

**Former ALCO Site  
Brownfield Cleanup Project**

**City of Schenectady  
Schenectady County, New York**

**Parcel A  
Spill 1604483  
Work Plan  
(WP)**

**New York State  
Brownfield Cleanup Program  
Site No. C447042**

**August 2016**

**Former ALCO Site  
Brownfield Cleanup Project  
City of Schenectady**

**Spill 1604483 Work Plan  
Site No. C447042**

**August 2016**

**Prepared For:**

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## 1.0 Introduction

Maxon ALCO Holdings, LLC (MAH) entered into Brownfield Cleanup Agreements (BCA) through the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) for the property located at 301 Nott Street in Schenectady, New York, identified as the ALCO Site (Property or Site) and historically known as the Nott Street Industrial Park (Park). In 2010, after purchasing the property, the Volunteer (Maxon-ALCO Holdings) divided the Property into three parcels: Parcel A, Parcel B and Parcel C (Site Nos. C447042, C447043, and C447044, see Figure 1) and each Parcel was deemed eligible for the BCP and subject to separate BCAs. In November of 2013, MAH proposed the reconfiguration of Parcels B and C to NYSDEC to more efficiently proceed with potential Interim Remedial Measures and redevelopment planning; the proposed reconfiguration was approved by NYSDEC by letter dated December 23, 2013.

The purpose of the BCP is to encourage voluntary remediation of brownfield sites for reuse and development. This Spill 1604483 Work Plan is preceded by Remedial Investigation (RI) and Supplemental Remedial Investigation (SRI) Reports, which characterized impacts at the site resulting from historical industrial usage, a Remedial Work Plan (RWP) and Alternatives Analysis Report (AAR), which evaluated and recommended remedial alternatives for the site, and an Excavation Work Plan (EXC-WP) which provided the procedures to be followed when remedial and/or development activities require excavation into the existing site soils (prior to placement of cover soils). These reports have been reviewed and approved by NYSDEC in accordance with the BCA and the applicable portions of 6 NYCRR Part 375.

Ongoing site activities include excavation and re-armoring of the riverbank. During excavation on Parcel A, in the vicinity of former MW-04 and Spill 1604483, B&L personnel observed a sheen seeping from riprap along the bank of the Mohawk River adjacent to the Casino in Parcel A. Material from the vicinity of Spill 1604483 had been previously excavated and screened with a photoionization detector (PID). Based on field observations and field screening, PID readings <30 ppm, further material was not removed from the excavation. On July 11, 2016, oil-containment and absorbent booms were placed on the Mohawk River adjacent to the petroleum seeps and continually monitored.

While the placement of oil-containment booms has been effective, the persistence of the sheen indicates that a potential source from historic material may remain in the vicinity of former MW-04 and adjacent onshore area to Spill 1604483. Discussions with NYSDEC have led to the opinion that further investigation of the onshore area adjacent to the seep is warranted. Investigation is needed to determine whether a source area exists in the vicinity of Spill 1604483; if a contaminant source area is present, alternatives for addressing the source area will be developed and evaluated in a separate work plan. The subsurface investigation is summarized in the following work plan.

## **1.1 Purpose of Report**

The purpose of this work plan is to determine whether a source area exists in the vicinity of Spill 1604483, and if it exists to characterize the lateral extent and depth of the area.

### *1.1.1 Report Organization*

This report is organized into three sections (including this introduction section), with appropriate subsections within each division. Figures are located following the text, prior to the appendix in the back of the document.

## 2.0 Prior Remedial Activities

This section discusses the prior remedial activities for the spill area to be addressed. The area is shown on the Site Location Map (Figure 1).

### 2.1 Parcel A – Spill 1604483

The following is a summary of each environmental investigation conducted at the former ALCO Industrial property in the vicinity of Spill 1604483 from 1992 through 2009, in chronological order. Prior subsurface investigations at the site identified a zone of subsurface soils impacted by historical operations.

A review of the historical data suggests that former monitoring well MW-04, onshore adjacent to Spill 1604483, contained levels of one or more petroleum-related VOCs (benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, xylenes, etc.) at concentrations above TOGS 1.1.1 standards when they were sampled on one or more occasions between 1992 and 1999. In addition, monitoring well MW-04 has historically contained free product.

However, MW-04, when sampled during the RI, did not contain any product or any petroleum-related VOCs above TOGS 1.1.1 standards. These results suggest that remedial efforts and/or natural attenuation have effectively eliminated VOCs impacts in the vicinity of the well. Furthermore, the presence of VOC TICs consisting primarily of petroleum-related compounds suggest that degradation/breakdown of petroleum has occurred in groundwater across the Site. These results suggest that free product recovery efforts have effectively reduced the contamination in the vicinity of MW-04.

#### **Interim Investigation, July through August 1992 – Interim Report Tasks 1 Through 4 Drainage System Assessment, Nott Street Industrial Park (Dames & Moore, 1993)**

During April 1992, Coyne Textile Services (CTS), with operations on Front Street, adjacent to the ALCO-Maxon Site, had a major fuel oil release that partially escaped into the municipal storm drain sewer system which flows under the Site, discharging to the Mohawk River at the College Creek Outfall. During inspection of this release, the New York State Department of Conservation (NYSDEC) reportedly observed petroleum discharges seeping from riprap along the bank of the Mohawk River adjacent to Buildings 320 and 324 in Parcel A. The NYSDEC requested that a subsurface investigation be performed onshore adjacent to the petroleum seep areas. SIC entered into an Order on Consent (OC) (Index No. R4-1338-92-05).

During July and August 1992, Dames & Moore performed an interim investigation on behalf of SIC. This investigation included evaluating the sewer system; visual site inspection and records review to evaluate potential on-site petroleum sources; and, collecting and analyzing

three Mohawk River surface water samples from locations adjacent to and downstream of the reported soil seep areas.

From this investigation, Dames & Moore recommended maintaining contaminant booms in the vicinity of the College Creek outfall; removing oil from surcharged manholes and catch basins; monitor sewer system for on- and off-site discharges of oil; and, exploring the feasibility of separating the Park from the City of Schenectady's storm sewer system. In addition, Dames & Moore found several on-site structures that could be potential petroleum sources. Finally, results of the Mohawk River water samples indicated that volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs), pesticides, poly chlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and Priority Pollutant Metals (PP Metals) were not detected above the laboratory reporting limits.

**Follow-up Investigation, July through September 1992 – Summary of Activities Related to Selected Issues Noted in NYSDEC Order on Consent, File No. R4-1338-92-05 (Dames & Moore, 1993)**

To address various other issues, Dames & Moore performed several additional investigation activities from July through September 1992. The additional activities discussed in the report included analytical results of free-product samples collected from monitoring wells MW-01 and MW-04; analytical results from water samples collected from the storm sewer system near monitoring well MW-01; analytical results from additional water samples collected from the Mohawk River; free-product recovery from monitoring wells MW-01 and MW-04; identification and removal of PCB-containing transformers; and deployment of oil containment absorbent booms.

The results of this investigation indicated that the free-phase product in MW-01 and MW-04 was either highly weathered diesel oil or No. 2 fuel oil and resulted from historical operations in Building 324 or from former ASTs or USTs that were removed. These samples also contained other COCs such as PBCs, VOCs, and metals. One storm sewer sample contained PCBs and an absorbent boom was placed in the manhole. Two water samples collected from the Mohawk River near MW-01 and MW-04 did not contain petroleum ID, PCBs, VOCs, SVOCs or PP Metals. Six downstream water samples collected from the Mohawk River did not contain PCBs.

Free-phase petroleum was hand bailed from wells MW-01 and MW-04 from October 1992 through December 1992 and January 1993, respectively. In January 1993, free- phase product skimming systems were installed and became operational in these wells.

Oil-containment and absorbent booms were placed on the Mohawk River adjacent to the petroleum seeps in November 1992. In addition, three transformers adjacent to Building 328 were removed and disposed of in February 1993.

**Delineation Boring Program, October through November 1992 – Summary of Activities Related to Delineation Boring Program (Dames & Moore, 1993)**

Dames & Moore performed a soil-boring program in October and November 1992. The scope of this work included the drilling and sampling of 29 soil borings. Four of these borings were converted to 6-inch-diameter groundwater/product recovery wells (RW-01 through RW-04). These wells were installed in the immediate vicinity of areas where free-phase petroleum was detected. A step drawdown test and a pump test were performed on well RW-02. The pump test results indicated that a recovery system could be operated with one recovery well in each of the two identified areas of free- phase petroleum.

In addition to the four borings converted to recovery wells, 10 of the remaining 25 borings were converted to piezometers (P-1 through P-10). Following installation, free- phase petroleum was observed in three of the recovery wells (RW-01, RW-02, and RW-03) and in two of the piezometers (P-1 and P-3) adjacent to monitoring well MW-04. Soil sample results suggested that relatively elevated total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) concentrations were limited to an area along the edge of the river in the vicinity of monitoring well MW-04.

**Surface, Subsurface & Groundwater Investigation, March through May 1994 – Summary of Investigations (Dames & Moore, 1994)**

Additional investigation activities were performed between March 28 and May 5, 1994. The investigation was performed in three areas (Area 1 defined as the area near monitoring well MW-01 between Buildings 324 and 326/328 in Parcel A; Area 2 defined as the area near monitoring well MW-04 to the west of Building 322 and north of Building 320 in Parcels A and B; and Area 3 defined as the area near the former hazardous waste UST adjacent to the north side of Building 332 (which is within Parcel B) and consisted of the collection of eight surficial soil samples, installation of five shallow groundwater monitoring wells, installation of two intermediate-depth groundwater monitoring wells, and collection and analysis of groundwater samples from 12 monitoring wells.

The Summary Report concluded that based on the results of the investigation, it appeared that the extent of historic residual free-phase petroleum in the groundwater was limited to two small areas at the Park. One of these areas was at monitoring well MW-01 and the second area was at monitoring well MW-04. Further, the report concluded that the only area where PCBs had been detected was in the vicinity of monitoring well MW-01. Low levels of dissolved hydrocarbons had been detected at three areas at the Park: the vicinity of monitoring well MW-01, the vicinity of monitoring well MW-04, and an area west of Building 332 (monitoring well MW-12), where a UST was formerly located. In addition, Dames & Moore recommended continuing the operation of the temporary free-product skimming systems in monitoring wells MW-01 and MW-04.

**Free Product Petroleum Recovery From Monitoring Wells MW-01 & MW-04, 1992-1994 – Summary of Activities Related to Selected Issues Noted in NYSDEC Order on Consent, File No. R4-1338-92-05 (Dames & Moore, 1993)**

Hand bailing was initiated during October 1992 in response to the presence of free product in monitoring wells MW-01 and MW-04 and continued until December 1992 and January 1993, respectively. Temporary free-product skimming systems were installed in monitoring wells MW-01 and MW-04 in December 1992 and January 1993, respectively. The recovery systems were operated for approximately two years, when the systems were permanently shut down as a result of negligible product recovery. During this time period, approximately 550 gallons and 385 gallons of an oil/water mixture was collected and properly disposed of from monitoring wells MW-01 and MW-04, respectively. The oil collected from monitoring well MW-01 was sampled again for PCBs on September 14, 1994, and results indicated PCBs were detectable in the oil at a concentration of 0.003 ppm.

**Deployment of Oil Containment & Absorbent Booms in the Mohawk River, 1992-2002 – Summary of Activities Related to Selected Issues Noted in NYSDEC Order on Consent, File No. R4-1338-92-05 (Dames & Moore, 1993)**

The prior owner first deployed oil containment and absorbent booms during November 1992 and, on occasion, until 2001, adjacent to the locations where sheens were intermittently reported. Booms were deployed in the spring and retrieved in early winter before the Mohawk River iced over. This included the areas upstream and downstream of College Creek, where sheens associated with off-site sources had been observed in the past.

**Monitoring Well MW-04 Pilot Bioventing System, December 1996 – Schenectady Industrial Corp., Nott Street Industrial Park, Draft Follow-up Subsurface Investigation Report, Bioventing System Subsurface Soil Assessment (Letter Report) (VHB, September 2001)**

To further address the presence of subsurface petroleum near monitoring well MW-04, the prior owner installed a pilot bioventing system during December 1996. Additionally, an absorbent bailer has been installed in monitoring well MW-04, which was inspected biweekly and replaced as necessary. The bioventing system consists of a self-contained blower assembly connected to wells RW-03 and BVM-2, which is utilized to aerate subsurface soils immediately above the water table. The system has operated continuously since December 1996 to May 2001, with the exception of brief outages for routine maintenance.

To assess the effectiveness of the bioventing system, HLA performed a Geoprobe subsurface investigation on December 8, 1998. The results of this investigation were reported in an April 14, 1999 letter from HLA to the NYSDEC. The investigation involved the advancement of 11 Geoprobe borings radially located around both bioventing injection points. A

minimum of two soil samples from each boring at the 10- to 12-foot and 12- to 14-foot depth intervals (the saturated/unsaturated interface) were collected and analyzed for TPH. TPH was detected in the 10- to 12-foot interval at concentrations as high as 1,100 ppm and in the 12- to 14-foot interval at concentrations as high as 24,000 ppm. Based on the results, it was concluded that the bioventing system was successfully treating the subsurface oil-stained soils, although with diminishing effectiveness farther away from the injection points.

HLA recommended that the bioventing system continue to operate, and that a follow-up Geoprobe assessment be performed during 2000 to monitor the effectiveness of the system. It was also recommended Oxygen Release Compound (ORC®) “socks” be deployed in several wells in the vicinity of monitoring well MW-04 to assess the effectiveness of this proprietary product in enhancing the natural bioremediation of petroleum contaminated groundwater this portion of the property.

Late in 2001, VHB, in a letter to Alan Geisendorfer of Region IV NYSDEC, recommended that the Bioventing and ORC efforts cease as the remaining materials were residual petroleum hydrocarbons recalcitrant to further treatment in the foregoing fashion. NYSDEC subsequently approved the cessation of treatment.

## 3.0 Scope of Work

This work plan has been prepared following discussions with NYSDEC regarding the need to determine whether a source area still exists in the vicinity of Spill 1604483. If a contaminant source area exists, alternatives for addressing the source area will be developed and evaluated a separate work plan.

A Health & Safety Plan (HASP) for Barton & Loguidice, Inc., personnel is provided in Appendix A of this WP. The HASP was developed in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120. Other companies (contractors) who will be working on this WP can adopt the B&L HASP or provide their own HASP; in either case, safety for personnel of companies other than B&L is the responsibility of that company, pursuant to OSHA regulations.

### 3.1 Parcel A - Spill 1604483

While the placement of oil-containment booms has been effective, the persistence of the residual sheen indicates that a potential source material may remain in the vicinity of former MW-04 and adjacent onshore area to Spill 1604483. Discussions with NYSDEC have led to the opinion that further investigation of the onshore area adjacent to the seep is warranted.

#### 3.1.1 Soil Borings

A series of borings will be advanced in the area shown on Figure 1 to determine whether an area of impacted soils exists onshore adjacent to Spill 1604483 and if it exists to characterize the lateral extent and depth of the area.

The field work should allow for roughly 10 borings. The total number, locations, and spacing of borings will be determined by the findings in the field, in consultation with NYSDEC. Borings will be initially advanced to a depth of roughly 15 feet below grade; boring depths will be adjusted dependent upon the findings in the field.

Soil samples will be collected at the boring locations using a MacroCore sampler; soil samples will be submitted to a laboratory for analysis for VOCs by USEPA Method 8260B.

#### 3.1.2 Monitoring Well Installation

To further delineate the potential source area for Spill 1604483 and determine an effective means for mitigation, a maximum of three new monitoring wells will be installed based on field observations and screening. The wells will be installed and developed using the same techniques as used in the SRI. The wells screens will be positioned vertically to bridge the apparent water table, to allow for the detection of free-phase LNAPL.

Roughly two weeks following the completion of well development, samples will be collected from the newly-installed monitoring wells. Samples will be collected by bailing, and samples will be submitted to a laboratory for analysis for VOCs by USEPA Method 8260B.

### **3.2 Reporting**

A Letter Report will be prepared to provide the findings of the work described in this work plan. The Report will contain supporting figures and tables, with laboratory data reports and boring logs provided in appendices. The report will discuss whether a contaminant source is still present in the vicinity of Spill 1604483 and if so, will provide its approximate dimensions and recommendations for remediation.

**Figure 1**

**Site Location Map Showing  
SPILL 1604483 Area**



# **Appendix A**

## **Health and Safety Plan**

**Former ALCO Site  
Brownfield Cleanup Project**

**City of Schenectady  
Schenectady County, New York**

## **Health and Safety Plan (HASP)**

**New York State  
Brownfield Cleanup Program  
Site Nos. C447042, C447043, and C447044**

**December 2013**

Former ALCO Site  
Brownfield Cleanup Project

City of Schenectady

Health and Safety Plan  
Site Nos. C447042, C447043, and C447044

December 2013

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## 1.0 General Information

### 1.1 Introduction

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) was prepared by Barton & Loguidice, Inc. (B&L) for future excavation work at the former ALCO site where the existing soils will be penetrated. The existing soils contain residual impacts from historic activities at the site. The impacts were characterized by the Remedial Investigation and Supplemental Remedial Investigation that were conducted at the site. A summary of the impacts is provided in this HASP

Please note that this site falls within the definition of a hazardous waste sites for the purposes of 29 CFR 1910.120, *Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response*. Plan. This was prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120. This plan was prepared, and will be implemented, by a qualified person as defined under 29 CFR 1910.120; this is also in accordance with NYSDEC DER-10, *Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation*.

The purpose of this Health and Safety Plan for the Steel Treaters contaminant source removal IRM is to provide specific guidelines and establish procedures for the protection of personnel during the field investigation and site remediation activities. The Plan is based on the site information available at this time and anticipated conditions to be encountered during the different phases of work. This Plan is subject to modification as data are collected and evaluated.

All personnel conducting activities on-site must comply with all applicable Federal and State rules and regulations regarding safe work practices. Personnel conducting field activities must also be familiar with the procedures, requirements and provisions of this Plan. In the event of conflicting Plans and requirements, personnel must implement those safety practices that afford the highest level of protection.

This HASP is not intended to be used by any subcontractors, but it may be used as the basis for contractors to prepare their own plans. This HASP may not address the specific health and safety needs or requirements of subcontractors and should be viewed as the minimum requirement.

## **2.0 Project Information**

### **2.1 Comprehensive Work Plan**

This HASP is appended to the Site Remedial Work Plan (RWP) prepared by Barton & Loguidice, Inc., which describes the proposed remedial activities for the site.

### **2.2 Scope of Work**

Remedial and/or development activities at the site may entail excavation into the existing in-place soils at the site.

### **2.3 Organization Structure**

Barton & Loguidice, P.C.:

Program Manager – Scott Nostrand, P.E.

Site Manager – Andy Barber

Maxon ALCO Holdings, LLC (MAH):

Project Contact – Steve Luciano

The Site Manager is responsible for the day-to-day activities of the project and for coordinating between office and field personnel. The Site Manager will oversee the remedial activities. The Barton & Loguidice on-site field personnel will serve as the Site Safety and Health Coordinator (SSHC). The SSHC will establish operating standards and coordinate overall project safety and health activities for the site. The SSHC will review project plans and revisions to determine that safety and health procedures are maintained throughout the project. Specifically the responsibilities of the SSHC include:

- a. Aiding the selection of protective clothing and equipment.
- b. Periodically inspecting protective clothing and equipment.
- c. Maintaining proper storage of protective clothing and equipment.
- d. Monitoring the workers for signs of heat stress, cold stress, and fatigue.
- e. Monitoring on-site hazards and conditions.
- f. Conducting periodic surveillance to evaluate effectiveness of the Site-specific Health and Safety Plan.
- g. Having knowledge of emergency procedures, evacuation routes, and the telephone numbers of the ambulance, local hospital, poison control center, fire department, and police department.

- h. Providing handouts to all on-site personnel that contain directions to the hospital and the telephone numbers of the ambulance, local hospital, poison control center, fire department, and police department.
- i. Notifying, when necessary, local public emergency officials.
- j. Coordinating emergency medical care.

The Site Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the field personnel are familiar with the contents of this plan and the roles of the SSHC.

### 3.0 Health and Safety Risk Analysis

Table B-1 breaks down the hazard types that may be encountered for the site activities.

| Table B-1<br>Site Investigation Activity Hazard Evaluation |                                                                                                       |                       |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                       |                          |                             |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Activity                                                   | Hazard Type                                                                                           |                       |                                                                                                                             |                                                                                                                       |                          |                             |
|                                                            | Mechanical                                                                                            | Electrical            | Chemical                                                                                                                    | Physical                                                                                                              | Biological               | Temperature                 |
| Excavation of Impacted Soils                               | Accidental injury from excavation equipment. Accidental injury from contact with excavated materials. | Overhead power lines. | Accidental inhalation, ingestions, skin absorption or eye contact with contaminants. Inhalation of equipment exhaust gases. | Collapse of excavation structure. Puncture from buried objects/nails. Excessive noise. Fall hazards. Falling objects. | Rodents, Bees and wasps. | Heat stress and frost bite. |

#### 3.1 Chemical Hazards

Site soils have been impacted by historic industrial operations at the site. These impacts are largely related to the use of petroleum products and coal at the site. The contaminants that have been detected at the site are listed in Table B-2 and their properties are listed in Table B-3 (below).

**Table B-2 – Contaminants Detected in Soil**  
**Contaminants Detected in Surface Soils**

|                        | Part 375<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Restricted<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Commercial | SS-A1 | SS-A2  | SS-A3  | SS-A5 | SS-A6   | SS-A8   | SS-A9    |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|----------|
| <b>Parcel A</b>        |                         |                                       |                        |       |        |        |       |         |         |          |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene    | 410                     | NS                                    | NS                     | 57 J  | 410 J  | 130 J  | 700 J | 3,500 U | 890 J   | 11,000 J |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene     | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 1,300 | 6,000  | 5,500  | 4,500 | 1,800 J | 24,000  | 160,000  |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene         | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 1,000                  | 1,700 | 6,700  | 6,800  | 4,200 | 2,100 J | 21,000  | 140,000  |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 3,100 | 12,000 | 14,000 | 6,700 | 4,400   | 25,000  | 170,000  |
| Benzo(G,H,I)Perylene   | 100,000                 | 100,000                               | 500,000                | 600 J | 2,300  | 3,100  | 1,300 | 1,500 J | 14,000  | 98,000   |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 3,900                                 | 56,000                 | 1,400 | 4,000  | 5,100  | 3,000 | 2,100 J | 11,000  | 71,000   |
| Chrysene               | 1,000                   | 3,900                                 | 56,000                 | 1,700 | 6,600  | 6,700  | 4,400 | 2,600 J | 23,000  | 150,000  |
| Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene | 330                     | 330                                   | 560                    | 210 J | 820 J  | 880 J  | 370 J | 3,500 U | 4,900 U | 9,800 U  |
| Dibenzofuran           | 14,000                  | 59,000                                | 350,000                | 31 J  | 710 J  | 260 J  | 1,100 | 3,500 U | 2,300 J | 22,000   |
| Fluoranthene           | 100,000                 | 100,000                               | 500,000                | 1,800 | 11,000 | 8,700  | 9,900 | 2,700 J | 44,000  | 330,000  |
| Indeno(1,2,3-Cd)Pyrene | 500                     | 500                                   | 5,600                  | 570 J | 2,200  | 2,800  | 1,200 | 1,400 J | 11,000  | 84,000   |
| Phenanthrene           | 100,000                 | 100,000                               | 500,000                | 600 J | 9,100  | 4,600  | 9,300 | 1,300 J | 35,000  | 290,000  |
| Pyrene                 | 100,000                 | 100,000                               | 500,000                | 1,700 | 8,800  | 7,100  | 7,400 | 2,200 J | 40,000  | 310,000  |

All units are in µg/Kg

Values shown in BOLD exceed the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Residential Soil Cleanup Objective

Values that are highlighted exceeds the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Soil Cleanup Objective

U = The compound was not detected at the indicated concentration.

J = Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the quantitation limit but greater than MDL.

**Table B-2 – Contaminants Detected in Soil – Continued**  
**Contaminants Detected in Surface Soils**

|                        | Part 375<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Restricted<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Commercial | SS-B3    | SS-B4  | SS-B5 | SS-B6 | SS-B8   |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|--------|-------|-------|---------|
| <b>Parcel B</b>        |                         |                                       |                        |          |        |       |       |         |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene    | 410                     | NS                                    | NS                     | 18,000 U | 620 J  | 27 J  | 12 J  | 3,900 U |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene     | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 960 J    | 13,000 | 850   | 1,400 | 2,900 J |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene         | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 1,000                  | 1,000 J  | 15,000 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 4,100   |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 18,000 U | 20,000 | 1,300 | 3,900 | 5,000   |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 56,000                 | 18,000 U | 6,800  | 480   | 1,500 | 2,800 J |
| Chrysene               | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 56,000                 | 1,000 J  | 13,000 | 890   | 2,100 | 3,300 J |
| Indeno(1,2,3-Cd)Pyrene | 500                     | 500                                   | 5,600                  | 18,000 U | 7,700  | 550   | 1,600 | 2,100 J |

All units are in µg/Kg

Values shown in BOLD exceed the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Residential Soil Cleanup Objective

Values that are highlighted exceeds the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Soil Cleanup Objective

U = The compound was not detected at the indicated concentration.

J = Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the quantitation limit but greater than MDL.

**Table B-2 – Contaminants Detected in Soil – Continued**  
**Contaminants Detected in Surface Soils**

|                        | Part 375<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Restricted<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Commercial | SS-C1   | SS-C2   | SS-C4   | SS-C6   | SS-C9   |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>Parcel C</b>        |                         |                                       |                        |         |         |         |         |         |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene    | 410                     | NS                                    | NS                     | 6,900 U | 7,000 U | 440 J   | 65 J    | 2,000 U |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene     | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 1,500 J | 4,600 J | 49,000  | 3,900   | 1,500 J |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene         | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 1,000                  | 1,700 J | 6,400 J | 43,000  | 3,700   | 1,600 J |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 2,000 J | 9,600 J | 50,000  | 4,500   | 2,000   |
| Benzo(k)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 56,000                 | 2,100 J | 3,500 J | 29,000  | 1,700 J | 1,100 J |
| Chrysene               | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 56,000                 | 1,500 J | 4,900 J | 46,000  | 3,900   | 1,600 J |
| Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene | 330                     | 330                                   | 560                    | 6,900 U | 7,000 U | 9,500 U | 680 J   | 2,000 U |
| Indeno(1,2,3-Cd)Pyrene | 500                     | 500                                   | 5,600                  | 880 J   | 3,600 J | 22,000  | 2,100   | 800 J   |

All units are in µg/Kg

Values shown in BOLD exceed the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Residential Soil Cleanup Objective

Values that are highlighted exceeds the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Soil Cleanup Objective

U = The compound was not detected at the indicated concentration.

J = Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the quantitation limit but greater than MDL.

**Table B-2 – Contaminants Detected in Soil – Continued**  
**Contaminants Detected in Surface Soils**

|                                        | <b>Arsenic</b>       | <b>Copper</b> | <b>Lead</b>      |
|----------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|------------------|
| <i>Part 375 Residential</i>            | 16                   | 270           | 400              |
| <i>Part 375 Restricted Residential</i> | 16                   | 270           | 400              |
| <i>Part 375 Commercial</i>             | 16                   | 270           | 1,000            |
| <b>Sample Location</b>                 |                      |               |                  |
| <b>SS-A2</b>                           | <b>18.8</b>          | <b>723 J</b>  | <b>1530</b>      |
| <b>SS-A3 / DUP-03</b>                  | <b>32.1 / 19.6 J</b> | 92.3 J/ 317 J | <b>897 / 298</b> |
| <b>SS-A9</b>                           | <b>15.6 J</b>        | 67.3          | 95               |
| <b>SS-B3</b>                           | <b>79.7 J</b>        | 15.7          | 16.4             |
| <b>SS-C7</b>                           | <b>24.5</b>          | 37.9          | 8.8              |

J = Indicates an estimated value detected below the reporting limit.

Values shown in BOLD exceed the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Residential Soil Cleanup Objective

Values that are highlighted exceeds the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Soil Cleanup Objective

All units are in mg/Kg

**Table B-2 – Contaminants Detected in Soil – Continued**  
**Contaminants Detected in Subsurface Soils**

|                        | Part 375<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Restricted<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Commercial | SB-A1   | SB-A2 / DUP-03    | SB-A3 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------|-------------------|-------|
| <b>Parcel A</b>        |                         |                                       |                        |         |                   |       |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene    | 410                     | NS                                    | NS                     | 3,200 J | 48 J / 36 J       | 150 J |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene     | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 14,000  | 2,000 J / 1,300 J | 1,800 |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene         | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 1,000                  | 14,000  | 1,900 J / 1,300 J | 1,600 |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | 17,000  | 2,500 J / 1,400 J | 1,800 |
| Chrysene               | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 56,000                 | 15,000  | 2,000 J / 1,300 J | 1,700 |
| Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene | 330                     | 330                                   | 560                    | 2,800 J | 370 J / 220       | 280   |
| Indeno(1,2,3-Cd)Pyrene | 500                     | 500                                   | 5,600                  | 8,400   | 1,100 J / 650 J   | 850   |

All units are in µg/Kg .

Values shown in BOLD exceed the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Residential Soil Cleanup Objective

Values that are highlighted exceeds the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Soil Cleanup Objective

J = Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the quantitation limit but greater than MDL.

**Table B-2 – Contaminants Detected in Soil – Continued**  
**Contaminants Detected in Subsurface Soils**

|                        | Part 375<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Restricted<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Commercial | SB-B2 /<br>DUP-02-SB   | SB-B3        |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| <b>Parcel B</b>        |                         |                                       |                        |                        |              |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene    | 410                     | NS                                    | NS                     | 860 J / 890 J          | 55 J         |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene     | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | <b>13,000 / 13,000</b> | <b>3,800</b> |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene         | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 1,000                  | <b>13,000 / 13,000</b> | <b>3,900</b> |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | <b>14,000 / 15,000</b> | <b>5,600</b> |
| Chrysene               | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 56,000                 | <b>12,000 / 13,000</b> | <b>5,000</b> |
| Dibenzo(A,H)Anthracene | 330                     | 330                                   | 560                    | <b>2,400 / 2,200</b>   | 400 U        |
| Indeno(1,2,3-Cd)Pyrene | 500                     | 500                                   | 5,600                  | <b>7,000 / 6,400</b>   | <b>2,700</b> |

All units are in µg/Kg .

Values shown in BOLD exceed the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Residential Soil Cleanup Objective

Values that are highlighted exceeds the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Soil Cleanup Objective

U = The compound was not detected at the indicated concentration.

J = Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the quantitation limit but greater than MDL.

**Table B-2 – Contaminants Detected in Soil – Continued**  
**Contaminants Detected in Subsurface Soils**

|                        | Part 375<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Restricted<br>Residential | Part 375<br>Commercial | SB-C3          |
|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------|
| <b>Parcel C</b>        |                         |                                       |                        |                |
| Benzo(a)Anthracene     | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | <b>1,200 J</b> |
| Benzo(a)Pyrene         | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 1,000                  | <b>1,200 J</b> |
| Benzo(b)Fluoranthene   | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 5,600                  | <b>1,300 J</b> |
| Chrysene               | 1,000                   | 1,000                                 | 56,000                 | <b>1,200 J</b> |
| Indeno(1,2,3-Cd)Pyrene | 500                     | 500                                   | 5,600                  | <b>700 J</b>   |

All units are in µg/Kg .

Values shown in BOLD exceed the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Residential Soil Cleanup Objective

Values that are highlighted exceeds the 6 NYCRR Part 375 Commercial Soil Cleanup Objective

J = Data indicates the presence of a compound that meets the identification criteria. The result is less than the quantitation limit but greater than MDL.

Table B-3 - Assessment of Detected Chemicals

| Chemical Name<br>(or class)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | REL/PEL/TLV                           | Other<br>Pertinent<br>Limits<br>(Specify) | Warning Properties –<br>Odor Threshold                                     | Potential<br>Exposure<br>Pathways | Acute Health<br>Effects                                                                                     | Chronic Health<br>Effects                                                  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| #1 Fuel Oil<br>(Kerosene)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 100 mg/m3<br>(NIOSH)                  |                                           | Colorless to yellowish oily<br>liquid with a strong<br>characteristic odor | Inhalation,<br>Ingestion, Contact | Eye, skin & respiratory<br>irritation; dizziness,<br>drowsiness, nausea, vomit,<br>headache, abdominal pain | Eyes; skin; respiratory<br>system; CNS                                     |
| #2 Fuel Oil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 5 mg/m3 (OSHA)                        |                                           | Colorless to yellowish oily<br>liquid with a strong<br>characteristic odor | Inhalation,<br>Ingestion, Contact | Eye, skin & respiratory<br>irritation; dizziness,<br>drowsiness, nausea, vomit,<br>headache, abdominal pain | Eyes; skin; respiratory<br>system; CNS                                     |
| #4 Fuel Oil                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | 5 mg/m3 (OSHA)                        |                                           | Colorless to yellowish oily<br>liquid with a strong<br>characteristic odor | Inhalation,<br>Ingestion, Contact | Eye, skin & respiratory<br>irritation; dizziness,<br>drowsiness, nausea, vomit,<br>headache, abdominal pain | Eyes; skin; respiratory<br>system; CNS                                     |
| Polynuclear Aromatic<br>Hydrocarbons<br>(Coal components)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       | 0.1 mg/m3 (NIOSH)<br>0.2 mg/m3 (OSHA) |                                           | Black, dark brown residue                                                  | Inhalation,<br>Ingestion, Contact | Skin irritation                                                                                             | Respiratory system; skin,<br>bladder; kidneys                              |
| Arsenic                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                       |                                           |                                                                            | Inhalation,<br>Ingestion, Contact | Skin irritation                                                                                             | Eyes; skin; respiratory<br>system; CNS; kidneys; GI<br>tract; repro system |
| Copper                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 1 mg/m3 (OSHA,<br>NIOSH)              |                                           | Reddish metal                                                              | Inhalation,<br>Ingestion, Contact | Eye irritation                                                                                              | Eyes; skin; respiratory<br>system; liver; kidneys;                         |
| Lead                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | 0.050 mg/m3<br>(OSHA, NIOSH)          |                                           | Gray metal                                                                 | Inhalation,<br>Ingestion, Contact |                                                                                                             | Eyes; CNS; kidneys; GI<br>tract; blood                                     |
| PEL = OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit; represents the maximum allowable 8-hr. time weighted average (TWA) airborne exposure concentration.<br>TLV = ACGIH Threshold Limit Value; represents the maximum recommended 8-hr. TWA exposure concentration.<br>STEL = OSHA Short-term Exposure Limit; represents the maximum allowable 15 minute TWA exposure concentration.<br>TLV-STEEL = ACGIH Short-term Exposure Limit; represents the maximum recommended 15 minute TWA exposure concentration. |                                       |                                           |                                                                            |                                   |                                                                                                             |                                                                            |

### 3.2 Physical Hazards

Physical hazards associated with the site are:

1. *Slip, Trip, and Fall During All Activities (Uneven Terrain):* The site contains numerous potential safety hazards such as pits, broken glass, slippery surfaces and fire debris. The work itself may be a potential safety hazard. Site personnel should constantly look out for potential safety hazards and should immediately inform the SSHC of any new hazards.
2. *Excavation Debris:* Excavation projects pose potential safety hazards from materials falling from the excavator as they are removed from the working excavation. The excavation work is a potential safety hazard and the SSHC will provide oversight during demolition activities.
3. *Moving Parts of Heavy Equipment:* Heavy equipment poses dangers through moving parts. Where feasible, access to moving parts will be guarded and equipment will be equipped with backup alarms.
4. *Noise from Heavy Equipment:* Work around large equipment often creates excess noise. Engineering controls and personal protective equipment will be used to protect employees' hearing.
5. *Electrical Hazards:* As in all site work, overhead power lines, buried power lines, electrical wires and cables, site electrical equipment, and lightning also pose a potential hazard to site workers. Site personnel should constantly look out for potential safety hazards and should immediately inform the SSHC of any new hazards.
6. *Biological Hazards (Insects, Poison Ivy, etc.):* Other biological hazards that may be present at the site include rodents and insects. PPE can reduce the potential for exposure. The SSHC can assist in determining the correct PPE for the hazard present.

### 3.3 Heat and Cold Stress

Workers will be routinely observed by the SSHC for symptoms of heat stress or cold exposure, as dictated by the weather conditions and work being conducted. Heat stress and cold exposure can be avoided by periodic, regular rest breaks.

Heat stress may be a potential hazard for personnel wearing PPE, particularly working in hot and humid conditions. Workers should take regular rest breaks within a shaded area, removing their PPE, and drink electrolyte replacing liquids and/or water. The SSHC is responsible for scheduling the amount of time each individual can work under the existing site conditions, and how often and how long they will break. Workers will be required to take their breaks in the clean zone after going through the decontamination area, or they may undergo partial decontamination and rest in a clean area within the decontamination area. Please refer to Section 7.2 (Site Control) of this HASP for a detailed description of the above referenced clean zone and decontamination area.

### **3.4 Confined Space Entry**

Excavations do pose a potential confined space entry area. When an excavation becomes a confined space entry area (greater than 4 feet deep), then permit-required confined space entry procedures will be followed should the excavation need to be entered. In addition, air monitoring for oxygen deficiency, LEL, and organic vapors will be performed should the excavation be greater than 4 feet deep. Attempts will be made to collect samples from the excavation without entering the excavation (i.e., from excavator bucket, sampling rods, etc.).

## 4.0 Medical Surveillance Program

### 4.1 General

OSHA in 29 CFR 1910.120, the Hazardous Waste Operations regulations and in 1910.134, the Respiratory Protection regulations, requires medical examinations. The examination may include the OSHA required Medical Questionnaire, Respirator Suitability Form, a Medical Examination, Audiology Test, Pulmonary Function Test, and testing for complete blood count and chemistry profile.

These medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician. The medical monitoring is provided to workers free of cost, without loss of pay and at a reasonable time and place. In addition, the need to implement a more comprehensive medical surveillance program will be re-evaluated after an apparent over-exposure incident.

Employees who wear, or may wear, respiratory protection will be provided respirators as regulated by 29 CFR 1910.134 before performing designated duties. Prior to issuance of a respirator, a medical professional must have medically certified the individual's ability to wear respiratory protection. Where the medical requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 overlap those of 29 CFR 1910.134, the more stringent of the two will be enforced. It is not anticipated the respirator use will be required at the site.

### 4.2 Frequency

1. *Baseline Examinations:* Individuals who are assigned temporarily or permanently to fieldwork at hazardous waste sites or the use of a respirator will receive a baseline examination prior to job assignment.
2. *Periodic Examinations:* Individuals who are assigned temporarily or permanently to fieldwork at hazardous waste sites or the use of a respirator will receive periodic examinations as required.
3. *Termination Examinations:* Field employees permanently leaving the company who were in the medical surveillance program will receive an exit examination.
4. *Possible Exposure Examinations:* As soon as possible upon notification by an employee that the employee has developed signs or symptoms indicating possible overexposure to hazardous substances or health hazards, or that an employee has been injured or exposed above the permissible exposure limits in an emergency situation, that employee will be required to receive medical attention.

### **4.3 Examination Results**

A letter must be received from the attending physician stating the parameters of the examination and whether or not the individual is able to work with or without restriction. This letter will be filed in the employee's file and a copy distributed to the employee. The examining physician makes a report to B&L of any medical condition that would place B&L employees at increased risk when wearing a respirator or other personal protective equipment. B&L maintains the medical records of personnel, as regulated by 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1910.1020, where applicable.

## 5.0 Training Program

### 5.1 Hazardous Waste Operations Health and Safety Training

Employees who are assigned to perform duties on hazardous waste sites will receive the OSHA initial 40-hour health and safety training prior to on-site activities, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (e). In addition, such personnel provide documentation of having received three (3) days of supervised field experience applicable to this site, or receive three (3) days of supervised field experience at this site. Applicable employees will receive yearly 8-hour refresher courses. On-site managers and supervisors who are directly responsible for or who supervise workers engaged in hazardous waste operations receive, in addition to the appropriate level of worker HAZWOPER training described above, 8 (eight) additional hours of specialized supervisory training, in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(4).

Because this site is meets the definition of a hazardous waste site, employees who work during field activities are required to have completed HAZWOPER initial and refresher training.

### 5.2 Additional Training

As site activities change, supplemental training will be provided to employees to address changes in identified hazards, risks, operations procedures, emergency response, site control, and personal protective equipment. Specialty training will be provided as determined by task and responsibility.

Site-specific training will be provided to each employee and will be reviewed at safety briefings. Specialized training will be provided as dictated by the nature of site activities. Specialized training will be provided for activities such as the handling of unidentified substances. Employees involved in these types of activities will be given off-site instruction regarding the potential hazards involved with such activities and the appropriate health and safety procedures to be followed. Off-site instruction is meant to include any areas where employees will not be exposed to site hazards.

### 5.3 Other Required Training

Other training that may be required by workers that is in addition to required training described above is detailed below:

- Hazard communication, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200
- Respirator use, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134
- Hearing conservation, in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.95
- Working safely around heavy equipment
- Heat and cold stress prevention
- Confined space entry, in accordance with 289 CFR 1910.146

## 5.4 Pre-Entry Briefing

A site-specific briefing will be provided to all individuals, including site visitors, who enter this site beyond the site entry point. For visitors, the site-specific briefing provides information about site hazards, the site lay-out including work zones and places of refuge, the emergency alarm system and emergency evacuation procedures, and other pertinent safety and health requirements as appropriate.

The SSHC will brief personnel as to the potential hazards likely to be encountered. Topics will include:

- Availability of this HASP.
- General site hazards and specific hazards in the work areas, including those attributable to the chemicals present.
- Selection, use, testing and care of the body, eye, hand and foot protection being worn, with the limitations of each.
- Decontamination procedures for personnel, their personal protective equipment, and other equipment used on the site.
- Emergency response procedures and requirements.
- Emergency alarm systems and other forms of notification, and evacuation routes to be followed.
- Methods to obtain emergency assistance and medical attention.

## 5.5 Training Records

Written certification of the successful completion of applicable training requirements for each worker will be maintained on-site during the course of the investigation. Written certificates have been given to each person so certified. Additionally, an employee sign off sheet indicating that each worker has reviewed a copy of this HASP and understands its contents is stored at the same location.

## 6.0 Health and Safety Field Implementation

### 6.1 Personal Protective Equipment Requirements

The requirements for personal protective equipment (PPE) are outlined in Table B-4. Level D protection will initially be worn for excavation activities. Level C protection may be used, based upon a sustained (five (5) minutes or more) readings above five (5) parts per million (ppm) measured with the photoionization detector (PID). The emissions from gasoline or diesel-powered excavation equipment may affect PID readings. At the start of work (excavation equipment in operation, but prior to exposing contaminated soils), an ambient PID reading will be established. This ambient PID reading will be subtracted from subsequent readings to evaluate PPE usage.

| Table B-4<br>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Requirements |                     |          |                     |                                 |      |                  |              |                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|---------------------------------|------|------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Job Tasks                                                     | Level of Protection | PPE      |                     |                                 |      |                  |              |                     |
|                                                               |                     | Suit     | Gloves              | Feet                            | Head | Eye              | Ear          | Respirator          |
| Down-grade                                                    | Modified D          | Std.     | Neoprene or Nitrile | Steel + Booties                 | HH   | Glasses/ Goggles | Plugs/ Muffs | N/A                 |
| All on-site                                                   | C                   | PE Tyvek | Neoprene or Nitrile | Steel + Booties                 | HH   | N/A              | Plugs/ Muffs | Full APR w/OV& N100 |
| Personal Protective Equipment                                 |                     |          |                     | Personal Protective Equipment   |      |                  |              |                     |
| SUIT:                                                         |                     |          |                     | EAR:                            |      |                  |              |                     |
| Std = Standard Work Clothes                                   |                     |          |                     | Plugs = Ear Plugs               |      |                  |              |                     |
| PE Tyvek = Polyethylene-coated Tyvek                          |                     |          |                     | Muffs = Ear Muffs               |      |                  |              |                     |
| FEET:                                                         |                     |          |                     | RESPIRATOR:                     |      |                  |              |                     |
| Steel = Steel-toe Boots                                       |                     |          |                     | APR = Air-purifying respirator  |      |                  |              |                     |
| Booties = PVC or Latex Booties                                |                     |          |                     | Full APR = Full-face APR        |      |                  |              |                     |
| HEAD:                                                         |                     |          |                     | OV = Organic vapor cartridge    |      |                  |              |                     |
| HH = Hard Hat                                                 |                     |          |                     | N100 = N100 particulate filters |      |                  |              |                     |
| EYE:                                                          |                     |          |                     |                                 |      |                  |              |                     |
| Glasses = Safety Glasses w/side shields                       |                     |          |                     |                                 |      |                  |              |                     |
| Goggles = Safety Goggles                                      |                     |          |                     |                                 |      |                  |              |                     |

## 6.2 Community Air Monitoring Plan

The Site Manager or designee will conduct air monitoring in accordance with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Community Air Monitoring Plan. Direct reading instruments will be calibrated in accordance with manufacturer's requirements and the results of the calibration will be documented.

This Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) sets forth the procedures for performing real-time monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area with respect to specific subsurface intrusive activities to be completed as part of the IRM. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses, and on-site or nearby workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of investigative and remedial work activities. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that work activities did not spread contamination off-site through the air.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all subsurface intrusive excavation activities. The various field instruments that will be used by on-site personnel to perform the continuous air monitoring are listed in Table B-5 below. Subsurface intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil excavation and handling.

VOCs will be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the site, outside the existing building on a continuous basis with the use of a Photoionization detector (PID). Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions.

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

- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the site, activities must be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings will be recorded and made available for NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision making purposes will also be recorded.

Particulate concentrations will also be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone or work area during the performance of the IRM. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration will be visually assessed during all work activities.

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

All readings will be recorded and made available for NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review.

| Table B-5<br>Monitoring Protocols and Contaminant Action Levels |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                      |                                                       |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant/<br>Atmospheric<br>Condition                        | Monitoring<br>Equipment                                      | Monitoring Protocol                                                                                                                                                              | Breathing Zone*<br>Action Level Concentrations       |                                                       |
|                                                                 |                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                  | Monitored Level<br>For Mandatory<br>Respirator Use** | Monitored Level For<br>Mandatory Work<br>Stoppages*** |
| VOCs                                                            | Photoionization<br>detector (PID)<br>with an 10.6 eV<br>lamp | Initially readings will be<br>recorded every 15<br>minutes. If no sustained<br>readings are obtained in<br>the breathing zone,<br>readings will be recorded<br>every 30 minutes. | 5 ppm above<br>background                            | 25 ppm above<br>background                            |

| <b>Table B-5</b><br><b>Monitoring Protocols and Contaminant Action Levels</b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                        |                                                                                                                           |                                                      |                                                                                                           |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Contaminant/<br>Atmospheric<br>Condition                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Monitoring<br>Equipment                | Monitoring Protocol                                                                                                       | Breathing Zone*<br>Action Level Concentrations       |                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                        |                                                                                                                           | Monitored Level<br>For Mandatory<br>Respirator Use** | Monitored Level For<br>Mandatory Work<br>Stoppages***                                                     |
| Particulates                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | MiniRam or<br>Dustrak or<br>Equivalent | Continuously during<br>intrusive activities that can<br>generate dust, e.g.<br>monitoring well<br>installation, test pits |                                                      | 150 ug/m3 at fence line<br>(institute engineering<br>controls to control dust)<br>per NYSDEC<br>TAGM 4031 |
| * Monitoring performed in the breathing zone for sustained readings of 5 minutes or more. Monitor<br>source first; if the source is near or above the action level concentration, monitor in the breathing zone.<br>** Monitored levels will require the use of approved respiratory protection specified in Table B-3.<br>*** Consult the Site manager. |                                        |                                                                                                                           |                                                      |                                                                                                           |

### 6.3 Decontamination Procedures

Depending on the specific job task, decontamination may include personnel themselves, tools, and/or heavy equipment. The specified level of protection for a task (A, B, C, or D) does not itself define the extent of personal protection or equipment decontamination. For instance, Level C without dermal hazards will require less decontamination than Level C with dermal hazards. Heavy equipment will always require decontamination to prevent cross-contamination. The following sections summarize general decontamination protocols.

#### 6.3.1 Heavy Equipment

Heavy equipment will be decontaminated prior to personnel decontamination. Heavy equipment, drilling rods, augers and/or buckets will be steam cleaned after use at the designated decontamination area. In addition, containment systems will be set-up at the designated decontamination area for collection of decon fluids and materials.

#### 6.3.2 Personnel

In general, decontamination involves scrubbing with a non-phosphate soap/water solution followed by clean water rinses. Disposable items will be disposed of in a dry container.

Reusable protection will be washed with soap and clean potable water and air-dried prior to storage. Dirt, oil, grease or other foreign materials that are visible will be removed from surfaces. Scrubbing with a brush may be required to remove materials that adhere to the surfaces. Certain parts of contaminated respirators, such as harness assemblies and leather or cloth components, are difficult to decontaminate. If grossly contaminated, they may be discarded in a designated container. Rubber components can be soaked in soap and water and scrubbed with a brush.

The following decontamination protocol will be used, as appropriate to the level of PPE being used:

- Drop hand tools and equipment in the designated decontamination area.
- Either wash outer rubber boots or dispose of booties.
- Rinse outer boots.
- Wash and rinse outer gloves.
- Remove outer boots and gloves, dispose gloves if necessary in the container designated for PPE waste.
- Replace cartridges if required.
- Remove and dispose Tyvek coverall in the designated PPE waste container.
- Remove respirator, dispose cartridges as required in the container designated for PPE waste.
- Personnel should wash their respirator at the end of each workday.

#### ***6.3.3 Decontamination Wastes and Investigation Derived Wastes***

Decontamination wash and rinse waters and investigation derived wastes (IDW) will be managed according to applicable regulatory guidelines.

- Spent decon solutions may be required to be drummed and disposed of as hazardous waste and/or solvent solutions may be required to be segregated from water rinses.
- Decontamination shall be performed in a manner that minimizes the amount of waste generated.
- IDW may be required to be drummed and disposed of as hazardous waste.

## 7.0 Site Operating Procedures

These following guidelines comply with the established guidelines of the Barton & Loguidice, P.C., Corporate Health and Safety Program:

All field investigation activities must be coordinated through the Site Manager.

During any activity conducted on-site in which a potential exists for exposure to hazardous materials, accident or injury, at least two (2) persons must be present who are in constant communication with each other. At least two (2) persons must also be present during all demolition or excavation activities.

Samples obtained from areas known or suspected to contain contaminated substances or materials must be handled with appropriate personal protection equipment.

All equipment used to conduct the Site Investigation must be properly decontaminated and maintained in good working order. Equipment must be inspected for signs of defects and/or contamination before and after each use.

The discovery of any condition that would suggest the existence of a situation more hazardous than anticipated will result in the evacuation of the activity zone until a complete evaluation of the hazard can be performed.

### 7.1 Daily Operating Procedures

The following are the daily operating procedures that are to be followed by on-site personnel:

- Hold Tailgate Safety Meetings prior to work start and as needed thereafter (suggest daily; however, minimum of weekly).
- Use monitoring instruments and follow designated protocol and contaminant action levels.
- Use PPE as specified.
- Use hearing protection around heavy equipment.
- Remain upwind of operations and airborne contaminants, if possible.
- Establish a work/rest regimen when ambient temperatures and protective clothing create potential thermal hazards.
- Eating, drinking, applying cosmetics and smoking are prohibited in work areas.
- Refer to the SSHC for specific safety concerns for each individual site task.
- On-site personnel are encouraged to be alert to their own physical condition, as well as their co-workers.
- **All accidents, no matter how minor, must be immediately reported to the SSHC.**

## 7.2 Site Control

The purpose of site control is to minimize the exposure of site workers to potential contamination, protect the public from the site's hazards, and prevent vandalism. The degree of site control necessary depends on site characteristics and the surrounding community. At this time, there are no access restrictions to the site. During the field activities, Barton & Loguidice, P.C. (B&L), and Steel Treaters are requesting that personnel, subcontractors and visitors report to the on-site B&L supervisor prior to entering the work area.

Since there are no access restrictions to the Site, particular attention will be placed on the condition of the site regarding three (3) main work zone areas:

### *Activity Zone*

This zone applies to the immediate work area and includes all materials, equipment, vehicles and personnel involved in the site activity. For example, during the installation of a monitoring well, the activity zone will encompass the borehole, drilling rig, monitoring well construction materials and equipment, sampling equipment, decontamination supplies, and drilling/well inspection personnel. Site control measures will include flagging the perimeter of the activity zone to clearly mark the limits of work and to warn passers-by and visitors of the site activity. In addition, the site supervisor will maintain communication with City personnel as the location of this zone (and the type of work being performed) changes throughout the project.

The required level of PPE in the activity zone can vary according to job assignment. This will allow a flexible, effective, and less costly operation, while still maintaining a high degree of safety.

This area will be limited to authorized personnel from B&L, regulatory agencies, and contractors/subcontractors to the B&L and/or Steel Treaters. Personnel entering this area will be required to comply with their own HASP that is at least as stringent as this HASP.

### *Decontamination Zone*

In order to prevent incidental contact with contaminants on investigation equipment or in the wash water, activities within the decontamination area will be completed before subsequent site work or other activity begins. This includes:

- Complete removal of contaminants on all equipment used during the preceding phase of the investigation;
- Placement of the waste wash water and sediment in sealed drums;
- Storage of the drums in a secure and out-of-the-way place for future disposal;
- Proper labeling of drum contents;
- Cleanup (if necessary) of area outside of decontamination area; and

### *Support Zone*

The support zone is the location of the administrative and other support functions needed to keep the operations in the activity and decontamination zone running smoothly. Any function that need not or cannot be performed in a hazardous atmosphere is performed here. Personnel may wear normal work clothes within this zone. Any potentially contaminated clothing, equipment and samples must remain in the decontamination zone until decontaminated. All emergency telephone numbers, change for the telephone (if necessary), evacuation route maps, and vehicle keys should be kept in the support zone.

The SSHC will establish a decontamination system and decontamination procedures appropriate to the site and the work that will prevent potentially hazardous materials from leaving the site. All personnel exiting the activity zone will be decontaminated prior to entering the support zone. The decontamination procedures will be reviewed at each daily safety briefing.

Personal hygiene facilities meeting at least the minimum requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910.120 will be provided nearby.

Upon completion of the day's activities, heavy machinery and equipment will be stored securely within the site, or at a location selected by the SSHC.

## **7.3 Buddy System**

Most activities in a contaminated or otherwise hazardous area should be conducted with a partner who is able to:

- Provide his or her partner with assistance.
- Observe his or her partner for signs of chemical or heat exposure.
- Periodically check the integrity of his or her partner's protective clothing.
- Notify the SSHC if emergency help is needed.

## **7.4 Engineering Controls**

Engineering controls and work practices are primarily for limiting exposure through application of engineered barriers. They will be applied to this project when and where they are practicable. The following engineering controls may be applied on this project: water spray, covering of materials, site preparation to facilitate operations and remove obvious physical hazards, and warning alarms/devices.

## **8.0 Emergency Response Procedures**

### **8.1 Pre-Emergency Planning**

Planning for emergencies is a crucial part of emergency response. The SSHC is responsible for training all employees in potential site hazards and the emergency response procedures.

### **8.2 Personnel Roles**

The SSHC is responsible for responding to, or coordinating the response of, off-site personnel to emergencies. In the event of an emergency, the SSHC will direct all notification, response and follow-up actions. Contacts with outside response personnel (hospital, fire department, etc.) will be done at the direction of the SSHC.

Prior to the start of work on the site, the SSHC will:

1. Notify emergency contacts, and/or health care facilities of the potentially hazardous activities and potential wastes that may develop as a result of the activities performed on-site;
2. Confirm that the following safety equipment is available: eyewash and safety shower station, first aid supplies, air horn, and fire extinguishers;
3. Have a working knowledge of the safety equipment available; and
4. Confirm directions to the hospital are prominently posted with the emergency telephone numbers.

Employees who will respond to emergencies involving hazardous materials will be trained in how to respond to such emergencies.

The SSHC will check daily to see that the following safety equipment is available at the site: eyewash station, first aid supplies, and fire extinguisher.

The SSHC will be responsible for directing notification, response and follow-up actions and for contacting outside response personnel (ambulance, fire department or others) prior to and during an emergency. Upon notification of an exposure incident, the SSHC will call the Hospital and fire and police emergency response personnel for recommended medical diagnosis, treatment, if necessary, and transportation to the hospital.

The SSHC must conduct an investigation of the incident as soon as possible. The SSHC will determine whether and at what levels exposure actually occurred, the cause of such exposure, and the means to prevent similar incidents from occurring. The resulting report must be accurate, objective, complete and signed and dated.

### 8.3 Safe Distances and Places of Refuge

In case of an emergency, a designated off-site area will serve as the immediate place of refuge. Personnel in the exclusion zone should evacuate through the decontamination zone to the refuge location, both for their own personal safety and to prevent hampering response/rescue efforts. Following an evacuation, the SSHC will account for on-site personnel. If evacuation from the work site is necessary, the project vehicles will be used to transport on-site personnel to a place of refuge.

### 8.4 Emergency Communications

There will be a cellular telephone located in either the Site Manager's and/or SSHC's vehicle for emergency use. Emergency telephone numbers are listed in Attachment 7 of this HASP. There will be air horns, walkie-talkies, and/or other audible emergency signals located within the exclusion zone and decontamination area to signal others of an emergency. The SSHC should brief all personnel regarding audible emergency signals to be used during the site activities prior to starting the work. Site personnel will use the following hand signals to inform others of emergencies:

- Hand gripping throat - out of air, cannot breathe.
- Grip partner's wrist or both hands around waist - leave area immediately.
- Hands on top of head - need assistance.
- Thumbs up - everything's OK, or I understand.
- Thumbs down - No.

### 8.5 Emergency Procedures

The nature of work at a contaminated or potentially contaminated work site makes emergencies a continual possibility. Although emergencies are unlikely and occur infrequently, a contingency plan is required to assure timely and appropriate response actions. The contingency plan is reviewed at tailgate safety meetings.

#### 8.5.1 Incident Procedures

If an emergency incident occurs, the following actions will be taken:

1. Size-up the situation based upon available information.
2. Notify the SSHC.
3. Only respond to an emergency if personnel are sufficiently trained and properly equipped.
4. As appropriate, evacuate site personnel and notify emergency response agencies, e.g., police, fire, etc.

5. As necessary, request assistance from outside sources and/or allocate personnel and equipment resources for the response.
6. Consult the posted emergency telephone list and contact key project personnel.
7. Prepare an incident report.

All site personnel should be aware of the location of fire fighting equipment. Personnel shall only extinguish minor fires. Large fires will require contacting the local fire department and allowing them to handle the fire. The local fire department will be contacted prior to initiating site activities to inform them of the potential hazardous materials that could be encountered in an emergency.

#### **8.5.2 Medical Emergencies**

In the event of an accident or injury, workers will immediately implement emergency decontamination and isolation measures to assist those who have been injured or exposed and to protect others from the hazards. Upon notification of an exposure incident, the SSHC will contact the emergency response personnel who can provide medical diagnosis and treatment. If necessary, immediate medical care will be provided by trained personnel competent in first aid procedures. Trained personnel competent in such matters will only provide other on-site medical and/or first aid response to an injury or illness.

If an individual is transported to a hospital or doctor, a copy of this HASP will accompany the individual.

The SSHC will be notified when an accident or incident occurs and will respond according to the seriousness of the incident. The SSHC will investigate facility/site conditions to determine whether and at what levels exposure actually occurred, the cause of such exposure and the means to be taken to prevent the incident from recurring.

The SSHC and the exposed individual will complete an exposure-incident investigation. The SSHC will prepare a signed and dated report documenting the investigation. The SSHC and the exposed individual will also complete an exposure-incident reporting form. The form will be filed with the employee's medical and safety records to serve as documentation of the incident and the actions taken.

Emergency first aid may include taking care of minor scrapes to performing CPR. All site personnel should be familiar with the location of the site first aid kits. The site safety officer should be trained in first aid and CPR. Contacting hospital and/or emergency agencies shall be made on a case by case basis depending on the severity of the injury. If an off-site emergency agency is contacted, all the details relating to the injury should be relayed to that agency. All site injuries should be documented. The following actions should be taken if someone requires first aid:

1. Survey the scene to determine if it is safe to reach the injured person.

2. Ask the injured person what happened. If the person is unconscious, look for signs as to what may have occurred.
3. See if there are others injured.
4. Reassure the victim. Contact others for help; tell them to call the appropriate emergency agency.
5. If it is safe to move the victim, return them back to the field office.

Only trained personnel should perform CPR or rescue breathing on an unconscious victim.

Personnel who experience heat stress or frost bite should be attended to in the following manner:

Heat Stress - Symptoms include cool, pale and moist skin, heavy sweating, headache, and nausea. This person should be removed from the hot environment immediately, and allowed to lie on their back. Apply cold packs or make sure they are in an air-conditioned room. Give them plenty of water and/or electrolyte-replacing fluids. Should a victim experience heat stroke (high body temperature, red skin) the body must be cooled down quickly and receive medical attention immediately. Persons experiencing heat stress or heat stroke should be attended to until the situation has been remedied.

Frostbite - Symptoms include slightly flushed skin that becomes white, pain at extremities in early stages. Get a victim experiencing frostbite to a warm area and put the frostbitten parts in warm (100-105° F) water. Loosely bandage injured parts after soaking.

Hypothermia - Under conditions of cold temperatures and high winds, there is the potential for workers experiencing hypothermia. Signs of hypothermia include: shivering, dizziness, numbness, confusion, or drowsiness. Warm up this person's body with dry clothes and a blanket, if available. Call the appropriate emergency agency or take this person to the hospital.

## **8.6 Emergency Routes**

Should an emergency signal be sounded, on-site personnel should immediately stop what they are doing, and return to the decontamination area. Personnel in the decontamination area and the support zone should evaluate the emergency and contact the appropriate off site emergency personnel. Once on site personnel return to the decontamination area, there will be someone there to direct them as to what to do. It is imperative that the SSHC or designated alternate account for all site personnel. The SSHC should direct all personnel to the nearest safe refuge.

**The hospital route is included as an attachment.**

If the emergency event threatens the surrounding community, it is important that the local police and fire departments be contacted immediately regarding the potential danger.

## **8.7 Spill Control**

A major spill is not anticipated at the site. Should a spill of any type occur, the employee should report it immediately to the SSHC, who will make arrangements for the proper cleanup of the spill. These arrangements will include diking and ditching, as necessary, as well as the use of absorbents such as vermiculite or Speedi Dry. The emergency response personnel will be contacted immediately by SSHC in the event that on-site materials can not immediately contain the spill.

## **8.8 Personal Protective and Emergency Equipment**

There will be suitable equipment on site for small emergency events such as additional PPE, fire extinguishers and first aid kits. In the event of a major emergency event, off-site personnel will be contacted immediately.

## **8.9 Decontamination Procedures**

The extent of emergency decontamination depends on the severity of the injury or illness and the nature of the contamination. Minimum decontamination will consist of detergent washing, rinsing, and removal of contaminated outer clothing and equipment. If time does not permit the completion of all of these actions, it is acceptable to remove the contaminated clothing without washing it. If the situation is such that the contaminated clothing cannot be removed, the person should be given required first aid treatment, and then wrapped in plastic or a blanket prior to transport to medical care. If heat stress is a factor in the victim's illness/injury, the outer protective garment will be removed immediately.

## **8.10 Evacuation Routes**

Unless otherwise directed, evacuation will be made through the decon area to the designated refuge location for a head count.

## **8.11 Response Critique**

Should an incident on-site occur, the SSHC will analyze the response efforts in order to continually improve on-site conditions and procedures. The SSHC must complete follow-up activities before on-site work is resumed following an emergency. Used emergency equipment must be recharged, refilled or replaced. Government agencies must be notified as required in their regulations.

## Attachment 1

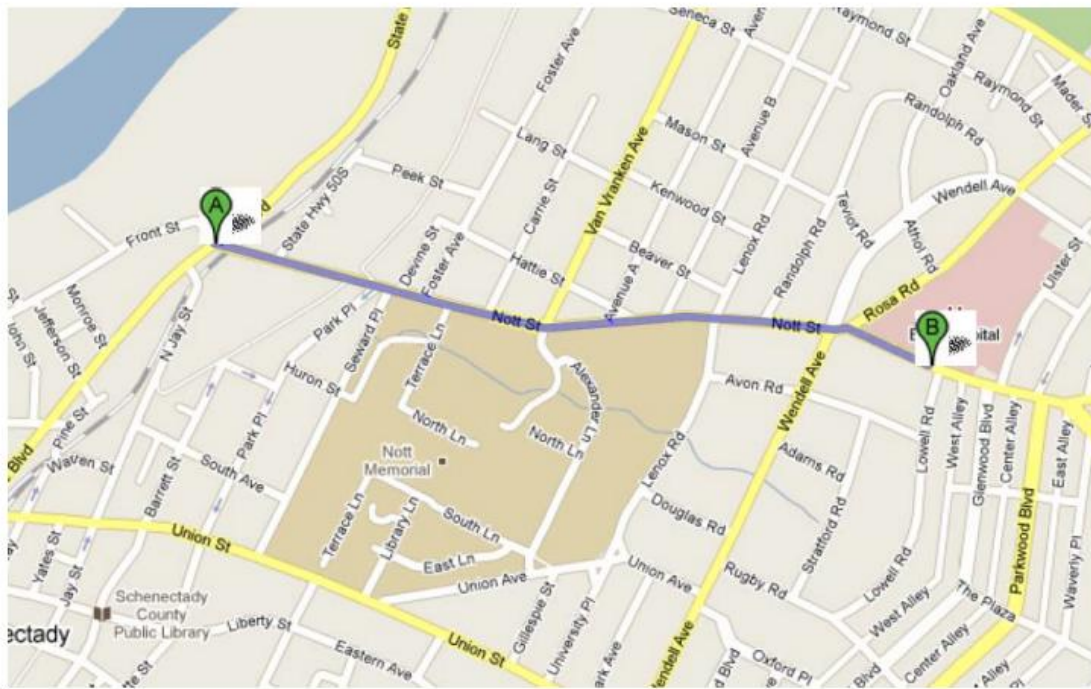
### Driving directions to Ellis Hospital

1.0 mi – about 2 mins

**A** 301 Nott St  
Schenectady, NY 12305

1. Head **east** on **Nott St** toward **Erie Blvd/Maxon Rd** 1.0 mi  
Destination will be on the left

**B** Ellis Hospital  
1101 Nott St  
Schenectady, NY



(This should be posted at a conspicuous location at the site.)

**Attachment 2****Emergency Contacts  
(To Be Posted)**

| <b>Contact</b>                             | <b>Person or Agency</b> | <b>Phone Number</b> |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| Maxon-ALCO Holdings LLC                    | Steve Luciano           | (518) 356-4445      |
| NYSDEC Region 4 Project Manager            | John Strang             | (518) 357-2390      |
| Law Enforcement                            | (C) Schenectady PD      | 911                 |
| Fire Department                            | (C) Schenectady FD      | 911                 |
| Confined Space Rescue<br>(Fire Department) | (C) Schenectady FD      | 911                 |
| Ambulance                                  |                         | 911                 |
| Hospital - Emergency                       | Ellis Hospital          | (518) 243-4000      |
| B&L Site Manager/Site Safety Officer       | Andrew J Barber         | (518) 218-1801      |
| B&L Officer-in-Charge                      | Scott D. Nostrand, P.E. | (315) 457-5200      |