

March 31, 2026



COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

Onondaga Lake Park Marina Expansion
99 Vine Street
Liverpool, NY 13088

Revision 1

Prepared for:

ONONDAGA COUNTY FACILITIES MANAGEMENT

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NYSDOH GCAMP

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1.0 Introduction

Onondaga County Parks is completing a major capital improvement project on the Onondaga Lake Marina. This historic marina has served as the centerpiece of Onondaga Lake Park and will be receiving many needed upgrades and renovations. The entrance to the Onondaga Lake Park Marina is at 99 Vine Street in the Village of Liverpool (Town of Salina), Onondaga County, NY.

The redevelopment will add 28 boat slips and 11 dedicated slips for personal watercraft, increasing the marina's total capacity to 135 slips. Work in the marina basin is currently expected to continue until early May, and construction on land will continue through early summer. Construction is currently anticipated to take place Monday through Thursday from 8:00 am until 6:00 pm, and on Fridays and Saturdays from 8:00 am until 5:00 pm.

The project includes the installation of a new steel seawall along the marina's A-wall to replace the existing retaining wall. It will also bring new docks to the A, C, D and E-walls, including dedicated spaces for personal watercraft, and the B-Wall docks will be refurbished. A new pump-out dock is also planned as part of the redevelopment. Plans also include a new bathroom building, upgraded electrical and water services across the marina and an expanded parking area.

The project has been permitted by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). To prepare for this work, the County performed sediment sampling within the marina basin. Sampling results indicated mercury levels exceeding the July 2005 Onondaga Lake Record of Decision (ROD) mercury cleanup goal of 2.2 mg/kg (milligram of mercury per kilogram of sediment). The ROD details the comprehensive remedy to address contamination in Onondaga Lake.

Based on Onondaga County's Change of Use Plan dated March 25, 2026, the County proposes excavation from only the perimeter of the marina and only in the areas needed to receive the new dock configuration. The excavation area is approximately 30 feet wide and approximately 1,880 lineal feet. The County has estimated that total excavations will be approximately 2450 cubic yards. The described area will be excavated to a depth of 8.0 feet below the Onondaga Lake Mean Water Level (MWL) of 363.5'. The County will complete pretesting in areas not previously investigated prior to the initiation of any marina excavations.

The County will also place a cap over sediment in the marina basin as detailed in the County's March 25, 2026 Change of Use Plan. The cap area was defined based on previously completed sampling and analysis and is based on exceedances of the Onondaga Lake ROD remedial goal. The cap sand and gravel layer thicknesses were provided by the NYSDEC and the County coordinated with Honeywell for the sand and gravel specifications (which are from the March 2012 *Onondaga Lake Capping, Dredging, Habitat, and Profundal Zone Final Design*). The cap material is per the sand and coarse gravel specifications approved for Onondaga Lake.

The County has also estimated that approximately 200 dump truck loads of material will be excavated and transported from the site for disposal. Following excavation, confirmation samples will be collected and analyzed to determine if additional remediation (e.g., excavation) is required. The confirmation samples will be collected at 1.0' below the excavated surface. If the Onondaga Lake ROD cleanup goals are exceeded, then additional excavation will be performed, and additional confirmation samples will be collected and analyzed. The analysis of these confirmation samples will be shared with NYSDEC as soon as the results are available.



This Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) has been prepared to monitor airborne VOCs and PM₁₀ which may be generated during site activities in order to minimize the potential for significant off site migration.

1.1 Perimeter Air Monitoring Objectives

This CAMP describes the air monitoring procedures, action levels and response actions to be employed to evaluate the effectiveness of VOC and/or PM₁₀ emission controls and fugitive dust control and to detect and mitigate potential airborne releases of VOCs and PM₁₀ during the project which will minimize the risk of community exposure to fugitive emissions resulting from work activities performed at the site.

This CAMP conforms to the requirements of the NYS Department of Health's Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan (see Appendix A) with modifications as noted.

2.0 Air Monitoring

Real time air monitoring for VOCs and PM₁₀ will be completed at the following locations at the project boundaries (refer to Figure 2 in Appendix B):

- One (1) location upwind of the active work area
- Three (3) locations downwind of the active work area

The project site is currently secured by fencing to the east of the parking lot, along the north project boundary at the East Shore Recreation Trail, and along the west project boundary between the existing bathroom structure and the Onondaga Yacht Club (refer to Figure 2 in Appendix B).

Upwind and downwind monitoring station locations for VOCs and PM₁₀ will be determined daily based on data from an on-site meteorological monitoring station (predominant wind direction), the nature and location of the anticipated construction activities (e.g., excavation, transport vehicle loading, spoils staging, etc.) and potential downwind receptors. Initially, published information from websites such as weather.com or windfinder.com (websites that provide wind and weather statistics), will be used to predict the prevailing and predominant wind direction for each day. An onsite meteorological station will be used to establish real-time wind direction and facilitate any changes required during the daily monitoring.

An upwind location (station "UPW") for both VOCs and PM₁₀ will be confirmed at the start of each workday, based upon the use of the meteorological station and the location of the proposed construction activities. Downwind locations (stations "DWN 1", "DWN 2", and "DWN 3") for both VOCs and PM₁₀ will also be selected based upon prevalent wind direction, construction activities, and potential downwind receptors.

If wind directions shift radically during the workday and for an extended period such that the upwind direction and downwind locations no longer fall within acceptable guidelines (i.e., ±60 degrees compass change from the original wind direction), the monitoring stations will be relocated so that the upwind and downwind locations are maintained. Any changes will be documented in the daily CAMP reports.

If multiple work zones are present at the same time, additional upwind and downwind monitoring stations will be established if necessary, in coordination with Onondaga County representatives, and other site personnel.

3.0 Monitoring Equipment

3.1 *PM₁₀*

TSI, Inc. (TSI) DustTrak 8530s or equivalent will be used to conduct PM₁₀ monitoring. The DustTrak is a light scattering laser photometer capable of detecting particle sizes ranging from 0.1 to 10 micrometers. The range of the detector is 0.001 to 100 mg/m³. Data logging intervals are adjustable from 1 second to 1 hour. The alarm output range is 0.002 to 100 mg/m³. PM₁₀ monitors will continuously record data and report a rolling 15-minute average during intrusive activities. .

The DustTrak is set to provide an output signal when a concentration of 100 micrograms of PM₁₀ per cubic meter of air (ug/m³) is detected.

Additionally, a TSI DustTrak 8530s or TSI SidePak handheld particulate monitor, which operates on the same principles as the above described DustTrak, will be used as a back-up meter, to evaluate control measures and to verify PM₁₀ concentrations during a potential action level (see Section 5.1) exceedance identified by the perimeter particulate monitors.

3.2 *Total Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)*

RAE Systems, Inc. MiniRAE Gas Monitors (Model 3000) or equivalent, equipped with a photoionization detector (PID) will be used to measure VOC concentrations.

The MiniRae 3000 uses a 10.6 eV photoionization lamp to detect VOCs and will be used to conduct the monitoring for these contaminants. The MiniRAE 3000 can detect VOCs in a range of 0.0 to 15,000 parts per million (ppm) with a detection limit of 0.1 ppm. VOC monitoring instruments will be programmed to continuously record VOC concentrations and report a rolling 15-minute average during intrusive activities (i.e., excavation and materials handling activities, etc.).

Additionally, a Rae Systems, Inc. MiniRae 3000 or Multi-Rae PGM with PID will be used as a back-up meter, to evaluate control measures and to verify VOC levels during potential action level exceedances identified by the perimeter VOC monitors (see Section 5.2 below).

3.2 *Instrument Calibration / Alarms*

Calibration of instrumentation will be performed in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's calibration and quality assurance requirements. All VOC monitors will be calibrated at least daily. Dust monitoring equipment will be zeroed daily. Instrument alarms will be set at established action levels (see Section 5, Table 1).

3.3 *Alarm System*

A telemetry system consisting of the following equipment will be used at monitoring stations to record data and alert personnel via cell phone of the potential for an exceedance of CAMP limits:

- Two Aethair Telemetry systems with Thiamis 4 or 5 G modems which automatically connect to a cloud based data center using Environet.

Upon notification of a potential exceedance, HSE's onsite Industrial Hygiene Technician (IHT) will determine whether or not the equipment is processing data accurately with a handheld monitor. The work area will also be observed for visible emissions. If the data is being processed correctly, the technician will notify the contractor's superintendent to take corrective action and determine whether or not an exceedance has occurred. If an exceedance is confirmed, the contractor will be

notified that further corrective actions may be taken, and reporting will be generated to inform concerned parties.

3.4 Environmental Enclosures

Monitoring equipment, external rechargeable batteries, and alarm systems will be housed in watertight Environmental Enclosures with sample inlets. The enclosures will be placed on surveyor tripods adjusted so that the height of the sample inlet is approximately 5 feet above the ground and, to the extent feasible, clear of any obstructions (buildings, trees, etc.).

4.0 Monitoring Procedures

4.1 Weather

Meteorological monitoring will be conducted continuously on-site using a Davis Instruments Vantage Pro2 Weather Station 6152 with Weatherlink software or acceptable alternative.

As noted in Section 2.0, if wind direction shifts radically during the workday for an extended period of time such that the downwind locations no longer fall within acceptable guidelines (i.e., +/- 60 degree compass change from the original wind direction), the monitoring stations will be relocated so that appropriate downwind locations are maintained.

5.0 Action Levels

5.1 PM₁₀

If the ambient 15-minute average air concentration of particulates at a downwind location exceeds 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) but is less than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above the background concentration, or if airborne dust is visually observed leaving the work area, intrusive activities will be halted, and dust suppression techniques will be implemented. Air monitoring will continue. Work may continue following the implementation of dust-suppression techniques provided the particulate levels do not exceed $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background levels.

If, after implementation of dust-suppression techniques, the downwind particulate levels are greater than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background levels, work must be stopped, and site activities must be re-evaluated. Work may resume only if dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the 15-minute average PM₁₀ levels to less than $150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background levels at the downwind perimeter of the site and if no visible dust is observed leaving the Site.

Table 1 - Summary of PM₁₀ Perimeter Action Levels

Contaminant	Location	Action Level (15 min TWA)	Control Action
PM ₁₀	Site Perimeter	$\leq 100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above upwind	Acceptable Condition - Continue Work, Continue Monitoring
		$> 100 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ and $\leq 150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above upwind or visible emissions	Halt work operations, implement dust suppression, resume work, and continue monitoring
		$> 150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above upwind	Stop operations, reevaluate work, and implement additional controls. Resume work if controls are successful in reducing PM ₁₀ to $< 150 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above upwind and no visible dust is observed.

5.2 VOCs

If the ambient air concentration of total VOCs at a downwind location exceeds 5 ppm above the upwind (background) concentration for a 15-minute average, intrusive activities will be temporarily halted while monitoring continues. If the total VOC concentration readily decreases (through observation of instantaneous readings) to less than 5 ppm above the background, then intrusive activities can resume with continuous monitoring.

If the ambient air concentrations of total VOCs at a downwind location persists at levels in excess of 5 ppm above background but less than or equal to 25 ppm above background, intrusive site work activities will be halted, the source of the vapors will be identified, and corrective actions to reduce or abate the emissions will be undertaken. Once these actions have been implemented, intrusive site work activities can resume provided that the total organic vapor level at half the distance to the nearest potential receptor (i.e., residential, commercial structure, or public access area) whichever is less is below 5 ppm above background.

If sustained ambient air concentrations of VOCs are greater than 25 ppm above background, the intrusive work must cease, controls must be immediately implemented, and the source of the VOC emission must be evaluated. The action levels provided in Table 2 below are to be used to initiate response actions, if necessary, based on real-time monitoring.

Table 2 - Summary of VOC Perimeter Action Levels

Contaminant	Location	Action Level (15 min TWA)	Control Action
VOC	Site Perimeter	≤5 ppm above upwind	Acceptable Condition - Continue Work, Continue Monitoring
		> 5 ppm above upwind not sustained.	Temporarily halt operations, continue monitoring. If levels decrease below 5 ppm above upwind for next 15 minute average - resume operations.
		>5 and ≤25 ppm above upwind	Temporarily halt operations, continue monitoring, ID source of VOCs. Take corrective measures to reduce VOC concentration (per Section 6.0). Resume operations, with continuous monitoring, as long as VOC concentration is < 5ppm at ½ distance from nearest receptor
		> 25 ppm above upwind	Halt work, evaluate source of VOC, take corrective measures to reduce VOC concentration (per Section 6.0). Meet with contractor to determine subsequent actions before resuming work.

5.3 Visible Emissions (Fugitive Dust)

Fugitive dust migration will be visually assessed by air monitoring personnel during intrusive activities. Should visible emissions of fugitive dust be observed to proceed beyond the site perimeter, the Site Superintendent shall be notified, and control actions shall be implemented. (i.e., dust suppression - see Section 7.0).

6.0 Alarm System

6.1 Alarm Response Procedure

Alarm Response Procedure

The following alarm response procedure will be followed by the onsite IHT:

1. Text message from telemetry system indicates a potential action level or limit exceedance.
2. Proceed to the affected downwind station with the appropriate handheld meter identified in Section 3.0 (i.e., SidePak and MiniRae 3000) or equivalent).
3. Record visual observations.
4. Inspect station meter to see if it is operating properly.
5. Confirm station meter display with appropriate handheld meter.
6. If station meter readings are confirmed contact site supervisor to start corrective actions. This may prevent an exceedance.
7. Data log with the appropriate handheld meter for the next 15 minutes.
 - Is the 15 minute average on the handheld meter above either the action level or limit?
 - If not, assess corrective actions that may minimize additional alarms due to short term levels exceeding the alarm limit.
 - If yes, obtain the concurrent background 15 min average from the upwind location and subtract it from the station's 15 min average.
 - If the difference between the downwind meter and the upwind meter is above the established limit an exceedance has occurred, direct the contractor to proceed with control actions (see Section 5 Tables 1 and 2).
8. Monitor downwind concentrations until corrective action has resolved the issues and notify the site superintendent.
9. Once the issue has been corrected, follow the notification procedure established in Section 6.2.

6.2 Exceedance Notification

In the event of any exceedances (for either PM10), the response will be as follows:

- Upon observation of an exceedance due to site activities, the onsite IHT will verbally notify the site superintendent.
- The IHT will then verbally notify the Owner and Engineer via telephone of the exceedance.
- The NYSDEC will be notified by the Owner/Engineer.
- An e-mail to the Owner and Engineer summarizing the data, the cause of the exceedance, and any corrective measures to be implemented as a result of the exceedance.

- Perimeter air monitoring personnel shall document the data, the cause of the exceedance, and any corrective measures implemented.

7.0 Control Measures

Air emissions associated with dredging or excavation activities will be controlled by the contactor as necessary to limit the potential for VOC and PM₁₀ emissions from the site thereby protecting the community from potential air contaminants related to site activities.

Depending upon specific circumstances, visual observations, and air monitoring results, control measures may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

1. Water spray. If water spray is used, run-off must be collected and managed as construction water.
2. Use of tarpaulin or polyethylene sheeting (for covering excavation faces, exposed areas, etc.).
3. Use of clean soil to cover exposed contaminated areas.
4. Limiting the amount of exposed contaminated areas.
5. Use of RUSMAR foam and bio-solve in all open excavations and stockpiled material.

8.0 Reporting

Daily monitoring data will be compiled on site and available for Owner/Engineer review. The Owner/Engineer will be notified of verified exceedances of CAMP monitoring criteria after necessary adjustments to eliminate further exceedances have been taken. CAMP monitoring data will be provided to the Owner/Engineer on a weekly basis.

A daily log will be generated that will contain the following items:

- A summary of intrusive activities conducted, monitoring instrument IDs, identified exceedances and any controls implemented.
- Site Map with wind direction and the locations of the perimeter monitoring stations and the weather station.
- Daily Instrument Calibration Data.
- Charts of air monitoring data with recorded minimum, maximum and average 15-minute average readings for each monitor.
- Daily Weather forecast

All real time readings will be recorded and archived on-site for review by approved personnel.

REVISION HISTORY:		
Revision No.	Date Issued	Reason/Comments:
0	20 March 2026	Draft
1	30 March 2026	Revised Project Scope and CAMP Monitoring Procedures



APPENDIX A
NYSDOH GCAMP

New York State Department of Health Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) requires real-time monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area when certain activities are in progress at contaminated sites. 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 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.

The generic CAMP presented below will be sufficient to cover many, if not most, sites. Specific requirements should be reviewed for each situation in consultation with NYSDOH to ensure proper applicability. In some cases, a separate site-specific CAMP or supplement may be required. Depending upon the nature of contamination, chemical-specific monitoring with appropriately-sensitive methods may be required. Depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, more stringent monitoring or response levels than those presented below may be required. Special requirements will be necessary for work within 20 feet of potentially exposed individuals or structures and for indoor work with co-located residences or facilities. These requirements should be determined in consultation with NYSDOH.

Reliance on the CAMP should not preclude simple, common-sense measures to keep VOCs, dust, and odors at a minimum around the work areas.

Community Air Monitoring Plan

Depending upon the nature of known or potential contaminants at each site, real-time air monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and/or particulate levels at the perimeter of the exclusion zone or work area will be necessary. Most sites will involve VOC and particulate monitoring; sites known to be contaminated with heavy metals alone may only require particulate monitoring. If radiological contamination is a concern, additional monitoring requirements may be necessary per consultation with appropriate NYSDEC/NYSDOH staff.

Continuous monitoring will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during the demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated structures. Ground intrusive activities include, but are not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, test pitting or trenching, and the installation of soil borings or monitoring wells.

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be required during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of soil and sediment samples or the collection of groundwater samples from existing monitoring wells. “Periodic” monitoring during sample collection might reasonably consist of taking a reading upon arrival at a sample location, monitoring while opening a well cap or overturning soil, monitoring during well baling/purging, and taking a reading prior to leaving a sample location. In some instances, depending upon the proximity of potentially exposed individuals, continuous monitoring may be required during sampling activities. Examples of such situations include groundwater sampling at wells on the curb of a busy urban street, in the midst of a public park, or adjacent to a school or residence.

VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

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

- If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities must be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities can resume with continued monitoring.
- If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities 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 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.
- If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.

All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes should also be recorded.

Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations should be monitored **continuously** at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at temporary particulate monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring should 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 must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

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

All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and DOH) personnel to review.

June 20, 2000

P:\Bureau\Common\CommunityAirMonitoringPlan (CAMP)\GCAMP1.DOC



APPENDIX B

Figures



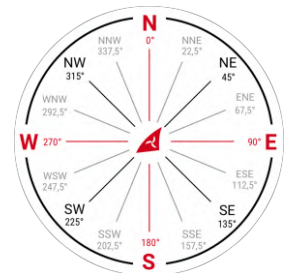
Figure Reference: Marina Expansion & Rehabilitation CAMP



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Figure 1 - Site Aerial

Onondaga Lake Park Marina
 99 Vine Street
 Liverpool, NY 13088
 Onondaga County



Drafter: Daniel R. Hoosock

Date: 3/18/2026

Project No.



Figure Reference: Marina Expansion & Rehabilitation CAMP



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Figure 2 – Approximate Project Limits

Onondaga Lake Park Marina
 99 Vine Street
 Liverpool, NY 13088
 Onondaga County



= Approximate Project Limits

Drafter: Daniel R. Hoosock

Date: 3/18/2026

Project No.



Figure Reference: Marina Expansion & Rehabilitation CAMP



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Figure 3 - Google Earth Broad View

Onondaga Lake Park Marina
 99 Vine Street
 Liverpool, NY 13088
 Onondaga County

Drafter: Daniel R. Hoosock

Date: 3/18/2026

Project No.

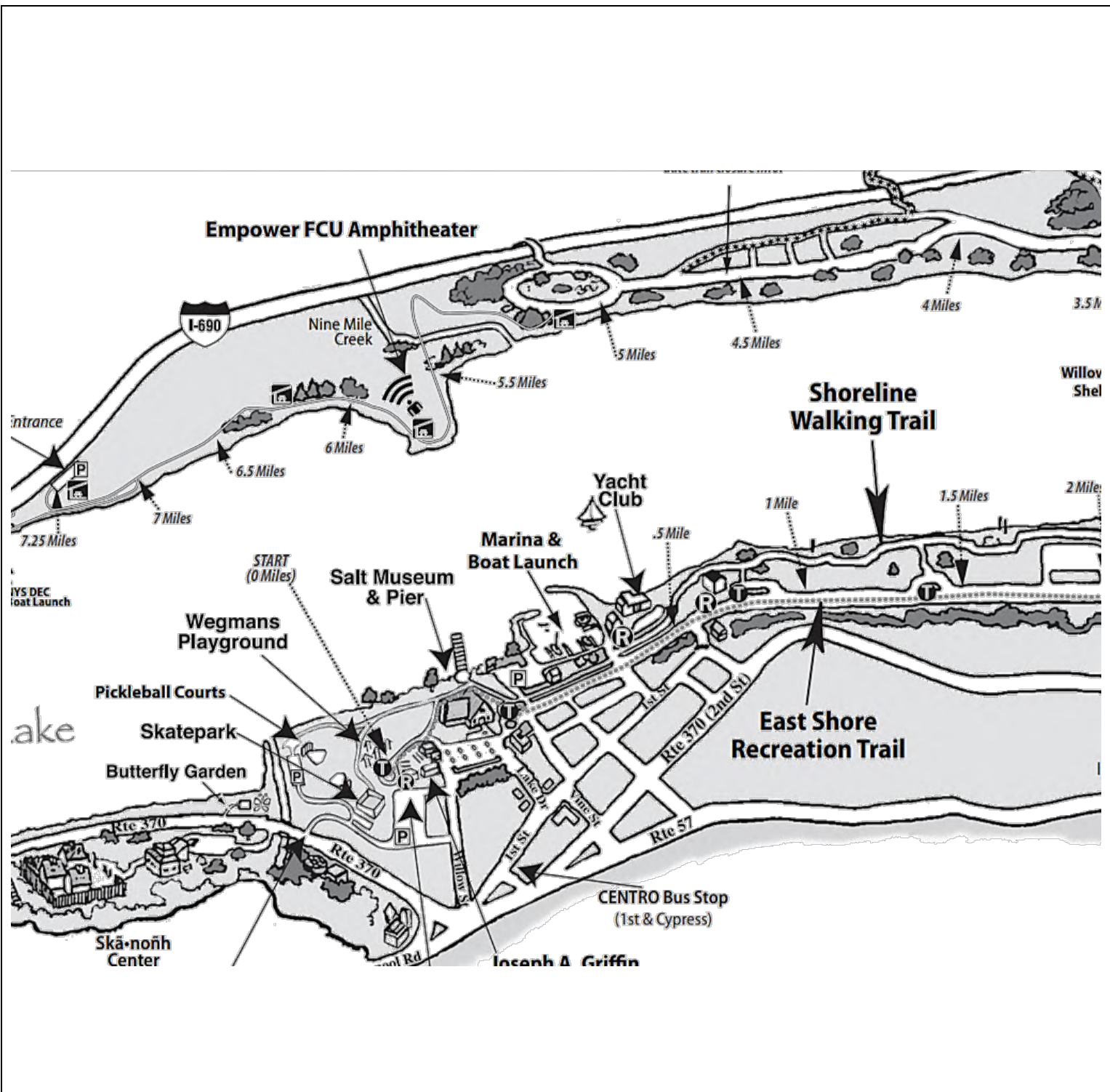


Figure Reference: Marina Expansion & Rehabilitation CAMP



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Figure 4 - Onondaga Lake Park Marina & Surrounding Features

Onondaga Lake Park Marina
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 Liverpool, NY 13088
 Onondaga County

Drafter: Daniel R. Hoosock

Date: 3/18/2026

Project No.