SHORT-TERM RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY REPORT

River Road Site

Corning, Steuben County, New York

Prepared for:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway 12th Floor
Albany, New York 12233 – 7012

Prepared By:

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February 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Physical Setting 1

1.3 Report Organization 2

2.0 SHORT-TERM RESPONSE ACTION OBJECTIVES 3

2.1 Short-Term Response Action Objectives 3

2.2 Short-Term Response Action Summary 3

3.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW 4

4.0 REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES 5

4.1 Mobilization and Site Preparation 5

4.2 Environmental Monitoring 5

4.3 Excavation Activities 5

4.4 Material Management and Disposal 6

4.5 Backfilling and Restoration 6

4.6 Demobilization 6

5.0 REFERENCES 7

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Report Organization

Table 3.1 Project Team

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 River Road Location Map

Figure 2 River Road Site Map

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A Short-Term Response Action Work Plan

Appendix B Photographic Log of Initial Site Visit

Appendix C Daily Inspection Report

Appendix D CAMP Results

Appendix E Waste Manifests and Landfill Receipts

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABG	ash, brick, and glass
CAMP	Community Air Monitoring Plan
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
PM10	particulate matter (less than 10 micrometers diameter)
STRA	Short-Term Response Action
T&R	Finger Lakes Environmental LLC., DBA T&R Environmental
VOCs	volatile organic compounds

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Short-Term Response Action (STRA) Summary Report for the River Road site describes the 2023 remedial activities performed on the premises of [redacted] River Road in the Town of Corning, New York. The remedial activities were conducted as part of the STRA Work Plan (Parsons 2023).

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservations (NYSDEC) approved STRA Work Plan (**Appendix A**) addressed the presence of target fill materials containing ash, brick, and/or glass (ABG) observed in surficial soils associated with the fenced enclosure/daycare playground that was previously operated on the property by the previous owner. The 2023 remediation was conducted by T&R Environmental (T&R) on January 26, 2023. Parsons Corporation (Parsons) provided construction observation and environmental monitoring services during the remediation. The remediation was performed under the approval and oversight of the NYSDEC.

1.1 Physical Setting

The River Road Site is a 7.01-acre parcel located south of the Chemung River, east of South Corning in the Town of Corning, NY (**Figure 1**). The site is across River Road (State Route 44) from the floodplain of the Chemung River. The southern boundary of the parcel is Whisky Creek. The area surrounding the site is forested floodplain to the north and east, farmland to the south, and rural residential land to the west.

The site boundaries and excavations are shown on **Figure 2**.

1.2 Site History

The River Road Site is a rural residential property that at the time of the STRA was hosting an in-home daycare facility operated by the previous property owner. According to the previous property owner's statements during the January 4th, 2023 site visit, ABG has been observed throughout the property. ABG was noted during the installation of fence posts, in the crawl space under a portion of the house, and during grading of the front yard. Additionally, the previous property owner noted that prior to the placement of topsoil and grass, the front yard would sparkle in the sunlight. They also noted that the paddock area for the horses is regraded and raked regularly to remove manure. ABG is frequently exposed/removed in this process. The area including the residence and horse paddock were reportedly raised approximately nine feet above the flood plain with backfill materials, including Corning Incorporated material (**Appendix B**).

The NYSDEC was notified of ABG observed on the River Road Site during excavations associated with installation of a fence around the playground of the in-home daycare facility completed by the previous property owner. On January 4, 2023, Parsons conducted a site visit and observed glass including lenses, cullet, furnace brick, and thermometer glass in the paddock and the playground area (**Appendix B**). Some of these materials have known US Patents.

The previous property owner notified NYSDEC when subsurface soils containing ABG were brought to the surface during installation of a fence for the daycare facility. The previous property owner was concerned about the health impacts of the ABG on the former daycare facility grounds. As such, a STRA Work Plan (**Appendix A**) was developed and executed to remediate the spoil piles in an approximate 1.5-foot radius around the fence posts. Due to the limited scope of this STRA, no soil samples were collected and sent for lab for analyses.

The presence of ABG reported throughout the property, and the sensitive nature of the former property use, prompted the STRA described herein.

1.3 Report Organization

Table 1.1 summarizes the organization for the remainder of this STRA summary report.

TABLE 1.1 REPORT ORGANIZATION

Section	Description
Section 2 – STRA Objectives	Provides a summary of the STRA objectives.
Section 3 – Project Overview	Describes the project team and key entities.
Section 4 – Remedial Construction Activities	Outlines the mobilization and site preparation, environmental monitoring, excavation activities, material management and disposal, backfill and site restoration, post-construction survey, and demobilization.
Section 5 – References	Documents referenced in this report.

2.0 SHORT-TERM RESPONSE ACTION OBJECTIVES

2.1 Short-Term Response Action Objectives

The STRA was performed to address the presence of target fill materials with ABG that was observed in the spoil piles generated during the installation of the fence posts for the daycare facility by the previous property owner (Figure 2).

The overall objectives of the STRA were to:

- Prevent direct contact with contaminated soil, including ABG that was noted in and around the former playground area of the daycare facility.
- Restore the site to match existing site conditions to the extent feasible.

2.2 Short-Term Response Action Summary

The STRA remedial activities included removing target spoil material from the former daycare facility encompassing the disturbed soil around the fence posts inside, and outside, the enclosure. The excavation activities were conducted using hand tools to collect and containerize the target fill material. Excavations were advanced to a depth of 6 to 8-inches below grade in each of the identified areas. Excavated areas were filled with structural foam material and covered with mulch. The contaminated material was placed in 55-gallon drums and disposed of accordingly.

3.0 PROJECT OVERVIEW

The remedial activities were conducted accordance with the STRA Work Plan (Parsons 2023). The NYSDEC is the regulatory agency serving as the main project lead, assuming sole responsibility for all site-related activities performed under this STRA. The NYSDEC retained Parsons to prepare the STRA Work Plan, as well as perform engineering support, environmental monitoring services, and construction oversight activities to document the remedial construction at the River Road Site. The NYSDEC contracted T&R as the remedial contractor to perform the construction activities. Specific responsibilities of each entity are described in **Table 3.1**.

TABLE 3.1 PROJECT TEAM

Entity	Contracted By	Role	Service
NYSDEC	NA	Regulatory Agency	Main project lead
Parsons	NYSDEC	Engineering Consultant	Developed the STRA Work Plan, provided engineering support, construction observation, and environmental monitoring services including community air monitoring during the remedial work.
T&R	NYSDEC	Contractor	Performed construction and waste transportation/disposal services.

4.0 REMEDIAL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Remedial construction activities for the River Road Site were conducted on January 26th, 2023. The primary remedial construction elements consisted of:

- Mobilization and site preparation
- Environmental monitoring
- Excavation activities
- Material management and disposal
- Backfilling and restoration
- Demobilization

These remedial construction activities are detailed in Sections 4.1 through 4.7.

4.1 Mobilization and Site Preparation

Equipment, materials, and personnel were mobilized to the River Road Site to support the remedial construction activities. Site preparation and repair activities included:

- Tailgate safety meeting
- Set up Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

4.2 Environmental Monitoring

Parsons performed environmental monitoring in accordance with the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) presented in the STRA Work Plan (Parsons 2023). Real-time air monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM10) was performed at the active excavation area. One perimeter air monitoring station was located upwind of the work area and one perimeter air monitoring station was located downwind of the work area.

Air monitoring was continuously performed during intrusive activities and readings were recorded in 15-minute increments by instrument data loggers. Air quality data was submitted to the NYSDEC.

There were no VOC or PM10 exceedances recorded during remedial activities.

4.3 Excavation Activities

The excavation activities occurred on January 26th, 2023. T&R excavated impacted material around a total of nine fence posts. An additional area within the fence gate's swing radius was also excavated. The ground surface was covered in snow which was removed prior to excavating. Impacted soils were removed to a depth of six to eight-inches below ground surface (bgs). The area of each excavation varied from two to three-feet in diameter depending on the size of the area of disturbance. ABG was not observed in the top three to five-inches of the sidewalls in the excavations. Based on this observation, the concern regarding glass near the surface or just beneath vegetative cover was minimized. A Summary report of field activities, including photos of the excavation, is included in **Appendix C**.

4.4 Material Management and Disposal

Impacted material was placed in 55-gallon drums and transferred to a secure staging area southwest of the fenced enclosure. A total of three drums were labeled and staged for later off-site disposal. Samples of the fill material were collected by T&R and sent to a lab for waste characterization. The waste material was classified as non-hazardous and disposed of in the Steuben County Landfill on March 13th, 2023. Waste Manifests and Landfill Receipts are included in **Appendix D**.

4.5 Backfilling and Restoration

Following excavation activities, a structural foam material (Sika™) was placed around the base of each post and allowed to expand and solidify for 30 minutes. Once the foam had hardened, bags of brown mulch were placed around each excavation and compacted. Upon completion of the restoration activities, the former property owner and Parsons inspected the fenced enclosure, and the former property owner approved the work as complete.

Photographs of the restoration are included in **Appendix C.**

4.6 Demobilization

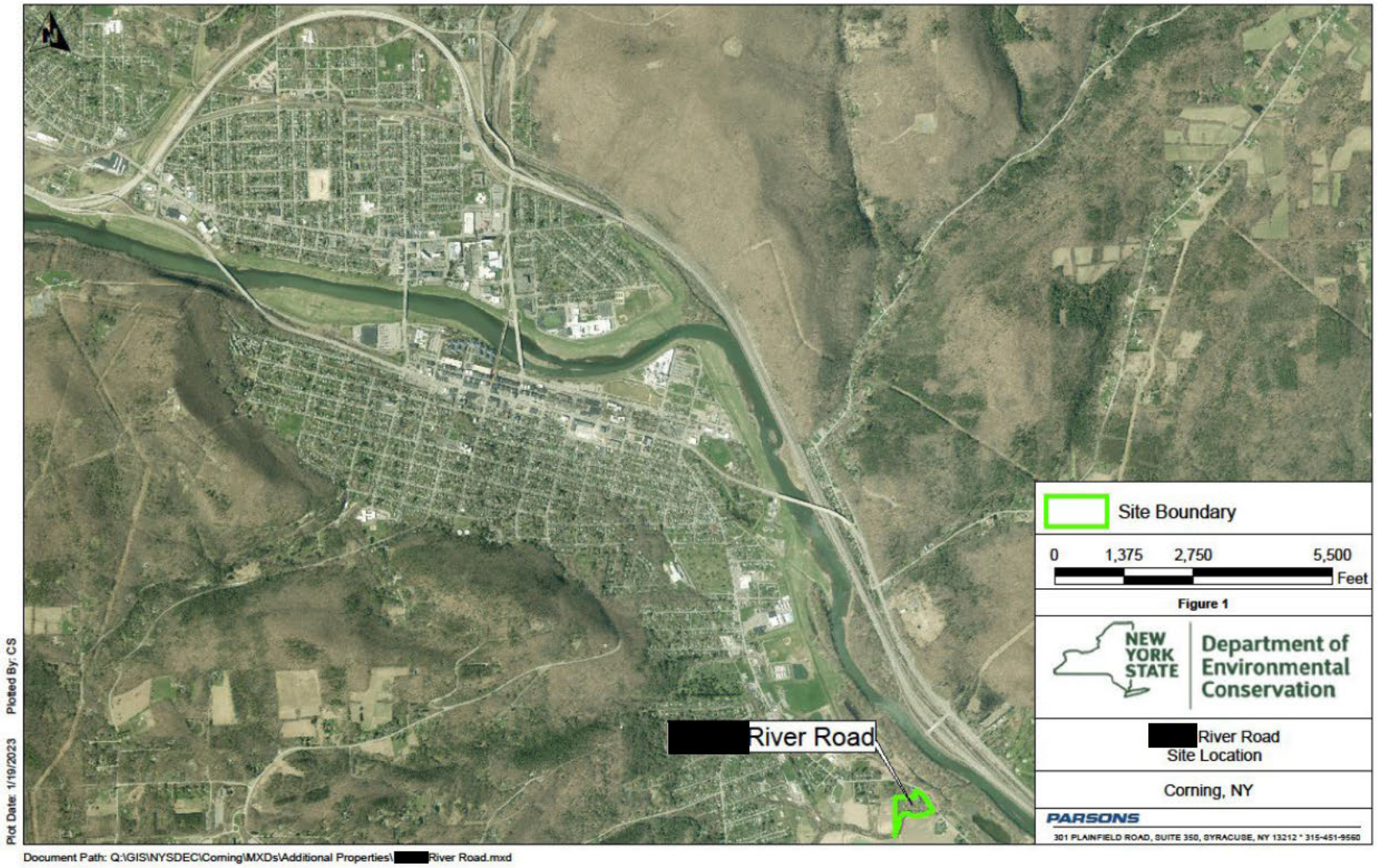
Following the completion of the restoration activities, T&R performed demobilization activities including removing all equipment, trailers, materials, and personnel from the site. The three drums of impacted material were left in a secure location southwest of the fenced enclosure with the former property owner's approval. These were removed from the site on March 13th, 2023.

5.0 REFERENCES

Parsons, 2023. *Short-Term Response Action Work Plan, [redacted] River Road, Corning, Steuben County, New York*. Prepared for the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; Division of Environmental Remediation. January 2023.

NYSDEC, 2010. *DER-10/Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation*. New York State Department of Environmental Conservation; Division of Environmental Remediation. May 2010. https://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/remediation_hudson_pdf/der10.pdf

FIGURES


[redacted] River Road
Site Boundary
0 1,375 2,750 5,500
Feet
Figure 1
NEW YORK STATE
Department of Environmental Conservation
[redacted] River Road
Site Location
Corning, NY
PARSONS
301 PLAINFIELD ROAD, SUITE 350, SYRACUSE, NY 13212 * 315-451-9560
Plot Date: 1/19/2023 Plotted By: CS
Document Path: Q:\GIS\NYSDEC\Corning\MXDs\Additional Properties\[redacted] River Road.mxd

APPENDIX A SHORT-TERM RESPONSE ACTION WORK PLAN

SHORT TERM RESPONSE ACTION WORK PLAN

[redacted] River Road

Corning, Steuben County, New York

Prepared for:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway 12th Floor
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January 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION **3**

2.0 SHORT TERM RESPONSE ACTION **3**

2.1 Pre-Mobilization Activities 3

2.2 Removal Activities 4

2.3 Restoration 4

2.4 Documentation and Monitoring 4

List of Figures

Figure 1 Site Location

Figure 2 Property Boundaries and Tax Parcels

List of Photos

Photo #1 Exterior view of the fenced enclosure

Photo #2 Gravel access road south of the enclosure

Photo #3 Interior view of the fenced enclosure

Photo #4 Close-up view of the excavated surface soils near the enclosure fence post

List of Appendices

Appendix A Community Air Monitoring Plan

Appendix B Industrial Waste in Corning, NY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Short-Term Response Action Work Plan has been prepared to address the presence of ash, brick, and/or glass (ABG) observed in surficial soils on, and in the vicinity of [redacted] River Road in the Village of South Corning, NY (Figure 1). Parsons has prepared this Work Plan on behalf of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). The NYSDEC site number is #851075.

The River Road property consists of a combination of active farming (horse paddock and stables) and a residential home with a daycare being runout of the home. Currently, the site area is bound by to the north by another residential property; to the south by Whisky Creek; to the west by open farmland; and to the east by River Road (Figure 2).

Ash, brick, and/or glass has been observed in surficial soils at several select locations on the property; however, the focus of this Short-Term Response Action Work Plan is to remove visible glass observed in the fenced enclosure/daycare playground on the property. Soil excavated by the homeowner during installation of the wood fence posts brought subsurface soils to the surface and were left within an approximate 1.5-foot radius around each fence post. These spoil piles contain ABG and are an exposure concern to children who use the play area.

2.0 SHORT-TERM RESPONSE ACTION

The following sections describe the scope of work for the Short-Term Response Action at the [redacted] River Road site. The intent of the Short-Term Response Action is to prevent exposure of target fill material present at the surface. Additional sampling and characterization of subsurface soils will be conducted as part of the NYSDEC Site #851075 investigation.

2.1 Pre-Mobilization Activities

A kickoff meeting will be held by Parsons, NYSDEC, and contractor representatives to review the scope of work prior to mobilization. Following the kickoff meeting, a site visit will be performed to identify visible target fill material requiring removal from the surface of the fenced enclosure/playground area.

Proposed removal areas will be isolated and secured using temporary safety fencing, if needed. Erosion control procedures, such as drain covers and silt fence, may not be necessary since the removal will be very limited. However, the need for erosion control measure will be determined in the field based on actual removal limits, existing vegetative cover disturbance, and in consultation with NYSDEC representatives. The removal areas excavated and backfilled on the same day.

Prior to initiation of site activities, Dig Safely NY will be contacted to locate utility lines that enter and/or cross the property. In addition, the field team will discuss with property owner the location of any utility lines or other obstructions that may have been installed on the property. It is unlikely that a separate geophysical survey to identify utilities and/or obstructions in the removal areas is necessary based on the limited removal detailed in this scope of work. However, if a larger removal is required or utility lines/obstructions are identified by the property owner in the vicinity of the removals, a separate geophysical survey will be discussed with NYSDEC.

2.2 Removal Activities

Target fill materials containing glass will be removed from:

- Areas where glass is present, (observed around the fence posts at the initial inspection),
- Any additional areas where glass is identified within the fenced in area during the pre-mobilization site visit, and
- Based on observations made during monthly inspections after the initial response.

The extent of removal activities proposed in the fenced in playground area will encompass the disturbed soil around the fence posts both inside and outside the enclosure.

Excavation activities are expected to require small hand tools to be used to collect and containerize the target fill material as well as small mechanical equipment (e.g., a skid steer) to transport excavated material. Target fill 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. Excavated material will be containerized in either a roll-of container or 55-gallon drums. The containers will be staged southwest of the fenced enclosure in a location chosen by the homeowner and accessible from the access road. The containers will be labeled, and samples will be collected for waste characterization prior to disposal.

All equipment used to excavate, or transport excavated material (if necessary), will be decontaminated prior to leaving the site. Solids removed during decontamination and PPE 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 the small shallow excavations will include backfilling and covering the excavation with an NYSDEC-approved topsoil, mulch, or playground vulcanized rubber mix depending on the property owner's preference and site conditions. If necessary, the areas will be re-seeded and mulched in the spring to establish a vegetative cover if that option is preferred by the property owner.

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 Parsons staff.

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. In between monthly inspections, if the homeowner observes any additional target fil at the surface, they should

contact NYSDEC to address the potential exposure. The Industrial waste material informational packet provided in **Appendix B** provides information on what to look for regarding typical target fill. 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

Site Boundary

0 1,375 2,750 5,500 Feet

Figure 1

NEW YORK STATE | Department of Environmental Conservation

[redacted] River Road
Site Location

Corning, NY

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

Plotted By: CS

Plot Date: 1/19/2023

Document Path: Q:\GIS\NYSDEC\Corning\MXDs\Additional Properties\[redacted] River Road.mxd

PHOTOS

Photo #1

View Looking northeast: Fenced-in playground area exterior view. Residence is visible in the background.

Photo #2

View Looking northeast: Fenced-in playground area visible on the right of the photo. Gravel access roadway runs to the southwest of the fenced enclosure.

Photo #3

View Looking east: Interior view of the fenced enclosure containing multiple pieces of playground equipment including a small playhouse, toy chest (not visible) see-saw and tricycles. Fence posts are set in every corner and midway on the fence wall.

Photo #4

View Looking down: Typical fence post installation with excavated soils from the subsurface around the post. Glass is visible on the surface soils approximately 1.0 to 1.5 radius around the post.

APPENDIX A

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN

[redacted] River Road Site

Corning, Steuben County, New York

Prepared for:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
625 Broadway 12th Floor
Albany, New York 12233 – 7012

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January 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION **3**

2.0 SCOPE OF WORK **4**

2.1 Meteorological Monitoring 4

2.2 Air Quality Monitoring 4

2.3 Action Levels 4

2.3.1 Fugitive Dust 4

2.4 Air Quality Documentation 5

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 [redacted] River road 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 activities. 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.

Attachments

APPENDIX 1A

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 mcg/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 mcg/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 mcg/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.

ATTACHMENT 3

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION TAGM 4031 – FUGITIVE DUST SUPPRESSION AND PARTICULATE MONITORING PROGRAM AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM #4031

FUGITIVE DUST SUPPRESSION AND PARTICULATE MONITORING PROGRAM AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

TO: Regional Hazardous Waste Remediation Engrs., Bur. Directors & Section Chiefs

FROM: Michael J. O'Toole, Jr., Director, Division of Hazardous Waste Remediation

SUBJECT: DIVISION TECHNICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDANCE MEMORANDUM -- FUGITIVE DUST SUPRESSION AND PARTICULATE MONITORING PROGRAM AT INACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE SITES

DATE: Oct 27, 1989

Michael J. O'Toole, Jr. (signed)

1. Introduction

Fugitive dust suppression, particulate monitoring, and subsequent action levels for such must be used and applied consistently during remedial activities at hazardous waste sites. This guidance provides a basis for developing and implementing a fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring program as an element of a hazardous waste site's health and safety program.

2. Background

Fugitive dust is particulate matter--a generic term for a broad class of chemically and physically diverse substances that exist as discrete particles, liquid droplets or solids, over a wide range of sizes--which becomes airborne and contributes to air quality as a nuisance and threat to human health and the environment.

On July 1, 1987, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) revised the ambient air quality standard for particulates so as to reflect direct impact on human health by setting the standard for particulate matter less than ten microns in diameter (PM_{10}); this involves fugitive dust whether contaminated or not. Based upon an examination of air quality composition, respiratory tract deposition, and health effects, PM_{10} is considered conservative for the primary standard--that requisite to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. The primary standards are 150 ug/m^3 over a 24-hour averaging time and 50 ug/m^3 over an annual averaging time. Both of these standards are to be averaged arithmetically.

There exists real-time monitoring equipment available to measure PM_{10} and capable of integrating over a period of six seconds to ten hours. Combined with an adequate fugitive dust suppression program, such equipment will aid in preventing the off-site migration of contaminated soil. It will also protect both on-site personnel from exposure to high levels of dust and the public around the site from any exposure to any dust. While specifically intended for the protection of on-site personnel as well as the public, this program is not meant to replace long-term monitoring which may be required given the contaminants inherent to the site and its air quality.

3. Guidance

A program for suppressing fugitive dust and monitoring particulate matter at hazardous waste sites can be developed without placing an undue burden on remedial activities while still being protective of health and environment. Since the responsibility for implementing this program ultimately will fall on the party performing the work, these procedures must be incorporated into appropriate work plans. The following fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring program will be employed at hazardous waste sites during construction and other activities which warrant its use:

1. Reasonable fugitive dust suppression techniques must be employed during all site activities which may generate fugitive dust.

2. Particulate monitoring must be employed during the handling of waste or contaminated soil or when activities on site may generate fugitive dust from exposed waste or contaminated soil. Such activities shall also include the excavation, grading, or placement of clean fill, and control measures therefore should be considered.

3. Particulate monitoring must be performed using real-time particulate monitors and shall monitor particulate matter less than ten microns (PM_{10}) with the following minimum performance standards:

   Object to be measured: Dust, Mists, Aerosols
   Size range: <0.1 to 10 microns
   Sensitivity: 0.001 mg/m^3
   Range: 0.001 to 10 mg/m^3
   Overall Accuracy: ±10% as compared to gravimetric analysis of stearic acid or reference dust

   Operating Conditions:
   Temperature: 0 to 40°C
   Humidity: 10 to 99% Relative Humidity

   Power: Battery operated with a minimum capacity of eight hours continuous operation

   Automatic alarms are suggested.

   Particulate levels will be monitored immediately downwind at the working site and integrated over a period not to exceed 15 minutes. Consequently, instrumentation

shall require necessary averaging hardware to accomplish this task; the P-5 Digital Dust Indicator as manufactured by MDA Scientific, Inc. or similar is appropriate.

4. In order to ensure the validity of the fugitive dust measurements performed, there must be appropriate Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). It is the responsibility of the entity operating the equipment to adequately supplement QA/QC Plans to include the following critical features: periodic instrument calibration, operator training, daily instrument performance (span) checks, and a record keeping plan.

5. The action level will be established at 150 ug/m^3 over the integrated period not to exceed 15 minutes. While conservative, this short-term interval will provide a real-time assessment of on-site air quality to assure both health and safety. If particulate levels are detected in excess of 150 ug/m^3, the upwind background level must be measured immediately using the same portable monitor. If the working site particulate measurement is greater than 100 ug/m^3 above the background level, additional dust suppression techniques must be implemented to reduce the generation of fugitive dust and corrective action taken to protect site personnel and reduce the potential for contaminant migration. Corrective measures may include increasing the level of personal protection for on-site personnel and implementing additional dust suppression techniques (see Paragraph 7). Should the action level of 150 ug/m^3 be exceeded, the Division of Air Resources must be notified in writing within five working days; the notification shall include a description of the control measures implemented to prevent further exceedences.

6. It must be recognized that the generation of dust from waste or contaminated soil that migrates off-site, has the potential for transporting contaminants off-site. There may be situations when dust is being generated and leaving the site and the monitoring equipment does not measure PM_{10} at or above the action level. Since this situation has the potential to migrate contaminants off-site, it is unacceptable. While it is not practical to quantify total suspended particulates on a real-time basis, it is appropriate to rely on visual observation. If dust is observed leaving the working site, additional dust suppression techniques must be employed. Activities that have a high dusting potential--such as solidification and treatment involving materials like kiln dust and lime--will require the need for special measures to be considered.

7. The following techniques have been shown to be effective for the controlling of the generation and migration of dust during construction activities:

    1. Applying water on haul roads.
    2. Wetting equipment and excavation faces.
    3. Spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping.
    4. Hauling materials in properly tarped or watertight containers.
    5. Restricting vehicle speeds to 10 mph.
    6. Covering excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases.
    7. Reducing the excavation size and/or number of excavations.

Experience has shown that utilizing the above-mentioned dust suppression techniques, within reason as not to create excess water which would result in

unacceptable wet conditions, the chance of exceeding the 150 ug/m^3 action level at hazardous waste site remediations is remote. Using atomizing sprays will prevent overly wet conditions, conserve water, and provide an effective means of suppressing the fugitive dust.

8. If the dust suppression techniques being utilized at the site do not lower particulates to an acceptable level (that is, below 150 ug/m^3 and no visible dust), work must be suspended until appropriate corrective measures are approved to remedy the situation. Also, the evaluation of weather conditions will be necessary for proper fugitive dust control--when extreme wind conditions make dust control ineffective, as a last resort remedial actions may need to be suspended.

There may be situations that require fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring requirements with action levels more stringent than those provided above. Under some circumstances, the contaminant concentration and/or toxicity may require appropriate toxics monitoring to protect site personnel and the public. Additional integrated sampling and chemical analysis of the dust may also be in order. This must be evaluated when a health and safety plan is developed and when appropriate suppression and monitoring requirements are established for protection of health and the environment.

Appendix 1B
Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring

A program for suppressing fugitive dust and particulate matter monitoring at hazardous waste sites is a responsibility on the remedial party performing the work. These procedures must be incorporated into appropriate intrusive work plans. The following fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring program should be employed at sites during construction and other intrusive activities which warrant its use:

1. Reasonable fugitive dust suppression techniques must be employed during all site activities which may generate fugitive dust.

2. Particulate monitoring must be employed during the handling of waste or contaminated soil or when activities on site may generate fugitive dust from exposed waste or contaminated soil. Remedial activities may also include the excavation, grading, or placement of clean fill. These control measures should not be considered necessary for these activities.

3. Particulate monitoring must be performed using real-time particulate monitors and shall monitor particulate matter less than ten microns (PM10) with the following minimum performance standards:

(a) Objects to be measured: Dust, mists or aerosols;
(b) Measurement Ranges: 0.001 to 400 mg/m3 (1 to 400,000 :ug/m3);
(c) Precision (2-sigma) at constant temperature: +/- 10 :g/m3 for one second averaging; and +/- 1.5 g/m3 for sixty second averaging;
(d) Accuracy: +/- 5% of reading +/- precision (Referred to gravimetric calibration with SAE fine test dust (mmd= 2 to 3 :m, g= 2.5, as aerosolized);
(e) Resolution: 0.1% of reading or 1g/m3, whichever is larger;
(f) Particle Size Range of Maximum Response: 0.1-10;
(g) Total Number of Data Points in Memory: 10,000;
(h) Logged Data: Each data point with average concentration, time/date and data point number
(i) Run Summary: overall average, maximum concentrations, time/date of maximum, total number of logged points, start time/date, total elapsed time (run duration), STEL concentration and time/date occurrence, averaging (logging) period, calibration factor, and tag number;
(j) Alarm Averaging Time (user selectable): real-time (1-60 seconds) or STEL (15 minutes), alarms required;
(k) Operating Time: 48 hours (fully charged NiCd battery); continuously with charger;
(l) Operating Temperature: -10 to 50^{o} C (14 to 122^{o} F);
(m) Particulate levels will be monitored upwind and immediately downwind at the working site and integrated over a period not to exceed 15 minutes.

4. In order to ensure the validity of the fugitive dust measurements performed, there must be appropriate Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC). It is the responsibility of the remedial party to adequately supplement QA/QC Plans to include the following critical features: periodic instrument calibration, operator training, daily instrument performance (span) checks, and a record keeping plan.

5. The action level will be established at 150 ug/m3 (15 minutes average). While conservative,

this short-term interval will provide a real-time assessment of on-site air quality to assure both health and safety. If particulate levels are detected in excess of 150 ug/m3, the upwind background level must be confirmed immediately. If the working site particulate measurement is greater than 100 ug/m3 above the background level, additional dust suppression techniques must be implemented to reduce the generation of fugitive dust and corrective action taken to protect site personnel and reduce the potential for contaminant migration. Corrective measures may include increasing the level of personal protection for on-site personnel and implementing additional dust suppression techniques (see paragraph 7). Should the action level of 150 ug/m3 continue to be exceeded work must stop and DER must be notified as provided in the site design or remedial work plan. The notification shall include a description of the control measures implemented to prevent further exceedances.

6. It must be recognized that the generation of dust from waste or contaminated soil that migrates off-site, has the potential for transporting contaminants off-site. There may be situations when dust is being generated and leaving the site and the monitoring equipment does not measure PM10 at or above the action level. Since this situation has the potential to allow for the migration of contaminants off-site, it is unacceptable. While it is not practical to quantify total suspended particulates on a real-time basis, it is appropriate to rely on visual observation. If dust is observed leaving the working site, additional dust suppression techniques must be employed. Activities that have a high dusting potential--such as solidification and treatment involving materials like kiln dust and lime--will require the need for special measures to be considered.

7. The following techniques have been shown to be effective for the controlling of the generation and migration of dust during construction activities:

(a) Applying water on haul roads;
(b) Wetting equipment and excavation faces;
(c) Spraying water on buckets during excavation and dumping;
(d) Hauling materials in properly tarped or watertight containers;
(e) Restricting vehicle speeds to 10 mph;
(f) Covering excavated areas and material after excavation activity ceases; and
(g) Reducing the excavation size and/or number of excavations.

Experience has shown that the chance of exceeding the 150ug/m3 action level is remote when the above-mentioned techniques are used. When techniques involving water application are used, care must be taken not to use excess water, which can result in unacceptably wet conditions. Using atomizing sprays will prevent overly wet conditions, conserve water, and provide an effective means of suppressing the fugitive dust.

8. The evaluation of weather conditions is necessary for proper fugitive dust control. When extreme wind conditions make dust control ineffective, as a last resort remedial actions may need to be suspended. There may be situations that require fugitive dust suppression and particulate monitoring requirements with action levels more stringent than those provided above. Under some circumstances, the contaminant concentration and/or toxicity may require additional monitoring to protect site personnel and the public. Additional integrated sampling and chemical analysis of the dust may also be in order. This must be evaluated when a health and safety plan is developed and when appropriate suppression and monitoring requirements are established for protection of health and the environment.

APPENDIX B

INDUSTRIAL WASTE EXHIBIT CORNING, NY

WASTE SUMMARY

INDUSTRIAL WASTES IN CORNING, NEW YORK

Purpose

This document is a resource for field personnel to distinguish industrial waste historically produced by former glass manufacturing companies from potentially other waste types encountered in the City of Corning, New York and surrounding area.

This informational packet describes industrial waste material containing ash, brick, and/or glass (ABG) observed in the City of Corning, New York and surrounding area. The packet lists characteristics and variations of ABG wastes. Contaminants of concern primarily include arsenic, cadmium, lead, and semi-volatile organic compounds.

ABG wastes are a concern for NYSDEC and have been identified as a potential human health hazard. A portion of the ABG encountered to date has met the definition of hazardous wastes and if encountered should be presumed to be a hazardous waste until analytical sample results demonstrate otherwise.

If public works departments, utility companies, contractors, or others encounter industrial waste material similar to material described within this informational packet, they should contact NYSDEC immediately. When contacting NYSDEC, please convey approximate locations and volumes of ABG material. Please notify NYSDEC through our engineering consultant, Parsons, using the below contact information:

- Emailing us at StudyArea.Corning@Parsons.com; or
- Calling our hotline at the toll-free number 833-770-1716.

IN SITU WASTE

Characteristics

- Has included ash, brick, and/or glass (ABG).
  - Ash colors include black, gray, orange, and white.
  - Various brick types (red construction brick, white or yellow refractory brick, puzzle piece brick (Picture 1)).
  - Various glass types, colors, and sizes.
- Generally uncompacted and loose.
- ABG has been observed in discrete layers and discontinuous throughout a soil column.
- ABG observed at various depths (from ground surface to over 10 feet below ground surface).
- Excavation areas in the Corning Study Area have sometimes been observed with mixed ash and brick with trace or no glass.
- Generally not odorous.

See Pictures 1, 2, 3, and 4

Picture 1: Primarily ash and brick in a 2-ft excavation.

Picture 2: Excavation heavily impacted with ABG.

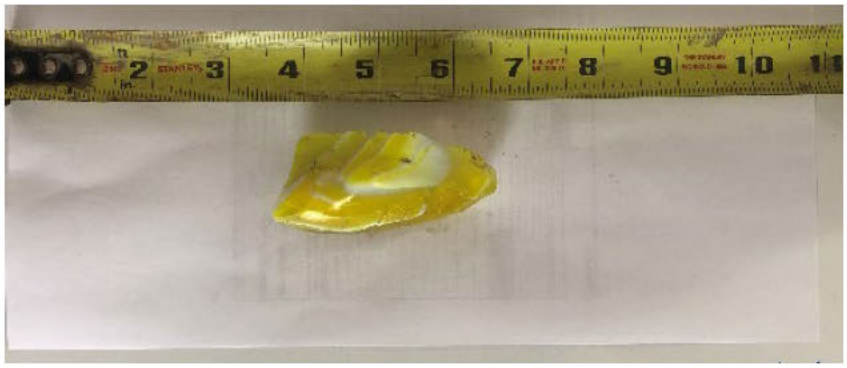
Picture 3: Excavation heavily impacted with ABG.

Picture 4: Test pit excavation heavily impacted with ABG.

GLASS (CULLET)

Characteristics

- Broken, fragmented, or discarded glass indiscernible from a final product.
- Sometimes air bubbles are trapped within glass media.
- Sometimes speckled or fused with other colored glass.



Picture 5: Cullet with layers of yellow and white.

Variations

- Primarily between the size of a penny and a softball but can be as large as a mailbox and as small as fine grains.
- Can be any color or combination of colors. Multi-color layered glass has been observed.
- Opacity can vary (even within the same piece).
- Can be jagged, smooth, and/or porous.
- Density varies; some lead glasses have lead oxide content upwards of 50% by weight.
- Glass may be fused to construction or refractory brick. Glass can encapsulate brick pieces.

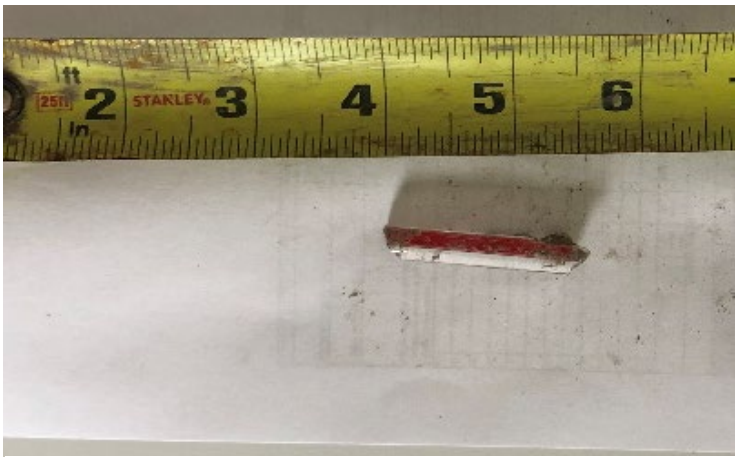
Picture 6: Blue cullet with white specks.

See Pictures 5, 6, and 7

Picture 7: Clear spaghetti-shaped cullet.

THERMOMETER TUBING

Characteristics



Picture 8: Piece of thermometer tubing with red and white strips.

- Tubing is generally smaller than 1 inch diameter. Lengths of up to 1.5 feet have been observed.
- Clear glass makes up majority of the tubing; colored glass is encased within the clear glass and extends along the length of the piece.
- Most pieces have a hollow center (called a bore) extending the length of the tubing.
  - A visible bore is a manufacturing defect. The bore is not supposed to be visible to the naked eye.

Variations

- Observed cross-section shapes include triangular, circular, and irregular.
- Encased colored glass is usually white, red, orange, and/or yellow but can be black, green, or blue.

See Pictures 8 and 9


Picture 9: Most thermometer tubing fragments have strips of white and red glass encased in clear glass. One piece has an orange strip (top left). One piece has only a white strip (bottom right).

HOLLOW GLASS TUBING

Characteristics

- Hollow glass tubing with at least one open end.
- Generally straight with lengths from 2 inches to 12 inches.

Variations

- Various inner and outer diameters, from less than 1 millimeter to greater than 1 inch.
- Diameter can vary for an individual piece.
- Primarily clear and transparent but can be blue, orange, yellow, green, and red. Opacity varies.

See Pictures 10 and 11

Picture 10: Collection of hollow tubing.

Picture 11: Hollow tubing fragment.

GLASS FILTER RODS

Characteristics

- Unique shape with embossing “Cory Filter Rod” or “New Cory Rod” and US Patent numbers.
- Pieces usually have one broken end (side with rounded bulb shape).
- Clear or reddish-brown color.
- The center cross section is circular and rounded-square.

See Pictures 12 and 13

Picture 12: Reddish-brown Cory Filter Rod fragment.

Picture 13: Clear Cory Filter Rod fragment.

PYREX AND TRADEMARKED PRODUCTS

Characteristics

- Unique embossed or engraved logo.
  - Often just embossed as “PYREX.”
  - Embossing size varies.
- Some glass pieces have patent numbers embossed on them.
- Various manufactured glass products were branded PYREX.
- Other trademarked names include Corningware, Flameware, Nonex, Macor, Multiform, Vycor, Corelle, and Fota-Lite.

See Pictures 14 and 15

Picture 14: Pyrex baby bottle.

Picture 15: Pyrex glass cone.

SIGNAL WARE AND LENSES

Characteristics

- Glass with a light-focusing purpose (e.g., for automobile headlights or lighthouses) or magnifying purpose (e.g., for eyeglasses or cameras).
- Sometimes embossed with trademark names or magnification (e.g., Corning, +1.25).
- Thickness generally less than 2 inches.

Variations

- Shapes include rounded square lenses, circular smooth dual-faced lenses (similar diameter to eyeglasses), circular smooth dual-faced lenses about ½-inch to 2-inch diameter, and circular smooth dual-faced lenses greater than 5 inches diameter.
- Lens face types:
  - Angular or prismatic horizontal grooves or furrows on a concave or convex lens face.
  - Smooth concave, convex, or flat faces.
  - Raised bubble-shape on one or both sides (like plastic bubble wrap).
- Colors include clear, pink, red, yellow, orange, green, blue, violet, or brown.

See Pictures 16, 17, and 18

Picture 16: Blue signal ware embossed with "PYREX."

Picture 17: One orange and two red disk lenses. Each lens is embossed along the rim with "CORNING T. M. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. MADE IN USA."

Picture 18: Green, light brown, and clear optical and ophthalmic lens blanks of various shapes.

ELECTRICAL WARE

Characteristics

- Intact or recognizable pieces are usually embossed with “PYREX” and patent number.
- Generally clear glass but may be opaque and opalescent.

See Pictures 19, 20, and 21

Picture 19: Insulator (left) and two glass fuses. “PYREX” is embossed on each piece.

Picture 20: Glass radio antenna insulator (left) and insulator (right).

Picture 21: Opalescent insulator with approximately 1-ft diameter.

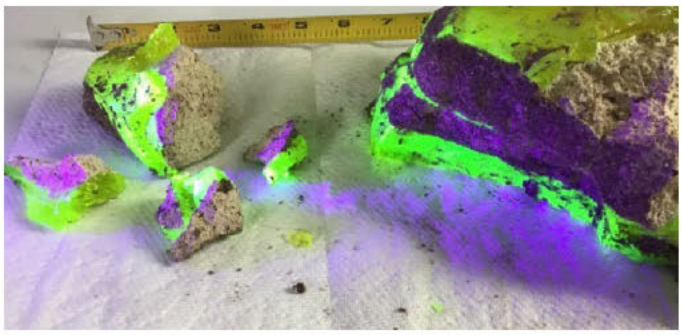
URANIUM GLASS

Characteristics

- Generally colored yellow, yellow-green, or green. Opacity varies.
- Fluoresces green under ultraviolet light.
- Generally observed as cullet (irregular pieces and chunks) but has been observed as hollow tubing.

See Pictures 22, 23, and 24

Picture 23: Uranium glass fused to refractory brick.



Picture 22: The glass fluoresces green under ultraviolet light.

Picture 24: Translucent yellow-green uranium glass collected from an excavation.

IN SITU WASTE (CONTINUED)

See Pictures 25 and 26

Picture 25: Comingled red brick, refractory chunks, and cullet. ABG ejected from animal burrow (circled red).

Picture 26: Comingled black ash and slag (top, along yellow gas line), cullet, refractory pieces, gray ash, and light orange ash.

SUMMARY

The waste types listed above include commonly observed industrial waste materials found in the City of Corning, New York. These waste materials may be brought to the ground surface from humans, other animals, plants, or erosive forces.

- Human Activities:
  - Examples include subsurface excavations, grading, utility clearing, and utility pole removal and installation
- Bioturbation: Reworking of soils and sediments by animals or plants.
  - Examples include burrowing animals and root growth causing subsurface material to come to the surface
- Erosion:
  - Examples include from surface water runoff, streams, rivers, and gravity

APPENDIX B PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG OF INITIAL SITE VISIT

Photograph Log of Initial Site Visit

Figure 1- View of site elevated approximately nine feet above natural grade (flood plain).

Figure 2 - Glass lenses and fragments found on site.

Figure 3 – Glass cullet found on site.

Figure 4 - Fragments of thermometer glass and other ABG found on site.

Figure 5 - Furnace brick found on site near the edge of the horse paddock.

APPENDIX C DAILY INSPECTION REPORT

DAILY INSPECTION REPORT - No. 001

[redacted] River Rd Site No. 851075 Date: 1/26/2023

NYSDEC
Division of Environmental Remediation

NEW YORK STATE OF OPPORTUNITY | Department of Environmental Conservation

Contract No.

DEC Insp. – Scott Williams

DEC PM – Samantha Salotto

Contractor Supt. – N/A

Engineer PM – Matt Vetter

Engineer Insp. – Tom Wollen

Site Location: Corning, NY

Weather Conditions				
General Description	Partly Cloudy	AM	Sunny	PM
Temperature	35°F	AM	38°F	PM
Wind	SW 2mph	AM	S 13mph	PM

Health & Safety
If any box below is checked "Yes", provide explanation under "Health & Safety Comments".

Were there any changes to the Health & Safety Plan?	*Yes ☐	No ☒	NA ☐
Were there any exceedances of the perimeter air monitoring reported on this date?	*Yes ☐	No ☒	NA ☐
Were there any nuisance issues reported/observed on this date?	*Yes ☐	No ☒	NA ☐

Health & Safety Comments

Tom Wollen held a tailgate meeting with the crew from T&R Environmental to discuss the operations and the presence of a Daycare center on the grounds. Leave minimum impact to the grounds. Watch footing on the snow-covered ground.

Summary of Work Performed	Arrived at site:	**0815**	Departed Site:	**1330**

- Initiated and completed the Short-Term Response Action at [redacted] River Road Corning, NY as per the Work Plan. (See attached)
- Multiple excavations were performed around the fenced enclosure at each fence post. A total of three (3) drums were filled with non-hazardous subject material (target fill) consisting of small amounts sod, soil, ash, brick, glass, and miscellaneous debris. Impacted material is currently staged on-site southwest of the fenced enclosure, awaiting waste characterization results.
- CAMP (Community Air Monitoring Program) stations were set up upwind and downwind of the excavation activities prior to the start of intrusive activities.
- Three (3) T&R Environmental staff hand excavated impacted material from around a total of nine (9) fence posts for the fenced enclosure. Impacted soils were removed to a depth of 6-8 inches below ground surface (bgs). The area around the fence post varied from 2-3 ft diameter depending on the size of the area of disturbance. The ground surface was covered with snow which was removed prior to excavating.
- Impacted material was placed in a 55-gallon drum and transferred to a staging area southwest of the fence enclosure. A total of three (3) drums were labeled and staged for later off-site disposal.
- One additional area was excavated within the gate swing radius. This area had been disturbed by the gate digging into the ground surface exposing soils in this area. The area was excavated 4-5 inches bgs and was backfilled immediately with mulch. The correction to the ground surface within the swing arc of the gate resulted in the gate swinging freely without disturbing the surface.
- Once the surficial impacts (6 to 8 inches bgs) were removed around each post, a structural foam material (Sika™) was placed around the base of each post. Note: the post had not been installed in concrete by the homeowner, and therefore required the use of structural backfill (Sika™) to maintain the fence stability. The foam expanded to its full capacity and solidified around the posts in approximately 30 minutes.
- Once the foam had hardened, bags of brown mulch were placed around each post and compacted.
- Upon completion of excavation activities and backfilling of the excavation, the homeowner and Parsons staff inspected the fenced enclosure. The homeowner approved of the work as completed.
- Note: ABG was not observed in the top 3 to 5-inches of the sidewalls in the excavations around the posts. Based on this observation, the concern regarding glass near the surface or just beneath the vegetative cover has been minimized.
- At the conclusion of activities, the T&R environmental crew loaded all equipment utilized to perform the excavation activities, moved playground equipment back to its original location, checked the area of operations and demobilized from the property.
- CAMP stations were removed from the property at the conclusion of intrusive activity.

Number of properties open (i.e., excavation, backfilling, and/or restoration): 1

Properties with remedial work completed:
1. 11094 River Road Corning, NY

Inactive Properties:
N/A

Equipment/Material Tracking
If any box below is checked "Yes", provide explanation under "Material Tracking Comments".

Were there any vehicles which did not display proper D.O.T numbers and placards?	*Yes ☐	No ☒	NA ☐
Were there any vehicles which were not tarped?	* Yes ☐	No ☒	NA ☐
Were there any vehicles which were not decontaminated prior to exiting the work site?	* Yes ☐	No ☒	NA ☐

Personnel and Equipment

Individual	Company	Trade	Total Hours
4	T&R	Operators/Laborers/Site	4.5

Equipment Description	Sevenson - Contractor/Vendor	Quantity	Used	
Truck	Ford F-150	1	Yes ☒	No ☐
Hand Tools	Drum Cart and spade shovel	1	Yes ☒	No ☐
			Yes ☐	No ☐

Material Description	Imported/ Delivered to Site	Exported off Site	Waste Profile (If Applicable)	Source or Disposal Facility (If Applicable)	Daily Loads	Daily Weight (tons)*
Subject material (ash/brick/glass), sod, soil, wood, sidewalk concrete, asphalt, and miscellaneous debris	N/A	Yes	Non-hazardous	Steuben County Landfill	0	
Sand, stone, item 4, and topsoil	N/A	N/A	NA		0	

*On-Site scale for off-site shipment, delivery ticket for material received

Equipment/Material Tracking Comments:
No issues with equipment or material shipment. Material delivered to the Site included:
- Mulch (brown)

Visitors to Site

Name	Representing	Entered Exclusion/CRZ Zone	
		Yes ☐	No ☐
		Yes ☐	No ☐

Site Representatives

Name	Representing

Project Schedule Comments

Issues Pending

Interaction with Public, Property Owners, Media, etc.

Property owner was informed prior to the arrival of the T&R Environmental staff to perform the Short-term response and remedial activity. Care was taken by the T&R staff to minimize the impact to the daycare operations, by limiting equipment and staff movement onsite and limit any damage to the property or disturbance of the vegetative cover other than the proposed excavation areas. Upon completion of the remedial activities the homeowner was informed, and an inspection was coordinated with the homeowner prior to demobilization. The homeowner approved of the work conducted in and around the fenced enclosure.

Include (insert) figures with markups showing location of work and job progress

Site Photographs (Descriptions Below)

Picture 1

View facing north: Prior to excavation of soils around the fence post, snow was removed to allow visual observation and limit the area of disturbance.

Picture 2

View facing northwest: Soil was excavated by hand and loaded directly into drums for transport to the staging area.

Picture 3

View facing southwest: Excavation activities were conducted along the exterior of the fence at multiple locations. Each excavation was associated with a fence post which supported the stockage fence.

Picture 4

View facing north: Soil potentially impacted with ABG, was hand excavated from the southwestern corner of the fenced enclosure. The residence and back deck are visible in the background.

Picture 5

View facing south: Hand excavation continued within the interior of the fenced enclosure and within the gate swing radius where it dug into the ground surface.

Picture 6

View facing south: Completed excavations around the fence post along the western side of the fenced enclosure.

Picture 7

View facing down: The northwest fence post was backfilled with structural material (Sika ™ foam) prior to backfilling with mulch.

Picture 8

View facing north: Sika™ structural material was allowed to expand around each fence post for up to 30 minutes prior to backfilling with mulch.

Picture 9

View facing northeast: Mulch was placed around each fence post and compacted.

Picture 10

View facing down: Bagged mulch used as backfill around the fence posts.

Picture 11

View facing southwest: Completed backfilling along the western fence line inside the fenced enclosure. All playground equipment within the fenced enclosure was returned to the original location prior to demobilization.

Picture 12

View facing north: Western fence enclosure exterior view of the completed short term response activities. Visible in the background is the drum staging area and CAMP station.

Comments	
Daily Field Changes	
Site Inspector(s): Scott Williams (NYSDEC), Tom Wollen (Parsons)	**Date: 1/26/2023**

Videos of discreet operations have been provided to the DEC Project Manager to facilitate understanding of the ongoing work? No ☒ Yes ☐

DAILY HEALTH CHECKLIST

Is social distancing being practiced?	Yes ☒	No ☐
Is the tail gate safety meeting held outdoors?	Yes ☒	No ☐
Are remote/call in job meetings being held in lieu of meeting in person where possible?	Yes ☒	No ☐
Were personal protective gloves, masks, and eye protection being used?	Yes ☒	No ☐
Are sanitizing wipes, wash stations or spray available?	Yes ☒	No ☐
Have any workers/visitors been excluded based on close contact with individuals diagnosed with COVID-19, have recently traveled to restricted areas or countries, or are symptomatic (fever, chills, cough/shortness of breath)?	Yes ☒	No ☒
Comments:		

REMEDIAL ACTIVITIES AT PROPERTIES

1. Have anyone at this location been tested and confirmed to have COVID-19?	Yes ☐	No ☒
2. Is anyone at this location isolated or quarantined for COVID-19?	Yes ☐	No ☒
3. Has anyone at this location had contact with anyone known to have COVID-19 in the past 14 days?	Yes ☐	No ☒
4. Does anyone at this location have any symptoms of a respiratory infection (e.g., cough, sore throat, fever, or shortness of breath)?	Yes ☐	No ☒
5. Does the Department and its contractors have your permission to enter the property at this time?	Yes ☒	No ☒
If Yes to <u>any</u> of 1-4 above: • If it is <u>not</u> critical that service/entry be carried out immediately and can be postponed until the risk of COVID-19 is lower, or can be accomplished remotely/without entry, postpone or conduct service without entry. • If it <u>is</u> critical that service/entry be carried out immediately, advise occupants that as a precaution and for our own protection, project personnel will be donning appropriate PPE* (including respiratory protection) - and do so prior to entry.	Yes ☐	No ☐
Comments:		

On-Site Waste Storage

Drums, roll offs and piles are staged in secure areas?	Yes ☒	No ☐	N/A☐

Liners and berms have been installed if necessary to prevent cross contamination of clean areas?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Containers are in good condition or properly overpacked?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Waste materials are scheduled to be properly characterized and disposed of prior to demobilization?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
Complying with RCRA 90 day storage limitation for hazardous waste?	Yes ☒	No ☐	N/A☒
Piles are securely covered when not in use?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Containers are closed when not in use?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Staging areas should be inspected periodically and any issues addressed immediately?	Yes ☒	No ☐	N/A☐
Signage and labeling comply with RCRA requirements for all staging areas and containers?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
If any issues noted, has Contractor been notified?	Yes ☒	No ☐	N/A☐
Comments: Drums were staged in the rear of the property as authorized by the homeowner. Samples were collected by T&R and sent to a lab for waste characterization. Await results prior to off-site transport.			

NUISANCE CHECKLIST

Were there any community complaints related to work on this date?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
Were there any odors detected on this date?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
Was noise outside specification and/or above background on this date?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
Were vibration readings outside specification and/or above background on this date?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
Any visible dust observed beyond the work perimeter on this date?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
Any visible contrast (turbidity) beyond engineering controls observed on this date?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
Was turbidity checked at the outfall(s)?	AM ☐	PM ☐	N/A☐
Were any property owners NOT provided advance notice for work performed on this property on this date?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☐
Was the temporary fabric structure closed at the end of the day?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Has Contractor failed to protect all foundations and structures adjacent to and adjoining the site which are affected by the excavations or other operations connected with performance of the Work?	Yes ☐	No ☒	N/A☐
If yes, has Contractor been notified?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Comments:			

RESILIENCE/GREEN REMEDIATION CHECKLIST

Is site power procured from renewable energy sources (e.g., solar, wind, geothermal, biomass and biogas)?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Is the Contractor employing 2007 or newer or retrofitted (BART*) diesel on-road trucks and non-road equipment?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Is vehicle idling adequately reduced per 6NYCRR Part 217-3?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Have equipment operators been trained in the idling requirements of 6NYCRR Part 217-3?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Is BART-equipped equipment properly maintained and working?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Is work being sequenced to avoid double handling?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Is there an onsite recycling program for CONTRACTOR-generated wastes and is it complied with?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Are office trailer heating and cooling systems maintained at efficient set points, have programable thermostats been installed?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Are products and materials used in performance of the work appropriately certified (e.g., LEED, Energy Star, Sustainable Forestry Initiative®, etc.)?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Are resiliency features included in the design, or completed remedy properly installed and/or maintained (flood control, storm water controls, erosion measures, etc.)?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Are green remediation elements included in the design, or completed remedy properly installed and/or maintained (e.g., porous pavement, geothermal, variable speed drives, native plantings, natural stream bank restoration, etc.)?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Has Contractor been notified of any deficiencies?	Yes ☐	No ☐	N/A☒
Comments:			

* BART – Best Available Retrofit Technology

APPENDIX D CAMP RESULTS

Upwind Dustrak
River Road

TrakPro Version 4.70 ASCII

Model:	DustTrak II
Model Number:	8530
Serial Number:	8530183008
Test ID:	1
Test Abbreviation:	MANUAL_001
Start Date:	1/26/2023
Start Time:	8:44:11
Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss):	0:03:45:00
Log Interval (mm:ss):	15:00
Number of points:	15

Statistics

Channel:	AEROSOL
Units:	mg/m^3
Average:	0.009
Minimum:	0.004
Time of Minimum:	09:14:11
Date of Minimum:	1/26/2023
Maximum:	0.047
Time of Maximum:	8:59:11
Date of Maximum:	1/26/2023

Readings

Cal. Date 7/26/2022

Date	Time	AEROSOL
MM/dd/yyyy	hh:mm:ss	mg/m^3
1/26/2023	8:59:11	0.047
1/26/2023	9:14:11	0.004
1/26/2023	9:29:11	0.006
1/26/2023	9:44:11	0.006
1/26/2023	09:59:11	0.006
1/26/2023	10:14:11	0.006
1/26/2023	10:29:11	0.006
1/26/2023	10:44:11	0.006
1/26/2023	10:59:11	0.005
1/26/2023	11:14:11	0.006
1/26/2023	11:29:11	0.006
1/26/2023	11:44:11	0.006
1/26/2023	11:59:11	0.006
1/26/2023	12:14:11	0.006
1/26/2023	12:29:11	0.006

Downwind Dustrak

River Road

TrakPro Version 4.70 ASCII

Model:	DustTrak II
Model Number:	8530
Serial Number:	8530151709
Test ID:	1
Test Abbreviation:	MANUAL_001
Start Date:	1/26/2023
Start Time:	8:48:01
Duration (dd:hh:mm:ss):	0:03:45:00
Log Interval (mm:ss):	15:00
Number of points:	15

Statistics

Channel:	AEROSOL
Units:	mg/m^3
Average:	0.002
Minimum:	0.0
Time of Minimum:	10:03:01
Date of Minimum:	1/26/2023
Maximum:	0.021
Time of Maximum:	9:03:01
Date of Maximum:	1/26/2023

Readings

Cal. Date 8/29/2022

Date	Time	AEROSOL
MM/dd/yyyy	hh:mm:ss	mg/m^3
1/26/2023	9:03:01	0.021
1/26/2023	9:18:01	0.003
1/26/2023	9:33:01	0.001
1/26/2023	9:48:01	0.001
1/26/2023	10:03:01	0.0
1/26/2023	10:18:01	0.001
1/26/2023	10:33:01	0.0
1/26/2023	10:48:01	0.0
1/26/2023	11:03:01	0.0
1/26/2023	11:18:01	0.0
1/26/2023	11:33:01	0.0
1/26/2023	11:48:01	0.0
1/26/2023	12:03:01	0.0
1/26/2023	12:18:01	0.0
1/26/2023	12:33:01	0.0

APPENDIX E WASTE MANIFESTS AND LANDFILL RECEIPTS

STEUBEN COUNTY D.P.W.
BATH LANDFI

Ticket #: 1204815

DATE IN: 03/13/23 DATE OUT: 03/13/23
TIME IN: 10:31 AM TIME OUT: 11:02 AM
ID-IN: ATD ID-OUT: ATD

Vehicle#: C677102
TT= Commercial BY WEIGHT
OT= Not Specified

Haul Acct#: TRSPILL
Haul Company: T&R SPILL RESPONSE 677

Bill Acct #: TRSPILL
Bill Company: T&R SPILL RESPONSE 677

Gross:	23560 lb	11.78 tn
Tare:	22280 lb	11.14 tn
Net:	1280 lb	0.64 tn

Material

BUD - Soil 0

Subtotal: $16.00
Tax: $0.00

Total:

$16.00
Payment Method(s):
1 - Charge
$16.00

Change: $0 00

Driver:

NYSDEC 0009132
High visibility clothing is required at the Bath Landfill. Vests can be purchased at the Bath scale house if needed, $5.00 each.

NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator ID Number	2. Page 1 of	3. Emergency Response Phone	4. Waste Tracking Number
			0009132

GENERATOR

5. Generator's Name and Mailing Address
NYSDEC REGION 8
E AVON LIMA RD
AVON, NY
Generator's Phone:

Generator's Site Address (if different than mailing address)
[redacted] RIVER RD
CORNING, NY

6. Transporter 1 Company Name: FINGER LAKES ENVIROTECH, LLC — U.S. EPA ID Number: NYR00178632

7. Transporter 2 Company Name — U.S. EPA ID Number

8. Designated Facility Name and Site Address
STEUBEN COUNTY LANDFILL
TURNPIKE RD
BATH, NY
Facility's Phone:
U.S. EPA ID Number

	9. Waste Shipping Name and Description	10. Containers No.	10. Containers Type	11. Total Quantity	12. Unit Wt./Vol.	
1.	SOIL IDW	3	DM			
2.						
3.						
4.						

13. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information

14. **GENERATOR'S/OFFEROR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by the proper shipping name, and are classified, packaged, marked and labeled/placarded, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

Generator's/Offeror's Printed/Typed Name: ANTHONY CILINO, GEN REP — Signature — Month: 3 Day: 13 Year: 23

INT'L

15. International Shipments ☐ Import to U.S. ☐ Export from U.S. Port of entry/exit:
Transporter Signature (for exports only): Date leaving U.S.:

TRANSPORTER

16. Transporter Acknowledgment of Receipt of Materials

Transporter 1 Printed/Typed Name: Sam Shaw — Signature — Month: 3 Day: 13 Year: 23

Transporter 2 Printed/Typed Name — Signature — Month — Day — Year

DESIGNATED FACILITY

17. Discrepancy

17a. Discrepancy Indication Space ☐ Quantity ☐ Type ☐ Residue ☐ Partial Rejection ☐ Full Rejection

Manifest Reference Number:

17b. Alternate Facility (or Generator) — U.S. EPA ID Number

Facility's Phone:

17c. Signature of Alternate Facility (or Generator) — Month — Day — Year

18. Designated Facility Owner or Operator: Certification of receipt of materials covered by the manifest except as noted in Item 17a

Printed/Typed Name: Austin Dailey — Signature — Month: 03 Day: 13 Year: 23

169-BLC-O 5 11977 (Rev. 9/09)

DESIGNATED FACILITY TO GENERATOR