SHORT TERM RESPONSE ACTION WORK PLAN

Vine Street Site Area

Corning, Steuben County, New York

Prepared for:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
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June 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Short-Term Response Action Work Plan has been prepared to address the presence of ash, brick, and/or glass observed in surficial soils on, and in the vicinity of River Road, Wicks Boulevard, Garden Street, and Vine Street (collectively referred to as the "Vine Street site") in the Village of South Corning, NY. Parsons has prepared this work plan on behalf of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The NYSDEC site number is #851067, and the site location is shown on **Figure 1.**

The Vine Street site area consists of a combination of residential and commercial properties. Currently, the site area is bound by to the north by a commercial property (Family Dollar); to the south by a Flood Control Levee; to the west by Park Avenue; and to the east by a Flood Control Levee. The site and parcel boundaries are depicted on **Figure 2**.

Ash, brick, and/or glass has been observed in surficial soils at select locations within the Vine Street site area, which are shown on **Figure 3**. Soil excavated by the Village of South Corning was placed in stockpiles, which have since been removed by the Village of South Corning for off-site disposal.

2.0 SHORT TERM RESPONSE ACTION

The following sections describe the scope of work for the Short Term Response Action at the Vine Street site.

2.1 Pre-Mobilization Activities

Target fill material containing ash, brick, and/or glass will be removed from the locations shown on **Figure 3**, as well as other areas that may be located during pre-mobilization site visits. The extent of rights-of-way within the Vine Street site area, including those owned by the village of South Corning and New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) will be defined and laid out by a New York State licensed land surveyor.

A kickoff meeting will be held by Parsons, NYSDEC, and contractor representatives to review the scope of work prior to mobilization. Following the kick-off meeting, a site visit will be performed to identify visible target fill material requiring removal from the surface of the right-of-way.

Proposed removal areas will be isolated and secured using temporary safety fencing, if needed. Erosional control procedures, such as drain covers, may be employed in active work zones on an as-needed basis.

The excavation contractor will perform a utility clearance prior to beginning intrusive activities. The utility clearance will include filing a New York Udig location request and performing a geophysical survey using ground-penetrating radar (GPR).

2.2 Removal Activities

Target fill materials containing ash, brick, and/or glass will be removed from:

- Areas where ash, brick, and glass are present, as identified on **Figure 3**
- Any additional areas where target material is identified within the Vine Street site area during the pre-mobilization site visit
- Based on observations made during monthly inspections after the initial response

The extent of removal activities proposed on the commercial property will encompass the surveyed edge of existing pavement along the southern property boundary and will extend one foot into the tax parcel on the pavement side.

Excavation activities are expected to require small earthwork equipment, as well as equipment to transport excavated material. Hand tools may also be used to collect and containerize the target fill material.

Target fill material removal will require excavating to a depth of 6 inches in each of the proposed removal areas where ash, brick, and/or glass material is visible on the surface. Target fill material observed at the surface that is located beyond the extent of the defined right-of-way will be removed subject to obtaining an access agreement with the property owner, where applicable.

Excavated material will be containerized in either a roll-of container or 55-gallon drums. The containers will be staged in a centralized location within the Vine Street site area. The contains will be labeled, and samples will be collected for waste characterization prior to disposal.

All equipment used to excavate, or transport excavated material, will be decontaminated prior to leaving the site. Solids removed during decontamination will be included with excavated materials in the waste containers described above to the extent practical. if necessary, these decontamination byproducts will be places in separate containers for characterization, transportation, and off-site disposal.

Representatives from Parsons, NYSDEC, or both will provide oversight during removal activities. Air monitoring will be performed during intrusive activities in accordance with the site-specific Community Air Monitoring Plan, included as **Appendix A**.

2.3 Restoration

Excavated areas will be restored immediately following removal activities. Restoration of excavations in grassy areas will include backfilling and covering the excavation with an NYSDEC-approved topsoil and seed. Restoration of excavations in paved areas will include replacement of any existing concrete curbs, and placement of pavement and/or gravel to match pre-existing site conditions.

2.4 Documentation and Monitoring

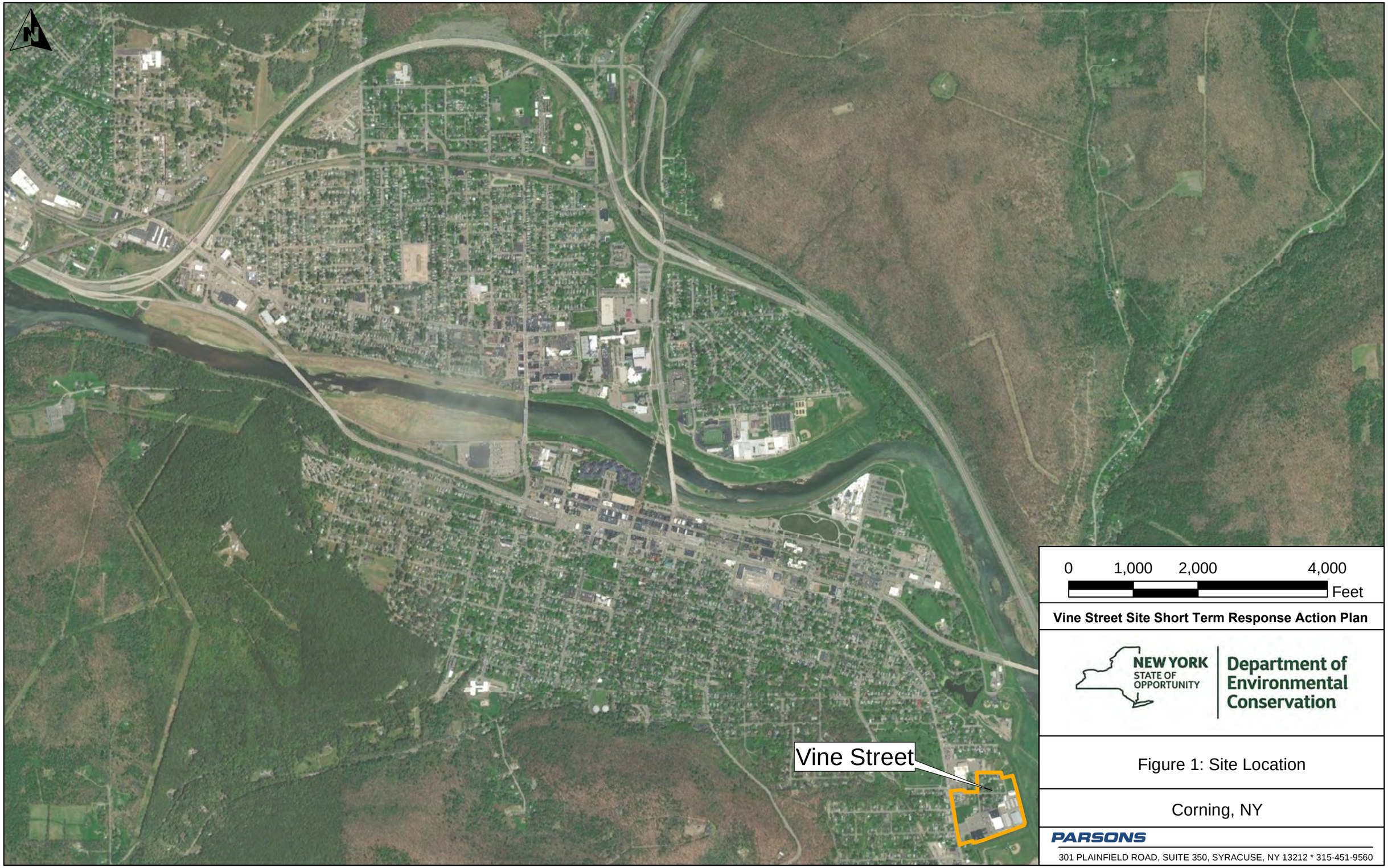
Removal activities will be documented through daily field summaries and photographs taken prior to, during, and following removal activities. The as-built location and extent of excavated areas will be measured and recorded by a New York State licensed land surveyor.

Following completion of field activities, a summary report will be prepared and submitted to NYSDEC to document the following:

- Scope of work performed
- Location and extent of removal activities
- Site restoration
- Laboratory analysis
- Data validation
- Waste disposal

Once the removal areas have been restored, they will be monitored on a monthly basis to confirm that the cover remains intact. Additional placement of cover materials may be required if target fill materials containing ash, brick, and/or glass are observed at the surface of a previously restored area.

FIGURES



0 1,000 2,000 4,000
Feet

Vine Street Site Short Term Response Action Plan

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Department of Environmental Conservation

Figure 1: Site Location

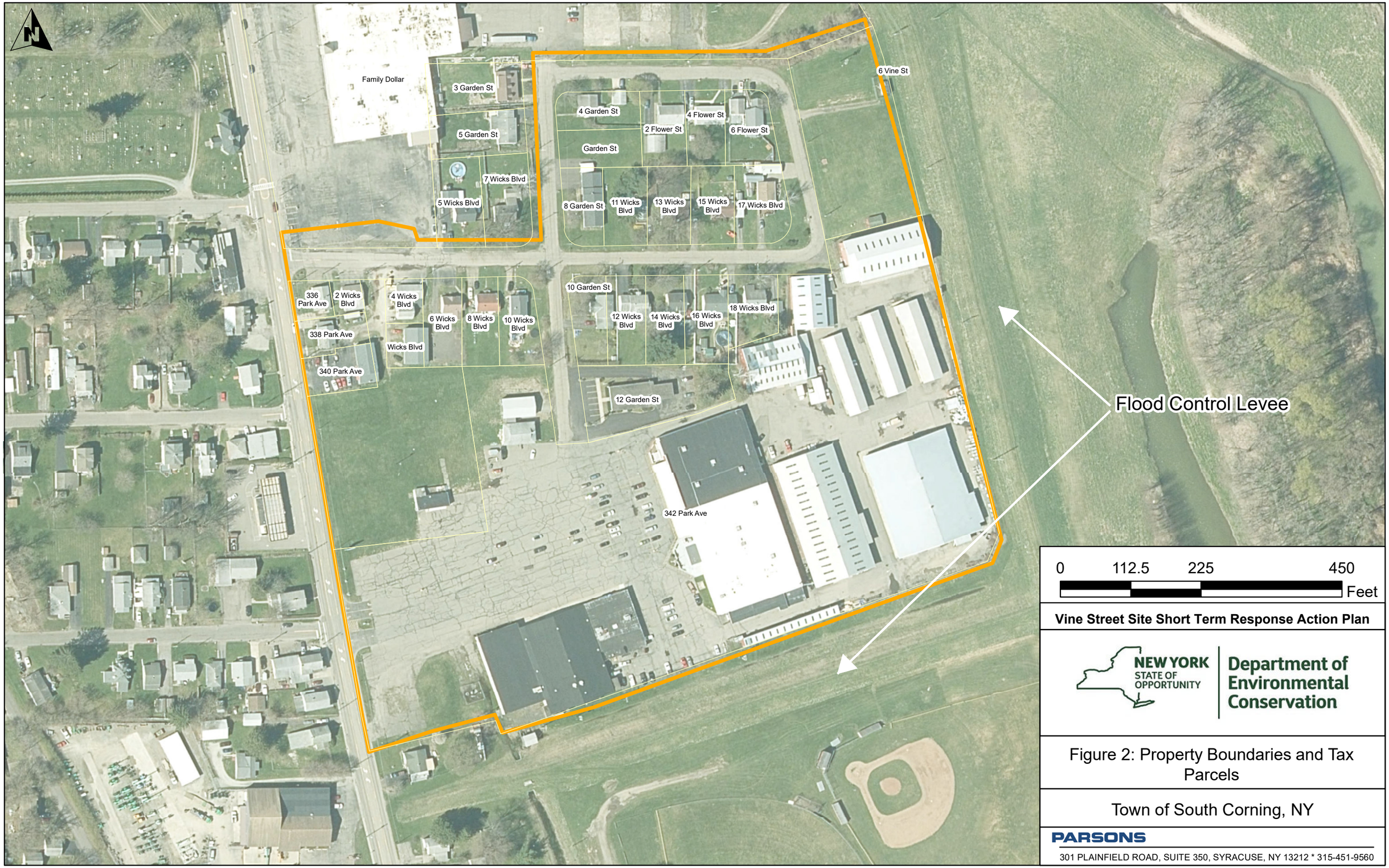
Corning, NY

PARSONS
301 PLAINFIELD ROAD, SUITE 350, SYRACUSE, NY 13212 * 315-451-9560

Plotted By: CS

Plot Date: 5/20/2021

Document Path: Q:\GIS\NYSDEC\Corning\MXDs\Additional Properties\Vine Street ABG Site Location Fig 1.mxd



0 112.5 225 450 Feet

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Figure 2: Property Boundaries and Tax Parcels

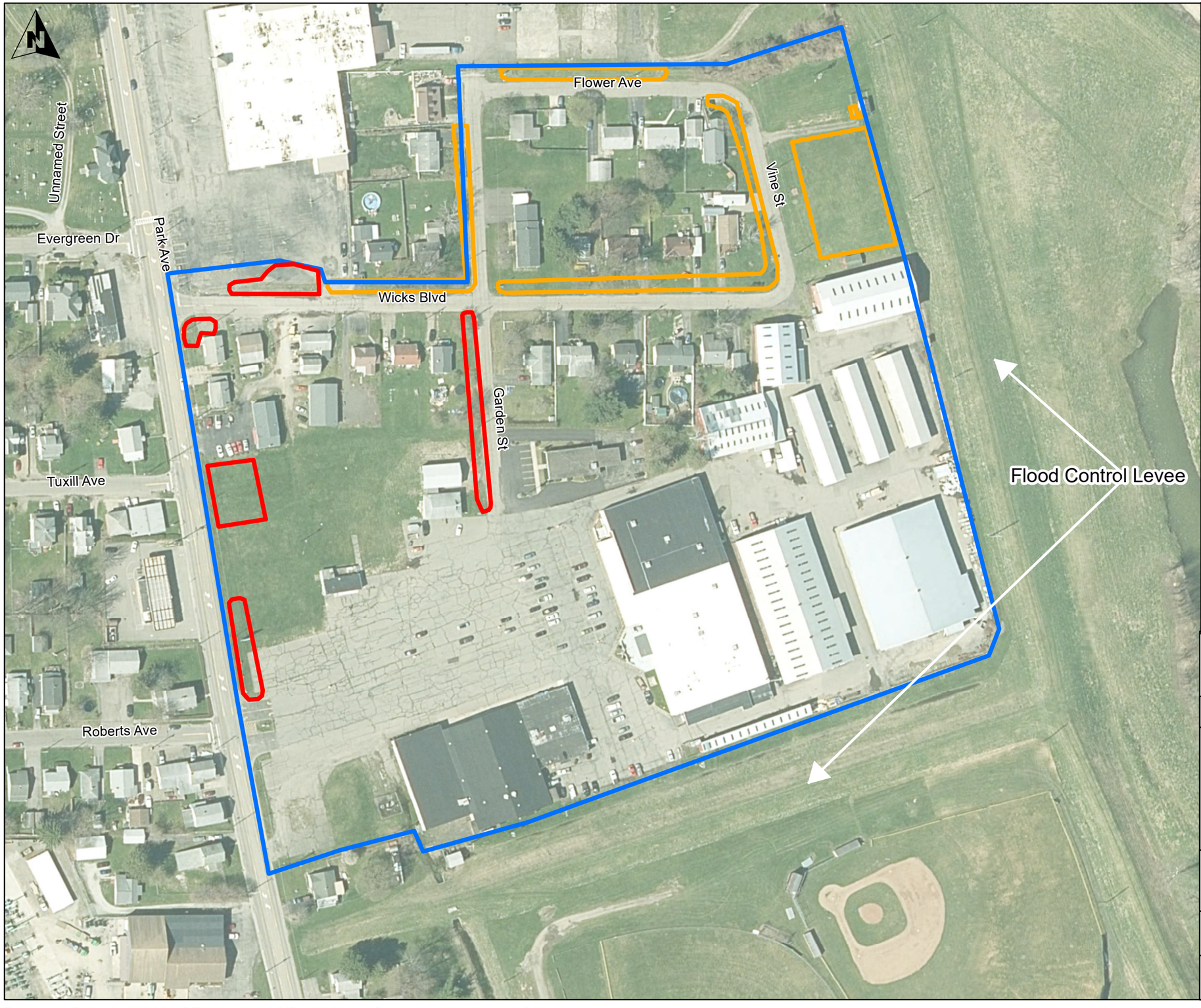
Town of South Corning, NY

PARSONS
301 PLAINFIELD ROAD, SUITE 350, SYRACUSE, NY 13212 * 315-451-9560

Plotted By: Sisson, Evan

Plot Date: 4/29/2022

Document Path: Q:\GIS\NYSDEC\Corning\MXDs\Additional Properties\Vine Street ABG Sample Locations.mxd



Ash, Brick, or Glass observed during site visit week of April 12, 2021

Previous observations of Ash, Brick, or Glass

Site Boundary

0 112.5 225 450

Feet

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Figure 3: Areas with Known Presence of Ash, Brick, and Glass

Village of South Corning
Corning, NY

PARSONS
301 PLAINFIELD ROAD, SUITE 350, SYRACUSE, NY 13212 * 315-451-9560

Plotted By: CS

Plot Date: 5/16/2022

Document Path: Q:\GIS\NYSDEC\Corning\MXDs\Additional Properties\Vine Street ABG.mxd

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) describes the air quality monitoring requirements to be performed during the implementation of the Short Term Response Action - including excavation of target fill material containing ash, brick, and glass - at the Vine Street site, located in South Corning, New York. Details related to excavation activities are included in the Short Term Response Action Work Plan.

The purpose of the CAMP is to conduct real-time air monitoring to confirm that the community is not adversely impacted during activities associated with the excavation activities.

The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, the intent of this CAMP is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., potential offsite receptors and onsite workers not directly involved with the subject work activities). The CAMP establishes action levels for airborne particulates that may trigger control actions. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or shutdown of work activities if action levels are exceeded.

This CAMP fulfills the requirements set forth by the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan included as Appendix 1A of DER-10 (NYSDEC, 2010)[1], as well as the guidance on fugitive dust suppression and particulate air monitoring requirements specified in Appendix 1B of DER-10 (NYSDEC, 2010).

[1] NYSDEC, 2010. *DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation*. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. Division of Environmental Remediation. May 2010.

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK

Air monitoring during excavation activities will consist of meteorological monitoring and real-time air quality monitoring for airborne particulates . The specifics for these tasks are described below.

2.1 Meteorological Monitoring

Site wind direction will be monitored during intrusive activties. Site wind direction will be established at the start of each workday and used to direct the placement of the air quality monitoring stations. Site wind direction may be re-established at any time during the workday if a significant shift in wind direction is noted.

2.2 Air Quality Monitoring

Real-time air monitoring for airborne particulates will be performed at a minimum of one downwind location and one upwind location at the perimeter of each excavation area on a continuous basis during removal activities.

Air monitoring for airborne particulates at the upwind location will be used to establish background conditions. Air monitoring and response levels/actions for airborne particulates will be performed in accordance with the NYSDEC's TAGM #4031.

Airborne particulates will be monitored using a particulate air monitor equipped with a data logger to measure and record real-time airborne particulate concentrations in milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m3). The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10, or equivalent) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action levels. The monitoring equipment will be calibrated at least daily in accordance with the manufacturer's calibration requirements. The equipment must be equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedances of the action levels. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities. The particulate monitoring results will be compared with the action levels presented below.

2.3 Action Levels

2.3.1 Fugitive Dust

Dust suppression techniques must be employed if:

- The particulate concentrations measured at the downwind monitoring station exceed 100 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m^3) above background for a 15-minute period, or
- Airborne dust is observed leaving the work area.

Work may continue with dust suppression techniques provided that downwind particulate concentrations do not exceed 150 µg/m^3 greater than background and provided that no visible dust is observed migrating from the work area.

If downwind particulate levels exceed 150 µg/m^3 above the background level following implementation of dust suppression techniques work must be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work can resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are effective in reducing the downwind particulate concentration to within 150 µg/m^3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration.

General dust suppression techniques may include applying water on haul roads, wetting equipment and work areas, spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping, and immediately covering or wetting excavated materials.

In addition to continuous monitoring, a commonsense approach will be employed to address fugitive dust (i.e., if dust is visually observed to be leaving the work area and is not detected by the monitors, dust suppression techniques will be applied).

2.4 Air Quality Documentation

A CAMP report summarizing weather and monitoring results will be prepared following completion of intrusive activities for the site.