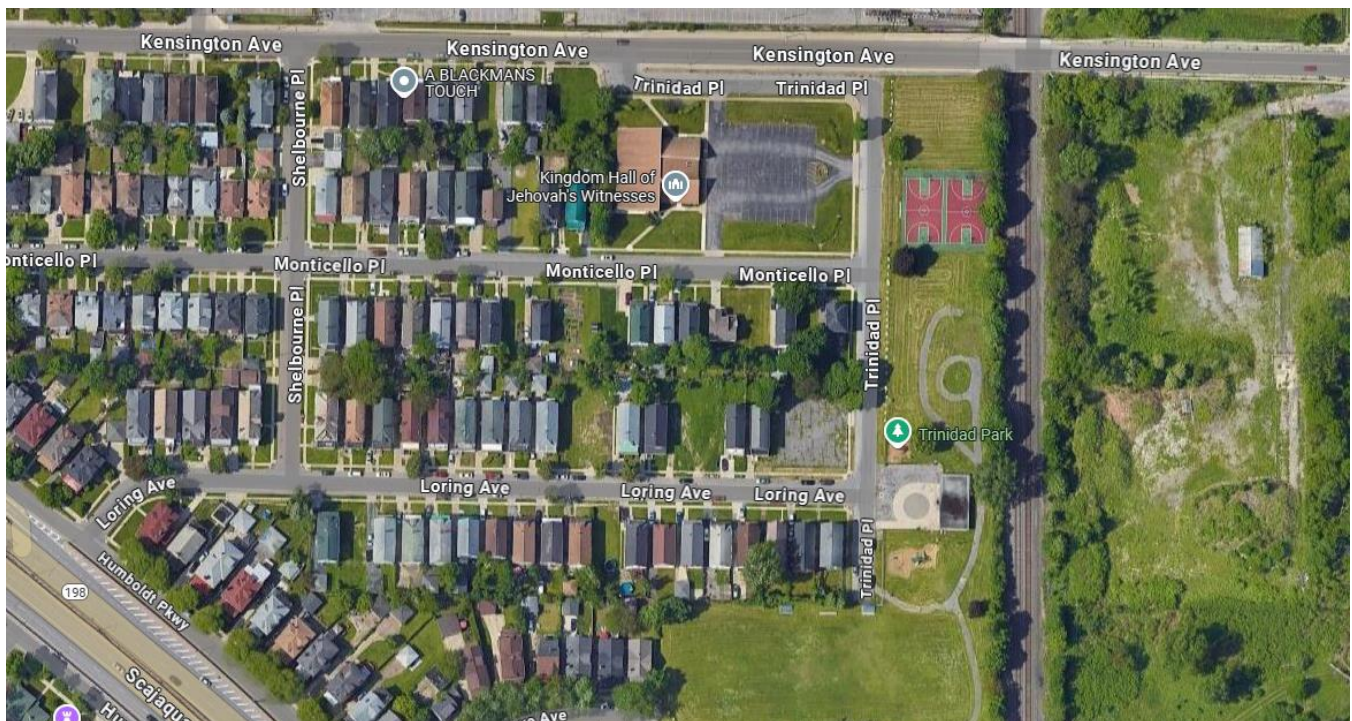




Trinidad Park Soils Management Plan

HISTORY & SITE DESCRIPTION:

Trinidad Park is owned and maintained by the City of Buffalo at 237 Kensington Ave as a single parcel situated between Trinidad place to the west, Kensington Ave to the north and railroad tracks to the east. As detailed in a report generated by Panamerican Environmental, in conjunction with URS Corporation, in February 2003, the site had previously been occupied by various Asphalt Manufacturing, paving and construction firms. These firms manufactured asphalt, tar, concrete and other products utilized in paving & road construction. All buildings previously associated with these operations were demolished by 1970, when the parcel was converted to a city park. The park now contains a basketball court, two playgrounds, a single-story structure with a parking lot and asphalt paths weaving through the site.



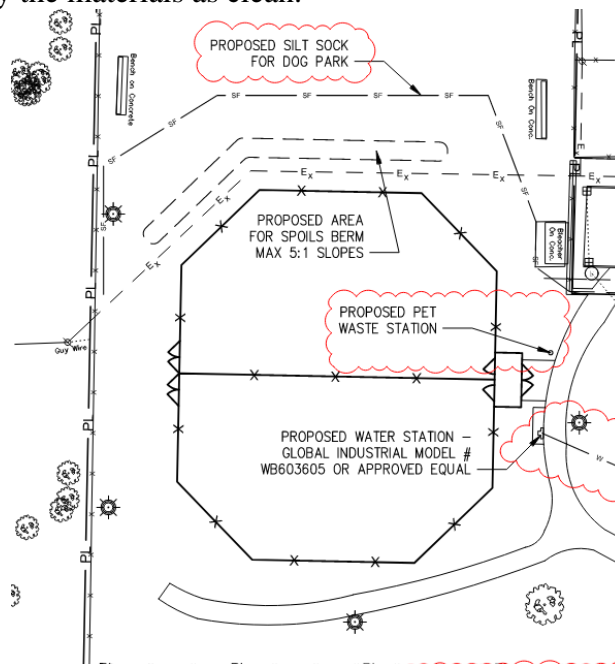
SOILS MANAGEMENT PLAN OBJECTIVE:

The objective of this Soils Management Plan is to provide a description of how on-site soils and waste materials will be handled and disposed of over the course of construction for the Trinidad Park, ARP Improvements, Group 1079 Phase One Development project.



METHODOLOGY for excavated soil handling, non-reusable cut material segregation and stockpiling, contaminated soil segregation and stockpiling, and C&D waste handling:

- Asphalt will be broken down & removed from existing pathways & paved surfaces utilizing an excavator and skid steer. The broken asphalt will then be transported to the spoils berm area for incorporation into the berm. At the completion of the project, this berm will be covered with 12" of clean topsoil and seeded.
- Concrete, to be removed from areas slated for bollard installation, will be handled in the same fashion as asphalt. It will be broken down and transported to the spoils berm area for incorporation into the berm. The berm will be covered with 12" of clean topsoil and seeded at completion.
- Excavated soils from utility trenches and foundation areas will be transported to the spoils berm area as well. We will top the concrete and asphalt with soils excavated from the site. The excavated soils will be covered with 12" of clean topsoil and seeded.
- In accordance with section 3.2.2 of the 2003 Soils Management Plan, fill/native materials will be excavated to a minimum two foot wide trench and one foot below the proposed invert elevation of the deepest utility. The trench will then be backfilled and compacted with clean fill & soils imported from off site. The existing fill/native material will be transported to the spoils berm area and covered with 12" of imported clean topsoil and seeded or disposed of off-site if necessary. Fill Materials & topsoil imported from off site will be obtained from commercial suppliers who certify the materials as clean.





IDENTIFICATION OF PERMITTED WASTE TRANSPORTER:

- All excavated material will remain on site. However, if necessary, Scott Lawn Yard will be the primary transporter if material is designated to leave the site. Valid Trucking permits will be obtained and provided to the owner before any material is hauled off-site.
- Any fill materials excavated at the site that cannot be reused on site will be disposed of at a facility permitted to accept non-hazardous contaminated materials. Each truck used to transport this material will be provided with a manifest indicating that the material is non-hazardous.

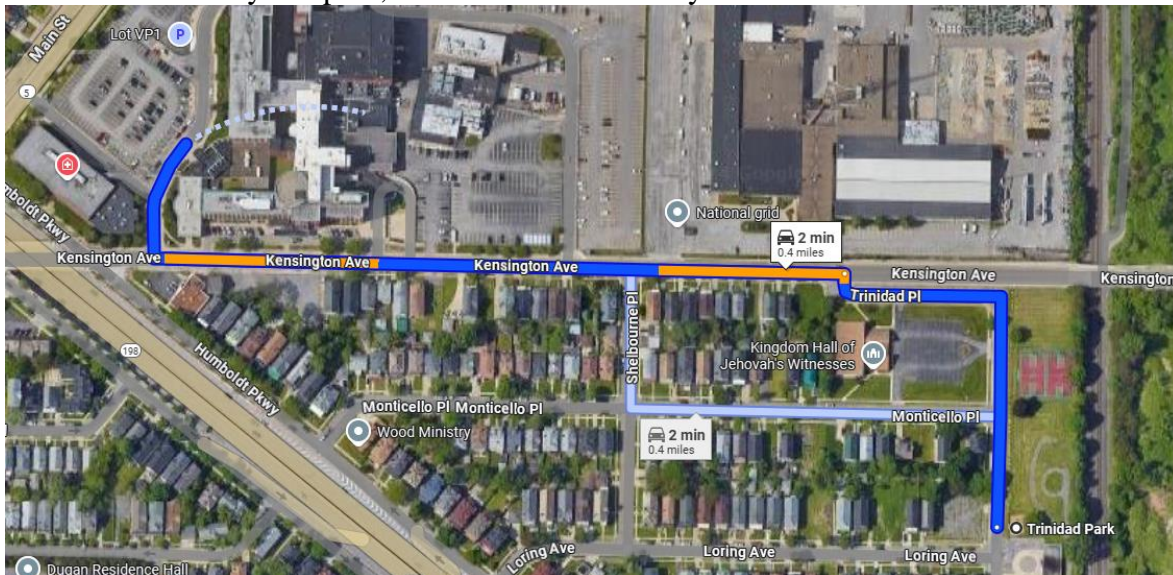
SAFETY:

The contamination present on site has been determined to be Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and heavy metals within existing soils. The primary potential exposure routes associated with these contaminants are dermal contact, ingestion and inhalation. In order to mitigate the risks these contaminants pose to workers and the general public; the following measures will be employed:

- Dust Control measures, including sprinkler use to mitigate particle migration.
- Full-time air monitoring when soil intrusive activities are being conducted. (Provided by others)
- Use of appropriate PPE when conducting soil intrusive activities, including but not limited to:
 - o Safety glasses
 - o Gloves
 - o Work boots
 - o High Visibility vests or clothing

All Soil materials excavated at Trinidad Park will be managed as if they are contaminated.

If a worker does fall ill while conducting soil intrusive activities, the nearest hospital has been identified as Sisters of Charity Hospital, which is 0.4 miles away from site.





EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL:

Erosion & Sediment controls will be employed while on site soils are being disturbed in order to prevent stormwater pollution & excessive erosion on site. SWPPP certified workers will be on site utilizing best practices including:

- Filter Bags will be installed at all inlets downstream from soil disturbance.
- Disturbed areas of soil and soil stockpiles will be surrounded by silt sock until area has been stabilized with established lawn. The silt sock will be staked in place.
- All stockpile areas will be seeded in order to stabilize the areas and prevent erosion or sediment migration.
- If sediment does migrate onto roadways, those roadways will be swept and kept clear.

Erosion & Sediment controls will be maintained throughout the project, until final stabilization has been established.

STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR COMPOST FILTER SOCK



Definition & Scope

A temporary sediment control practice composed of a degradable geotextile mesh tube filled with compost filter media to filter sediment and other pollutants associated with construction activity to prevent their migration offsite.

Condition Where Practice Applies

Compost filter socks can be used in many construction site applications where erosion will occur in the form of sheet erosion and there is no concentration of water flowing to the sock. In areas with steep slopes and/or rocky terrain, soil conditions must be such that good continuous contact between the sock and the soil is maintained throughout its length. For use on impervious surfaces such as road pavement or parking areas, proper anchorage must be provided to prevent shifting of the sock or separation of the contact between the sock and the pavement. Compost filter socks are utilized both at the site perimeter as well as within the construction areas. These socks may be filled after placement by blowing compost into the tube pneumatically, or filled at a staging location and moved into its designed location.

Design Criteria

1. Compost filter socks will be placed on the contour with both terminal ends of the sock extended 8 feet upslope at a 45 degree angle to prevent bypass flow.
2. Diameters designed for use shall be 12" - 32" except

that 8" diameter socks may be used for residential lots to control areas less than 0.25 acres.

3. The flat dimension of the sock shall be at least 1.5 times the nominal diameter.
4. The Maximum Slope Length (in feet) above a compost filter sock shall not exceed the following limits:

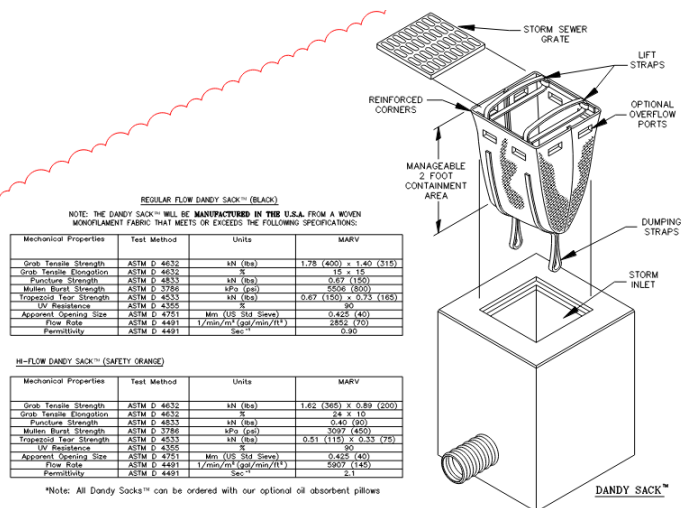
Dia. (in.)	Slope %					
	2	5	10	20	25	33
8	225*	200	100	50	20	—
12	250	225	125	65	50	40
18	275	250	150	70	55	45
24	350	275	200	130	100	60
32	450	325	275	150	120	75

* Length in feet



5. The compost infill shall be well decomposed (matured at least 3 months), weed-free, organic matter. It shall be aerobically composted, possess no objectionable odors, and contain less than 1% by dry weight, of man-made foreign matter. The physical parameters of the compost shall meet the standards listed in Table 5.2 - Compost Standards Table. **Note: All biosolids compost produced in New York State (or approved for importation) must meet NYS DEC's 6 NYCRR Part 360 (Solid Waste Management Facilities) requirements. The Part 360 requirements are equal to or more stringent than 40 CFR Part 503 which ensure safe standards for pathogen reduction and heavy metals content. When using compost filter socks adjacent to surface water, the compost should have a low nutrient value.**

6. The compost filter sock fabric material shall meet the



FILTER BAG INLET PROTECTION DETAIL
OR APPROVED EQUAL