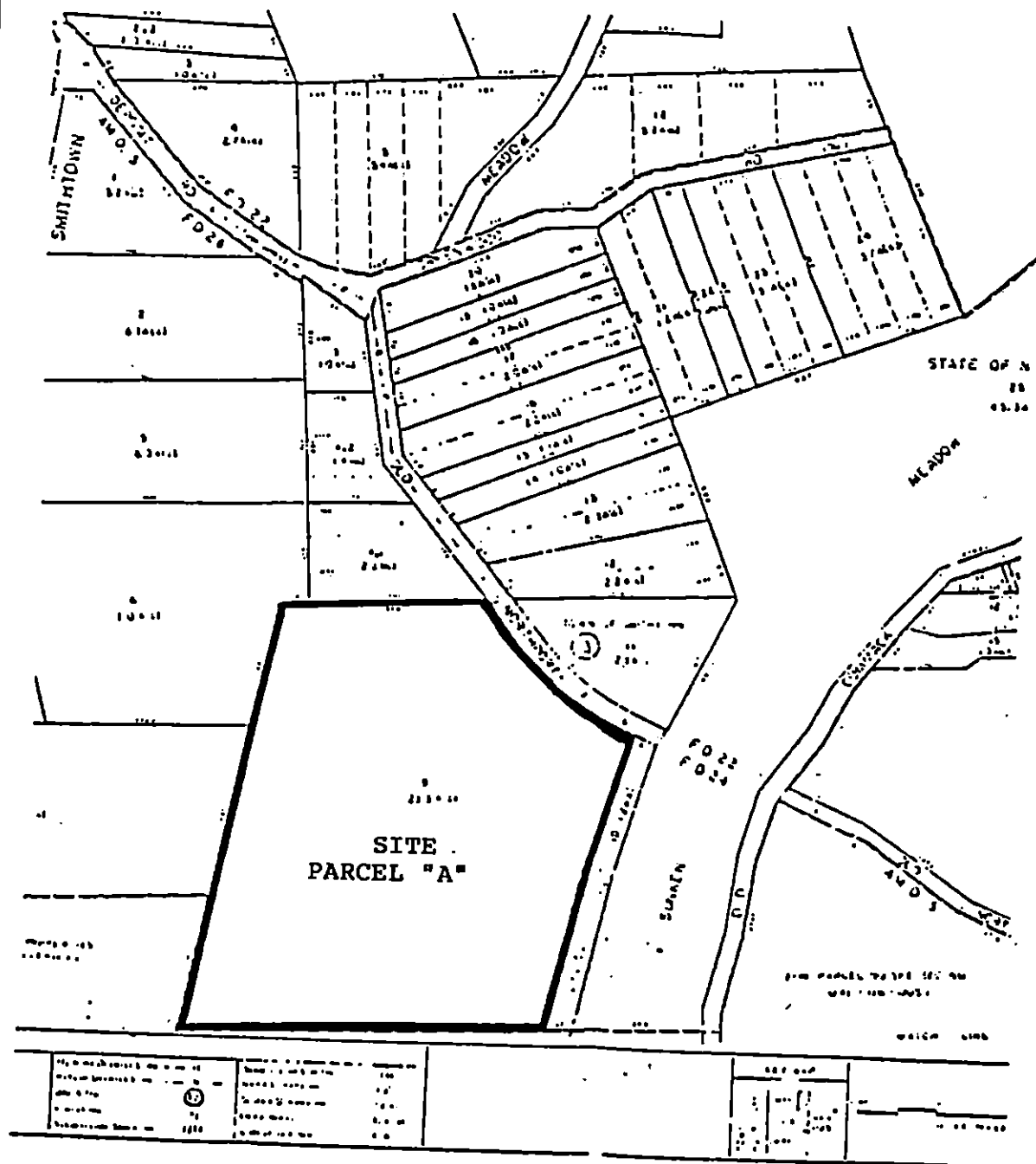


FIGURE 8-2
TAX MAP - PARCEL "A"
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
MATERIALS RECOVERY & RECYCLING
FACILITY

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

8.2.2 Topography

The operating site area is situated within an area that was previously excavated. General topography of the site, as of April 1990, is presented in Drawing 2A. Site topography changes from year to year depending upon operations conducted at the facility. Approximate grades, based upon the operations proposed in this Application, are presented in Drawing 3A.

8.2.3 Drainage

The site lies above the 100-year floodplain and is not likely to be flooded. All drainage is contained on-site and recharges the groundwater regime.

8.2.4 Vegetation and Wildlife

The property is mostly open and does not contain any natural vegetation. Recently, the owner planted the perimeter of the property along Old Northport Road which also functions as a visual barrier for the local community. There is no wildlife associated with the existing property.

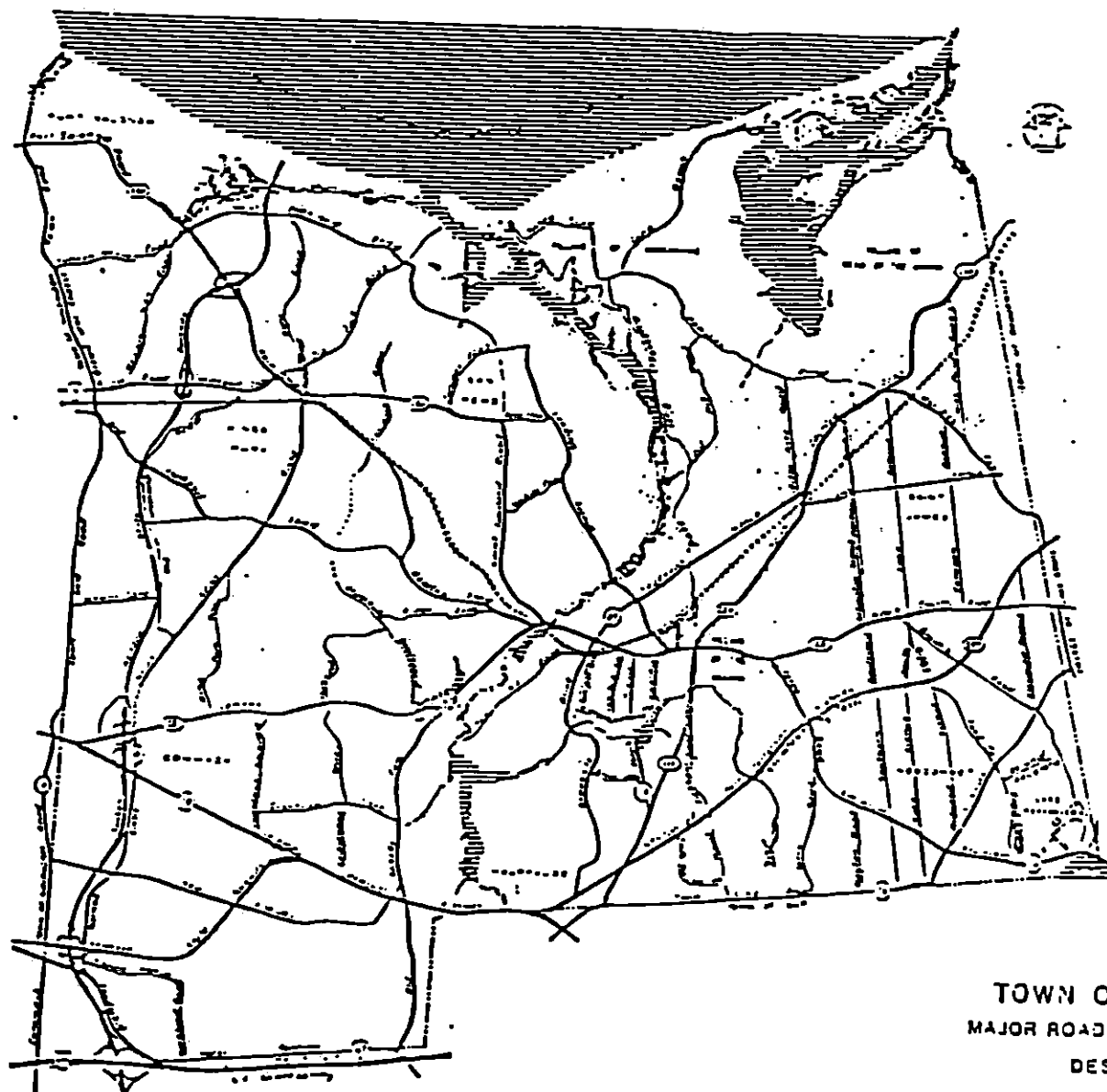
8.2.5 Transportation

The site is bounded on the north by Old Northport Road. Access to the property is available from Old Northport Road. Old Northport Road traverses industrial zoned property and is subject to heavy truck traffic. Old Northport Road is also traveled by solid waste vehicles which deposit solid waste at the Town of Smithtown Municipal Services Facility Landfill and/or the Town of Huntington Resources Recovery Facility.

The nearest routes that intersect Old Northport Road are:

- o Town Line Road, on the west
- o Old Commack Road, to the west
- o Indian Head Road, to the west.

These intersecting routes enable traffic to access Pulaski Road to the north and Jericho Turnpike and the Long Island Expressway to the south. Major roadways in the vicinity of the site are shown on Figure 8-3.



TOWN OF SMITHTOWN
MAJOR ROADS AND GEOGRAPHIC
DESIGNATIONS

FIGURE 8-3

R. E. PUSTORINO, P. C.

8.2.6 Site Access

Adequate access is provided off Old Northport Road for fire and emergency equipment to enter the site, establish staging areas and for fire suppression activities. A 20-foot fire and emergency access area will be provided around all stockpiles of incoming and processed wood and land clearing type material. All other on-site haul and access roads exceed the minimum 20-foot width.

8.2.7 Utilities

Above ground utility lines and poles are available to the site on Old Northport Road. Water distribution mains and hydrants of the Suffolk County Water Authority (SCWA) are also available to the site along Old Northport. The Long Island Lighting Company (LILCO) has rights-of-way bordering the site to the south and east. A portion of this ROW has recently been used to install a high pressure natural gas transmission main.

8.2.8 Local Development

The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. property is in a Town of Smithtown Light Industrial, LI, District Zoning Classification. Development in the immediate vicinity of the site is primarily Light Industrial, Utility and Residential. South and east of the parcel is Utility zoned property, Industrial to the west and Industrial/Residential to the north.

8.2.9 Site History

The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. has been operating as a materials recovery, processing and recycling facility at the present site since the early 1970's. The materials recovery, processing and recycling operation precedes the 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility Regulations (effective December 31, 1988), and as an exempt facility, under prior Part 360 regulations, did not require operational permits.

Prior to mining regulations of the NYSDEC, the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. site was excavated, mined and materials processed for the recovery of gravel and other aggregates of varying size. Since that time, reclaimed materials have been brought back to the site and stored, for varying time durations,

for subsequent processing and recycling into materials for the construction industry and use by municipal government.

A 6 NYCRR Part 360 Application, Engineering Report, Drawings, Environmental Assessment Form and supporting documentation was submitted to the NYSDEC in April 1990. This Application covered the full range and scope of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. materials recovery and recycling operations and covered two (2) parcels - Parcel A and Parcel B. The single Application and Report were prepared at the request of the NYSDEC based upon a Pre-Application Conference held on August 29, 1989. Subsequently, the NYSDEC directed that the project be resubmitted as two (2) separate Applications.

This amended Parcel A Engineering Report, Applications and related documentation have been developed to allow issuance of a Permit to Operate pursuant to the request of the NYSDEC.

To comply with Town of Smithtown requirements, the materials recovery, recycling and related operations conducted at two (2) separate locations, herein designed as Parcel A (23.6 acres), and Parcel B (3.3 acres).

All material received is processed and sold for reuse or sent directly to secondary recyclers (e.g., metals). There are no residual materials remaining after processing which require removal from the site for landiflling or disposal.

In December 1987, the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A property was included in the listing of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites in New York State as Site Code No. 1-52-089 with a Classification Code 2a. The site was reported to be used for the disposal of construction and demolition material. A Pre RI/FS Report has been developed as part of this Application pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations. In addition, the NYSDEC has undertaken a Phase 2 investigation in September 1989. Results of the State's Phase 2 investigation and sampling has not been published as of this date.

It must be emphasized that the site has been used to store, process and recycle soils, rock and related inert construction materials as contrasted by the usual material categorized as construction and demolition debris.

8.3 LEGAL AUTHORITY/RESPONSIBILITY

Local jurisdictions have the first line of responsibility to address a fire incident. Under this situation, the Chief of the Fire Department assumes the role of Incident Commander and is responsible to evaluate the situation, determine the need for assistance, notify the State 24-Hour Warning Point, and initiate fire fighting activities.

The NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation will send a representative to the site if the site is suspect of containing hazardous or toxic waste materials. NYSDEC can also mobilize emergency response contractors to extinguish the fire.

Assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Region II Response and Prevention Branch can be requested through the NYSDEC. EPA's role can include air quality monitoring and mobilization of response contractors to extinguish a fire, if necessary.

8.4 FIRE CLASSIFICATIONS AND SCENARIOS

Three different scenarios or response levels with respect to potential fire events at the facility have been defined. A Level 1 Fire would be a small surface fire that can be put out by facility personnel. A Level 2 event is a large surface or subsurface fire which requires extinguishing by the local Fire Department. The most serious fire event is a Level 3 which would require additional outside assistance to the local Fire Department for extinguishing the fire. The local Fire Department Incident Commander would be responsible to determine if and when outside assistance would be required. The local Fire and Police Departments would also initiate and supervise evacuation of surrounding parcels as conditions warrant.

8.5 PERSONNEL, EQUIPMENT NEEDS AND AVAILABILITY

8.5.1 Methods of Extinguishment

Each fire fighting technique has specific advantages and disadvantages that may apply to the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. site. Techniques for extinguishing a structure fire will differ from that of a surface or subsurface fire in the wood and compost stockpiles. Stockpiles of different soils and processing areas are not subject to fire incidents.

Facility/structure fire protection will include maintaining multiple purpose dry chemical fire extinguishers at strategic locations. For a Level 1 fire inside a structure, the Emergency Coordinator (EC) will direct the fire extinguishment procedures using the Halon fire extinguishers situated throughout the facility. At least two (2) extinguishers will be provided in each key processing area. During a Level 1 event, the local Fire Department will be notified to provide back-up assistance. In the event of a Level 2 or 3 fire, the E.C. will immediately notify the local Fire Department for assistance. Responsibility to call upon support personnel lies with the Incident Commander.

Exterior wood chip and compost stockpiles as well as windrows will be separated by a fire and emergency access lane of 20 feet. Besides providing emergency access, the separation of stockpile areas will reduce the spread of a surface fire. Techniques for extinguishing a large surface or subsurface fire of the wood stockpiles would include and/or combine deluge (water and/or soil), excavation and smothering. During normal operations, small fires have occurred on-site in the past, and have been effectively controlled.

8.5.2 Equipment and Information

Fire fighting equipment would enter the site via the entrances at Old Northport Road and would be staged at key locations within the facility. Fire fighting equipment is expected to include fire trucks, heavy construction equipment, and dump trucks. Heavy equipment (e.g., tractor crawlers, rubber tire loaders, etc.) and heavy equipment operators of R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. will be available for assisting the local fire department in extinguishing fires at the site.

It is not expected that portable air monitoring equipment would be needed to measure immediate downwind pollutant concentrations as well as on-site conditions. Self-contained breathing apparatus, personal protective equipment, communications equipment, lights, generators, etc., are other types of equipment that may be required.

8.6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.6.1 Objectives

Guidelines for protecting health and safety address on-site personnel, as well as measures to protect the health of the surrounding community.

8.6.2 Responsibilities

Responding agencies and on-site contractors are responsible for preparing their own site specific health and safety plans for personnel who enter the site. The Health and Safety Plan should address potential hazards to the community, as well as to personnel responding to a Level 1 or 2 incident at the site. The purpose of the Plan is to:

- o Minimize injuries to personnel at the scene,
- o Ensure that contaminants are not transported off-site, if present, and
- o Minimize risks to public health from direct contamination of air, if present.

The Incident Commander is responsible for the health and safety of all on-site personnel, unless this responsibility is delegated to someone else. If a Level 1 or 2 incident occurs, the I.C. will designate an on-site Health & Safety officer, if necessary, who will further delegate health and safety responsibilities to each responding agency. Each responding agency will be fully responsible for the health and safety of its own personnel.

8.6.3 Health and Safety of On-Site Personnel

A fire incident at the site may require Level "B" PPE for firefighters and equipment operators. This would include:

- o Hard hat and safety goggles
- o Steel toe/steel shank neoprene safety boots
- o PVC raingear (optional)
- o Air tanks with lines
- o Pressure-demand supplied air respirator with escape SCBA
- o Standard protective fire fighting clothing

Personnel on-site must adhere to general safety requirements. Personnel should be briefed on decontamination procedures, if required.

It is not expected that on-site personnel, equipment, etc., will need decontamination. However, all personnel should be trained and briefed routinely on decontamination procedures.

SECTION 9

R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS

SECTION 9
CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLAN

9.1 INTRODUCTION

This Closure Plan is prepared pursuant to the NYSDEC 6 NYCRR Part 360-12.3(f) and meets the closure requirements described in 360-1.14(w), 360-3.3(g), and 360-3.4(h).

The Owner or Operator of any active or inactive solid waste management facility must, upon termination of use, properly close that facility and must monitor and maintain such closure, so as to minimize the need for further maintenance; and to prevent adverse environmental or health impacts such as, but not limited to, contravention of surface water and groundwater quality standards, gas migration, odors, and vectors.

Termination of use includes those situations where a facility has not received solid waste for more than one year, unless otherwise provided by permit, or the permit has expired.

Termination of use also results from permit denial or order of the Commissioner or a court. Specific closure measures are subject to approval by the NYSDEC.

The Closure Plan may be amended at any time during the active life of the facility with NYSDEC approval. In addition, the Plan must be amended whenever changes in operating plans or facility design affects the Closure Plan, or whenever there is a change in the expected year of closure.

This Closure Plan also supplements the Operation Plan (Section 5) and Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan (Section 7) presented in this Engineering Report for the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. - Materials Recovery, Processing and Recycling Facility.

9.2 DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY AND OPERATIONS

9.2.1 General

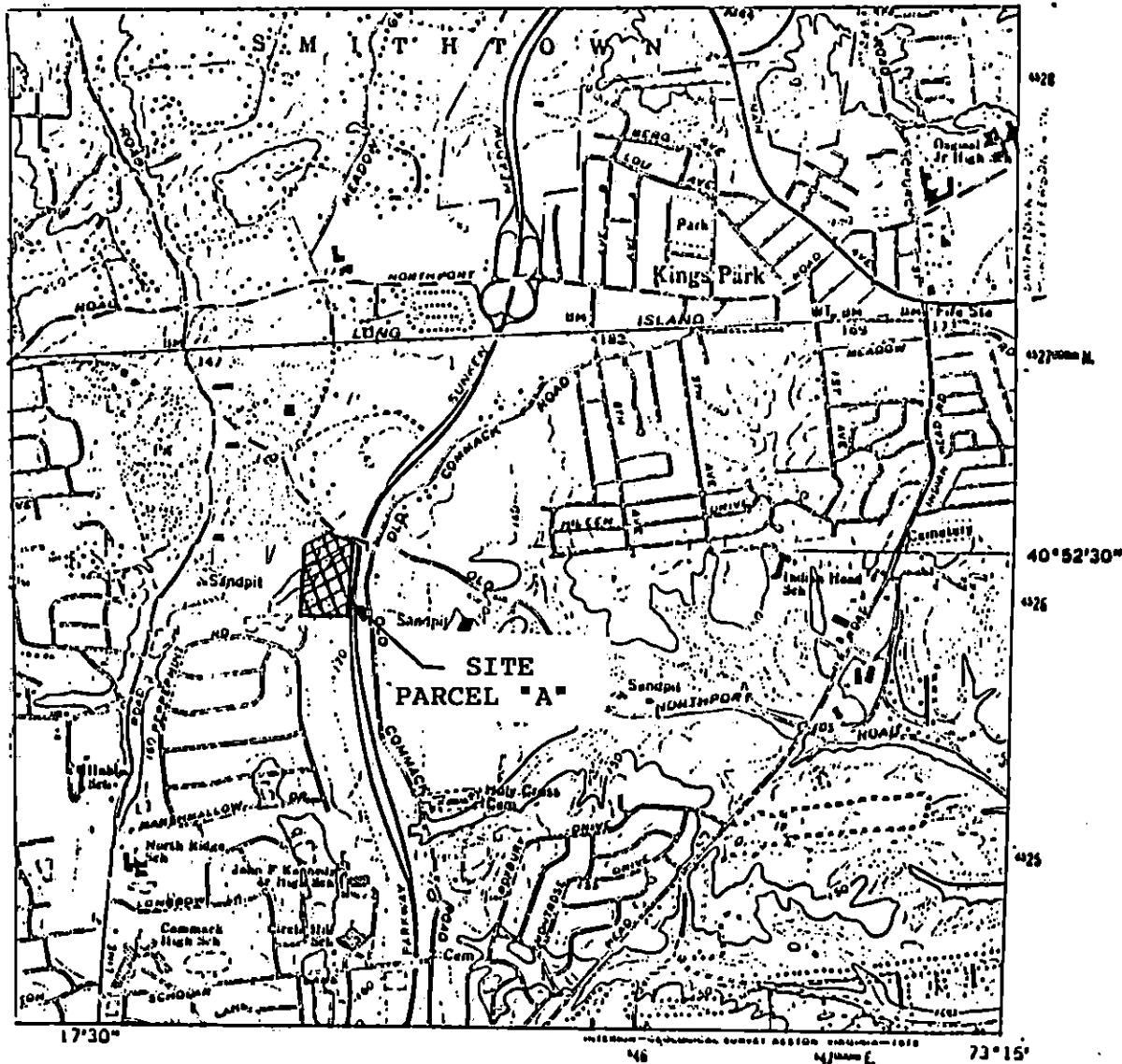
The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. materials recovery, processing, recycling and transfer facility is located in the hamlet of Kings Park, Town of Smithtown, Suffolk County, New York. The property has a Light Industry zoning classification.

The Parcel "A" (23.6 acres) is situated on the south side of Old Northport Road, beginning approximately 60 feet west of the Sunken Meadow State Parkway right-of-way. The Site Location Plan showing the relationship of the parcel to Old Northport Road is shown on Figure 9-1.

Aerial photography, April 1990, was obtained of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel "A" which also shows the project site in relationship to the surrounding community. These aerial photographs are presented as Drawing No. 1A attached to this report.

The land use and zoning for the surrounding properties, within 200 feet of the parcel are a mix of heavy industrial, light industrial, community facility and utility. The parcel is zoned LI (Light Industrial) and bound to the north by Old Northport Road, to the south and east by a Long Island Lighting Company right-of-way, and to the west by LI zoned property.

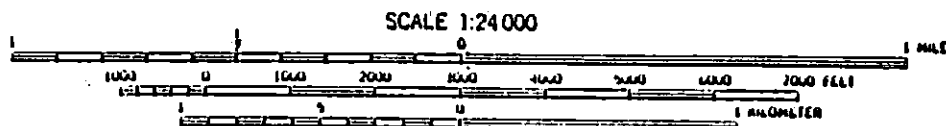
The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. has been operating as a materials recovery, processing and recycling facility at the present site since the early 1970's. The materials recovery, processing and recycling operation precedes the 6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility Regulations (effective December



UTM GRID AND 1979 MAGNETIC NORTH
DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

12h
222 MILS

1°06'
20 MILS



CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL
DEPTH CURVES AND SOUNDINGS IN FEET—DATUM IS MEAN LOW WATER
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE TWO DATUMS IS VARIABLE
SHORELINE SHOWN REPRESENTS THE APPROXIMATE LINE OF MEAN HIGH WATER
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.5 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS

FIGURE 9-1
LOCATION PLAN - PARCEL "A"
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
MATERIALS RECOVERY & RECYCLING FACILITY

31, 1988), and as an exempt facility, under prior Part 360 regulations, did not require operational permits.

Prior to mining regulations of the NYSDEC, the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. site was excavated, mined and materials processed for the recovery of gravel and other aggregates of varying size. Since that time, reclaimed materials have been brought back to the site and stored, for varying time durations, for subsequent processing and recycling into materials for the construction industry and use by municipal government.

Operations at Parcel A (23.6 acres) consist primarily of receiving and processing soils; blending soils and mulched leaves into a topsoil like material; processing of construction and demolition debris within the existing 12,000 s.f. structure; receiving and blending salt and sand within the 10,080 s.f. structure and stockpiling the salt and sand mixture to meet needs of local municipalities; and, stockpiling of raw materials for subsequent reuse. Recyclable building materials, such as metal beams, joists, roof decking and miscellaneous metals from building demolition sites, are received, stockpiled and used on-site for building construction and repair to equipment. It is also proposed to utilize a portion of this Parcel A site for a yard waste and land clearing processing facility. The primary

objective of this yard waste operation is to blend the materials with soil to produce a topsoil like material.

Access to the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility is from Old Northport Road. Vehicular traffic will exit the site to Old Northport Road, on the northern side of the property. The low volume of traffic at the facility should not cause any traffic congestion on Old Northport Road due to its existence since the 1970's.

9.2.2 Reclaimed Soils, Metals and Related Activity

Reclaimed soils from various building and roadway construction/reconstruction, land clearing and grubbing and related activities are received at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A (23.6 acres) location. This Parcel A is zoned for Light Industrial (LI) activities.

The soils will be categorized by type such as sand and gravel content, amount of loam or clay and other pertinent physical characteristics. The degree of soils processing will be dependent upon specifications of soil materials required for specific construction activities. Certain soils will be stockpiled for subsequent blending with leaves, compost, etc., to produce a topsoil like product.

Portable screening plants will be used on-site to assist in producing soils with appropriate gradations and characteristics to meet project specifications.

Metals, including beams, roof decks, etc., recovered from building demolition projects, are stored on-site and used to construct new buildings to house existing or future operations and to repair field equipment.

9.2.3 Construction and Demolition Debris Facility

After tipping on the concrete floor and inspection for unacceptable waste, recyclable components will be recovered from the construction and demolition debris including metals, broken concrete, wood, corrugated cardboard, etc. Nonrecyclables will be discharged, by a front end loader, into the feed hopper of the TelSmith Impact Crusher. Product size can be varied to as small as 3 inches. Following size reduction, components can be further screened to produce materials of varying size classification. It is the intent to further separate recyclable components for use with soil blending and construction related uses.

9.2.4 Yard Waste Facility

Facilities will be installed to process yard waste and land clearing debris at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A (23.6 acre) location. Yard waste will include leaves, garden debris, brush, branches and grass clippings. Land clearing debris consists of uncontaminated vegetation resulting from land clearing and grubbing, utility line maintenance and seasonal and storm related cleanup.

All yard waste material will be recovered, weighed and directed to the processing building. Processing, within the enclosed structure, will be accomplished by a TelSmith 48 inch Gyrasphere and 55/66 Jaw Crusher.

The initial yard waste facility will be developed to produce wood chips, topsoil quality material and leaf compost. Stumps and root debris can be pre-processed to remove excess topsoil, dirt and rocks. This recovered topsoil and loamy material can be blended with shredded leaves or finished compost product to produce a topsoil blend product.

After processing, the yard waste material will be used on-site, sold for off-site purposes or used as a component of the leaf/grass compost operations (e.g., wood chips as bulky agent). In general, composted material can be used on-site and sold for off-site purposes as topsoil, peat/humus, potting soil, and top-dressing material.

9.3 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PLAN

To achieve the goals of the Emergency Preparedness, Prevention and Contingency Plan, it is essential that an organizational structure be available for implementing and maintaining the Plan. This organization will be responsible for coordination needed to:

Drainage

There will be no changes made to the site or buildings that will alter or modify existing drainage patterns or facilities.

Truck Washing

There will be no truck washing facilities provided at the site. In the future should such systems be required, they will be designed in accordance with applicable regulations and approvals obtained prior to its installation.

Sanitary Facilities

Sanitary facilities are provided at the main office as shown on Drawing No. 3A. Sanitary facilities are connected to the existing cesspools. Since there are no new buildings proposed or increase in staffing, it will not be necessary to modify the existing disposal systems.

Water Supply

Existing occupied structures are connected to the public water distribution system of the Suffolk County Water Authority.

Parking

Adequate parking is available on-site to accommodate all employees and management personnel.

9.4 CLOSURE REQUIREMENTS AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

The following closure requirements, pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360-3.4(h) will be followed in the event of a permanent closure of the subject facility.

- a. The Owner or Operator of the facility shall notify the NYSDEC in writing at least 180 days before the date the facility is expected to begin closure. No solid waste, recyclables or related materials will be received within 30 days after the date the closure is expected to begin.
- b. Within 30 days after receiving the final quantity of waste material, etc., the Owner or Operator will remove from the site, or dispose on-site, all solid waste and residue in accordance with the NYSDEC approved plan.
- c. The Owner or Operator will complete closure activities in accordance with the approved Closure Plan within 180 days after receiving the final quantity of solid waste, recyclables or related material

- d. When closure is completed, the Owner or Operator will submit to the NYSDEC, certification, by an individual licensed to practice engineering in the State of New York and retained by the Operator or Owner, that the facility has been closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan.

In the event of a temporary closure or due to emergency conditions, all waste at the site will be removed pursuant to agreement with the NYSDEC following cessation of operations at the facility. Following removal of the on-site material, the Operator or Owner shall follow the closure requirements and implementation schedule as referenced above.

9.5 BUILDING AND SITE CLOSURE AND CLEANUP

Due to the type of waste being processed, it is not anticipated that during closure (permanent or temporary) there would be a spill, leak, fire, explosion or other release of toxic or hazardous substances to the environment.

Steps and procedures for the removal and decontamination, if necessary, will vary depending upon use or exposure to solid, liquid or gaseous materials. During the closure phase, activities which would be required are provided in the following

narrative and plan. The major site components or systems and methodology for their removal during the closure period follows:

o Primary and Secondary Crushers	To Be Removed
o Scale	To Remain
o Access Roads	To Remain
o Payloaders	To Be Removed
o Receiving, Pre-processing, Windrow, Curing and Storage Areas for Composting Operations	To Be Removed
o Conveyors and Screens	To Be Removed
o Compost Turner	To Be Removed
o Drainage/Swales and Basins	To Remain
o Shredder/Grinder	To Be Removed

The methodology for cleaning and removal procedures for these major equipment items and site components to be disassembled are generally described below:

a. Equipment

All equipment used for handling, processing or transporting waste materials will be thoroughly cleaned prior to removal from the site. Steam cleaning may be required for certain pieces of equipment and its need will be determined prior to closure.

b. Site

All areas used for yard waste processing and compost storage will be regraded with drainage control systems left in place. If necessary, soil samples will be collected to assure the site conforms with environmental criteria at the time of closure.

Because of the nature of the operation and materials handled at the site, it is not anticipated that post-closure monitoring or maintenance will be necessary.

A separate Closure-Post Closure Plan is provided with this submission.

Because of the nature of the operation and materials handled at the site, it is not anticipated that post-closure monitoring or maintenance will be necessary.

It would be anticipated that a Phase I Site Investigation would be required prior to sale/purchase of the existing parcel.

Based upon results of the Phase I Audit, a Phase II Investigation could be required. At the time of a Phase I or Phase II Investigation for property transfer, the NYSDEC would be contacted because of the recycling operation being permitted by the NYSDEC.

9.6 ARRANGEMENT WITH EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTRACTORS

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. will maintain an agreement with a hazardous waste clean-up contractor to properly remove and dispose of residue from the clean-up of small spills should they occur. This same organization will be available to immediately respond to emergency major spill events. However, because of the type of operations at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP., it is not anticipated that there will be spills at the facility.

The occurrence of such spills will be immediately reported to the NYSDEC Regional Solid Waste Engineer. Appropriate records will be maintained and such events also reported in the facility's quarterly and annual reports.

SECTION 10

R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS



SECTION 10.0
FACILITY PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS

10.1 GENERAL

This section highlights pertinent environmental regulations and permit requirements which may apply for operations of the materials recovery, processing, recycling and yard waste facility. The R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. facility has been exempt from prior 6 NYCRR Part 360 Regulations and is exempt pursuant to the most recent Part 360 regulations, effective December 31, 1988 (Subpart 360-12.1(e)(1)(i) upon approval of the Department (NYSDEC). At a conference with the NYSDEC, it was requested that R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. apply for a Permit to Operate the recycling operation under current regulations. Subsequent to the NYSDEC conference, it was determined that implementation of a yard waste facility would enhance the overall recycling operation as currently operated at the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. site.

A 6 NYCRR Part 360 Application, Engineering Report, Drawings, Environmental Assessment Form and supporting documentation was submitted to the NYSDEC in April 1990. This Application covered the full range and scope of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. materials recovery and recycling operations and covered two (2) parcels - Parcel A and Parcel B. The single Application and Report was prepared at the request of the NYSDEC based upon a Pre-Application Conference held on August 29, 1989.

Subsequently, the NYSDEC directed that the project be resubmitted as two (2) separate Applications. This Application, Engineering Report and supporting documentation are provided for the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. Parcel A (23.6 acres) location.

Other than the NYSDEC Part 360 Permit to Operate, all requisite approvals for the site and operation have been obtained.

Pursuant to 6NYCRR Part 621 (Uniform Procedures Act) a yard waste facility is considered a minor application and Permit to Operate can be issued by the NYSDEC following appropriate application review. This engineering report also addresses requisite requirements for a yard waste processing and recycling facility.

Although individual acts, regulations, and/or permits are noted, they are not applicable to the proposed action and others will be addressed under the Uniform Procedures Act (6NYCRR Part 621).

A portion of the R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. PARCEL "A" site has been designated by the NYSDEC as an inactive hazardous waste site - Class 2a. The NYSDEC site code for this facility is 1-52-089. Pursuant to the NYSDEC Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation - Bureau of Hazardous Site Control program, a Phase 2 site investigation was initiated in September 1989. The Phase 2 report is currently under review by the NYSDEC.

Concurrent with the NYSDEC Phase 2 Investigation, a site specific Pre-RI/FS Evaluation was undertaken by R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. to demonstrate the ability to implement certain remedial action technologies should they be necessary and that such remediation would not be impeded by the proposed site activities proposed in this Application.

A copy of the Pre-RI/FS Report, prepared by R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C., Consulting Engineers, is made part of the submission.

10.2 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND PERMIT REQUIREMENTS

The following are pertinent environmental regulations and permit requirements which must be considered and evaluated as part of the proposed action.

STATE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:

State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA)

The basic purpose of this Act is to incorporate the consideration of environmental factors into the planning, review, and decision-making processes that occur in New York State. This action would most likely be categorized as an Unlisted Action under SEQRA and not require the preparation of an EIS.

The Uniform Procedures Act

The Uniform Procedures Act (6 NYCRR Part 621) and associated Permit Hearing Procedures (6 NYCRR Part 624) clearly set forth time-tables for the review of environmental permit application, procedures for the conduct of the permit hearing, and subsequent permit issuance.

Under Uniform Procedures, the review process for projects which require multiple permits is simplified, as all permits are reviewed concurrently.

The environmental regulations and permit requirements which fall within the jurisdiction of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation include the following:

<u>PERMIT</u>	<u>COMMENT</u>
<u>I. WATER RESOURCES</u>	
Stream Bed or Bank Disturbances-Protection of Waters Permit	Not Applicable
Docks-Protection of Waters Permit	Not Applicable
Dams-Protection of Waters Permit	Not Applicable
Dredge and Fill of Navigable Waters-Protection of Water Permit	Not Applicable
Water Quality Certification-Protection of Waters	Not Applicable
Water Supply Approval	Not Applicable
Long Island Well Permits	Not Applicable
State Pollution Discharge Elimination System Permits (SPDES)	Not Applicable
<u>II. AIR RESOURCES</u>	
Permits to Construct Indirect Sources	Not Applicable
Permits to Construct Sources of Air Contamination	Not Applicable
Certificate to Operate Sources of Air Contamination	Not Applicable
Permits for Restricted Burning	Not Applicable

III. LAND RESOURCES

Mining Permits	Not Applicable
Freshwater Wetlands	Not Applicable
Tidal Wetlands	Not Applicable
Realty Subdivision Approval	Not Applicable
Permits to Construct and Operate a Solid Waste Management Facility	Required
Registration of Septic Tank Cleaners and Industrial Scavengers	Not Applicable
Flood Hazard Development	Not Applicable
Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers Permit	Not Applicable

LOCAL REGULATORY FRAMEWORK:

Suffolk County Department of Health Services	Not Applicable
Town of Smithtown	Not Applicable

Copies of the 6 NYCRR Part 360 Application for a Solid Waste Management Facility concerning the materials recovery, recycling and yard waste facility is presented in Appendix A of this Engineering Report.

The Environmental Assessment Form for Parcel "A", is presented in Appendix B of this Engineering Report.

APPENDIX A



NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE

APPLICATION FOR A SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY PERMIT

Please read all instructions before completing this application

Please TYPE or PRINT clearly

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY
DEC APPLICATION NUMBER
FACILITY CODE

1. TYPE OF APPLICATION (Check All Applicable Boxes): ☐ Permit to Construct ☐ Initial (New) ☐ Renewal ☒ Permit to Operate ☐ Subsequent Stage (New) ☐ Modification		2. APPLICANT IS THE: ☐ Facility Owner ☐ Facility Operator
3. FACILITY OWNER'S NAME R. Schleider Contracting Corp. Address 135 Old Northport Rd. City Kings Park State/Zip Code NY 11754 Telephone Number (516) 269-4249	4. FACILITY OPERATOR'S NAME R. Schleider Contracting Corp. Address 135 Old Northport Rd. City Kings Park State/Zip Code NY 11754 Telephone Number (516) 269-4249	5. ENGINEER'S NAME AND P.E. LICENSE NO. William F. Graner 043491 Firm Name R.E. Pustorino, P.C. Address 2171 Jericho Turnpike City/State/Zip Code Commack, NY 11725 Telephone Number (516) 499-1888
6. FACILITY NAME AND LOCATION (Attach USGS Topo Map showing exact location) Name R. Schleider Contracting Corp. - Parcel A Street Old Northport Road City, State, Zip Code Kings Park, New York 11754 Town Smithtown Suffolk County Coordinates NYTM-E _____ NYTM-N _____		7. SITE OWNER'S NAME Raymond Schleider Address 135 Old Northport Road City Kings Park State/Zip Code NY 11754 Telephone (516) 269-4249
8. TYPE OF FACILITY (Check all applicable boxes) ☐ Landfill (Specify category) _____ ☐ Research, Development and Demonstration ☐ Land Application ☐ Transfer Station ☐ Solid Waste Incineration ☐ Medical Waste ☐ Refuse Derived Fuel Processing ☐ Waste Tire Storage ☐ Composting ☐ Landfill Gas Recovery ☒ Recyclables Handling and Recovery ☐ Waste Oil ☐ Other (Describe) _____		9. IS APPLICATION BEING FILED BY OR ON BEHALF OF A MUNICIPALITY? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, name. _____ 10. FEE AMOUNT ENCLOSED \$ _____ 11. NAME(S) OF ALL MUNICIPALITIES SERVED Municipal and Private Clients in Nassau and Suffolk Counties
12. SOLID WASTE HANDLED a. List wastes to be accepted <u>Soils from construction sites, construction and demolition debris, yard waste</u> b. Quantity (Specify Units) Existing "approved design capacity" _____ Proposed "approved design capacity" <u>375 tpd</u>	13. PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WHERE APPLICABLE a. Facility area proposed in the application <u>23.6</u> acres b. Facility area ultimately planned <u>23.6</u> acres c. Ultimate facility height above existing ground level <u>N/A</u> feet d. Total site area <u>23.6</u> acres e. Existing landfill area on this site and adjacent properties <u>N/A</u> acres	
14. IS A VARIANCE REQUESTED FROM ANY PROVISION OF 6 NYCRR PART 360? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, cite the specific provision(s) _____		
15. CERTIFICATION: I hereby affirm under penalty of perjury that information provided on this form and attached statements and exhibits was prepared by me or under my supervision and direction and is true to the best of my knowledge and belief, and that I have the authority or am authorized as <u>President</u> (Title) of <u>R. Schleider Contracting Corp.</u> (Entity) to sign this application pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 360. I am aware that any false statement made herein is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law. <u>11/22/91</u> Date <u>Raymond Schleider</u> Signature <u>RAYMOND SCHLEIDER</u> Print Name		

APPENDIX B

Appendix A

State Environmental Quality Review

FULL ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT FORM

Purpose: The full EAF is designed to help applicants and agencies determine, in an orderly manner, whether a project or action may be significant. The question of whether an action may be significant is not always easy to answer. Frequently, there are aspects of a project that are subjective or unmeasurable. It is also understood that those who determine significance may have little or no formal knowledge of the environment or may be technically expert in environmental analysis. In addition, many who have knowledge in one particular area may not be aware of the broader concerns affecting the question of significance.

The full EAF is intended to provide a method whereby applicants and agencies can be assured that the determination process has been orderly, comprehensive in nature, yet flexible to allow introduction of information to fit a project or action.

Full EAF Components: The full EAF is comprised of three parts:

- Part 1:** Provides objective data and information about a given project and its site. By identifying basic project data, it assists a reviewer in the analysis that takes place in Parts 2 and 3.
- Part 2:** Focuses on identifying the range of possible impacts that may occur from a project or action. It provides guidance as to whether an impact is likely to be considered small to moderate or whether it is a potentially-large impact. The form also identifies whether an impact can be mitigated or reduced.
- Part 3:** If any impact in Part 2 is identified as potentially-large, then Part 3 is used to evaluate whether or not the impact is actually important.

DETERMINATION OF SIGNIFICANCE—Type 1 and Unlisted Actions

Identify the Portions of EAF completed for this project: ☒ Part 1 ☐ Part 2 ☐ Part 3

Upon review of the information recorded on this EAF (Parts 1 and 2 and 3 if appropriate), and any other supporting information, and considering both the magnitude and importance of each impact, it is reasonably determined by the lead agency that:

- ☐ A. The project will not result in any large and important impact(s) and, therefore, is one which **will not** have a significant impact on the environment, therefore a **negative declaration will be prepared.**
- ☐ B. Although the project could have a significant effect on the environment, there will not be a significant effect for this Unlisted Action because the mitigation measures described in PART 3 have been required, therefore a **CONDITIONED negative declaration will be prepared.***
- ☐ C. The project may result in one or more large and important impacts that may have a significant impact on the environment, therefore a **positive declaration will be prepared.**

* A Conditioned Negative Declaration is only valid for Unlisted Actions

R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP. - PARCEL A
Materials Recovery, Processing and Recycling Facility

 Name of Action

 Name of Lead Agency

 Print or Type Name of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

 Title of Responsible Officer

 Signature of Responsible Officer in Lead Agency

 Signature of Preparer (If different from responsible officer)

 Date

PART 1—PROJECT INFORMATION

Prepared by Project Sponsor

NOTICE: This document is designed to assist in determining whether the action proposed may have a significant effect on the environment. Please complete the entire form, Parts A through E. Answers to these questions will be considered as part of the application for approval and may be subject to further verification and public review. Provide any additional information you believe will be needed to complete Parts 2 and 3.

It is expected that completion of the full EAF will be dependent on information currently available and will not involve new studies, research or investigation. If information requiring such additional work is unavailable, so indicate and specify each instance.

NAME OF ACTION R. Schleider Contracting Corp. Materials Recovery, Processing and Recycling Facility -			
LOCATION OF ACTION (Include Street Address, Municipality and County) Old Northport Road, Kings Park, Suffolk County, NY			Parcel A
NAME OF APPLICANT/SPONSOR R. Schleider Contracting Corp.		BUSINESS TELEPHONE (516) 269-4249	
ADDRESS 135 Old Northport Road			
CITY/PO Kings Park		STATE NY	ZIP CODE 11754
NAME OF OWNER (If different) Same		BUSINESS TELEPHONE ()	
ADDRESS			
CITY/PO		STATE	ZIP CODE
DESCRIPTION OF ACTION Permitting of an existing materials recovery, processing and recycling facility for soils from construction projects, metals, construction and demolition debris and yard waste components.			

Please Complete Each Question—Indicate N.A. if not applicable

A. Site Description PARCEL A

Physical setting of overall project, both developed and undeveloped areas.

1. Present land use: ☐ Urban ☒ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Residential (suburban) ☐ Rural (non-farm)
 ☐ Forest ☐ Agriculture ☐ Other _____

 2. Total acreage of project area: 23.6 acres.
- | APPROXIMATE ACREAGE | PRESENTLY | AFTER COMPLETION |
|---|------------|------------------|
| Meadow or Brushland (Non-agricultural) | — acres | — acres |
| Forested | — acres | — acres |
| Agricultural (Includes orchards, cropland, pasture, etc.) | — acres | — acres |
| Wetland (Freshwater or tidal as per Articles 24, 25 of ECL) | — acres | — acres |
| Water Surface Area | — acres | — acres |
| Unvegetated (Rock, earth or fill) | 22.6 acres | 20.6 acres |
| Roads, buildings and other paved surfaces | 1 acres | 1 acres |
| Other (Indicate type) <u>Composting Area</u> | — acres | 2 acres |
3. What is predominant soil type(s) on project site? Sand
 - a. Soil drainage: ☒ Well drained 100 % of site ☐ Moderately well drained _____ % of site
 ☐ Poorly drained _____ % of site
 - b. If any agricultural land is involved, how many acres of soil are classified within soil group 1 through 4 of the NYS Land Classification System? _____ acres. (See 1 NYCRR 370).
 4. Are there bedrock outcroppings on project site? ☐ Yes ☒ No
 - a. What is depth to bedrock? 800± (in feet)

5. Approximate percentage of proposed project site with slopes: ☒ 0-10% 80 % ☐ 10-15% _____ %
☒ 15% or greater 20 %
6. Is project substantially contiguous to, or contain a building, site, or district, listed on the State or the National Registers of Historic Places? ☐ Yes ☒ No
7. Is project substantially contiguous to a site listed on the Register of National Natural Landmarks? ☐ Yes ☒ No
8. What is the depth of the water table? 20 (in feet) **Note: From lowest elevation**
9. Is site located over a primary, principal, or sole source aquifer? ☒ Yes ☐ No
10. Do hunting, fishing or shell fishing opportunities presently exist in the project area? ☐ Yes ☒ No
11. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal life that is identified as threatened or endangered?
☐ Yes ☒ No According to _____
Identify each species _____
12. Are there any unique or unusual land forms on the project site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, other geological formations)
☐ Yes ☒ No Describe _____
13. Is the project site presently used by the community or neighborhood as an open space or recreation area?
☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, explain _____
14. Does the present site include scenic views known to be important to the community?
☐ Yes ☒ No
15. Streams within or contiguous to project area: None
a. Name of Stream and name of River to which it is tributary _____
16. Lakes, ponds, wetland areas within or contiguous to project area: None
a. Name _____ b. Size (In acres) _____
17. Is the site served by existing public utilities? ☒ Yes ☐ No
a) If Yes, does sufficient capacity exist to allow connection? ☒ Yes ☐ No
b) If Yes, will improvements be necessary to allow connection? ☐ Yes ☒ No (**No connection required**)
18. Is the site located in an agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304? ☐ Yes ☒ No
19. Is the site located in or substantially contiguous to a Critical Environmental Area designated pursuant to Article 8 of the ECL, and 6 NYCRR 617? ☐ Yes ☒ No
20. Has the site ever been used for the disposal of solid or hazardous wastes? ☐ Yes ☒ No

B. Project Description

1. Physical dimensions and scale of project (fill in dimensions as appropriate) **Existing Site and Facility**
- a. Total contiguous acreage owned or controlled by project sponsor 23.6 acres.
- b. Project acreage to be developed: N.A. acres initially; N.A. acres ultimately.
- c. Project acreage to remain undeveloped N.A. acres.
- d. Length of project, in miles: N.A. (If appropriate)
- e. If the project is an expansion, indicate percent of expansion proposed N.A. %;
- f. Number of off-street parking spaces existing 10; proposed 10.
- g. Maximum vehicular trips generated per hour 50 (upon completion of project)?
- h. If residential: Number and type of housing units: N.A.
- | | One Family | Two Family | Multiple Family | Condominium |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| Initially | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Ultimately | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
- i. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure N.A. height; _____ width; _____ length.
- j. Linear feet of frontage along a public thoroughfare project will occupy is? N.A. ft.

2. How much natural material (i.e., rock, earth, etc.) will be removed from the site? 0 tons/cubic yards
3. Will disturbed areas be reclaimed? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☒ N/A
- a. If yes, for what intended purpose is the site being reclaimed? _____
- b. Will topsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. Will upper subsoil be stockpiled for reclamation? ☐ Yes ☐ No
4. How many acres of vegetation (trees, shrubs, ground covers) will be removed from site? 0 acres.
5. Will any mature forest (over 100 years old) or other locally-important vegetation be removed by this project?
☐ Yes ☒ No
6. If single phase project: Anticipated period of construction 1 months, (including demolition).
7. If multi-phased: N.A.
- a. Total number of phases anticipated _____ (number).
- b. Anticipated date of commencement phase 1 _____ month _____ year, (including demolition).
- c. Approximate completion date of final phase _____ month _____ year.
- d. Is phase 1 functionally dependent on subsequent phases? ☐ Yes ☐ No
8. Will blasting occur during construction? ☐ Yes ☒ No
9. Number of jobs generated: during construction N.A.; after project is complete N.A.
10. Number of jobs eliminated by this project 0
11. Will project require relocation of any projects or facilities? ☐ Yes ☒ No If yes, explain _____
12. Is surface liquid waste disposal involved? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- a. If yes, indicate type of waste (sewage, industrial, etc.) and amount _____
- b. Name of water body into which effluent will be discharged _____
13. Is subsurface liquid waste disposal involved? ☐ Yes ☒ No Type _____
14. Will surface area of an existing water body increase or decrease by proposal? ☐ Yes ☒ No
Explain _____
15. Is project or any portion of project located in a 100 year flood plain? ☐ Yes ☒ No
16. Will the project generate solid waste? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- a. If yes, what is the amount per month _____ tons
- b. If yes, will an existing solid waste facility be used? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- c. If yes, give name _____; location _____
- d. Will any wastes **not** go into a sewage disposal system or into a sanitary landfill? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- e. If Yes, explain _____
17. Will the project involve the disposal of solid waste? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- a. If yes, what is the anticipated rate of disposal? _____ tons/month.
- b. If yes, what is the anticipated site life? _____ years.
18. Will project use herbicides or pesticides? ☐ Yes ☒ No
19. Will project routinely produce odors (more than one hour per day)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
20. Will project produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels? ☐ Yes ☒ No Existing Facility
21. Will project result in an increase in energy use? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If yes, indicate type(s) _____
22. If water supply is from wells, indicate pumping capacity 25 gallons/minute.
23. Total anticipated water usage per day N.A. gallons/day. **Water for Moisture Control during Composting and Fire as required by the NYSDEC**
24. Does project involve Local, State or Federal funding? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes, explain _____

25. Approvals Required:

Type

Submittal
Date

City, Town, Village Board	☐ Yes ☒ No		
City, Town, Village Planning Board	☐ Yes ☒ No		
City, Town Zoning Board	☐ Yes ☒ No		
City, County Health Department	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Other Local Agencies	☐ Yes ☒ No		
Other Regional Agencies	☐ Yes ☒ No		
State Agencies	☒ Yes ☐ No	6 NYCRR Part 360	4/90 & 11/91
Federal Agencies	☐ Yes ☒ No		

C. Zoning and Planning Information

- Does proposed action involve a planning or zoning decision? ☐ Yes ☒ No
If Yes, indicate decision required:
☐ zoning amendment ☐ zoning variance ☐ special use permit ☐ subdivision ☐ site plan
☐ new/revision of master plan ☐ resource management plan ☐ other _____
- What is the zoning classification(s) of the site? Light Industrial (LI)
- What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the present zoning?
N.A.
- What is the proposed zoning of the site? N.A.
- What is the maximum potential development of the site if developed as permitted by the proposed zoning?
N.A.
- Is the proposed action consistent with the recommended uses in adopted local land use plans? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- What are the predominant land use(s) and zoning classifications within a ¼ mile radius of proposed action?
Light Industrial, Utility, Residential, Heavy Industrial, Community Facility
- Is the proposed action compatible with adjoining/surrounding land uses within a ¼ mile? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- If the proposed action is the subdivision of land, how many lots are proposed? N.A.
a. What is the minimum lot size proposed? _____
- Will proposed action require any authorization(s) for the formation of sewer or water districts? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Will the proposed action create a demand for any community provided services (recreation, education, police, fire protection)? ☐ Yes ☒ No
a. If yes, is existing capacity sufficient to handle projected demand? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- Will the proposed action result in the generation of traffic significantly above present levels? ☐ Yes ☒ No
a. If yes, is the existing road network adequate to handle the additional traffic? ☐ Yes ☐ No

D. Informational Details

Attach any additional information as may be needed to clarify your project. If there are or may be any adverse impacts associated with your proposal, please discuss such impacts and the measures which you propose to mitigate or avoid them.

E. Verification

I certify that the information provided above is true to the best of my knowledge.

Applicant/Sponsor Name R. Schleider Contracting Corp.

Signature [Signature] Title President

Date 11/27/91

If the action is in the Coastal Area, and you are a state agency, complete the Coastal Assessment Form before proceeding with this assessment.

Part 2—PROJECT IMPACTS AND THEIR MAGNITUDE

Responsibility of Lead Agency

General Information (Read Carefully)

- In completing the form the reviewer should be guided by the question: Have my responses and determinations been **reasonable**? The reviewer is not expected to be an expert environmental analyst.
- Identifying that an impact will be potentially large (column 2) does not mean that it is also necessarily **significant**. Any large impact must be evaluated in PART 3 to determine significance. Identifying an impact in column 2 simply asks that it be looked at further.
- The **Examples** provided are to assist the reviewer by showing types of impacts and wherever possible the threshold of magnitude that would trigger a response in column 2. The examples are generally applicable throughout the State and for most situations. But, for any specific project or site other examples and/or lower thresholds may be appropriate for a Potential Large Impact response, thus requiring evaluation in Part 3.
- The impacts of each project, on each site, in each locality, will vary. Therefore, the examples are illustrative and have been offered as guidance. They do not constitute an exhaustive list of impacts and thresholds to answer each question.
- The number of examples per question does not indicate the importance of each question.
- In identifying impacts, consider long term, short term and cumulative effects.

Instructions (Read carefully)

- Answer each of the 19 questions in PART 2. Answer **Yes** if there will be any impact.
- Maybe** answers should be considered as **Yes** answers.
- If answering **Yes** to a question then check the appropriate box (column 1 or 2) to indicate the potential size of the impact. If impact threshold equals or exceeds any example provided, check column 2. If impact will occur but threshold is lower than example, check column 1.
- If reviewer has doubt about size of the impact then consider the impact as potentially large and proceed to PART 3.
- If a potentially large impact checked in column 2 can be mitigated by change(s) in the project to a small to moderate impact, also check the **Yes** box in column 3. A **No** response indicates that such a reduction is not possible. This must be explained in Part 3.

IMPACT ON LAND

- Will the proposed action result in a physical change to the project site?
☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Any construction on slopes of 15% or greater, (15 foot rise per 100 foot of length), or where the general slopes in the project area exceed 10%.
- Construction on land where the depth to the water table is less than 3 feet.
- Construction of paved parking area for 1,000 or more vehicles.
- Construction on land where bedrock is exposed or generally within 3 feet of existing ground surface.
- Construction that will continue for more than 1 year or involve more than one phase or stage.
- Excavation for mining purposes that would remove more than 1,000 tons of natural material (i.e., rock or soil) per year.
- Construction or expansion of a sanitary landfill.
- Construction in a designated floodway.
- Other impacts _____

Will there be an effect to any unique or unusual land forms found on the site? (i.e., cliffs, dunes, geological formations, etc.) ☐ NO ☐ YES

Specific land forms: _____

1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No

IMPACT ON WATER

3. Will proposed action affect any water body designated as protected?
(Under Articles 15, 24, 25 of the Environmental Conservation Law, ECL)
- ☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Developable area of site contains a protected water body.
Dredging more than 100 cubic yards of material from channel of a protected stream.
 - Extension of utility distribution facilities through a protected water body.
Construction in a designated freshwater or tidal wetland.
- Other impacts: _____

Other impacts: _____

- Will proposed action affect any non-protected existing or new body of water? ☐ NO ☐ YES

☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

A 10% increase or decrease in the surface area of any body of water or more than a 10 acre increase or decrease.

- Construction of a body of water that exceeds 10 acres of surface area.

Other impacts: _____

- Will Proposed Action affect surface or groundwater quality or quantity? ☐ NO ☐ YES

☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

Proposed Action will require a discharge permit.

Proposed Action requires use of a source of water that does not have approval to serve proposed (project) action.

Proposed Action requires water supply from wells with greater than 45 gallons per minute pumping capacity.

- Construction or operation causing any contamination of a water supply system.

Proposed Action will adversely affect groundwater.

- Liquid effluent will be conveyed off the site to facilities which presently do not exist or have inadequate capacity.

Proposed Action would use water in excess of 20,000 gallons per day.

- Proposed Action will likely cause siltation or other discharge into an existing body of water to the extent that there will be an obvious visual contrast to natural conditions.

- Proposed Action will require the storage of petroleum or chemical products greater than 1,100 gallons.

Proposed Action will allow residential uses in areas without water and/or sewer services.

Proposed Action locates commercial and/or industrial uses which may require new or expansion of existing waste treatment and/or storage facilities.

Other impacts: _____

- Will proposed action alter drainage flow or patterns, or surface water runoff? ☐ NO ☐ YES

☐ NO ☐ YES

examples that would apply to column 2

[illegible]

- Proposed Action may cause substantial erosion.
- Proposed Action is incompatible with existing drainage patterns.
- Proposed Action will allow development in a designated floodway.
- Other impacts: _____

IMPACT ON AIR

7. Will proposed action affect air quality? ☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Proposed Action will induce 1,000 or more vehicle trips in any given hour.
- Proposed Action will result in the incineration of more than 1 ton of refuse per hour.
- Emission rate of total contaminants will exceed 5 lbs. per hour or a heat source producing more than 10 million BTU's per hour.
- Proposed action will allow an increase in the amount of land committed to industrial use.
- Proposed action will allow an increase in the density of industrial development within existing industrial areas.
- Other impacts: _____

IMPACT ON PLANTS AND ANIMALS

8. Will Proposed Action affect any threatened or endangered species? ☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Reduction of one or more species listed on the New York or Federal list, using the site, over or near site or found on the site.
- Removal of any portion of a critical or significant wildlife habitat.
- Application of pesticide or herbicide more than twice a year, other than for agricultural purposes.
- Other impacts: _____

9. Will Proposed Action substantially affect non-threatened or non-endangered species? ☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Proposed Action would substantially interfere with any resident or migratory fish, shellfish or wildlife species.
- Proposed Action requires the removal of more than 10 acres of mature forest (over 100 years of age) or other locally important vegetation.

IMPACT ON AGRICULTURAL LAND RESOURCES

10. Will the Proposed Action affect agricultural land resources?
☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- The proposed action would sever, cross or limit access to agricultural land (includes cropland, hayfields, pasture, vineyard, orchard, etc.)

[illegible]

IMPACT ON TRANSPORTATION

14. Will there be an effect to existing transportation systems?

☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Alteration of present patterns of movement of people and/or goods.
- Proposed Action will result in major traffic problems.
- Other impacts: _____

IMPACT ON ENERGY

15. Will proposed action affect the community's sources of fuel or energy supply? ☐ NO ☐ YES

☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Proposed Action will cause a greater than 5% increase in the use of any form of energy in the municipality.

Proposed Action will require the creation or extension of an energy transmission or supply system to serve more than 50 single or two family residences or to serve a major commercial or industrial use.

Other impacts: _____

NOISE AND ODOR IMPACTS

16. Will there be objectionable odors, noise, or vibration as a result of the Proposed Action? ☐ NO ☐ YES

☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- Blasting within 1,500 feet of a hospital, school or other sensitive facility.

Odors will occur routinely (more than one hour per day).

- Proposed Action will produce operating noise exceeding the local ambient noise levels for noise outside of structures.

Proposed Action will remove natural barriers that would act as a noise screen.

Other impacts: _____

IMPACT ON PUBLIC HEALTH

Will Proposed Action affect public health and safety?

☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

Proposed Action may cause a risk of explosion or release of hazardous substances (i.e. oil, pesticides, chemicals, radiation, etc.) in the event of accident or upset conditions, or there may be a chronic low level discharge or emission.

Proposed Action may result in the burial of "hazardous wastes" in any form (i.e. toxic, poisonous, highly reactive, radioactive, irritating, infectious, etc.)

Storage facilities for one million or more gallons of liquified natural gas or other flammable liquids.

Proposed action may result in the excavation or other disturbance within 2,000 feet of a site used for the disposal of solid or hazardous waste.

Other impacts: _____

[illegible]

IMPACT ON GROWTH AND CHARACTER OF COMMUNITY OR NEIGHBORHOOD

Will proposed action affect the character of the existing community?
☐ NO ☐ YES

Examples that would apply to column 2

- The permanent population of the city, town or village in which the project is located is likely to grow by more than 5%.
- The municipal budget for capital expenditures or operating services will increase by more than 5% per year as a result of this project.
- Proposed action will conflict with officially adopted plans or goals.
- Proposed action will cause a change in the density of land use.
- Proposed Action will replace or eliminate existing facilities, structures or areas of historic importance to the community.
- Development will create a demand for additional community services (e.g. schools, police, and fire, etc.)
- Proposed Action will set an important precedent for future projects.
- Proposed Action will create or eliminate employment.
- Other impacts: _____

1 Small to Moderate Impact	2 Potential Large Impact	3 Can Impact Be Mitigated By Project Change
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No
☐	☐	☐ Yes ☐ No

19. Is there, or is there likely to be, public controversy related to potential adverse environmental impacts?
☐ NO ☐ YES

**If Any Action in Part 2 Is Identified as a Potential Large Impact or
If You Cannot Determine the Magnitude of Impact, Proceed to Part 3**

Part 3—EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE OF IMPACTS

Responsibility of Lead Agency

Part 3 must be prepared if one or more impact(s) is considered to be potentially large, even if the impact(s) may be mitigated.

- Instructions**
- Assess the following for each impact identified in Column 2 of Part 2:
- Briefly describe the impact.
 - Describe (if applicable) how the impact could be mitigated or reduced to a small to moderate impact by project change(s).
 - Based on the information available, decide if it is reasonable to conclude that this impact is **important**.

To answer the question of importance, consider:

- The probability of the impact occurring
- The duration of the impact
- Its irreversibility, including permanently lost resources of value
- Whether the impact can or will be controlled
- The regional consequence of the impact
- Its potential divergence from local needs and goals
- Whether known objections to the project relate to this impact.

(Continue on attachments)

APPENDIX C

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Supplement to Application for Permit

STRUCTURAL-ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FORM (SAAF)

PART 1 - APPLICANT COMPLETES

Applicant Information

1. Applicant Name R. Schleider Contracting Corp.
2. Applicant Address 135 Old Northport Road
Kings Park, NY 11754

Project Information

3. Project/Facility Name R. Schleider Contracting Corp. - Parcel A
Materials Recovery, Processing & Recycling Facility
Old Northport Road
4. Project/Facility Location Kings Park, NY 11754

5. Is the proposed project adjacent to, or does it contain a building or structure listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places?

Yes _____ No X _____

6. Are there any buildings or structures built prior to 1940 adjacent to or within the proposed project area?

Yes _____ No X _____

If the answer to question 5 and/or 6 is yes, provide the following information for each building and structure (use attachments if necessary):

- a. name of structure
- b. location
- c. type of structure (ex: house, outbuilding, barn, bridge, dam, ruins)
- d. approximate age or date of construction

7. Might the proposed project have any impact (physical/visual) upon any buildings or structures listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places or built prior to 1940?

Yes _____ No X _____

If yes, describe briefly (use attachments if necessary):

8. Provide photographs of every building and structure that may be impacted by the project as described in number 7, above. The following standards are recommended:

See Aerial Photograph

Engineering Report - Drawing 1A

- o minimum of two photographs
- o minimum size 4" x 4" prints from negatives preferred; polaroid photos are acceptable
- o photos must be clear and focused
- o clearly label photos so it is obvious what is being illustrated; key photos to map or plan, if possible
- o photo 1: show both the entire front and side of the structure in a single shot from as close to the building as possible. Be sure the structure is not partially or fully blocked by trees or other obstructions
- o photo 2: show relationship of building or structure to roadway or surroundings

9. Has the land within the proposed project area been previously disturbed or altered (excavated, landscaped, filled, utilities installed)?

Yes x

No

If yes, describe briefly, including depth of disturbance (use attachments if necessary):

The site was previously excavated. See
Topographic Map - Engineering Report - Drawing 2A

10. Approximate percentage of proposed project area with slopes:

0-10% 80% %

10-15% %

15% or greater 20 %

11. Approximate percentage of proposed project site with the following drainage characteristics:

well drained 100 %

moderately well drained %

poorly drained %

Prepared by William F. Graner, P.E., Ph.D.
R.E. Pustorino, P.C., Consulting Engineers

Date November 20, 1991

STRUCTURAL-ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT FORM (SAAF)

PART 2 - DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION (DEC) COMPLETES

Applicant/Project Information

1. Applicant Name _____
2. Project/Facility Name _____
3. DEC Number _____

Buildings and Structures

4. Might the proposed project have any impact (physical/visual) upon any buildings or structures listed in the State or National Register of Historic Places or built prior to 1940?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, DEC must consult with the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation (OPRHP). The DEC must request a determination of eligibility for the State Register of Historic Places and/or comments regarding project impact. Include information supplied by the applicant in response to questions 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Part 1 of this form.

Archeological Sites

5. Does the proposed project area coincide with a circle, square or stippled area on OPRHP's Statewide Archeological Inventory Map?

Yes _____ No _____

6. Is the proposed project area outside of a circle or square, but one for which information has been provided (ex: documented reports of known sites) that suggests the area is archeologically sensitive?

Yes _____ No _____

If yes, what is the nature and source of information? _____

7. Is the proposed project area apparently undisturbed?

Yes _____ No _____

8. Will the proposed action include a physical disturbance of the project area?

Yes _____ No _____

9. Is the slope in the area characteristically less than 15% (unless on limestone/flint escarpments)?

Yes _____ No _____

10. Is the proposed project area characteristically moderately well or well drained?

Yes _____ No _____

If the answers to 5, 7-10 are yes, an archeological survey should be performed by the applicant. Provide the applicant with a copy of Report Format for Cultural Resource Investigations and list of archeological consultants.

If the answers to 6-10 are yes, DEC must consult with OPRHP before requiring that the applicant perform an archeological survey.

Results of Evaluation

_____ No buildings, structures or archeological sites identified at the project location (SHPA-1)

_____ Buildings, structures or archeological sites identified, but no impacts will occur, no survey required. No further cultural resources review required (SHPA-2)

_____ Consultation by DEC with OPRHP required
structures _____ archeology _____

_____ Archeological survey required

Prepared by _____

Date _____

DRAWINGS



PARKWAY

MEADOW

SUNKEN

ROAD

NORTHPORT

OLD



R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.

Consulting Engineers
2711 Jericho Turnpike
Commack, New York 11725

ENGINEERING REPORT

EXISTING
MATERIALS RECOVERY, PROCESSING
AND RECYCLING FACILITY
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.
OLD NORTHPORT ROAD
(WEST OF SUNKEN MEADOW PARKWAY)
"PARCEL - A"

KINGS PARK
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH

DRAWN: V. R. R. SCALE: 1" = 50' DATE: APRIL 1990
PROJECT NO. 69093 DWG. NO. 1A

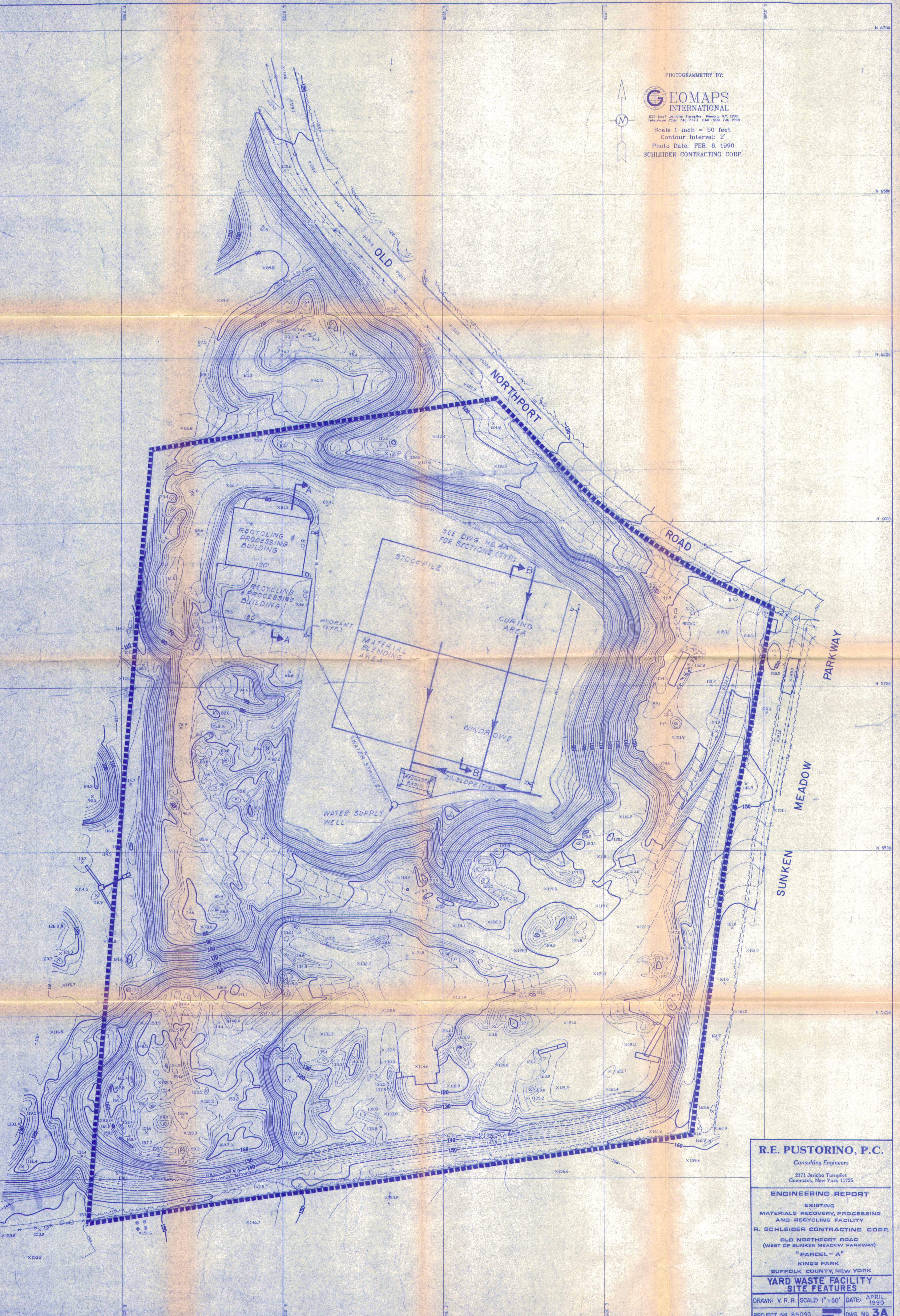
PHOTOGRAMMETRY BY:

GEOMAPS
INTERNATIONAL

235 East Jericho Turnpike, Mineola, N.Y. 11501
Telephone: (516) 742-7373 FAX: (516) 746-1599

Scale 1 inch = 50 feet
Contour Interval: 2'

Photo Date: FEB. 8, 1990
SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.



R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.

Consulting Engineers

2171 Jericho Turnpike
Commack, New York 11725

ENGINEERING REPORT

EXISTING
MATERIALS RECOVERY, PROCESSING
AND RECYCLING FACILITY
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.

OLD NORTHPORT ROAD
(WEST OF SUNKEN MEADOW PARKWAY)

"PARCEL - A"
KINGS PARK

SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

**YARD WASTE FACILITY
SITE FEATURES**

DRAWN: V. R. R. SCALE: 1" = 50' DATE: APRIL 1990

PROJECT NO. 89093 DWG. NO. 3A

90134/90134

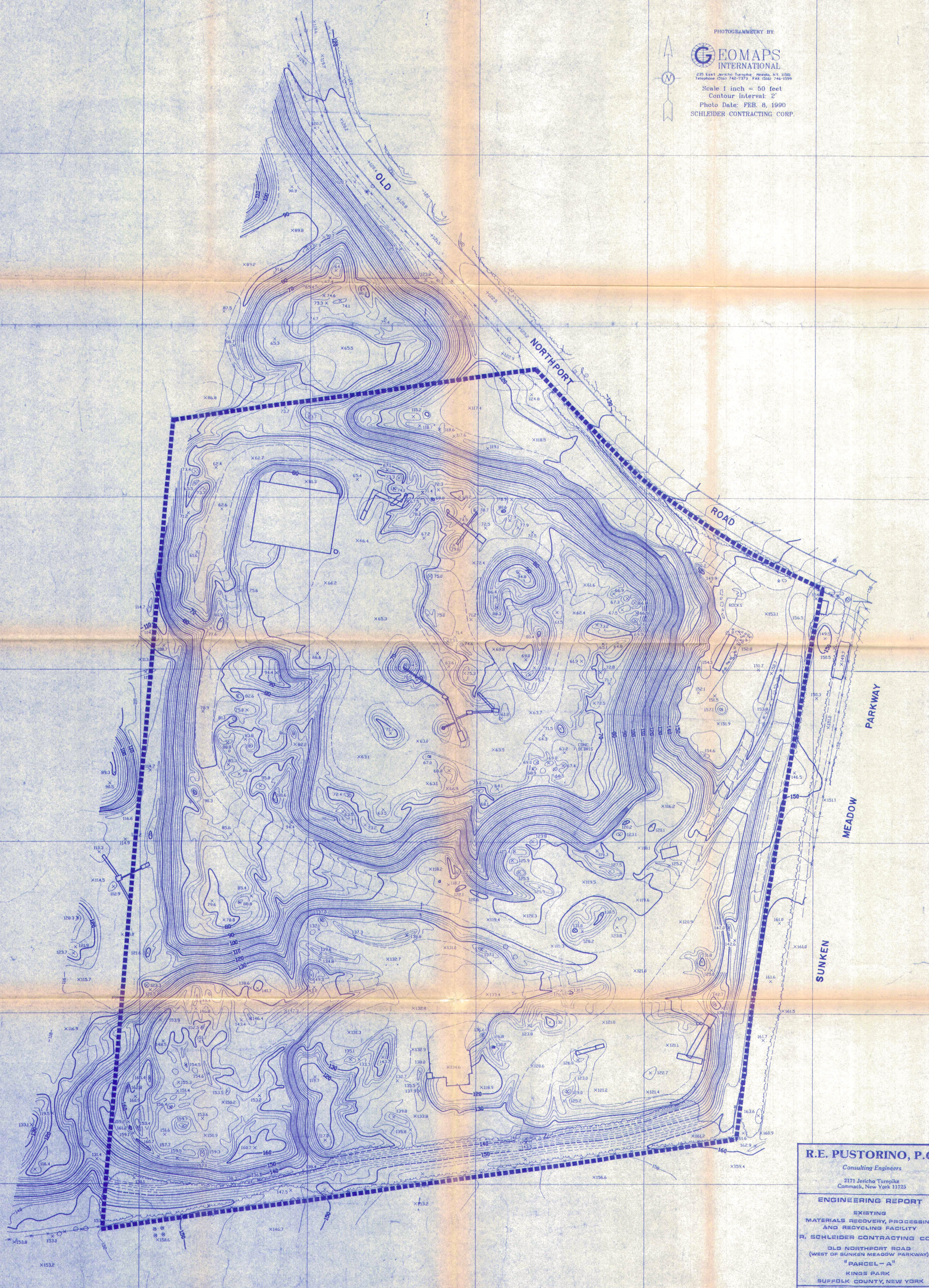
PHOTOGRAMMETRY BY:

GEOMAPS
INTERNATIONAL

230 East Jericho Turnpike, Roseton, NY 11590
Telephone (516) 742-7373 FAX (516) 746-1599

Scale 1 inch = 50 feet
Contour Interval: 2'

Photo Date: FEB. 8, 1990
SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.



R.E. PUSTORINO, P.C.

Consulting Engineers

2171 Jericho Turnpike
Commack, New York 11725

ENGINEERING REPORT

EXISTING
MATERIALS RECOVERY, PROCESSING
AND RECYCLING FACILITY
R. SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.

OLD NORTHPORT ROAD
(WEST OF SUNKEN MEADOW PARKWAY)

"PARCEL - A"

KINGS PARK
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK

**EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY
AND SITE FEATURES**

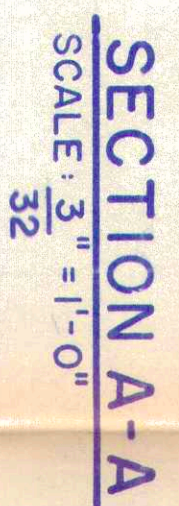
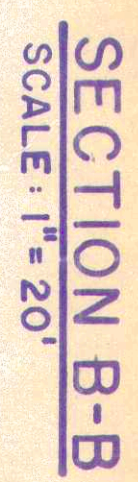
DRAWN: V.R.R. SCALE: 1" = 50' DATE: APRIL 1990

PROJECT NO. 89093 DWG. NO. 2A

90134/90134



2171 Jericho Turnpike
Commack, New York 11725



ENGINEERING REPORT

EXISTING

AND RECYCLING FACILITY

SCHLEIDER CONTRACTING CORP.

(WEST OF SUNKEN MEADOW PARKWAY)

"PARCEL - A"

KINGS PARK
SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK



SITE DETAILS

DRAWN: K. C. **CHECKED:** W. F. G.

DATE: APR. 1990 SCALE: AS SHOWN

DWG. No:

PROJECT No: 89093