Environmental Assessment & Remediations
A LaBella Company

October 20, 2026

Jessica Bluth
New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation
50 Circle Road,
Stony Brook, New York 11790

RE: Site No. C130164A, 175 Roger Avenue LLC – Off-Site, 175 Roger Avenue, Inwood, NY – Revised Work Plan for Additional Site Characterization

Dear Ms. Bluth:

As requested by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), Environmental Assessment & Remediations, A LaBella Company (EAR) has prepared a work plan to conduct additional site characterization at the subject site. The scope of work includes soil vapor sampling, soil vapor intrusion (SVI) sampling, and groundwater sampling. A site location map and site map depicting the area of concern have been included in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. As directed by NYSDEC, this work plan has been prepared in response to offsite soil vapor sampling conducted in August 2023. NYSDEC will coordinate access to the private properties to be sampled.

A site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared by EAR and will be implemented during all proposed activities at the site. The HASP is included in Appendix A.

Soil Vapor Sampling
TSVMP Installation
Soil vapor sampling will be conducted at a total of ten temporary soil vapor monitoring points (TSVMPs), in accordance with The New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) *Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (October 2006). Proposed sample locations are included in Figure 3.

In preparation for TSVMP installation, necessary permitting will be acquired, NY811 will be notified of the work, and subsurface utilities will be located and marked. Additionally, a private utility locator will be subcontracted to survey the immediate vicinity of each proposed location utilizing both conductive and non-conductive locating methods, including ground penetrating radar (GPR). At each location, a 5-foot by 5-foot area will be cleared and will be expanded as necessary if utilities or anomalies are observed.

During TSVMP installation, air monitoring will be conducted as outlined in EAR's Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP), included in Appendix B.

TSVMPs will be installed by EAR via stainless steel hand auger to a depth of four feet below grade (bg), approximately one foot above the anticipated groundwater table interface. The final total depth of each TSVMP will be determined in the field. If evidence of the groundwater table (i.e., moist or wet soil) is encountered during installation, the TSVMP will

be installed at least 0.5 feet above the observed conditions to reduce the possibility of drawing in groundwater during air sample collection.

At each location, a stainless steel braided screen implant (Geoprobe soil vapor implant or similar) connected to polyethylene (PE) tubing will be installed. An inert filter pack (#60 – 100 mesh glass beads) will be installed to approximately one foot above the screened section, followed by a 2.5-foot hydrated bentonite seal. Clean native material will be used to backfill the remaining void space to grade. PE tubing will extend approximately three feet above grade for sample collection purposes. A TSVMP construction diagram has been included in Figure 4.

All down-hole and reusable equipment will be decontaminated between TSVMP locations to prevent cross-contamination. Decontamination shall consist of mechanical removal of dirt followed by a wash process consisting of a potable water rinse, alconox/water solution wash, followed by a potable water rinse. Decontamination materials will be containerized in labeled 55-gallon drums and transported offsite daily for proper disposal by a NYSDEC approved waste disposal provider.

Soil Vapor Sample Collection
Soil vapor samples will be collected following installation of the TSVMPs. At each location, a food-grade polycarbonate test chamber will be used to create an enclosed atmosphere around the sample point. Natural modeling clay will be used to seal the test chamber at grade and at the sample tubing exit point through the test chamber.

Utilizing ports installed on the test chamber, a tracer gas (helium) will be introduced into the test chamber prior to sampling. Once the test chamber atmosphere is enriched with helium to a minimum concentration of 50 percent, the ports are closed, and the TSVMP surface seal is checked for leaks using a multi-gas detector (MGD 2002 Hydrogen/Helium Detector, or equivalent). Following completion of successful tracer gas testing and prior to the commencement of soil vapor sampling, the test chamber will be deconstructed and removed.

Prior to sampling, three volumes of air will be purged from sample tubing utilizing an air sampling pump calibrated to maintain a flow rate no greater than 0.2 L/min (Gilian GilAir Plus, or equivalent). The air sampling pump will be calibrated prior to use using a BIOS Defender 510 flow calibrator. At each location, a calibrated photo-ionization detector (PID) will be used to measure VOC concentrations at the sample tubing and in ambient air before and after sampling. Sample tubing will then be connected to the SUMMA canister using a compression fitting, the canister valve is opened, and sampling will commence. Upon completion of sampling, the TSVMP will be removed, and the location will be restored to grade to match existing surrounding conditions.

Soil vapor samples will be collected over a two-hour period using laboratory provided SUMMA canisters (batch certified) equipped with a vacuum gauge and a mass flow valve, calibrated by the laboratory to maintain a flow rate no greater than 0.2 L/min.

Outdoor Air Sampling – Soil Vapor
One outdoor air sample will be collected per day of sampling at the time of TSVMP sample collection from a representative upwind location. Each sample will be collected from a height of three to five feet above grade and will be collected over a two-hour period using laboratory provided SUMMA canisters (batch certified) equipped with a vacuum gauge and a mass flow valve, calibrated by the laboratory.

SVI Sampling
As directed by NYSDEC, SVI sampling has been requested at three residential properties and five commercial properties. The residential properties include 41 Cerro Street, 142 Roger Avenue, and 144 Roger Avenue. The commercial properties include 530 Bayview Avenue, 22 Gates Avenue, 32 Gates Avenue, 40 Gates Avenue, & 150 Roger Avenue. A site map including the requested properties is included in Figure 5. The scope of SVI sampling will be finalized following evaluation of TSVMP sampling results.

NYSDEC will be coordinating access to the properties identified for SVI sampling. Following receipt of signed access agreements, SVI sampling will be coordinated and conducted in accordance with *NYSDOH Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (October 2006). Pending access, SVI sampling is targeted for the upcoming heating season (November 15, 2026 through March 31, 2027).

Prior to SVI sampling, a site visit will be conducted to assess and review sampling locations with the site contact (residence/commercial property contact) at each property. At the time of sample collection, an NYSDOH *Indoor Air Quality Questionnaire and Building Inventory* form will be completed for each building sampled.

SVI samples, including sub-slab soil vapor, indoor air, and outdoor air samples will be collected concurrently at each property. Sampling will be conducted over a 24-hour period at residential properties and over an eight-hour period at commercial properties using laboratory provided (batch certified) SUMMA canisters equipped with a vacuum gauge and a mass flow valve, calibrated by the laboratory.

Sub-Slab Air Sampling – SVI
At least one sub-slab air sample will be collected from a representative location below the slab of the lowest level of each building. Additional sub-slab samples may be collected to assess buildings with a larger footprint. Samples will be obtained by drilling a 3/8-inch hole through the slab and inserting 1/4-inch diameter polyethylene (PE) tubing to approximately one inch below the slab.

At each location, a food-grade polycarbonate test chamber will be used to create an enclosed atmosphere around the sample point and will be installed on plastic sheeting to provide a clean surface for test chamber installation. Sample tubing will be introduced into the test chamber by inserting it through the center of the plastic sheet. Natural modeling clay will be used to seal the test chamber in multiple locations, including contact points at

the test chamber and plastic sheeting, the sample tubing entry and exit points through the plastic sheeting, and the sample tubing exit point through the test chamber.

Utilizing ports installed on the test chamber, a tracer gas (helium) will be introduced into the test chamber prior to sampling. Once the test chamber atmosphere is enriched with helium to a minimum concentration of 50 percent, the ports are closed, and the test chamber is checked for leaks using a multi-gas detector (MGD 2002 Hydrogen/Helium Detector, or equivalent).

Prior to sampling, three volumes of air will be purged from sample tubing utilizing an air sampling pump calibrated to maintain a flow rate no greater than 0.2 L/min (Gilian GilAir Plus, or equivalent). The air sampling pump will be calibrated prior to use using a BIOS Defender 510 flow calibrator. At each location, a calibrated photo-ionization detector (PID) will be used to measure VOC concentrations at the sample tubing and in ambient air before and after sampling. Sample tubing will then be connected to the SUMMA canister using a compression fitting, the canister valve is opened, and sampling will commence. Upon completion of sampling, test chambers are deconstructed, sample tubing will be removed from the slab, and the slab will be restored to grade with cement.

Indoor Air Sampling – SVI
Indoor air samples will be co-located with each sub-slab sample location. A minimum of one indoor air sample will be collected from the lowest level of each building sampled. In the event that a crawl space or basement is present, an additional indoor air sample will be collected from the building's first floor. Indoor air samples will be collected from a height of approximately three to four feet above grade, unless the sample is collected from a crawl space. In which case, the sample will be collected from approximately one foot above grade (the approximate height of a SUMMA canister placed at grade).

Outdoor Air Sampling – SVI
Outdoor air samples will be collected concurrently with sub-slab air sampling at each location sampled from a representative upwind location at a frequency of up to one sample per building. Outdoor air samples will be collected from a height of approximately three to five feet above grade.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Samples — Soil Vapor & SVI Sampling
Blind duplicate samples will be collected at rate of one per 20 samples collected using laboratory provided hardware.

Laboratory Analysis — Soil Vapor & SVI Sampling
All soil vapor, sub-slab soil vapor, indoor air, outdoor air, and blind duplicate samples will be submitted to a NYSDEC standby contracted laboratory, Pace Analytical Services (Pace), for analysis of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) via U.S. EPA Method TO-15. The samples will be submitted for standard turnaround time (TAT) based on the current NYSDEC standby laboratory contract with category B deliverables requested. EAR will request that laboratory

reporting limits conform to NYSDOH *Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion in the State of New York* (October 2006 and updates) requirements.

Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater sampling will be performed via direct push drilling at a total of 11 locations within the public right of way as shown in Figure 6. In preparation for drilling activities, necessary permitting will be acquired, NY811 will be notified of the work and subsurface utilities will be located and marked. Additionally, a private utility locator will be subcontracted to survey the immediate vicinity of each proposed drilling location utilizing both conductive and non-conductive locating methods, including ground penetrating radar (GPR). At each location, a 5-foot by 5-foot area will be cleared and will be expanded as necessary if utilities or anomalies are observed. To ensure clearance of underground utilities, all drilling locations will be hand cleared to five feet bg.

Once cleared, a two-foot mill-slot rod will be advanced into the water table via direct push drilling. Sampling will commence beginning at the water table (approximately five feet bg), with sample collection occurring every five feet to a maximum depth of 50 feet bg, or until a previously documented low permeability layer (clay/silt) is encountered, whichever is shallower. The low permeability layer was previously encountered at a depth of approximately 30 to 35 feet bg during investigation activities performed by others on the 175 Roger Avenue site (NYSDEC Site #C130164). Should this unit be encountered during the off-site characterization activities outlined in this work plan, it shall not be breached. Down-hole and reusable tooling will be decontaminated between drilling locations to prevent cross-contamination. Decontamination will be conducted as outlined previously.

While conducting drilling activities, air monitoring will be conducted as outlined in EAR's CAMP document (Appendix B).

To avoid the potential for vertical mixing during purging activities, sampling will be conducted via low flow sampling and stabilization purge method or until one standing volume of water within the drill tooling is removed, whichever occurs first. Purge water will be screened using a water quality multi-parameter probe and flow-through cell (Horiba U-52 or equivalent) until values for temperature, pH, and oxidation/reduction potential reach stabilization. These parameters, as well as dissolved oxygen, specific conductivity, and turbidity will be recorded. Once stabilization is achieved, groundwater samples will be collected. If the removal of one volume of standing water in the drill tooling occurs before stabilization is achieved, water quality parameters will be recorded, and groundwater samples will be collected. Groundwater samples will be collected using appropriate laboratory-provided containers.

Following sample collection, the samples will immediately be placed in a cooler with ice to maintain a temperature no greater than four degrees Celsius.

Purge water and decontamination material will be containerized in labeled 55-gallon drums and transported offsite daily for proper disposal by a NYSDEC approved waste disposal provider.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Samples — Groundwater Sampling
Blind duplicate and matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD) samples will be collected at rate of one per 20 samples collected using laboratory provided containers. One equipment blank per day of sampling will be prepared by EAR in the field using laboratory provided deionized (DI) water and containers. One laboratory prepared trip blank will be submitted for analysis for each sample cooler generated by EAR per day of sampling.

Laboratory Analysis — Groundwater Sampling
Groundwater samples, blind duplicates, and trip blanks will be submitted to Pace for analysis of NYSDEC Target Compound List (TCL) VOCs via U.S. EPA Method 8260. The two shallowest samples collected from each groundwater profile boring will also be sampled for TCL semi-volatile organic compounds via U.S. EPA Method 8270. All samples will be submitted for standard TAT based on the current NYSDEC standby laboratory contract with category B deliverables requested.

Waste Disposal
Waste generated from investigation activities including soil, groundwater, and decontamination materials will be containerized in labeled 55-gallon drums and transported offsite daily for proper disposal by a NYSDEC approved waste disposal provider. Waste classification of containerized material will be conducted as required by the waste disposal provider. Waste characterization samples will be submitted to Pace for analysis.

Data Package Review & Submittal to NYSDEC
An EAR chemist will provide data validation for Category B deliverables received from the laboratory. Data usability summary reports (DUSRs) will be prepared in accordance with DER-10. Following validation, EDD files will be processed and submitted to NYENVDATA. DUSRs will be included in the Site Characterization Report.

Reporting
Daily field reports and CAMP data, when applicable, will be submitted to NYSDEC and NYSDOH within 24 hours of completing each day of field work. Following completion of work outlined in this work plan, a Site Characterization Report will be prepared and submitted to your office. When available, validated groundwater sampling results will be provided to NYSDEC with a proposal for the installation of permanent monitoring wells.

Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP)
The work outlined in this work plan is being performed to identify the presence of potential offsite contamination in sub-surface air and groundwater which may have migrated from NYSDEC Site #C130164, located at 175 Roger Avenue, Inwood, NY.

A LaBella Company

EAR has assigned Stephen Goetz as the site Project Manager and Tracey Evans as the Quality Assurance Officer (QAO). An EAR Chemist, Tracey Evans, will conduct DUSR preparation and EDD validation services. The field analysts (Scientists) conducting work at the subject site are to be determined. Resumes for EAR personnel named above are included in Appendix C. Resumes for field analysts will be submitted to NYSDEC at the time field work is scheduled.

Sampling procedures, data quality usability objectives, and decontamination procedures will be performed as specified in the preceding sections. Site maps and proposed sampling locations are shown in the included work plan figures. An Analytical Methods/Quality Assurance Summary Table is included in Table 1. Descriptions of sampling methods to be used and sample storage in the field will be conducted as specified in the preceding sections.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (631) 400-1112 or by email at sgoetz@labellapc.com.

Respectfully submitted,

Environmental Assessment & Remediations, A LaBella Company

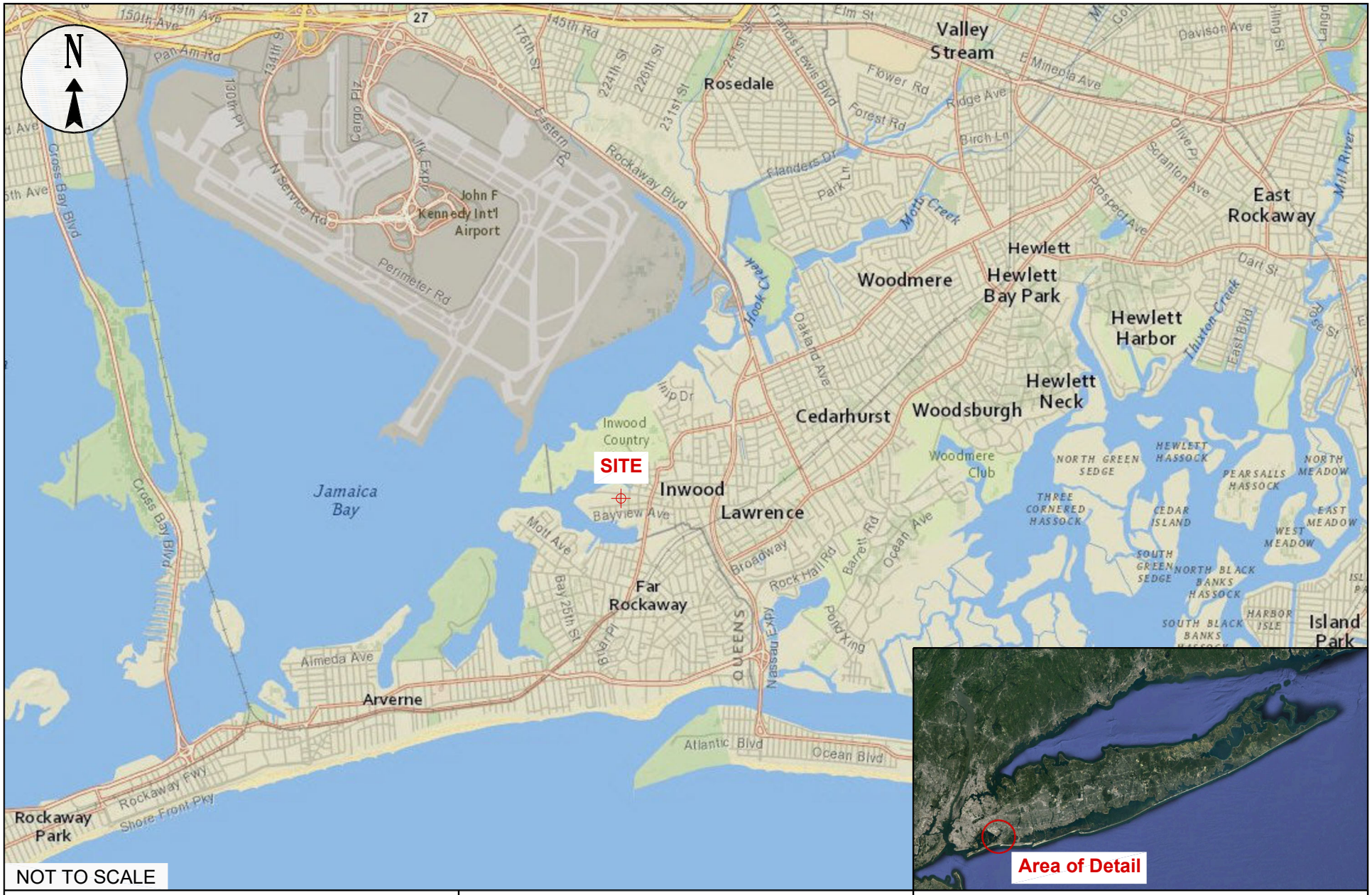
Stephen Goetz
Senior Project Manager

cc: Jennifer A. Lawrence (EAR)

A LaBella Company

Figures

FIGURE 1



Environmental Assessment & Remediations
A LaBella Company

Site Location Map

175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site
175 Roger Avenue
Inwood, NY
NYSDEC Site #C130164A

FIGURE 2



Environmental Assessment & Remediations
A LaBella Company

Site Map

175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site
175 Roger Avenue
Inwood, NY
NYSDEC Site #C130164A

FIGURE 3



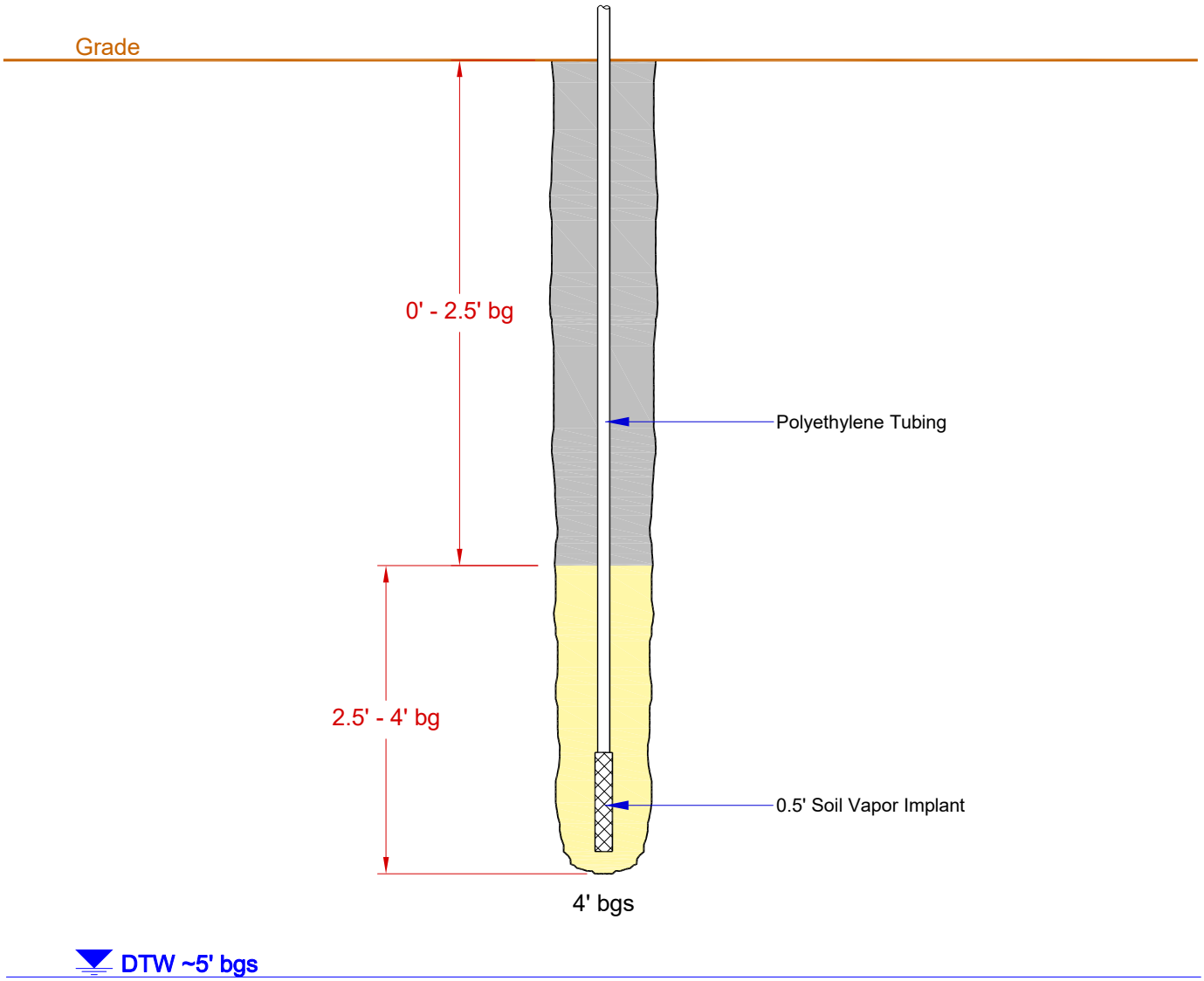
Environmental Assessment & Remediations
A LaBella Company

Site Map

175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site
175 Roger Avenue
Inwood, NY
NYSDEC Site #C130164A

FIGURE 4

Vapor Monitoring Point Construction



Native/Fill Material

Bentonite

Glass Beads (#60–100 mesh)

NOT TO SCALE

Environmental Assessment & Remediations A LaBella Company	**Typical VMP Design**	175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site 175 Roger Avenue Inwood, NY NYSDEC Site #C130164A

FIGURE 5



Environmental Assessment & Remediations
A LaBella Company

Site Map

175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site
175 Roger Avenue
Inwood, NY
NYSDEC Site #C130164A

FIGURE 6



Environmental Assessment & Remediations
A LaBella Company

Site Map

175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site
175 Roger Avenue
Inwood, NY
NYSDEC Site #C130164A

A LaBella Company

Tables

TABLE 1

175 Roger Avenue LLC - Offsite
175 Roger Avenue
Inwood, NY
NYSDEC Site #C130164A

Environmental Assessment & Remediations
A LaBella Company

Analytical Methods/Quality Assurance Summary Table

Matrix Type		Number or Frequency of Samples	Number of Field or Trip Blanks	Analytical Parameters[1]	Analytical Method With Minimum Reporting Requirements[1]	Number & Type of MS/MSD	Number & Type of Duplicate Samples	Sample Preservation[2]	Sample Container Volume & Type[2]	Sample Holding Time
Water	Groundwater	Up to 110*	1 Equipment Blank per day of sampling 1 Trip Blank per EAR generated cooler per day of sampling	VOCs (NYSDEC DER TCL)	EPA Method 8260	1 MS/MSD per 20 samples collected	1 blind duplicate per 20 samples collected	HCl	40 mL VOA	14 days
		22	NA	SVOCs (NYSDEC DER TCL)	EPA Method 8270	1 MS/MSD per 20 samples collected	1 blind duplicate per 20 samples collected	Unpreserved	100 mL Amber Glass	7 days
Air	Soil Vapor (TSVMP)	10	NA	VOCs	EPA Method TO-15[3]	NA	1 blind duplicate per 20 samples collected	Unpreserved	Batch Certified, 6L SUMMA Canisters with laboratory provided flow controllers & hardware	30 days
	Outdoor Air (TSVMP)	1 per day of TSVMP sampling								
	Sub-Slab Soil Vapor (SVI)	Minimum of 1 per building								
	Indoor Air (SVI)	Minimum of 1 per building								
	Outdoor Air (SVI)	Minimum of 1 per building								

NA – Not Applicable

*Up to 10 groundwater samples per location are proposed at 11 total drilling locations. Total number of samples will be determined based on the presence/absence of low permeability layer at the time of drilling.

[1]Analytical reporting will be conducted in accordance with standard NYSDEC Laboratory Contract Terms.

[2]Samples will be collected in laboratory provided containers with laboratory prepared preservative.

[3]EAR will request that laboratory reporting limits conform with the NYSDOH *Guidance for Evaluating Soil Vapor Intrusion In the State of New York* (2006 & updates)

A LaBella Company

Appendix A

Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP)

Project Title:

175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site

Location:

175 Roger Avenue, Inwood, NY

Prepared For:

NYSDEC

LaBella Project No. 2253871.083

Contact List		
Contact	**Name**	**Phone**
LaBella Project Manager	Stephen Goetz	631-400-1112
LaBella Site Supervisor	Jennifer Lawrence	631-400-1124
Corporate Safety Manager	Shawn Johnston	Direct: 716-241-2952 Mobile: 716-796-1759
Environmental Division Safety Program Manager	Tim Ruddy	315-440-5125
Site Safety Officer	TBD	
Site Contact	TBD	
Human Resources		
Emergency Personnel including Police and Fire Dept and Ambulance – Dial 911		
Hospital- *see Hospital Route Section below for directions*	St. John's Episcopal Hospital 3-27 Beach 19th Street Far Rockaway, NY 11691	718-869-7755
Poison Control		800-336-6997
NYSDEC Spill Response Hotline		800-457-7362

0.00 Addendum

The following changes have been made since the original adoption of this HASP on this date: _____. A summary of changes follows:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

The below staff have read and acknowledged these changes:

Name	Company	Date

TABLE OF CONTENTS

0.0 HASP Acknowledgment 6

1.0 Introduction 7

2.0 Responsibilities 7

3.0 Daily Pre-Job Safety Meetings 7

4.0 Site Information 7

5.0 Scope of Work 8

6.0 Emergency Information 8

7.0 Potential Health and Safety Hazards and Controls 10

Physical Hazards 10

Biological and Environmental Hazards 15

Ergonomic Hazards 16

Chemical Hazards (General) 17

Individual Contaminant Hazards 18

8.0 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) 10

9.0 Employee Training 19

10.0 Exposure Monitoring 19

11.0 Site Control 19

12.0 Recordkeeping 19

ATTACHMENTS

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Directions to Medical Facility

APPENDIX B - Task Hazard Analysis Forms

APPENDIX C - Safety Data Sheets

APPENDIX D - Daily Tailgate Safety Meeting Form

APPENDIX E - Silica Exposure Plan

APPENDIX F - Daily Drill – GeoProbe Machine Inspection

APPENDIX G - Air Monitoring Exceed Response Plan

0.0 HASP Acknowledgment

All LaBella project personnel are required to sign the following agreement prior to conducting work:

1. I have read and fully understand the requirements of this site-specific HASP including my individual responsibilities listed above.

2. I agree to abide by the provisions of the HASP and participate in any health and safety meetings or modifications to the HASP criteria during the implementation of work.

Name	Company	Date

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this Health and Safety Plan (HASP) is to provide guidelines for responding to potential health and safety issues that may be encountered at the project site, located at 175 Roger Avenue, Inwood, NY. This HASP only reflects the policies of LaBella Associates D.P.C. and its affiliated company, LaBella Environmental, LLC, collectively referred to as "LaBella". The requirements of this HASP are applicable to all approved LaBella personnel at the work site. This document's project specifications are to be consulted for guidance in preventing and quickly abating any threat to human safety or the environment. The provisions of the HASP do not replace or supersede any federal, state or local regulatory requirements.

2.0 Responsibilities

This HASP presents guidelines to minimize the risk of injury to project personnel, and to provide rapid response in the event of injury. The HASP is applicable only to activities of approved LaBella personnel and their authorized visitors specific to this project. The Project Manager shall implement the provisions of this HASP for the duration of the project. It is the responsibility of LaBella employees to follow the requirements of this HASP, and all applicable company safety procedures.

3.0 Daily Pre-Job Safety Meetings

Prior to the beginning of work each day the Field Supervisor/Foreman or on-site Project Manager will review upcoming daily job requirements, anticipated hazards and hazard control measures with the project team members. At this meeting, information such as personal protective equipment, site conditions, emergency procedures, and other applicable topics may be addressed. A copy of the **Daily Pre-Job Safety Tailgate/Toolbox Meeting Form** is attached to this HASP.

4.0 Site Information

Project Name:	175 Roger Avenue LLC - Off-Site
LaBella Project No.:	2253871.083
Project Location:	175 Roger Avenue, Inwood, NY
Current Use of Project Location:	Vacant lot which may be under construction
Uses of Surrounding Areas (Res Vacant Land, Commercial, etc.):	Mixed residential, commercial, and industrial uses
Proposed Date(s) of Field Activity - Start:	2026-10-01

Proposed Date(s) of Field Activity - End:	2027-03-31

5.0 Scope of Work

The proposed field work covered under this HASP includes the following:

1) Install temporary soil vapor monitoring points (TSVMPs) using hand tools. Conduct soil vapor sampling following installation. Set up and collect associated outdoor air samples. Remove TSVMPs following sample collection. Restore each location to match surrounding conditions upon completion.

2) Conduct direct push drilling for the installation of temporary soil borings for groundwater sample collection. Collect groundwater samples from mill-slotted rods beginning at water table interface to maximum of 50 feet below grade, or until a confining layer is encountered. Restore each location to match surrounding conditions upon completion.

3) Conduct soil vapor intrusion (SVI) sampling at surrounding residential, commercial, and industrial properties. Install SVI sample points in building slabs as needed using a hammer drill and hand tools. Setup and collect associated indoor and outdoor air samples. Conduct NYSDOH building questionnaire and chemical inventory in each building sampled. Upon sample completion, remove sub-slab soil vapor sample tubing and restore slabs to match existing conditions.

6.0 Emergency Information

The personnel and emergency response contacts associated with the proposed scope of work are presented below and are to be posted onsite during all field activities. The Site Safety Officer (SSO) is the primary authority for directing site operations and relaying communications under emergency conditions. During the SSO's absence, the Project Manager or Site Supervisor will lead emergency operations.

Project Personnel		
Contact	**Name**	**Phone**
LaBella Project Manager	Stephen Goetz	631-400-1112
LaBella Site Supervisor	Jennifer Lawrence	631-400-1124
Director of Health and Safety	Shawn Johnston, CSP	Direct: 716-241-2952 Mobile: 716-796-1759

Environmental Division Safety Program Manager	Tim Ruddy	315-440-5125
Site Safety Officer	TBD	
Site Contact	TBD	
Human Resources		
Emergency Personnel including Police and Fire Dept and Ambulance – Dial 911		
Hospital- *see Hospital Route Section below for directions*	St. John's Episcopal Hospital 3-27 Beach 19th Street Far Rockaway, NY 11691	718-869-7755
Poison Control		800-336-6997
NYSDEC Spill Response Hotline		800-457-7362

First Aid

First Aid Kits will be located in all onsite company vehicles. The injured person may be transported to a trained medical center for further examination and treatment. The preferred transport method is a professional emergency transportation service; however, if this option is not readily available or would result in excessive delay, other transport is authorized.

Under no circumstances should an injured person transport themselves to a medical facility for treatment, no matter how minor the injury may appear.

Incident Reporting

Employees shall report all incidents and injuries to their supervisor as soon as possible, including those involving employees operating vehicles and other equipment. All reporting procedures contained in LaBella Safety Policy 1.22 must be followed.

During emergencies employees should seek medical care immediately. When contacting their Supervisor/Safety Manager/HR, employees should discuss medical care options. If an employee is asked by medical personnel for a worker's compensation number they should tell them that LaBella should be billed directly.

When emergency medical care is not imminent, employees shall immediately report events to their immediate Supervisor, the Safety Manager and Human Resources, and participate in the investigation process as well as the corrective action process, as needed. An Accident-Incident-Near Miss-Hazard Form must be submitted online or by e-mail to the Supervisor, Safety Manager and HR as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after the event. The Form can be found on LaBella's intranet under "Operations".

7.0 Potential Health and Safety Hazards and Controls

This section lists potential health and safety hazards that project personnel may encounter at the project site and actions to be implemented by approved personnel to control and reduce the associated risk to health and safety. This is not intended to be a complete listing of any and all potential health and safety hazards. New or different hazards may be encountered as site environmental and site work conditions change. The suggested actions to be taken under this plan are not to be substituted for good judgment on the part of project personnel. At all times, the Site Safety Officer has responsibility for site safety, and their instructions must be followed.

Physical Hazards		
Work Action or Condition	**Potential Safety Hazard**	**Controls (including PPE)**
Blades and Sharp Objects	Injury	Blades and Sharp objects are likely to be present on site, presenting risk of physical injury. The following hazard control measures will be applied: • Only use tools designed for the task. Do not improvise. • Inspect the tool before sure; do not use dull or damaged blades. • Carry blades with tip sheathed or pointed down and away from the body. • Cut on a stable surface with sufficient lighting. • Wear appropriate PPE (gloves, safety glasses, etc.).
Cold Weather	Frost nip, Frost bite, Hypothermia	Engineering: • Basic wind block • Heated shelter • Barriers or insulation placed on metal surfaces to reduce heat loss from extremities Administrative: It is recommended that multiple vehicles be utilized during periods of extreme cold unless a warm shelter is within reasonable proximity to the work site. Number of vehicles depends on number of employees. Warm liquids should be considered to combat dehydration and to manage core temperatures. Note that caffeinated beverages will lessen circulation and are discouraged. Adequate Breaks - Break periods will be at least ten (10) minutes long. While on break personnel

		should remove outer layers of clothing to ensure adequate warming of the core and extremities. Individuals should assess their physical condition during breaks. Do not return to work in the cold until adequately warmed. If engineering controls, such as shelters are used, the ambient temperature/wind chill where the work is taking place will be used to determine the work / warm–up schedule. Personal Protective Equipment: The outer layer of clothing must be fire retardant. • The outer most layers should consist of winter clothing (i.e. bibs, bomber or parka, head sock, winter /arctic boots). • Under layers (insulation) should consist of one or more thin garments. Outer winter layers should be removed prior to insulation layers becoming wet with perspiration. • Wet clothing should not be worn. A best practice is to bring extra insulating clothing and change clothes if they become wet. • PPE that is in direct contact with the skin should be changed if it becomes wet. • Exposed skin shall be avoided in extreme cold temperatures to minimize the risk of frostbite. • Hand / foot warmers are available on all sites.
Concrete Dust	Inhalation of respirable silica dust	• Use wet suppression systems to minimize dust. • Do not use compressed air to clean surfaces. • Wear appropriate PPE and refer to exposure control plan for silica.
Drilling Activities	Potential presence of underground or overhead utilities, rotating and moving parts, pinch point hazards, falling objects/debris, high noise levels, ergonomic issues related to lifting heavy drill tooling and supplies (e.g., augers, bags of sand or grout).	• Prior to initiating drilling activities conduct a utility stakeout via the state one call system (e.g., UDig NY). A private utility location service may be required if private utilities may be present. • Ensure safe distance from overhead utilities such as electric, telephone and fiber optic/cable lines. • Wear appropriate PPE and avoid loose clothing or jewelry. • Stay clear of moving parts and know the location of emergency shut-off switches. • Take particular caution when raising/lowering the mast and near rotating augers/drill rods. • Practice safe lifting techniques. • Where possible use winches/cables to lift heavy tooling.

		• Use team lifting where mechanical lifting is not practical.
Flammable Liquids	Burns from ignited flammable liquids	• Do not keep flammable liquids in anything other than an approved safety can and properly bond or ground container during transfers. • Consult safety data sheet before use to understand hazards. • Wear appropriate PPE. • Maintain adequate ventilation while using and eliminate all potential ignition sources, including static electricity.
Hand Tools	Physical injury	• Do not use a tool if you have not been trained. Inspect tool before use and do not use damaged tools. • Maintain tools in good condition and follow manufacturers' instructions. • Wear gloves, safety glasses and appropriate PPE /apparel, avoiding loose clothing; secure long hair. • When using a cutting tool hold its handle firmly and cut away from your body, never towards it. • If working on a ladder or scaffold raise and lower tools using a bucket and hand line; never carry tools in a way that prevents using both hands on a ladder (maintain three points of contact)
High Crime Area	Potential theft or risk of safety	Working in high crime areas requires vigilance to protect personnel and project assets. The following hazard control measures will be applied: • Workers will be accompanied by a site representative or another employee. • Workers should stay in well-lit areas and maintain awareness of their surroundings. • If significant risk is evident, vacate the area.
Parking Vehicle	Struck by, caught in between, casing an obstruction on existing roadway. Fire from plants under hot exhaust	• Workers will park far enough off the edge of the road to stay well clear of traffic. • Put on hi-visibility vest before exiting parked car. • Leave Field Card on dashboard. • Use appropriate number of cones to mark for oncoming traffic as needed. • Do not park on/in flammable vegetation. • Keys stay on field person.
Power Tools	Injury from improper use Electrical shock and electrocution	• Unplug power tools when not in use. • Do not use a tool if you have not been trained. Inspect tool and cord before use and do not use damaged tools.

		• Maintain tools in good condition and follow manufacturers' instructions. • Wear gloves, safety glasses and appropriate PPE /apparel, avoiding loose clothing; secure long hair. • Never remove a safety guard when a tool is being used. • Only plug electric tools into a grounded receptacle with a GFCI. Stop using tool if slight shock or tingling is felt. • Secure work with clamps to have both hands free to use the tool. • Keep power tool cords away from heat, oil and sharp edges. • Tag all damaged tools with "Do Not Use".
Roads/Traffic - Near/On	Getting struck by vehicle	• If working in or around traffic (including in parking lots), workers will wear an ANSI Level 2 high visibility clothing (vest). An ANSI Level 3 vest (with sleeves) is required when working near traffic exceeding 50 mph. Additional reflective gear is also required for night work. • Maintain 360 degrees of awareness of your surroundings. • Face traffic, stay in a safe zone, and have an escape route. • Do not wear a headset or talk on your cell phone. • DOT approved traffic cones and all traffic control devices must be designed and placed according to Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) standards (See 3.13 WORK ZONE SAFETY in Labella's Safety Manual for more information) • If possible, close the entrance/exit to ensure the worker's safety, and use a spotter if the worker will not have the ability to keep their attention on vehicles maneuvering in the area. • Workers should NOT sit down or turn their back to traffic when working. If they must do either of these things to complete the work scope, use a spotter or consider alternate ways or tools to do the work.
Slip-Trip-Fall	Injury	• Reduce and avoid slippery (wet, icy, oily, muddy, etc.) surfaces. • Workers will watch where they step and wear proper footwear. • Keep work areas free of obstructions and debris.

Electrical - Overhead Power Lines	Struck by injury, Electric shock and electrocution	Overhead power lines pose a danger of shock or electrocution if the power line is contacted during site operations. The following hazard control measures will be applied: • Equipment should not come within at least 10-feet of power lines to avoid arcing. • Prior to conducting work in areas where overhead lines could be impacted, the appropriate utility company will be notified and information will be obtained regarding the line voltage(s) and the minimum separation distance necessary to create a safe-work environment. • If work may come close to the minimum separation distance ask the utility company if the lines can be shut down for the duration of the work period. If this cannot be done, ask them if they can put a rubber cover over the line or if the minimum clearance distance can be reduced. • Use paint to mark a line on the ground underneath the overhead lines to help project staff stay aware of the hazard. • Use smaller equipment. • Use grounding cables. • Ensure equipment operators are properly trained on the equipment and know exactly where the overhead lines are. • Ensure all site staff are aware of the hazard and stay clear of the work zone (which should be demarcated as best as possible). Employees who are too close to equipment which becomes electrified can ALSO be electrocuted.
Underground Utilities	Damage to utility infrastructure, Electrocution, Explosion	• Utility marking is needed for this project. • Prior to the commencement of ground intrusive activities, underground utilities will be located by a third-party locator. • Workers will not stand within 20 feet of any active excavations or boreholes if not actively working in those areas.
Working on Wet, Icy, and Slippery Surfaces	Bodily harm (e.g. high falls, impalement) Bodily injury (e.g. strain muscles, broken bones)	Administrative: • Report unsafe conditions. Help identify areas where accidents are likely to occur so we can take steps to keep site safe. *Note: The routine application of salt on icy surface on a project is commonly cover in contract but not always utilized. Personal Protective Equipment and work practice: Wear slip-resistant footwear that has good traction. Avoid shoes with smooth soles.

		Take shorter steps at a slower pace on icy pavement. Hold onto the handrails when using stairs. Keep your hands free to catch yourself if you start to fall. Use a cart and take the elevator when carrying large items. Avoid walking while distracted; put away your mobile device. Use caution when stepping off curbs and walking up or down steep slopes. • Don't rush! Give yourself extra time to get to your destination. • Wipe your feet on a mat when you enter a building to remove excess water.

Biological and Environmental Hazards		
Work Action or Condition	**Potential Safety Hazard**	**Controls (including PPE)**
Allergens	Allergic reaction	Common workplace allergens like dust mites, mold, pollen, fungi, and metal can trigger a dangerous reaction. The following hazard control measures will be applied: • Take medication (i.e. anti-histamine) to minimize allergic reaction to pollen or other allergen as directed by your medical care practitioner, and bring it with you in the field. • Wear a dust mask, if necessary.
Hazardous Insects	Injury from hazardous insects, including allergic reactions	Hazardous animals and insects may be encountered on a variety of properties, including rural sites. The following hazard control measures will be applied: • Apply bug repellant spray or lotion to exposed skin. • If you have been prescribed medication for stings, bring it with you. • Be cautious of walking path and foot placement to avoid places where snakes/spiders may be, (e.g., stepping over logs). • Stay on trails away from high grassy areas/bushes. Tuck pants into boots, wear tall boots if going through tall grass/bush. • For Ticks: Conduct daily tick check, wear long pants/long-sleeved shirts/hates/socks that are light in color, put hair up, carry tick removal kit. • For Spiders: Don't put unprotected hands inside items that might have spiders and be careful

		moving undisturbed piles of materials. • For Bears: Make noise and use bear spray. • For Snakes: Stay away - striking distance is 1/2 to 2/3 their body length.
Thunderstorms, Lightning	Lightning, Severe Thunderstorms, Tornados	• Check the weather and adjust work schedules. • Do not begin or continue work until lightning subsides for 20 minutes. • Take shelter immediately, 360 degrees of awareness. • Thunderstorms - do not stand under a tree, near water or in the middle of a field. • Tornado: lie flat on the ground, preferably a low shallow space (ditch)
Water - Near/On (Wetlands, Streams, Lakes, Ponds)	Drowning, Hypothermia	• All workers must be capable swimmers to be assigned to projects involving water. • Appropriately sized Personal Flotation Devices (PFDs) must be worn when on a water craft or when working within 5-feet of water above knee height. • Workers will observe depth of water body and speed of any currents before proceeding. • Ensure enough PFDs for boat occupants, that PFD is appropriately sized for the wearer, and is worn per the manufacturer's instructions (straps/zippers used appropriately).

Ergonomic Hazards		
Work Action or Condition	**Potential Safety Hazard**	**Controls (including PPE)**
Lifting Heavy Objects	Injury from Improper Lifting/Lifting weights that are too heavy	• When lifting heavy objects, keep the load close to the body and use the leg muscles instead of the back muscles to perform lifting tasks. • Do not attempt to lift large, heavy (especially over 50-lbs), or awkwardly shaped objects without assistance from another employee or from a manual lifting devise.
Noise (Loud, Sustained)	Hearing Damage	• Ear protection will be worn at all times when personnel are within 20 feet of operating equipment or when noise level becomes consistently loud enough to have to raise voice to communicate with someone. • Hearing protection will also be worn in the vicinity of generators, concrete cutters, and any other high noise emitting equipment.

Chemical Hazards (General)		
Work Action or Condition	**Potential Safety Hazard**	**Controls (including PPE)**
Chemical Exposure - Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	*Contaminants identified in testing locations at the Site include various volatile organic compounds (VOCs), primarily VOCs associated with Site contamination. Volatile organic vapors may be encountered during subsurface activities at the project work site. Inhalation of high concentrations of volatile organic vapors can cause headache, stupor, drowsiness, confusion and other health effects. Skin contact can cause irritation, chemical burns, or dermatitis. Relevant Safety Data Sheets are included as Appendix C.*	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) gases may be emitted from a number of materials and products. The presence of organic vapors may be detected by their odor and by monitoring instrumentation and can lead to physical harm. VOC concentrations at this Site are not anticipated to exceed PELs. The following hazard control measures will be applied, however: • Workers should be wearing appropriate PPE, following listed decontamination procedures and be periodically screening the work zone to prevent against and evaluate for unexpected exposures. Refer to the relevant sections of this HASP for more detail regarding PPE, decontamination procedures and work zone screening.
Chemical Exposure - Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds (SVOC)	*Contaminants identified in testing locations at the Site include SVOCs. SVOC-impacted media including fill*	The presence of SVOCs in site media may be detected by their odor and monitoring instrumentation. SVOC concentrations at this Site are not anticipated to exceed PELs. The following hazard control measures will be applied, however: • Workers should be wearing appropriate PPE

	material may be encountered during subsurface activities at the project work site.	and following listed decontamination procedures to prevent exposures. Refer to the relevant sections of this HASP for more detail regarding PPE and decontamination procedures.
Sample Collection - Soil or Groundwater	*Exposure to contaminants. Hand injury from cutting, crushing, tool or glass breakage. Back strain from lifting cooler.*	• When collecting samples, workers will utilize nitrile gloves, safety glasses or goggles. If material being sampled potentially contains fill or other sharp material, use a stainless steel spoon (or similar) as a tool to collect the sample. Any such tools should be dedicated or properly decontaminated between samples. • When lifting sample coolers, workers will use proper lifting techniques and get assistance when possible, especially for containers heavier than 50 lbs.

Individual Contaminant Hazards			
Chemical	**OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL)/ NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limit (REL) or Immediately dangerous to life or health air concentration values (IDLH)**	**Routes of Exposure**	**Symptoms of Overexposure**
Tetrachloroethane (VOC)	**REL: TWA 10 ppm (60 mg/m3) ST 20 ppm (120 mg/m3)**	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; tremor fingers
Trichloroethylene (VOC)	**TWA: 50 ppm 270 mg/m3 Ceiling: 200 ppm STEL: 200 ppm NIOSH REL/IDLH: IDLH: 1000 ppm**	The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.	dizziness, headaches, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, unconsciousness

8.0 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

All site workers will have appropriate training as identified in Section 7.0. Training includes the identification of PPE necessary for various tasks; how to don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE; limitations of PPE; and proper care, inspection, testing, maintenance, useful life, storage, and disposal of the PPE. PPE will be inspected on a regular basis.

Level D: A work uniform affording minimal protection, used for nuisance contamination, only.	• Coveralls or long-sleeves and pants • Gloves • Nitrile sampling gloves (as needed) • Boots/shoes, chemical-resistant steel toe and shank • Safety glasses or chemical splash goggles • Hard hat

9.0 Employee Training

All workers and other personnel shall receive appropriate training prior to engaging in site activities. All workers must recognize and understand the potential hazards to health and safety that are associated with the proposed scope of work and must be thoroughly familiar with programs and procedures contained in this Safety Plan.

The following training levels were determined to be needed:

- OSHA 40 Hour - HAZWOPER

10.0 Exposure Monitoring

No - Exposure Monitoring not required or applicable

11.0 Site Control

No - Contaminant Exclusion or Reduction zone not required or applicable at the site.

12.0 Recordkeeping

An electronic or hardcopy version of this HASP will be present at the Site during all field work activities. Copies of field logs, including daily pre-job safety meeting logs, will be filed by LaBella and available for the duration of the project.

Employees will be able to provide physical or electronic copies of required training certificates.

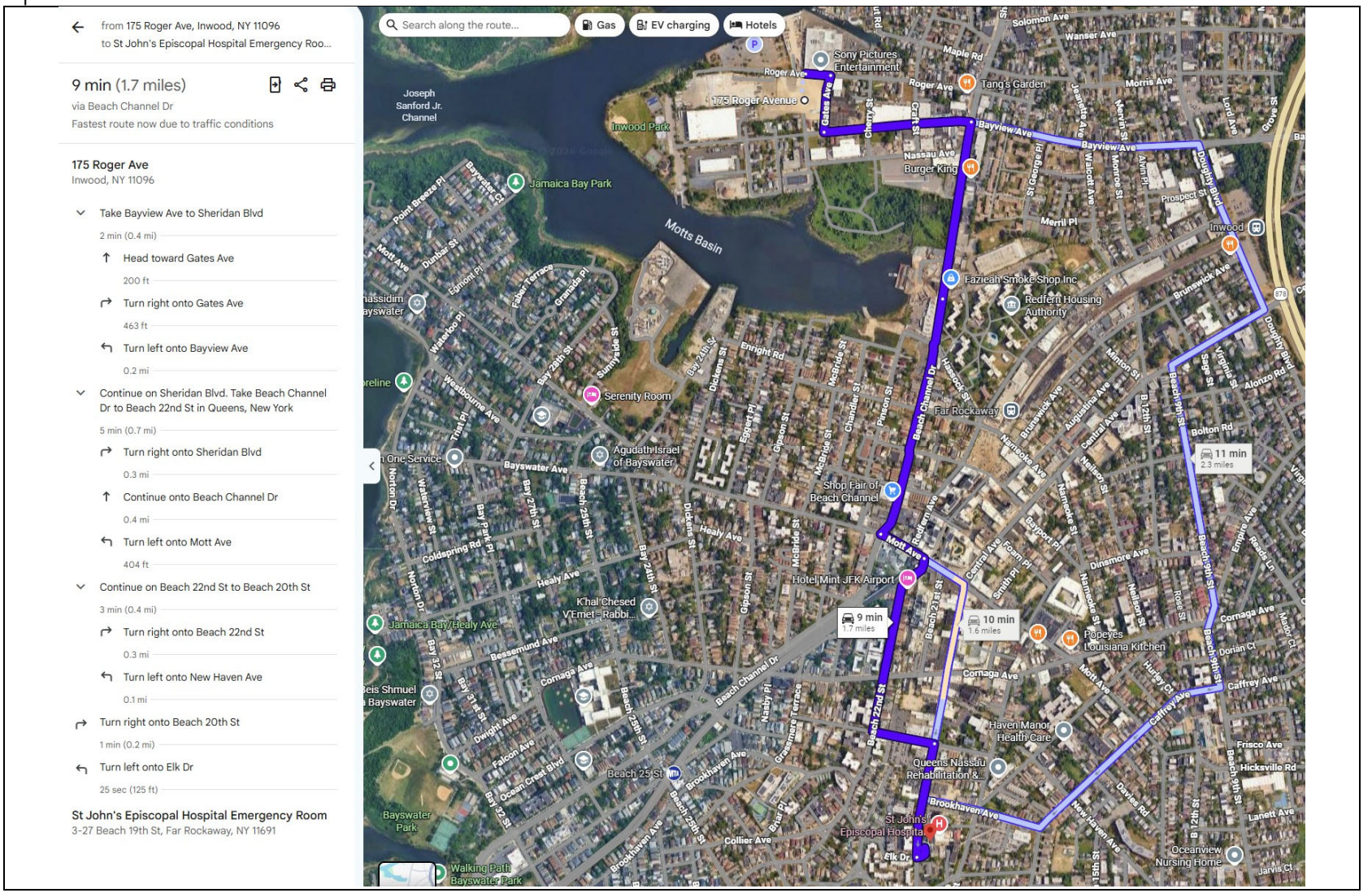
Incident reporting will be completed in accordance with LaBella policies.

APPENDIX A

Directions to Nearest Medical Facility

Hospital Route

Hospital Directions:



APPENDIX B

Task Hazard Analysis Forms

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

6.02 TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS (THA) FORM

THA Title or Work Activity:	Division:	Project #:	THA ID#:	Date:	Revised Date:
CONCRETE & FORM WORK	Environmental	2253871.083			

Person Preparing THA:	Position / Title:	Person Assisting with THA:	Position / Title:
Stephen Goetz	Senior Project Manager		

Reviewer w/ Relevant Task Experience	Position / Title:	Safety Manager Sign off for High Risk or Very High Risk THAs	Position / Title:

MINIMUM REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☑ HARD HAT	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR
☑ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ FACE SHIELD (WIRE MESH FOR DEBRIS, POLYCARBONATE IF MATERIAL REQUIRES SPASH PROTECTION)
☑ GLOVES	☐ HEARING PROTECTION
☑ SAFETY SHOES	☑ EYE WASH
☑ HIGH VIS CLOTHING	Other:

Materials, Equipment &Tools Needed

☐ Kevlar Chaps ☐ Kevlar Gloves ☐ Wire mesh face shield ☐ Back laced, steel protected boots

SEQUENCE OF STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Recommended Control Measures/PPE/ Training
1. Setup site to form and pour concrete	Shock/Electrocution Sprains/Strains Struck-by/Crushed by Site specific hazards	Inspect all cordsets on tools and equipment for damage. Team lift any material, tools or equipment as needed. Setup safe access and barricade for concrete trucks Review permits, complete TSTI.
2. Install Forms, and Rebar	Sprains/Strains Pinch points Cuts/Lacerations	Use legs to lift, do not bend at the waist, team lift if needed Use proper hand placement on rebar to avoid pinching when installing rebar Use leather gloves when handling rebar and tie-wire
3. Cast in place concrete	Chemical/ Concrete Burns Strains/Sprains Struck by/ Crushed by Slips, trips and falls	Use gloves, safety glasses/face shields and wash off splattered concrete asap with fresh water or neutralizing solution. Use power screed whenever possible to eliminate constant bending & pulling motion required by hand screed. Use chute man to swing concrete chute back & forth & signal concrete truck driver. Chute man needs to commute with rest of crew when moving chutes or repositioning truck. Use a spotter for concrete trucks and all vehicles in tight or congested areas. Inspect work area, move material that may cause trips prior to performing work. Use mesh over rebar to cover holes produced by rebar. Exposed mesh will be trip hazards until concrete placed. Keep mesh ends tied down. Secure a fresh water souce (a hose) or use neutralizing solution
4. Clean up	Slips, trips and falls Lifting	Inspect work area, move material that may cause trips prior to performing work. Use proper lifting techniques/buddy system.
5. Secure tools.	Slips, trips and falls Security	Inspect work/staging area. Lock equipment. Lock away tools.
On-site edits:		

RISK ASSESSMENT CODES

Likelihood of Harm (People, Environment, Facility)	Severity of Harm/Consequences		
	Slight Harm	**Moderate Harm**	**Extreme Harm**
Very Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	High Risk
Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Likely	Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Very Likely	Low Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Definitions

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

Likelihood of Harm Categories:	**Severity of Harm Categories:**
-Very Unlikely: Will not occur except in rare instances under certain conditions -Unlikely: Typically would not occur -Likely: May occur on a regular basis -Very Likely: Will occur in most instances	-Slight harm: Only first aid required -Moderate harm: Injury or illness resulting in inability to work for a short period of time -Extreme harm: Death or serious injury or illness resulting in inability to work indefinitely

LaBella Associates

6.02 Task hazard analysis (THA) Review Sign-In Sheet

JSA TASK_____

REVIEW CONDUCTED BY_____

PROJECT #_____

1. Proper PPE must be worn at all times.
2. This THA must be reviewed with all workers involved in the task, prior to start of the operation
3. Task must be performed with in guidelines state in THA

PRINT	SIGN	DATE	COMPANY

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

6.02 TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS (THA) FORM

THA Title or Work Activity:	Division:	Project #:	THA ID#:	Date:	Revised Date:
DIRECT PUSH SAMPLING	Environmental	2253871.083			

Person Preparing THA:	Position / Title:	Person Assisting with THA:	Position / Title:
Stephen Goetz	Senior Project Manager		

Reviewer w/ Relevant Task Experience	Position / Title:	Safety Manager Sign off for High Risk or Very High Risk THAs	Position / Title:

MINIMUM REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☑ HARD HAT	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR
☑ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ FACE SHIELD (WIRE MESH FOR DEBRIS, POLYCARBONATE IF MATERIAL REQUIRES SPASH PROTECTION)
☑ GLOVES	☑ HEARING PROTECTION
☑ SAFETY SHOES	☑ EYE WASH
☑ HIGH VIS CLOTHING	Other:

Materials, Equipment &Tools Needed

☐ Kevlar Chaps ☐ Kevlar Gloves ☐ Wire mesh face shield ☐ Back laced, steel protected boots

SEQUENCE OF STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Recommended Control Measures/PPE/ Training
1. Load tools and travel to site	1a. Strains 1b. Pinches 1c. Traffic Accidents 1d. Striking or crushing from loose or shifting loads	1a. Use proper lifting techniques. 1b. Wear gloves. 1c. Check brakes, lights, mirrors, and clear windows on drill rig and support trucks. Check for safety flairs, triangles, fire extinguisher, and first aid kit in vehicles. Drive defensively. 1d. Secure loads with ratchet tie down straps, chain binders or other appropriate means.
2. Site set up	2a. Hazardous site conditions from other's activities 2b. Traffic, getting hit by public, drill rig or support vehicles. 2c. Slips, trips, and falls from obstacles restricting movement around rig.	2a. Review work scope with client. Conduct site reconnaissance by walking site to become familiar with visible utilities, non-NYEG Drilling workers and operations, identify methods of ingress and egress for work and for emergencies, note weather conditions and forecast, anticipate site changes due to retail customer activities, shift changes, deliveries, etc. Conduct Safe Performance Self Assessment (SPSA) for drill location and tool and material lay down areas. 2b.Wear highly visible clothing, set up work zone suitable to site conditions (i.e. traffic cones, caution tape, vehicle placement). Follow traffic control plan, if required. Use spotter standing to side of vehicle (not behind) when backing. 2c. Maintain good housekeeping around rig and in work zone. Use equipment racks on rig and store tools and supplies neatly away from borehole and moving parts. Use proper lifting techniques - lift with legs, straight back, do not twist while lifting heavy loads.
3. Borehole set up	3a. Traffic, getting hit by public, drill rig, or support vehicles 3b. Tripping over on uneven terrain 3c. Electrocution from overhead power lines 3d. Explosion, electrocution, utility damage from underground utilities	3a. Wear highly visible clothing, set up work zone suitable to site conditions (i.e. traffic cones, caution tape, vehicle placement). Follow traffic control plan , if required. Use spotter standing to side of rig (not behind) when backing drill rig. Confirm proper operation of back-up alarm. Position drill rig and support vehicles to shield borehole and work zone from on-site traffic. 3b. Choose level, open areas to drill whenever possible. Use jackets and proper blocking to level rig. 3c. Avoid borehole locations near overhead lines, if possible. Do not move drill rig with tower up. Maintain distance of at least 30 feet from overhead power lines. 3d. Confirm local "One Call" or other appropriate locaters have been called (call Bonnie, Lawrie or Project Manager if necessary) and have responded to mark-out requests. Identify utility markings near boring, if appropriate. Check for signs of buried utilities including pavement patches, gas and water meters, manholes, vertical conduit or vents on building or utility poles, etc.
4. Connecting drill tools to drive head or other tools	4a. Pinching, crushing, striking	4a. Wear gloves when connecting tools. Keep hands clear of joints when aligning drill tools for connection. If joining tools requires operation of winch or feed controls, have 2 workers present: one to operate controls and one to align tools. One person should not operate controls and join tolls simultaneously.

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

5. Advancing percussion tools, (driving sampler, driving casing, direct push hammering)	5a. Pinching, crushing, striking 5b. Hearing loss	5a. Keep hands clear of pinch points and joints. Maintain percussion force in-line with hammer and tool string (minimize bending of tool string or driving at an angle). 5b. Wear appropriate hearing protection (i.e. ear plugs and/or ear muffs)
6. Collecting soil samples / Removal of and opening acetate sleeves from sampler	6a. House-keeping 6b. Cuts 6c. Muscle/Joint strain	6a. Maintain your work area. Keep walkways clear. Pick up tools. Drill spoils should be kept out of walkways and traffic areas. 6b. Use appropriate liner cutter to open liners. Place liner in wooden or metal liner cutting holder. Never cut toward yourself. 6c. Use caution in removing liners from samplers. Use vise or similar device to hold sample while extruding liner.
7. Down-hole tool removal	7a. Striking from recoil of pulling cables, ropes, or drive tools	7a. Have operator at controls at all times when tool string is under a load. Use rod clamp, vice, or slide ring to support loads. Minimize time that objects are suspended above ground or secure supporting surface. Minimize slippage by using proper tools for material being lifted. Lift straight up using safety hook or hoisting plug whenever possible. Remove drill tools in 5 ft. sections, or less. Stay clear of strained winch cables or drive shafts. Never place body between pulling force and load.
On-site edits:		

RISK ASSESSMENT CODES

Likelihood of Harm (People, Environment, Facility)	**Severity of Harm/Consequences**		
	Slight Harm	**Moderate Harm**	**Extreme Harm**
Very Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	High Risk
Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Likely	Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Very Likely	Low Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Definitions

Likelihood of Harm Categories:

-Very Unlikely: Will not occur except in rare instances under certain conditions

-Unlikely: Typically would not occur

-Likely: May occur on a regular basis

-Very Likely: Will occur in most instances

Severity of Harm Categories:

-Slight harm: Only first aid required

-Moderate harm: Injury or illness resulting in inability to work for a short period of time

-Extreme harm: Death or serious injury or illness resulting in inability to work indefinitely

LaBella Associates

6.02 Task hazard analysis (THA) Review Sign-In Sheet

JSA TASK_____

REVIEW CONDUCTED BY_____

PROJECT #_____

1. Proper PPE must be worn at all times.
2. This THA must be reviewed with all workers involved in the task, prior to start of the operation
3. Task must be performed with in guidelines state in THA

PRINT	SIGN	DATE	COMPANY

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

6.02 TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS (THA) FORM

THA Title or Work Activity:	Division:	Project #:	THA ID#:	Date:	Revised Date:
55 GALLON DRUM HANDLING	Environmental	2253871.083			

Person Preparing THA:	Position / Title:	Person Assisting with THA:	Position / Title:
Stephen Goetz	Senior Project Manager		

Reviewer w/ Relevant Task Experience	Position / Title:	Safety Manager Sign off for High Risk or Very High Risk THAs	Position / Title:

MINIMUM REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☑ HARD HAT	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR
☑ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ FACE SHIELD (WIRE MESH FOR DEBRIS, POLYCARBONATE IF MATERIAL REQUIRES SPASH PROTECTION)
☑ GLOVES	☐ HEARING PROTECTION
☑ SAFETY SHOES	☐ EYE WASH
☑ HIGH VIS CLOTHING	Other:

Materials, Equipment &Tools Needed

☐ Kevlar Chaps ☐ Kevlar Gloves ☐ Wire mesh face shield ☐ Back laced, steel protected boots

SEQUENCE OF STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Recommended Control Measures/PPE/ Training
1. Loading and Unloading EMPTY DRUMS	1a. Pinches from metal to metal contact 1b. Strains from improper lifting technique or moving too much weight without help 1c. Drums rolling off truck or trailer	1a. Wear leather or PVC gloves and keep body parts clear of pinch points. Never put your hands under the drum where it contacts the ground. 1b. Use proper lifting technique. Bend your knees, keep your back straight up and down, and lift with your legs. If load is more than 50 lbs. or is awkward to handle, get another person to help. If a lift gate is available, use it to load the drums on the truck. 1c. Keep drums secure using the appropriate sized strap until needed/after removing straps store drums in vertical position. Put strap away so that it does not become a trip hazard.
Opening Empty Drums for Use	2a. Pinches from wrench and lid contact 2b. Uncontrolled air pressure releasing debris or lid causing bodily harm	2a. Wear leather or PVC gloves/use the correct wrench or socket and ratchet to open drums. Never use a worn or malfunctioning socket, ratchet, or wrench. If possible, a socket and ratchet is the preferred tool. 2b. Keep clear of drum lid while opening. Wear safety glasses and all listed PPE. Keep adequate pressure on drum lid to keep lid from releasing air pressure too quickly.
3. Filling Drum - liquids or solids	3a. Trip hazards from drum lid, ring and tools laying on ground 3b. Splashing contaminated spoils on the body 3c. Drum weight too heavy to move safely	3a. Stage drum and open lid in safe area behind rig or work area. Keep control of the immediate area where the drums are being handled and do not allow other to enter your work area without permission. Communicate to others that there are tools laying on the ground. Do not leave tools and drums that are being filled unattended. Replace the lid, lay the ring on top of the lid, and pick up your tools before leaving the area. 3b. Lower materials into drum to minimize splashing/wear gloves and safety glasses. If the material can not be loaded into drum without containing the splash hazard, a face shield and outer garment must be worn. 3c. Allow for expansion - do not fill drum more than 2/3 full.
4. Refastening drum lid	4a. Striking with hammer creating pinch point 4b. Pinches from ring and lid contact 4c. Container leaking from lid not being fastened correctly	4a. Wear gloves, use caution while hammering the retaining ring into place. Keep body parts clear where the lid, ring, and hammer contact each other. 4b. Keep fingers clear of retaining ring while fastening/wear gloves. 4c. Ensure gasket is in place/fasten lid completely ensuring retaining ring is in place all the way around drum.
5. Moving and Staging full drums with drum dolly	5a. Rough surfaces that could cause uncontrolled movement of drum	5a. Ensure drum dolly has the correct wheels for the surface it is being used on - pneumatic tires for grass and gravel/solid tires for concrete and asphalt.

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

	5b. Pinches from drum falling off dolly 5c. Strains from bad body mechanics or too heavy of a load	5b. Ensure drum is correctly fastened to the dolly. 5c. Use proper lifting technique as described in part 1b. and use buddy system for tipping drums onto dolly and transporting. If drums are more than 2/3 full, transfer materials to an additional drum until both are less than 2/3 full.
6. Moving and staging drums with vehicle lift gate	6a. Pinches from metal to metal contact on lift gate 6b. Strains from a heavy load 6c. Uncontrolled rolling of drums	6a. Keep clear of moving parts on lift gate, do not extend between lift gate and vehicle and lift gate and ground surface, wear safety toed shoes. Keep hands clear from between multiple drums or drums and vehicle. Keep all body parts away from areas that have the potential for metal to metal contact. 6b. While moving drums, use the buddy system and proper lifting technique described in step 1b. If available, use mechanical means first to move drums. 6c. Properly secure drums while transporting. Use the appropriate sized strap that is rated for the load size.
7. Moving and staging drums with vehicle crane	7a. Dropping drum causing bodily harm or contents release 7b. Hoist swinging under load	7a. Use the proper drum hoist attachment, not a chain or strap. Ensure winch cable is in good condition and inspected before each use. Stand clear of drums while elevated. Have an appropriate sized spill kit available to minimize content release. 7b. Ensure vehicle is level before lifting drum and that swing brake is in proper working order. Do not stand between drum and vehicle. Use a tag line to control placement of drum.
On-site edits:		

RISK ASSESSMENT CODES

Likelihood of Harm (People, Environment, Facility)	**Severity of Harm/Consequences** (People, Environment, Facility, Supply Chain Disruption, Brand Impact)		
	Slight Harm	**Moderate Harm**	**Extreme Harm**
Very Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	High Risk
Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Likely	Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Very Likely	Low Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Definitions

Likelihood of Harm Categories:	**Severity of Harm Categories:**
-Very Unlikely: Will not occur except in rare instances under certain conditions -Unlikely: Typically would not occur -Likely: May occur on a regular basis -Very Likely: Will occur in most instances	-Slight harm: Only first aid required -Moderate harm: Injury or illness resulting in inability to work for a short period of time -Extreme harm: Death or serious injury or illness resulting in inability to work indefinitely

LaBella Associates

6.02 Task hazard analysis (THA) Review Sign-In Sheet

JSA TASK_____

REVIEW CONDUCTED BY_____

PROJECT #_____

1. Proper PPE must be worn at all times.
2. This THA must be reviewed with all workers involved in the task, prior to start of the operation
3. Task must be performed with in guidelines state in THA

PRINT	SIGN	DATE	COMPANY

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

6.02 TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS (THA) FORM

THA Title or Work Activity:	Division:	Project #:	THA ID#:	Date:	Revised Date:
HAMMER DRILL OPERATIONS	Environmental	2253871.083			

Person Preparing THA:	Position / Title:	Person Assisting with THA:	Position / Title:
Stephen Goetz	Senior Project Manager		

Reviewer w/ Relevant Task Experience	Position / Title:	Safety Manager Sign off for High Risk or Very High Risk THAs	Position / Title:

MINIMUM REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ HARD HAT	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR
☑ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ FACE SHIELD (WIRE MESH FOR DEBRIS, POLYCARBONATE IF MATERIAL REQUIRES SPASH PROTECTION)
☑ GLOVES	☑ HEARING PROTECTION
☑ SAFETY SHOES	☑ EYE WASH
☐ HIGH VIS CLOTHING	Other:

Materials, Equipment &Tools Needed

☐ Kevlar Chaps ☐ Kevlar Gloves ☐ Wire mesh face shield ☐ Back laced, steel protected boots

SEQUENCE OF STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Recommended Control Measures/PPE/ Training
1. Load tools and travel to site	1a. Strains 1b. Pinch points	1a. Use proper lifting techniques when loading and unloading equipment and materials. Lift with legs, bend with the knees, and keep the back straight. 1b. Wear gloves when loading equipment. Keep body part clear of falling equipment. Do not attempt to stop failing equipment. Gently lay equipment on the ground.
2. Operation of the hammer drill	2a. Flying debris 2b. Strains and sprains 2c. Noise 2d. Vibration 2e. Tripping hazards 2f. Crushing	2a. Everyone within 5 feet of the hammer drill must wear a full face shield. 2b. Do not bend over and use your back to pull the hammer drill bit out of the ground. Bend your knees, keep your back straight, and work the drill back and forth until the bit is no longer in a bind. 2c. *Hearing protection required. Ear muffs are available on the wire mesh face shield and hard hat combo. 2d. Do not use your body weight to push the hammer drill down while trying to sink the bit. If the bit doesn't sink by the weight of the drill alone, pilot hole using a smaller bit need to be made. 2e. Keep the power cord level on the ground and free of any tangles. Twisted cords can make a standing loop and create a trip hazard. 2f. Keep feet shoulder width when starting a hole. Don't drop the drill on your foot to lay it on the ground.
On-site edits:		

RISK ASSESSMENT CODES

Likelihood of Harm (People, Environment, Facility)	Severity of Harm/Consequences (People, Environment, Facility, Supply Chain Disruption, Brand Impact)		
Very Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	High Risk
Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Likely	Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Very Likely	Low Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Definitions

Likelihood of Harm Categories:
-Very Unlikely: Will not occur except in rare instances under certain conditions
-Unlikely: Typically would not occur
-Likely: May occur on a regular basis
-Very Likely: Will occur in most instances

Severity of Harm Categories:
-Slight harm: Only first aid required
-Moderate harm: Injury or illness resulting in inability to work for a short period of time
-Extreme harm: Death or serious injury or illness resulting in inability to work indefinitely

LaBella Associates

6.02 Task hazard analysis (THA) Review Sign-In Sheet

JSA TASK_____

REVIEW CONDUCTED BY_____

PROJECT #_____

1. Proper PPE must be worn at all times.
2. This THA must be reviewed with all workers involved in the task, prior to start of the operation
3. Task must be performed with in guidelines state in THA

PRINT	SIGN	DATE	COMPANY

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS

6.02 TASK HAZARD ANALYSIS (THA) FORM

THA Title or Work Activity:	Division:	Project #:	THA ID#:	Date:	Revised Date:
USING HAND TOOLS (AUGER)	Environmental	2253871.083			

Person Preparing THA:	Position / Title:	Person Assisting with THA:	Position / Title:
Stephen Goetz	Senior Project Manager		

Reviewer w/ Relevant Task Experience	Position / Title:	Safety Manager Sign off for High Risk or Very High Risk THAs	Position / Title:

MINIMUM REQUIRED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☑ HARD HAT	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR
☑ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ FACE SHIELD (WIRE MESH FOR DEBRIS, POLYCARBONATE IF MATERIAL REQUIRES SPASH PROTECTION)
☑ GLOVES	☐ HEARING PROTECTION
☑ SAFETY SHOES	☑ EYE WASH
☑ HIGH VIS CLOTHING	Other:

Materials, Equipment &Tools Needed

☐ Kevlar Chaps ☐ Kevlar Gloves ☐ Wire mesh face shield ☐ Back laced, steel protected boots

SEQUENCE OF STEPS	POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Recommended Control Measures/PPE/ Training
1. Load tools and travel to site	1a. Strains, sprains from lifting heavy loads 1b. Pinches from caught between hazards 1	1a. Use proper lifting techniques, keep back straight. Bend knees, and lift with legs. Use two people if load is heavier than 50lbs, or awkward to handle. 1b. Wear gloves and keep hands and fingers clear of areas that have hinges, articulation, moving parts, and lift gate guide track. Load and unloads heavy tools carefully, keep fingers clear of the point of contact between the tools and the tool box
2. set up	2a. Hazardous site conditions from other activities 2b.Lacerations. 2c. Electrocution	2a. Conduct site reconnaissance by walking site to become familiar with conditions, identify methods of ingress and egress for work and for emergencies, note weather conditions and forecast, etc. Conduct Safe Performance Self Assessment 2b. Avoid contact with blade teeth. wear cut resistant gloves 2c. Make sure that cutting will not come into contact with any utilities.
3. Operating Hand Auger	3a. Lacerations and other injuries.	3a. Always wear safety goggles. Evaluate surroundings before turning tool and be aware of others. Make sure that cutting will not come into contact with any utilities. Don't wear loose clothing. Make sure the blade or bit is not binding as it goes into the work. If blade or bit is binding, cease operation of the tool and evaluate reasons for binding.
On-site edits:		

RISK ASSESSMENT CODES

Likelihood of Harm (People, Environment, Facility)	Severity of Harm/Consequences (People, Environment, Facility, Supply Chain Disruption, Brand Impact)		
Very Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Very Low Risk	High Risk
Unlikely	Very Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Likely	Low Risk	Medium Risk	Very High Risk
Very Likely	Low Risk	High Risk	Very High Risk

Definitions

Likelihood of Harm Categories:
-Very Unlikely: Will not occur except in rare instances under certain conditions
-Unlikely: Typically would not occur
-Likely: May occur on a regular basis
-Very Likely: Will occur in most instances

Severity of Harm Categories:
-Slight harm: Only first aid required
-Moderate harm: Injury or illness resulting in inability to work for a short period of time
-Extreme harm: Death or serious injury or illness resulting in inability to work indefinitely

LaBella Associates

6.02 Task hazard analysis (THA) Review Sign-In Sheet

JSA TASK_____

REVIEW CONDUCTED BY_____

PROJECT #_____

1. Proper PPE must be worn at all times.
2. This THA must be reviewed with all workers involved in the task, prior to start of the operation
3. Task must be performed with in guidelines state in THA

PRINT	SIGN	DATE	COMPANY

APPENDIX C

Safety Data Sheets

Safety Data Sheet Digital Library for Reference



APPENDIX D

Daily Tailgate Safety Meeting Form

6.08 PRE-JOB SAFETY TAILGATE/TOOLBOX MEETING FORM

Date	09/02/26	Time	
Location or Address		Temperature	
Project Number	2253871.083	Humidity	
Conducted by		Conditions	
Were all workers reminded that COVID is still prevalent and that appropriate measures should be taking to prevent infection of themselves and others?			Yes ☐ No ☐

911	**If 911 is unavailable at this location, please state the procedure for reporting emergencies** _____

List Safety Topic of Discussion and/or Any Specific Hazards for the Work Being Performed Today	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

List Control Measures for Each Specific Hazard Listed Above	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	

PLEASE SIGN THE BACK OF THIS SHEET

The presenter and all attendees shall print and sign in the appropriate areas on the back of this sheet

By signing, you declare that you understand the information presented in today's meeting, and that you have had the opportunity to ask questions and to clarify any uncertainty regarding such information.

All Visitors and Contractors Must Print Their Company Name

Name	Signature	Company

APPENDIX E

SILICA EXPOSURE PLAN

6.17 SILICA EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

Silica Exposure Control Plans are Required for all Tasks with Potential Exposure to Silica
See LaBella Safety Manual Policy 4.09 and Attachment A - Table 1 of OSHA 1926.1153

Exposure Control Plan Project Information

Person Completing the Plan: Stephen Goetz	Date: 09/02/26
Location: 175 Roger Ave, Inwood, NY	Division: Environmental
Project Number: 2253871.083	Phase: Investigation

Description of Task

1)Install well gravel from product bags for temporary soil vapor point construction. Work to be conducted in open air.
2)Use hammer drill, drill through concrete slab to install sub-slab soil vapor points within homes & buildings. Extended duration of hammer drill use is not anticipated.

Controls

OSHA requires Silica Exposure Control Plans include the following:
- Engineering Controls - Work Practice Controls - Respiratory Protection
- Housekeeping Measures - Procedures Used to Restrict Access to Work Areas

Types of Controls:

Elimination or Substitution Controls:
- ☐ Other means of demo _____
- ☐ Different products _____
- ☐ Other _____

Engineering and Work Practice Controls:
- ☐ Doing work when concrete is wet _____
- ☐ Equipment with integrated water delivery _____
- ☐ Equipment w/ shroud/dust collection system _____
- ☐ HEPA vacuuming _____
- ☐ Water or water/surfactant for dust suppression _____
- ☐ Isolation/Enclosure _____
- ☐ Heavy equip. operation from enclosed cab _____
- ☐ Ventilation* _____
- ☐ Other _____

*When using ventilation, draw air out and don't expose others to exhaust dusts. See Ventilation section, below.

Restricted Access to Work Areas Measures:
- ☐ Signage _____
- ☐ Physical Barriers _____
- ☐ Dust Barriers _____
- ☐ Other _____

Housekeeping Measures:
- ☐ Wet mopping/wet sweeping _____
- ☑ HEPA vacuuming of work area Cleanup following sub-slab soil vapor sample point installation.
- ☐ HEPA vacuuming of clothing/coveralls _____
- ☐ Other _____

6.17 SILICA EXPOSURE CONTROL PLAN

Administrative Controls:
- ☐ Work schedules/coordination
- ☐ Inspections by competent persons
- ☐ Control points

Respiratory Protection and PPE:
- ☐ Half face: _____ Cartridge Type: _____
- ☐ Full face: _____ Cartridge Type: _____
- ☐ Supplied air units_____
- ☑ Coveralls: Tyvek Suit
- ☑ Gloves Latex or Nitrile
- ☑ Other N95 Dust Masks
- ☐ Other _____

Hygiene and Decontamination:
- ☐ Water or washing facilities on site
- ☐ Vacuuming clothing/self
- ☐ Other

Ventilation

Ventilation Plan: Indicate number/location of fans (positive / negative), airflow direction ⇦ makeup air locations, discharge air outlets.

Area of location in building of ventilation plan: _____

Date Plan was posted/reviewed by workers: _____

Ventilation Safety Checklist:

- ☐ Makeup air free of contaminants
- ☐ Exhaust fan operation has failure warning
- ☐ Wetting of materials used to keep dust down
- ☐ Workers not placed between contaminants created and exhaust inlet ports
- ☐ Discharge not affecting others
- ☐ Dilution fans not stirring up dust
- ☐ All workers have approved respirators

ATTACHMENT A

Table 1: Specified Exposure Control Methods When Working With Materials Containing Crystalline Silica

Construction Task or Equipment Operation		Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection	
			≤ 4 hours/shift	>4 hours/shift
1	Stationary masonry saws	• Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
2a	Handheld power saws (any blade diameter) when used outdoors	• Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
2b	Handheld power saws (any blade diameter) when used indoors or in an enclosed area	• Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
3	Handheld power saws for cutting fiber-cement board (with blade diameter of 8 inches or less) for tasks performed outdoors only	• Use saw equipped with commercially available dust collection system. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency.	None	None
4a	Walk-behind saws when used outdoors	• Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
4b	Walk-behind saws when used indoors or in an enclosed area	• Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
5	Drivable saws for tasks performed outdoors only	• Use saw equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the blade. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
6	Rig-mounted core saws or drills	• Use tool equipped with integrated water delivery system that supplies water to cutting surface. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
7	Handheld and stand-mounted drills (including	• Use drill equipped with commercially available shroud or cowling with dust	None	None

Construction Task or Equipment Operation		Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection	
			≤ 4 hours/shift	>4 hours/shift
	impact and rotary hammer drills)	collection system. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism. • Use a HEPA-filtered vacuum when cleaning holes.		
8	Dowel drilling rigs for concrete for tasks performed outdoors only	• Use shroud around drill bit with a dust collection system. • Dust collector must have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter cleaning mechanism. • Use a HEPA-filtered vacuum when cleaning holes.	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
9a	Vehicle-mounted drilling rigs for rock and concrete	• Use dust collection system with close capture hood or shroud around drill bit with a low-flow water spray to wet the dust at the discharge point from the dust collector.	None	None
9b	Vehicle-mounted drilling rigs for rock and concrete	• Operate from within an enclosed cab and use water for dust suppression on drill bit.	None	None
10a	Jackhammers and handheld powered chipping tools when used outdoors	• Use tool with water delivery system that supplies a continuous stream or spray of water at the point of impact.	None	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
10b	Jackhammers and handheld powered chipping tools when used indoors or in an enclosed area	• Use tool with water delivery system that supplies a continuous stream or spray of water at the point of impact.	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
10c	Jackhammers and handheld powered chipping tools when used outdoors	• Use tool equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism.	None	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
10d	Jackhammers and handheld powered chipping tools when used indoors or in an enclosed area	• Use tool equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide the air flow recommended by the tool manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism.	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask

Construction Task or Equipment Operation		Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection	
			≤ 4 hours/shift	>4 hours/shift
11	Handheld grinders for mortar removal (i.e., tuckpointing)	• Use grinder equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide 25 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater of airflow per inch of wheel diameter and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a cyclonic pre-separator or filter-cleaning mechanism.	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask	Powered Air-Purifying Respirator (PAPR) with P100 Filters
12a	Handheld grinders for uses other than mortar removal for tasks performed outdoors only	• Use grinder equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the grinding surface. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
12b	Handheld grinders for uses other than mortar removal when used outdoors	• Use grinder equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide 25 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater of airflow per inch of wheel diameter and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a cyclonic pre-separator or filter-cleaning mechanism.	None	None
12c	Handheld grinders for uses other than mortar removal when used indoors or in an enclosed area	• Use grinder equipped with commercially available shroud and dust collection system. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide 25 cubic feet per minute (cfm) or greater of airflow per inch of wheel diameter and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a cyclonic pre-separator or filter-cleaning mechanism.	None	N95 (or Greater Efficiency) Filtering Facepiece or Half Mask
13a	Walk-behind milling machines and floor grinders	• Use machine equipped with integrated water delivery system that continuously feeds water to the cutting surface. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
13b	Walk-behind milling machines and floor grinders	• Use machine equipped with dust collection system recommended by the manufacturer. • Operate and maintain tool in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Dust collector must provide the air flow	None	None

Construction Task or Equipment Operation		Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection	
			≤ 4 hours/shift	>4 hours/shift
		recommended by the manufacturer, or greater, and have a filter with 99% or greater efficiency and a filter-cleaning mechanism. • When used indoors or in an enclosed area, use a HEPA-filtered vacuum to remove loose dust in between passes.		
14	Small drivable milling machines (less than half-lane)	• Use a machine equipped with supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust. • Water must be combined with a surfactant. • Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
15a	Large drivable milling machines (half-lane and larger) for cuts of any depth on asphalt only	• Use machine equipped with exhaust ventilation on drum enclosure and supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust. • Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
15b	Large drivable milling machines (half-lane and larger) for cuts of four inches in depth or less on any substrate	• Use machine equipped with exhaust ventilation on drum enclosure and supplemental water sprays designed to suppress dust. • Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
15c	Large drivable milling machines (half-lane and larger) for cuts of four inches in depth or less on any substrate	• Use a machine equipped with supplemental water spray designed to suppress dust. • Water must be combined with a surfactant. • Operate and maintain machine to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
16	Crushing machines	• Use equipment designed to deliver water spray or mist for dust suppression at crusher and other points where dust is generated (e.g., hoppers, conveyers, sieves/sizing or vibrating components, and discharge points). • Operate and maintain machine in accordance with manufacturer's instructions to minimize dust emissions. • Use a ventilated booth that provides fresh, climate-controlled air to the operator, or a remote control station.	None	None
17a	Heavy equipment and utility vehicles used to abrade or fracture silica-containing materials (e.g., hoe-ramming, rock ripping) or used during demolition activities involving silica-containing materials	• Operate equipment from within an enclosed cab.	None	None
17b	Heavy equipment and utility vehicles used to abrade or fracture silica-containing	• When employees outside of the cab are engaged in the task, apply water and/or dust suppressants as necessary	None	None

Construction Task or Equipment Operation		Engineering and Work Practice Control Methods	Required Respiratory Protection	
			≤ 4 hours/shift	>4 hours/shift
	materials (e.g., hoe-ramming, rock ripping) or used during demolition activities involving silica-containing materials	to minimize dust emissions.		
18a	Heavy equipment and utility vehicles for tasks such as grading and excavating but not including demolishing, abrading, or fracturing silica-containing materials	• Apply water and/or dust suppressants as necessary to minimize dust emissions.	None	None
18b	Heavy equipment and utility vehicles for tasks such as grading and excavating but not including demolishing, abrading, or fracturing silica-containing materials	• When the equipment operator is the only employee engaged in the task, operate equipment from within an enclosed cab.	None	None

APPENDIX F

DAILY DRILL -GEOPROBE MACHINE INSPECTION

LaBella
Powered by partnership

DAILY DRILL / GEOPROBE MACHINE INSPECTION

Project Name: _____ **Project Location:** _____ **Project No. :** _____

Inspected By: _____ **Inspection Date:** _____ **Unit Description / Unit No. :** _____

SAFETY	YES	NO	N/A	COMMENT/ACTIONS
GENERAL				
1. Drill rig meets regulations for transport on State/federal highways				
2. Does rig size meet job requirements				
3. Fire extinguisher/ first Aid Kit/ Eye Wash are accessible				
4. Exhaust system free from defect & routes engine exhaust away from workers				
5. Fuel stored in approved & properly labeled container				
6. Fuel transfer lines free from signs of excessive wear and not leaking.				
7. Refueling/transfer of fuel performed in approved area with sufficient containment to prevent spillage				
8. Engine oil/coolent/Hyd. Oil levels good				
Hyd. Drain cap in place/ Hyd. Fill cap installed				
EMERGENCY SWITCHES				
1. Kill switches located & accessible to workers on both sides of rotating system				
2. Kill switches verified operable & all workers familiar with operation & location				
3. NEVER BYPASS, DISABLE, OR REMOVE KILL DEVICES				
HYDRAULIC SYSTEM – WATER/GROUT PUMPS, LINES				
1. Hydraulic lines free from signs of excessive wear and not leaking. NOTE: check while pressurized				
2. Hydraulic lines secure not pinched, bent or otherwise causing fluid restrictions/elevated pressures				
3. Hydraulic oil reservoir has appropriate amount of oil & not leaking				
4. Pressure relief valve checked, maintained & functioning properly				
5. Suction/discharge hoses, pipes, valves, & fittings are secure and not leaking				
6. High pressure hoses have a safety chain, cable, or straps to prevent whipping in the event of a failure				
UNDERGROUND & OVERHEAD UTILITIES				
1. Utility "one call" completed & documentation on-site				
2. Hand-clearing of all boreholes as per client specifications				
3. Private/on-site utilities cleared using other methods (i.e., GPR, pipe tracing, electromagnetic, etc.)				
4. Except where electrical dist. & transmission lines have been de-energized and visibly grounded, drill rigs will be operated proximate to, under, by, or near power lines in accordance with the following: -50 kV or less - minimum clearance 10 feet -50 kV or greater - add 0.4 inches for every kV over 50 kV -If voltage unknown, maintain 20 feet of clearance				
EXCLUSION/WORK ZONES				
1. The exclusion zone is centered over the borehole & has a radius equal to or greater than height of mast				
2. The exclusion zone should be clear of tripping hazards				
3. Only authorized personnel should enter the exclusion zone				
PROTECTIVE GUARDS				
1. Drive shafts, belts, chain drives, and universal joints, are guarded				
2. Safety labels/signs in these areas				
CABLES/WINCHES/PULLEYS/HOOK LATCHES				
1. Cables free of kinks, frayed wire, flat spots, grease, worn sections				
2. Cables terminated at working end with proper splice, or using cable clamps				
3. Cable clamps installed properly and are correct size for cable				
4. Wire ropes are not allowed to bend around sharp edges, without cushioning				
5. Pulleys are not bent, cracked or broken				
6. Pulleys operate smoothly & freely without resistance				
7. Cable winch motor mounted properly				
8. Winch is capable of being placed in free spool or locked position correctly, suitable for use				
9. Hoist cable hooks have functioning safety latch-spanning throat of the hook				
MAST				
1. Mast is free of bends, cracks, or missing sections				
2. All mounting hardware (pins, bolts, etc.) should be in place				
3. No moving drill rig while mast is in vertical position				
4. Repairs/maintenance to mast performed only in horizontal position				

CONTROLS & LEVELING/LIFTING & HAMMERING DEVICES				
1. Controls intact, labeled, have freedom of movement & no lose wires or connections				
2. Controls are not blocked or locked into an operating position				
3. Installed lights, signals, gauges, and alarms, operate properly				
4. Outriggers operate smoothly while using controls of rig, with no hydraulic leaks				
5. Outriggers are properly supported on ground surface to prevent settling of the soil (support pads used)				
6. Outriggers are extended prior to and when mast is raised. Outriggers must always maintain pressure				
7. Hammer free of cracks, fatigue, or other signs of excessive wear				
8. Hammer connections are secure				
9. Slings, chokers, etc. are inspected before use NOTE: label damaged units and remove form site				
10. Shackles/clevises are in proper working order with pins screws in-place				
11. Cables and lifting devices not operated erratically (jerking action) to overcome resistance				
12. Tracks on rig are not excessively worn & are free of debris, foreign material				
DRILLING/AUGER UNIT				
FLIGHTS AUGERS/DRILL STRING				
1. Flights/augers should not be bent, cracked or broken NOTE: defective augers removed from site				
2. Flights should be blunt to prevent cuts				
3. Auger bolt holes in good condition, auger keys should be in good condition				
4. Inspect flights/augers for metal burrs NOTE: burrs should be filed to flat surface				
5. Avoid stacking augers, they should lie flat on ground				
6. Avoid manually moving/lifting augers-move with cable lines, or, at a minimum, by two persons				
7. Drill string should not be bent or have any cracks/fractures				
8. Drill string pins should be in good condition & not bent cracked or excessively worn				
GEOPROBE UNIT				
Mayno Pumps or other				
Drop Hammer secure, hyd hose lubricated				
Wire Rope condition, secure, lay on drum				
Winch mast shives secured, rotating freely				
Mast cylinder upper roll pin installed				
Winch drum back plate/ tensioner				
Wincg safety hook conditions, & operations				
Extruder installation correct and secure				
Pressure washer installed correct & secure				
Racks, Trays, & etc installed corect & secure				
Safety Café, conditions, operation good				

MACHINE DISCREPANCIES	SAFETY CRITICAL Y/N	CORRECTIVE ACTION

FIELD /UNIT NOTES

APPENDIX G

AIR MONITORING EXCEED RESPONSE PLAN

AIR MONITORING EXCEED RESPONSE PLAN

Site Chemical of Concern (COC)

☒ **VOC/SVOC**

Lowest Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) 100 ppm

Monitoring Instrument PID

☐ **Metal**

Lowest Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) _____

Monitoring Instrument _____

☐ **PCB**

Lowest Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) _____

Monitoring Instrument _____

☐ **Other** _____

Lowest Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) _____

Monitoring Instrument _____

Alert Levels and Response:

1. Alert Levels:

TVOCs: downwind air monitoring station >5 ppm over ambient for 15-minute TWA. PM-10: downwind air monitoring station >100 ug/m3 above ambient 15-minute TWA concentration, or visible dust observed leaving the work area.

a. e.g. TVOCs: 15-minute TWA concentration at downwind air monitoring station of three parts per million (ppm) above background (upwind) 15-minute TWA concentration.

b. e.g. PM10: 15-minute TWA concentration at downwind air monitoring station of 100 micrograms per cubic meter (ug/m3) above background (upwind) 15-minute TWA concentration, or visible dust observed leaving the work area.

2. <u>Response: Implement the following if alert levels are exceeded:</u>

a. Notify Steve Goetz _____ PH# _____,

_____ PH# _____, and appropriate Contractor personnel.

b. **<u>Corrective Actions</u>**

☒ **Eliminate** (e.g. Cease-work and develop alternate means of chemical intrusive task).

_____

_____

☒ Engineering controls (e.g. Pressure washer to suppress dust)

_____

_____

☒ Personal Protective Equipment upgrade

☐ Level D: _____

_____

☒ Level C: Discuss with site PM. _____

_____

A LaBella Company

Appendix B

Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

Site:

175 Roger Avenue LLC – Off-Site
Inwood, New York
NYSDEC Site No. C130164A

Prepared For:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
50 Circle Road
Stony Brook, New York 11790

LaBella Project No. 2253871.083

September 2026

Table of Contents

1.0 Introduction 1

2.0 Site Monitoring Requirements 1

2.1 Monitoring Locations 1

2.2 Monitoring Location Setup 1

2.3 Continuous Monitoring 1

2.4 Periodic Monitoring 1

3.0 VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions 2

4.0 Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions 2

Appendix 1A & 1B: (NYSDOH) Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan

1.0 Introduction

Environmental Assessment & Remediations, A LaBella Company's (EAR) Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) is intended to provide protocols for particulate and volatile organic compound (VOC) monitoring in air for the duration of the project. Development of this plan is based on the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan, included as Appendix 1A to this plan.

2.0 Site Monitoring Requirements

2.1 Monitoring Locations

It is anticipated that a total of two (2) CAMP monitoring stations will be utilized during all ground intrusive work. CAMP monitoring locations will consist of one (1) upwind location and one (1) downwind location, with each CAMP station placed approximately 50 feet away from the work zone. Upwind and downwind locations will be selected at the beginning of the day based on prevailing wind direction and will be reassessed in the middle of the day to determine if CAMP monitoring locations should be adjusted based on wind direction. Any changes to CAMP monitoring locations will be noted in EAR's CAMP monitoring reporting.

2.2 Monitoring Location Setup

Each monitoring location will consist of the following:

- One (1) DustTrak particulate monitor, which will be 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. Each monitor will be equipped with an audible or visual alarm to indicate exceedance of the action level.
- One (1) photoionization detector (PID), which will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations to be compared to the standards presented in Section 3.0 below.

Additionally, EAR's onsite scientist will have a handheld PID meter to monitor the work area and ensure that VOC levels are safe for all onsite personnel. This PID will also be used to screen soil recovered during drilling activities.

2.3 Continuous Monitoring

Continuous monitoring for VOCs and particulates will be required for all ground intrusive activities and during demolition of contaminated or potentially contaminated features. 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.

2.4 Periodic Monitoring

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. EAR's onsite personnel will collect VOC readings during non-intrusive Site activities to ensure that VOC levels are below action levels presented in Section 3.0 below. Particulate monitoring will not be conducted during non-intrusive work. Instead, visual monitoring for dust will be conducted during non-intrusive work, where applicable.

3.0 VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

VOCs must be monitored at the downwind perimeter of the immediate work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during all intrusive work. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and at the same monitoring intervals as downwind locations to establish background conditions. If wind direction changes, the upwind and downwind monitoring locations will be adjusted in the middle of the day accordingly. The monitoring work will be performed using PIDs at each monitoring location, as well as a handheld PID to monitor breathing zone VOC concentrations. Since the contaminants of concern include VOCs and SVOCs, PIDs are appropriate for perimeter and work area monitoring.

PIDs will be calibrated at least daily for total VOCs. PIDs utilized will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the following levels:

1. 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.
2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work are 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 vapor identified, corrective actions be 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.
3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities must be shutdown.
4. All 15-minute readings must be recorded and be available for the State (DEC and NYSDOH) personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded.

4.0 Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind and downwind perimeters of the exclusion zone at CAMP monitoring locations. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time 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. In addition, fugitive dust migration will be visually assessed during all work activities.

1. 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.

2. 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.
3. All readings must be recorded and be available for State (DEC and NYSDOH) and County Health personnel to review.

In addition to the above action levels, EAR's CAMP monitoring program will adhere to Appendix 1B, "Fugitive Dust and Particulate Monitoring" of the NYSDOH Generic CAMP found in NYSDEC's DER-10 Guidance Document. This Appendix provides guidance for particulate monitoring performance standards, QA/QC procedures, and dust mitigation techniques. This Appendix is included in Attachment 1B of this plan.

A LaBella Company

Appendix C

Stephen M. Goetz

Experience

June 2007-Present | Long Island Environmental Assessment Inc. (DBA Environmental Assessment & Remediations) | Patchogue, NY

Project Manager/Scientist (2014-Present)

- Consult and manage sites on behalf of:
  - the NYSDEC Spills and Hazardous Waste Divisions.
  - a major petroleum distributer
- Develop, coordinate and conduct:
  - soil and groundwater onsite and offsite investigations
  - soil vapor intrusion surveys as per NYSDOH Guidance
  - routine groundwater sampling plans of established monitoring well networks
  - Point of Entry Treatment (POET) installation, routine sampling, and operation/maintenance events
  - Routine Air Spage/Soil Vapor Extraction system operation/maintenance and sampling events
- Generate quarterly and comprehensive investigation/project summary reports
- Validation, evaluation and reporting of field data and laboratory analytical data, which includes generating data tables, hydrographs, time series graphs, post maps and 2- and 3-dimesional cross sections in Grapher, Surfer, Design CAD and EVS/MVS.
- Process topographic and geophysical survey data.
- Generate georeferenced and scaled site maps.
- Generate bid solicitations for subcontracted work.
- Apply for village, county and state permits.
- Supervise/train field technicians and geologists.

Geologist (June 2007-2014)

- Coordinate, supervise, and document the installation of monitoring wells, multi-level wells, air sparge wells, soil vapor extraction wells, and temporary soil borings via multiple drilling techniques including hollow stem auger, direct push, and roto-sonic.
- Supervise and document abandonment of multi-level wells, monitoring wells, air sparge wells, and soil vapor extraction wells.
- Oversee and document onsite in-situ remediation events utilizing chemical injection via direct push drilling technique.
- Document lithological descriptions of soil samples collected via split spoon samplers, macro core samplers, large bore samplers, and auger cuttings in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard D2487 and the Uniformed Soil Classification Chart.
- Proficient in collecting soil samples as per NYSDEC Sampling Guides and Protocols from boreholes for laboratory analysis, field screening for volatile organic compounds with a photo-ionization detector, and measuring location of installed monitoring wells, multi-level wells, or soil borings to at least 3 site specific locations.
- Supervise and document installation of multi-level monitoring wells to depths more than 300 feet below grade surface.
- Coordinate, supervise, and document well development via Surge Block and Air Lift techniques.
- Supervise, document, and collect excavation endpoint samples during onsite gasoline, fuel oil, and waste oil tank removal.

- Request and verify utility mark outs prior to execution of drilling and obtaining permits from municipalities.
- Utilize computer programs such as Design CAD and Terrain Navigator Pro to update site maps with accurate well locations and determine the well's approximate elevation based on the geospatially referenced Long Island State Plane Coordinate System.
- Proficient in collecting groundwater samples as per EPA protocol from multi-level monitoring wells, water table monitoring wells, and direct push soil borings for laboratory analysis, field screening for dissolved oxygen, temperature, pH, oxidation reduction potential, and conductivity, proper decontamination of sampling and monitoring equipment, proper completion of chain of custody forms and field data sheets, and coordination & supervision of multiple sampling crews during large-scale sampling events.
- Experienced with use of water level meters, interface probes, use and calibration of YSI multi-parameter field meter, YSI dissolved oxygen meter, turbidity meter, and photo-ionization detector.
- Perform Winkler titrations, and collect groundwater samples for terminal electron acceptor analysis using proper preservation methods.
- Conduct grain size analysis on collected soil samples as per ASTM Standard C136-95a. Calculate uniform coefficients for samples and determine the dominant grain size based upon the Wentworth Classification scale.
- Perform statistical analysis and evaluation of collected data which includes normality tests, parametric and non-parametric trend analyses, regression analyses, and analysis via Kendall's Tau.
- Generate summary of statistical analysis and collected data for submission to NYSDEC and residents of impacted homes.
- Correspond with Suffolk County Department of Health, Suffolk County Water Authority, and town agencies for sampling history, municipal water supply data, and tax maps.
- Knowledge of work zone safety, including traffic safety and implementation of traffic control set-ups & devices.
- Familiar with removal and installation of recovery well pumps.
- Field execution of Comprehensive Assessment and Monitoring Program (CAMP) utilizing a Data Ram 4000 particulate meter and PID at an active contaminated soil excavation project.

Education/Training

08/02-12/06 State University of New York Stony Brook, NY

B.A. Earth and Space Science (concentration in geology)

Training

- OSHA 40 hr HAZWOPER (29 CFR/ OSHA 1910.120) (Completed 02/08)
- OSHA 8 hr HAZWOPER refresher (29 CFR/OSHA 1910.120) (Renewal due 11/23)
- American Health Association CPR/AED and First Aid (Renewal due 10/23)
- National Groundwater Association Member
- Respirator trained and fit tested



TRACEY EVANS

Environmental Scientist

Tracey is an Environmental Scientist with over 16 years of experience in environmental assessment and laboratory management. She has experience supporting the management of sites on behalf of the NYSDEC Spills and Hazardous Waste Division, evaluating and reporting field data and laboratory analytical data as well as generating data usability summary reports (DUSR). Tracey is skilled in groundwater collection methods in accordance with NYSDEC guidelines. She also has experience overseeing and directing the sampling, grouping, staging, and lab packing of waste chemicals. Prior to her current role, Tracey served as a Laboratory Manager at Stony Brook University and as an Instructional Associate at Montgomery College, where she supported chemistry laboratory operations, experimental design, and safety compliance.

EDUCATION

State University of New York: M.S. Atmospheric Science

State University of New York: B.S. Chemistry

CERTIFICATIONS

OSHA 40-Hour HAZWOPER Certification

OSHA 8-Hour HAZWOPER Certification

National Safety Council First Aid and CPR

Respirator Trained and Fit Tested

Newtown Plaza Associates: 592 New Loudon Road—Latham, NY

Provided data validation services, including preparation of Data Usability Summary Reports (DUSR) and updated NYS EQuIS electronic data deliverable (EDD) with validated results. Reviewed 14 Category B analytical reports for various matrices (soil, groundwater, and air samples for soil vapor) for multiple EPA methods reviewed were Volatile 8260, Semivolatile 8270, PCB 8082A, Pesticides 8081B, Metals 6010D, Mercury 7470A, 1,4-Dioxane 8270E, and PFAS EPA 1633. With additional tentative analyte detection. All reviews conducted under EPA National Functional Guidelines for Organic and Inorganic Superfund Methods for Data Review (NFG) in conjunction with EPA Region 2 Standard Operating Procedures for Validation of each sub-division, such as Volatile, Semivolatile, etc. Review of individual method guidelines is also considered.

175 Rogers Avenue LLC: Off-Site-175 Rogers Avenue—Inwood, NY

Evaluated soil vapor and soil vapor instruction summa sampling data validation, including DUSR and EQUIS EDD submission for Volatile method TO-15 with helium tracer method EPA-3C.

Empire Electric Company: 5200 1st Avenue—Brooklyn, NY

Soil sample data validation for multiple Category B analytical reports, including preparation of DUSR and updated NYS EQuIS EDD with validated results. Multiple DER methods were run on a soil sample, with a focus on PCB contamination during demolition.

Ebenezer Plaza: Phase 1 at 96 New Lots Avenue—Brooklyn, NY

Completed DUSR and EDD preparation for multiple Category B analytical reports containing groundwater samples (quarterly), Volatile method 8260D, and 2 reports containing air samples of soil vapor intrusion and indoor for Volatile method TO-15.

LaBella
Powered by partnership.

NYSDEC: Spill #1408617, Commercial Warehouse—Brooklyn, NY

Completed Data Usability Summary Reports and EDD preparation for one Category B analytical report containing groundwater samples, Volatile method 8260D.

Former Trivoli Water Tower Site: 19 Pine Street—Trivoli, NY

Completed DUSR and EQuIS electronic data deliverable (EDD) with validated data for the Department of Environmental Conservation for Category B analytical report containing soil samples. Methods reviewed were Volatile 8260, Semivolatile 8270, PCB 8082A, Pesticides 8081B, Metals 6010D, Mercury 7470A, 1,4-Dioxane 8270E, and PFAS EPA 1633, EPA 1633, and Cyanide 9014. Also, constructed a location file of site samples for input into the EQUIS data system.

Former Munsey Cleaner: 1029 Port Washington Boulevard—Port Washington, NY

Review of quarterly groundwater sampling for 5 quarters from 2024-2025. Completed DUSR and EQUIS EDD preparation for Category B analytical reports containing groundwater samples, methods Volatile 8260, PFAS 1633, and 8270-SIM 1,4-dioxane.

9 Lakeview Avenue: BCP Service—Brightwaters, NY

Brownfield Cleanup program soil samples, Category B analytical report prepared DUSR, and EQUIS EDD. Methods reviewed Volatile 8260, Semivolatile 8270, PCB 8082A, Pesticides 8081B, Metals 6010D, Mercury 7470A, 1,4-Dioxane 8270E, and PFAS EPA 1633, EPA 1633, and Cyanide 9014.