Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan (IRMWP) for Legacy Drum Removal

Konica Minolta BCP Site
71 Herb Hill Road
Glen Cove, New York
BCP Site No. C130254

November 7, 2025

Prepared for:

Herb Hill LLC

Prepared by:

Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.
209 Shafter Street
Islandia, New York 11749

4205.0001Y109/CV

Table of Contents

Table

Figure

Appendices

1. Introduction

Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C. (Roux), on behalf of Herb Hill LLC (the Volunteer and Site Owner), has prepared this Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan (IRMWP) for the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) Site No. C130254, known as the Konica Minolta BCP Site, located at 71 Herb Hill Road in Glen Cove, New York (Site). The Site is approximately 12.99 acres in area and is identified as Nassau County Tax Map Section 31, Block G, Lot 622.

The Site occupies a portion of the former Konica Minolta Graphic Imaging facility ("Konica" USEPA ID No. NYD0002056679). Under the April 2017 Consent Order (Index No. 1-2017-0320-9) between the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and Konica, NYSDEC agreed that Konica completed the agreed upon remedial activities required under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Large Quantity Generator (LQG) program, with the exception of the Site Management Plan (SMP) work and any off-site migration not yet potentially identified (i.e. the RCRA Closure). The RCRA Closure relied on long-term controls to manage residual contamination and restrict future site use, including a Site cover system, an Environmental Easement, and the SMP. However, the remaining contamination did not allow for a planned residential reuse of the Site; therefore, the NYSDEC agreed to allow the Volunteer into the New York State BCP to perform a remediation that will allow for the planned residential reuse.

The Site excludes the adjacent 1.91-acre Powers Chemco State Superfund Site, which is identified as Nassau County Tax Map Section 31, Block G, Lot 623 (NYSDEC Site No. 130028), which remains under separate regulatory oversight. The Site entered the BCP pursuant to a Brownfield Cleanup Agreement Index No. C130254-04-25 (BCA) fully executed on May 28, 2025.

The Site is currently vacant and primarily consists of former building foundations interspersed with heavily vegetated areas. A one-story, white concrete block shed is located in the southeastern corner of the Site. The Site is zoned Marine Waterfront District 3, according to the City of Glen Cove zoning map. There are no active occupants or ongoing operations.

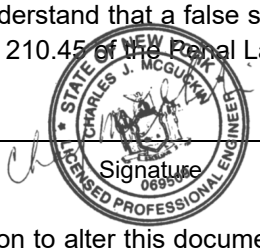
This Interim Remedial Measure Work Plan (IRMWP) has been prepared in accordance with NYSDEC's DER-10 Technical Guidance for Site Investigation and Remediation (May 2010) and complies with all applicable federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and requirements. The primary objective of this IRMWP is to characterize contents of the various legacy drums staged at the Site and dispose of their contents off-Site.

1.1 Certification

I, Charles J. McGuckin, P.E., certify that I am currently a registered professional engineer in the State of New York as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 375 and that this IRMWP was prepared in accordance with all applicable statutes and regulations and in substantial conformance with the DER-10.

I certify that all information and statements in this certification are true. I understand that a false statement made herein is punishable as a Class "A" misdemeanor, pursuant to Section 210.45 of the Penal Law.

Charles J. McGuckin, P.E.	November 7, 2025	
NYS Professional Engineer # 069509	Date	Signature



It is a violation of Article 130 of New York State Education Law for any person to alter this document in any way without the express written verification of adoption by any New York State licensed engineer in accordance with Section 7209(2), Article 145, New York State Education Law.

2. IRM Scope of Work

Six legacy drums containing water, soil and spill pads/trash materials in various conditions, including several that were rusted and/or damaged are present at the Site. A potential risk to human health under the current use scenario (i.e., trespassers) exists by exposure through direct contact with the contents of the drums.

The scope of work (SOW) for this IRM includes the following primary tasks:

- Mobilization and Site Preparation;
- Drum Waste Characterization and Off-Site Disposal; and
- Documentation.

2.1 Mobilization and Site Preparation for IRM

At least seven days prior to initiating the IRM, a project kick-off meeting or call will be scheduled with NYSDEC, the Volunteer, Roux, and the selected Contractor (if requested by NYSDEC). This meeting will precede any field activities associated with the IRM described in this Work Plan.

The Contractor will be responsible for providing all necessary labor (HAZWOPER-certified in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120) and materials to execute the scope of work. Mobilization and Site preparation activities will include, at a minimum:

- Delivery of necessary equipment and materials to the Site; and
- Establishing and delineating work zones in accordance with Site-specific health and safety procedures.

The Health and Safety Plan (HASP) specifically addressing the procedures applicable to all aspects of the drum removal work is attached as Appendix A. A designated on-site Health and Safety Officer will oversee health and safety compliance and monitoring throughout the duration of field activities.

2.2 Drum Waste Characterization and Off-Site Disposal

The six on-Site legacy drums contain varying mixtures of water, soil, and absorbent/spill pad materials. On September 18, 2025, Roux performed a drum inventory and visual classification of the drum contents. A summary of observations is provided in Table 1, and a map showing the approximate locations of the drums is provided as Figure 1. Based on Roux's observations, the absorbent/spill pad materials in the containers appear unused; however, because the containers were not water-tight or properly sealed, rainwater infiltration has rendered the materials unusable.

All waste materials to be transported off-site will be properly characterized through visual inspection and/or laboratory analysis to determine appropriate disposal requirements. A composite sample of the water (Sample ID: PW-WC-091825) was collected on September 18, 2025, and analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), total metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and hazardous waste characteristics. Analytical results for the composite water sample are provided in Appendix B. A representative sample will also be collected from the soil drum for analysis of the same parameters, and these results will be submitted to NYSDEC for review upon receipt from the laboratory.

Following characterization, each drum's location will be recorded using a portable GPS unit and then the drummed materials will be consolidated by waste type and repackaged into 55-gallon, NYS Department of Transportation (DOT)-approved steel drums. Repacked drums will be sealed watertight to prevent infiltration or leakage, and will be labeled, handled, and transported in accordance with all applicable Federal, State, and local regulations.

All materials will be transported in properly maintained and equipped vehicles designed to prevent spillage, leakage, or airborne emissions during transport. A disposal facility has not yet been selected; facility information will be provided to the NYSDEC Project Manager for review and approval once available and prior to any off-site transport of the drums. The Contractor will obtain disposal approvals from the selected off-Site facilities prior to transport.

The drums will be managed and disposed of at a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations governing the handling, transport, and disposal of non-hazardous waste. No hazardous waste is anticipated to be handled, transported, or disposed of as part of this Work Plan.

2.3 Documentation

Roux will maintain comprehensive waste tracking documentation, including waste generation and disposal records. All transportation manifests and waste facility manifests will be provided to confirm the final disposition of all materials removed from the Site. Any sales or transfers of recyclable materials (e.g., scrap metal) will be properly documented to ensure compliance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Detailed documentation of IRM implementation will be included in the Construction Completion Report (CCR), as described in Section 3.2.

3. Reporting

3.1 Reporting During Site Activities

Daily reports to NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) will be submitted during the days when IRM activities take place. Daily reports will include an update of progress made during the reporting period; locations of work and quantities of material exported from the Site; a summary of any and all complaints with relevant details (names, phone numbers); and an explanation of notable Site conditions, etc. If any issues arise, NYSDOH and NYSDEC will be notified within 24 hours.

Monthly reports will be submitted to NYSDEC and NYSDOH Project Managers by the 10th of the month following the end of the month of the reporting period and will include:

- Activities related to the Site during the previous reporting period and those anticipated for the next reporting period, including a quantitative presentation of work performed (i.e., material exported, etc.);
- Description of approved activity modifications, including changes of work scope and/or schedule;
- Sampling results received following internal data review and validation, as applicable; and
- An update of the remedial schedule including the percentage of project completion, unresolved delays encountered or anticipated that may affect the future schedule, and efforts made to mitigate such delays.

3.2 Construction Completion Report (CCR)

The Construction Completion Report for Legacy Drum Removal will be stamped by a Qualified Environmental Professional (QEP) or Professional Engineer (PE) and will include (at a minimum):

- Text describing the IRM activities performed; a description of any deviations from this IRMWP and associated corrective measures taken; and other pertinent information necessary to document that site activities were carried out in accordance with this IRMWP.
- A Site map showing the sampling locations with drum locations.
- Tabular quantity summary of volume of materials removed.
- Documentation on the disposition of material removed from the site.
- Photo documentation of IRM activities.

4. IRM Implementation Schedule

The IRM is anticipated to commence during the fourth quarter of 2025 and will require approximately four to five weeks to complete, including the receipt of final disposal documentation.

The estimated durations for each major task are as follows (time frames are approximate and not necessarily consecutive):

- Soil Characterization Sampling: approximately one (1) day
- Drum Repacking and Off-Site Disposal: approximately one (1) day
- Submittal of Construction Completion Report (CCR): within one (1) month following receipt of final disposal documentation

TABLES

1. Drum Inventory

Table 1. Drum Inventory

Drum #	Contents	Condition	Location (BCP Site or Superfund Site)	WC Sample
12	Spill pads (Full)	Plastic, Good	BCP Site	Will be managed as non-hazardous solids
13	Spill pads and trash (Full, approximately 1 gallon water)	Plastic, Good	BCP Site	Will be managed as non-hazardous solids
15	Water (½ full)	Rusted, Damaged	BCP Site	PW-WC-091825
16	Empty	Rusted	BCP Site	None needed
17	Soil + Some Water (approximately 1 gallon)	Rusted	BCP Site	To be sampled
18	Spill pads (Full)	Rusted, Dents	BCP Site	Will be managed as non-hazardous solids

FIGURES

1. Legacy Drum Locations

N

LEGEND

1 LOCATION OF LEGACY DRUM

POWERS CHEMCO STATE SUPERFUND SITE

KONICA MINOLTA BCP SITE

NOTES

1. AERIAL SOURCE: GOOGLE EARTH 2025-03

150 0 150'

Title:

LOCATION OF LEGACY DRUMS

KONICA MINOLTA BCP SITE
GLEN COVE, NY

Prepared for:

HERB HILL, LLC

ROUX

Compiled by: R.M.	Date: 10/09/25	FIGURE
Prepared by: M.S.R.	Scale: AS SHOWN	1
Project Mgr: R.H.	Project: 4205.0001Y002	
File: 4205.0001Y108.1.mxd		

V:\GIS\PROJECTS\4205\0001Y\108\4205.0001Y108.1.MXD

APPENDICES

A. Health and Safety Plan
B. Water Waste Characterization Laboratory Results

APPENDIX A

Health and Safety Plan

Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan

Konica Minolta BCP Site
71 Herb Hill Road
Glen Cove, New York

October 17, 2025

Prepared for:

Herb Hill LLC

Prepared by:

Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C.
209 Shafter Street
Islandia, New York 11749

4205.0001Y104/CV

Table of Contents

Table of Contents (Continued)

Tables

Figures (Embedded)

Table of Contents (Continued)

Appendices

Site-Specific Emergency Information

Emergency Phone Numbers

Most emergency services can be obtained by calling 911. Where 911 service is not available, use the telephone numbers provided in the table below. The following is a master emergency phone list for use by the project management personnel. A more condensed version of the emergency numbers listed below will be posted throughout project work areas. Emergencies encountered on the site will be responded to by a combination of off-site emergency services and on-site personnel.

Emergency Contact Information			
Site Personnel			
Title	**Contact**		**Telephone**
Operations Manager (OM)	Jeffrey Wills P.G.		516-637-0213
Project Principal (PP)	Frank Cherena P.G.		631-445-0357
Project Manager (PM)	Rachel Henke		919-619-1503
Site Supervisor (SS) / Site Health and Site Safety Officer (SHSO)	Josue Criollo		516-660-3060
Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM)	Nevin Pahlad, CSP, CHMM		347-885-6930
Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD)	Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP		631-807-0193
WorkCare, Inc.	Occupational Health Care Management Provider		888-449-7787
Client Emergency Contact	Allison Ekblom		516-776-4375
Outside Assistance			
Agency	**Contact**	**Telephone**	**Address/Location**
Ambulance/Emergency Medical Services (EMS)	Glen Cove Hospital	**516-674-7300**	101 St. Andrews Ln, Glen Cove, NY 11542
Police	Glen Cove Police Department	**911 / 516-676-1000**	1 Bridge St, Glen Cove, NY 11542
Fire	Glen Cove Fire Department	**911 / 516-676-0366**	10 Glen Cove Ave, Glen Cove, NY 11542
Site Address	71 Charles Street, Glen Cove, NY 11542		

FIGURE 1 – SITE LOCATION MAP

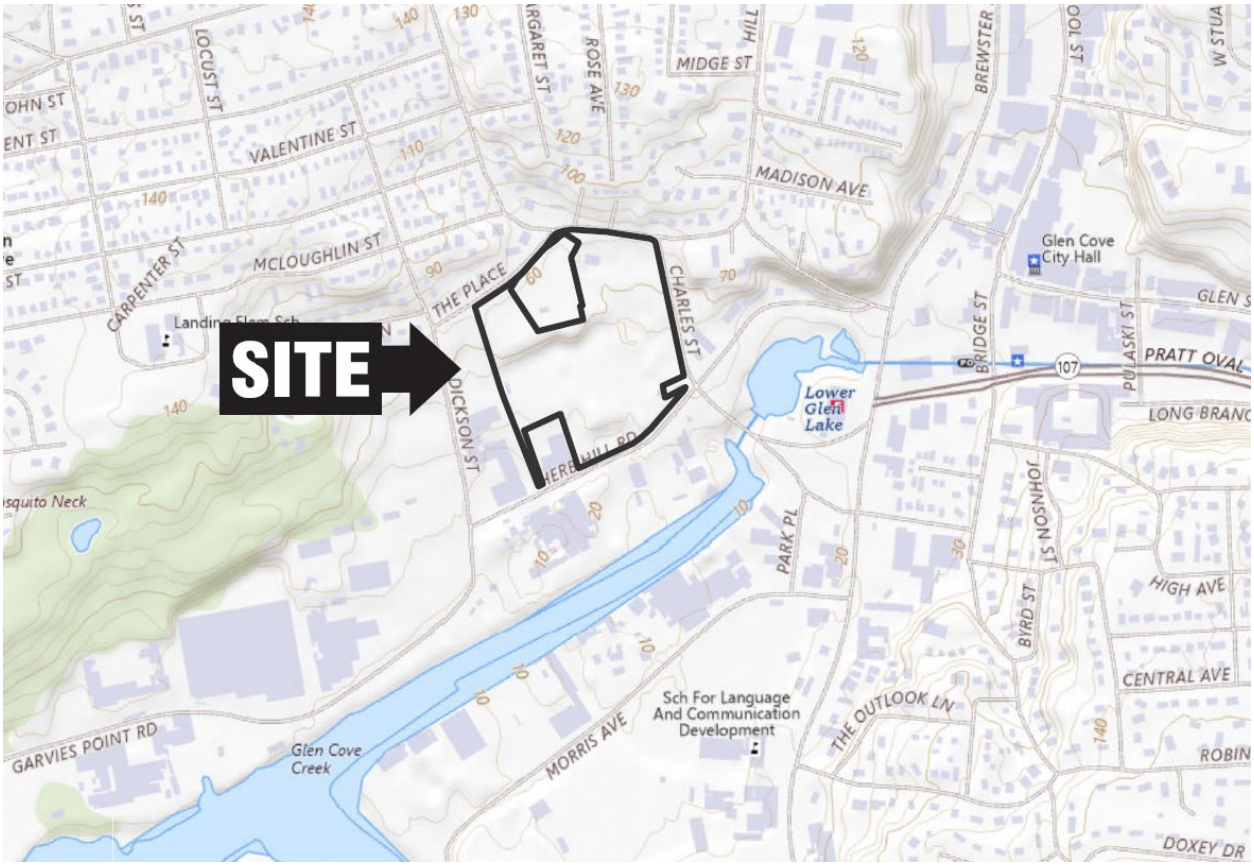
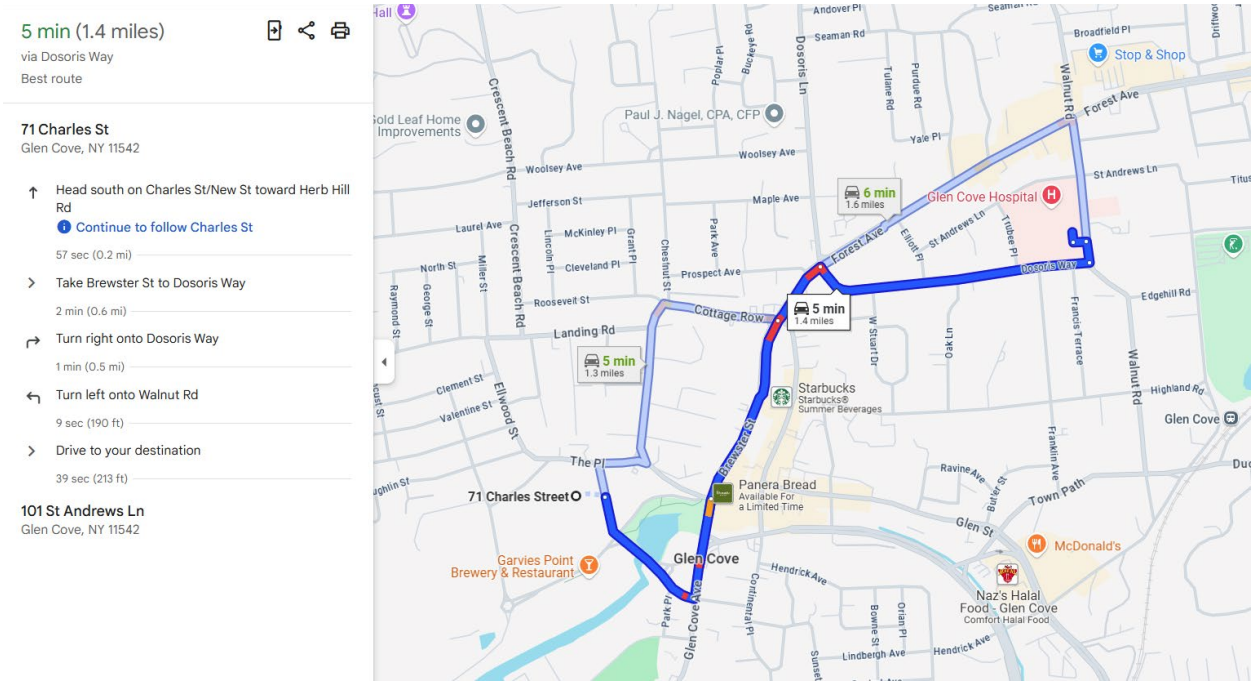


FIGURE 2 – SITE PLAN WITH EMERGENCY MUSTER AREA

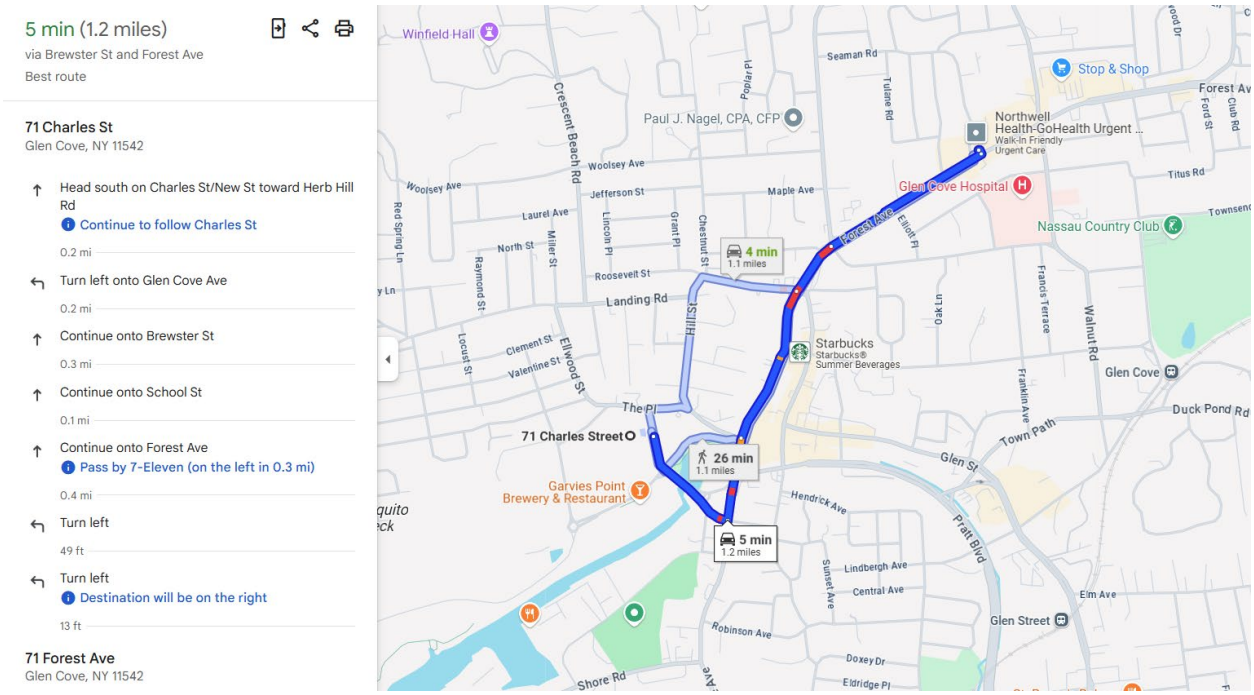
Muster Point – Intersection of Herb Hill Rd and Charles Street.

FIGURE 3 – ROUTES TO URGENT CARE AND HOSPITAL MAP

Route to Hospital – 101 St. Andrews Ln, Glen Cove, NY 11542



Route To Urgent Care - 71 Forest Ave, Glen Cove NY 11542



1. Introduction

This Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been prepared by Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C. (Roux) for use during the removal of legacy drums at the Konica Minolta BCP Site (BCP Site) located at 71 Charles Street, Glen Cove, NY 11542 (**Figure 1**). The BCP Site is referred to herein as the "Site." This HASP was prepared in general accordance with the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards promulgated at 29 CFR 1910.120 and 29 CFR 1926.65, both commonly referred to as the Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) Standard. In accordance with the HAZWOPER Standard, this Site-specific HASP was prepared to address the safety and health hazards associated with legacy drum disposal as the Site. These activities are being performed at the Site by Roux and to provide requirements and procedures for the protection of Roux employees, subcontractor personnel, government oversight personnel, Site personnel, and the general public. It also addresses client- and Site-specific requirements for health and safety. Additionally, subcontractors may be required to submit their own HASP as it relates to their specific work activities and will be kept onsite during such work.

Implementation of this HASP is the joint responsibility of the Project Manager (PM), the Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO), and all field staff, with assistance from the Project Principal (PP), Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM), and Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD). The PM for this project is Rachel Henke. The Site Supervisor (SS) and Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) is Josue Criollo.

This HASP will be introduced to, reviewed, and signed off on by all Roux personnel through a formal training session prior to commencing work. A copy of the HASP will be kept at the Site at all times. The Roux SHSO or PM will be responsible for posting any changes, amendments, memos, etc. to the HASP. Any revisions to this HASP will be signed by appropriate personnel, which can include Roux's PP, CHSD, and SS. Any changes will be announced to all workers at the next safety meeting.

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Overall Roles and Responsibilities (R&Rs) of Roux personnel are provided in Roux's Policies and Procedures Manual. Only those R&Rs specific to HASP requirements are listed below.

Project Manager (PM)

The PM has responsibility and authority to direct all work operations. The PM coordinates safety and health functions with the Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO), has the authority to oversee and monitor the performance of the SHSO, and bears ultimate responsibility for the proper implementation of this HASP. The specific duties of the PM are:

- Preparing and coordinating the Site work plan;
- Providing Site supervisor(s) with work assignments and overseeing their performance; Coordinating safety and health efforts with the SSHO;
- Ensuring effective emergency response through coordination with the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC); and
- Serving as primary Site liaison with public agencies and officials and Site contractors.

Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO)

The SHSO has the full responsibility and authority to develop and implement this HASP and to verify compliance. The SHSO reports to the Project Manager. The SHSO is on Site or readily accessible to the Site during all work operations and has the authority to halt Site work if unsafe conditions are detected. The specific responsibilities of the SHSO include:

- Managing the safety and health functions on this Site;
- Serving as the Site's point of contact for safety and health matters;
- Ensuring Site monitoring, worker training, and effective selection and use of PPE;
- Assessing Site conditions for unsafe acts and conditions and providing corrective action;
- Assisting the preparation and review of this HASP;
- Maintaining effective safety and health records as described in this HASP; and
- Coordinating with the SS and others as necessary for safety and health efforts.

Site Supervisor (SS)

The Site Supervisor (SS) is responsible for field operations and reports to the Project Manager (PM). The SS ensures the implementation of the HASP requirements and procedures in the field. The specific responsibilities of the Site Supervisor include:

- Executing the work plan and schedule as detailed by the PM;
- Coordination with the SHSO on safety and health; and
- Ensuring Site work compliance with the requirements of this HASP.

Employees

All Roux employees are responsible for reading and following all provisions of the Corporate Health and Safety Manual, including this HASP. Employees report to the SS at the project Site. Each employee is also responsible for the following:

- Wearing all appropriate PPE as outlined within this HASP;
- Attending all safety meetings;
- Inspecting tools and equipment prior to use, and taking any defective tools or equipment out of service;
- Appropriately documenting field events as they occur within a logbook or equivalent;
- Properly operating machinery and/or equipment only if trained to do so;
- Stopping work operations if unsafe conditions exist;
- Identifying and mitigating hazards when observed;
- Reporting all incidents and near misses to the Roux SHSO and SS immediately; and
- Knowing where emergency equipment is located (e.g., first aid kit, fire extinguisher).

Subcontractors and Visitors

Subcontractors and visitors are responsible for complying with the same health and safety requirements. It is the responsibility of all to make sure subcontractors and visitors comply and uphold the HASP. Subcontractors and visitors have the following additional responsibilities:

- Designating a qualified safety representative for the project that can make the necessary changes in work practices, as necessary;
- Attending all safety meetings while participating in Roux Site work activities;
- Reporting all incidents and near misses to Roux SHSO and SS immediately;
- Conducting initial and periodic equipment inspections in accordance with manufacturer and regulatory guidelines; and
- Providing copies of all Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to Roux SHSO for materials brought to the Site.

2. Background

The Site is in Glen Cove, New York as shown on Figure 1. Historically, the Site operated as a leather belt manufacturing facility, bus storage facility, the Columbia Ribbon and Carbon manufacturing facility, and the Power-Chemco Photo Products Company manufacturing facility.

2.1 Site Description

The BCP Site is currently vacant and primarily consists of former building foundations interspersed with heavily vegetated areas. A one-story, white concrete block shed is located in the southeastern corner of the BCP Site. The Site has an approximate area of 12.99 acres, includes Nassau County Tax Map Section 31, Block G, Lots 622 and 623, located at 71 Herb Hill Road, Glen Cove, New York.

2.2 Site History

Roux evaluated several information sources to determine historical uses of the property. The historical uses of the Site and surrounding properties were researched by reviewing historical aerial photographs and historical Certified Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, provided by Environmental Data Resources (EDR).

A summary of the sources reviewed is provided below.

- Historical Aerial Photographs dated 1938, 1947, 1951, 1953, 1962, 1966, 1974, 1976, 1980, 1984,1994, 2006, 2009, 2013 and 2017 (Appendix B); and
- Certified Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps dated 1908, 1915, 1925, 1931, 1947, 1972 (Appendix C).

Review of historical aerial photographs and Certified Sanborn maps (Sections 2.2.1 and 2.2.3) indicate that the Site was developed as early as 1908. The area north of Barlow Point (presently Herb Hill Road and historically Garvies Point Road) was developed with multiple industrial buildings associated with the Estate of Edward R. Ladew, which manufactured belts. This facility maintained numerous buildings including two large factories identified as ‘belting dept’ and ‘dry currying dept,’ tenements, a residential dwelling, a stable and a grocer. A pond was identified in the northern portion of the Site. Sometime between 1925 and 1931the belt factory was replaced with both the Chemco Photo products Company in the northeastern portion and the Columbia Ribbon & Carbon Manufacturing in the southern portion. By 1947, additional expansions were noted to extend westward towards Dickson Lane. An additional industrial site identified as Dyckman Laundry Inc was developed north of Herb Hill Road. Expansions to the Columbia Ribbon facility were noted and included an additional stock room and sheds in the northwestern portion. By 1972, Powers-Chemco was also noted to have expanded with additional structures added to the main factory on the western side. An additional factory was noted adjacent to the Columbia Ribbon facility. Between 1994 and 2006 the southwestern portion of the Site was identified to have been cleared of trees and vegetation, evidenced by the aerials of 1994 and 2006. By 2013, the majority of the buildings at the Site were noted to have been demolished.

2.3 Known and Potential Releases of Hazardous Substances at the Site

The following contaminants of concern have been identified during previous sampling events at the Site: historic fill constituents (including metals and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs]), chlorinated volatile organic compounds (CVOCs) (including tetrachloroethene [PCE]), and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

3. Scope of Work

The Scope of Work includes the following activities:

- Performing Site reconnaissance to confirm legacy drum locations;
- Repacking drum contents in to DOT-approved containers; and
- Offsite disposal of the legacy drums.

Non-Routine Activities:

- No non-routine activities are anticipated to be performed by Roux personnel.

If any changes are made to the Scope of Work, the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) will be revised accordingly to address any new or modified hazards.

4. Site Control

This Site control program is designed to reduce the spread of hazardous substances from contaminated areas to clean areas, to identify and isolate contaminated areas of the Site, to facilitate emergency evacuation and medical care, to prevent unauthorized entry to the Site, and to deter vandalism and theft.

4.1 Site Map

A map of this Site, showing Site boundaries, designated work zones, and points of entry and exit is provided in Figure 1.

4.2 Site Access

Access to the site is restricted to reduce the potential for exposure to its safety and health hazards. The Site is surrounded by a fence with access provided via the north gate and the southwest entrance.

4.3 Buddy System

While working in the Exclusion Zone, Site workers use the buddy system. The buddy system means that personnel work in pairs and stay in close visual contact to be able to observe one another and summon rapid assistance in case of an emergency. The responsibilities of workers using the buddy system include:

- Remaining in close visual contact with partner;
- Providing partner with assistance as needed or requested;
- Observing partner for signs of heat stress, chemical overexposure or other difficulties;
- Periodically checking the integrity of partner's PPE; and
- Notifying the SS or other Site personnel if emergency assistance is needed.

4.4 Site Communications

The following communication equipment is used to support on-site communication: cell phones and visual hand signals.

As applicable, hand signals will be used according to the following:

Hand Signals

SIGNAL	MEANING
Hand gripping throat	Out of air; I cannot breathe
Grip partner's wrist	Leave area immediately
Hands on top of head	Need assistance
Thumbs up	I am all right; okay
Thumbs down	No; negative

A current list of emergency contact numbers is included in the Site-Specific Emergency Information at the beginning of this HASP.

4.5 Site Work Zones

This Site is divided into three (3) major zones, described below. These zones are characterized by the likely presence or absence of biological, chemical, or physical hazards and the activities performed within them. Zone boundaries are clearly marked at all times and the flow of personnel among the zones is controlled. The Site is monitored for changing conditions that may warrant adjustment of zone boundaries. Zone boundaries are adjusted as necessary to protect personnel and clean areas. Whenever boundaries are adjusted, zone markings are also changed and workers are immediately notified of the change.

Exclusion Zone

The area where contamination exists is the Exclusion Zone (EZ). All areas where excavation and handling of contaminated materials take place are considered part of the EZ. This zone will be clearly delineated by chain link fencing, caution tape, cones or other effective barriers, as necessary. Safety tape may be used as a secondary delineation within the EZ. The zone delineation markings may be opened in areas for varying lengths of time to accommodate equipment operation or specific construction activities. The SHSO may establish more than one EZ where different levels of protection may be employed or where different hazards exist. Personnel are not allowed in the EZ without:

- A buddy (co-worker);
- Required minimum level PPE;
- Medical authorization;
- Training certification; and
- Requirement to be in the zone.

Contamination Reduction Zone

A Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) is established between the exclusion zone and the support zone. The CRZ contains the Contamination Reduction Corridor (CRC) and provides an area for decontamination of personnel and equipment. The CRZ will be used for general Site entry and egress in addition to access for heavy equipment and emergency support services. Personnel are not allowed in the CRZ without:

- A buddy (co-worker);
- Appropriate PPE;
- Medical authorization;
- Training certification; and
- Requirement to be in the zone.

Support Zone

The Support Zone (SZ) is an uncontaminated area that will be the field support area for the Site operations. The SZ will contain the field team communications and staging for emergency response. Appropriate sanitary facilities and safety equipment will be located in this zone. Potentially contaminated personnel or materials are not allowed in this zone. The only exception will be appropriately packaged/decontaminated and labeled samples.

5. Job Hazard Evaluation

Roux's work at the Site is expected to entail a variety of physical, chemical, and biological hazards, all of which must be sufficiently managed to allow the work to be performed safely. Some of the hazards are Site-specific (i.e., they are associated with the nature, physical characteristics, and/or routine operation of the Site itself), while others are activity-specific (i.e., they are associated with [or arise from] the particular activity being performed). The various hazards can be grouped into the following categories:

- **Caught/Crushed** – the potential to become caught in, under, between, or by an object or parts of an object, such as equipment with parts that open and close or move up and down ("pinch points") or equipment that rotates, and the accompanying potential to have body parts cut, mangled, or crushed thereby.
- **Contact** – the potential to be struck by or against moving or stationary objects that can cause physical injury, such as heavy machinery, overhead piping, moving vehicles, falling objects, and equipment (including tools and hand-held equipment) or infrastructure with the ability to cut or impale.
- **Energy Sources** – the potential for bodily harm associated with energy sources, most notably electricity, but also including latent energy sources such as compressed air and equipment under tension (which when released could cause injurious contact or a fall).
- **Ergonomics** – the potential for musculoskeletal injury associated with lifting/carrying, pushing/pulling, bending, reaching, and other physical activity attributable to poor body position/mechanics, repetitive motion, and/or vibration.
- **Exposure** – the potential for injury/illness due to physical, chemical, or biological exposures in the work environment, including, but not limited to, temperature extremes, solar radiation, and noise (physical), chemical splashes and hazardous atmospheres (chemical), and animal/insect bites and poisonous plants (biological).
- **Falls** – the potential to slip or trip and thus fall or drop a load, resulting in bodily injury to oneself or others.

The foregoing is intended to provide Roux employees with a general awareness of the hazards involved with Site work. A more detailed review of the potential hazards associated with each specific activity planned for the Site (or on-going activity, as the case may be) is provided in the activity-specific Job Safety Analysis (JSA) forms in **Appendix A**. As can be seen in the JSA forms, the hazards are identified by category per the above, and specific measures designed to mitigate/manage those hazards are also identified. In preparing the JSA forms, all categories of hazards were considered, and all anticipated potential hazards were identified to the extent possible based on the experience of the personnel preparing and reviewing the JSA forms. However, there is always the possibility for an unanticipated hazard to arise, potentially as condition change over the course of the workday. Roux personnel must maintain a continual awareness of potential hazards in the work zone, regardless of whether the hazard is identified in the JSA form. Particular attention should be paid to hazards associated with exposure to hazardous substances (see **Table 1** for a listing of the hazardous substances most likely to be encountered in environmental media at the Site) and to Site personnel being located "in the line of fire" with respect to moving equipment, pinch points, and latent energy (e.g., being located or having body parts located within the swing radius of an excavator, between two sections of pipe being connected, below a piece of suspended equipment, or adjacent to a compressed air line).

5.1 Hazard Communication and Overall Site Information Program

The information in the JSAs and SDSs is made available to all employees and subcontractors who could be affected by it prior to the time they begin their work activities.

Modifications to JSAs are communicated during routine pre-work briefings, and periodically updated as needed in the HASP. SDSs will be maintained by the SHSO/SS for new chemicals brought on-site as needed. Copies of SDSs can be found in **Appendix B**.

5.2 Noise

Noise is associated with the operation of heavy equipment, power tools, pumps, and generators. Noise is also a potential hazard when working near operating equipment such as excavators, drill rigs or pole drivers. High noise (i.e., < 85 dBA) operations may be evaluated by the SHSO utilizing a type 2 handheld sound level meter (SLM) operating on the "A"-weighted scale with slow response because this scale most closely resembles human response to noise and complies with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.95. Hearing protection is required in areas with noise exposure greater than 85 dBA. Double hearing protection (ear plugs and earmuffs) should be donned in areas where the noise exposure is more than 95 dBA. Noise exposure will be controlled by hearing protection as described above or by maintaining set-backs from high-noise equipment, as warranted. Personnel handling heavy equipment and using power tools that produce noise levels exceeding those described levels above are required by OSHA 29 CFR 1910.95 to wear the appropriate Noise Reduction Rating (NRR) level of hearing protection. Appropriate hearing protection will be evaluated by the SHSO as necessary in consultation with the OHSM and CHSD.

5.3 Slip, Trip, and Fall Hazards

Slip, trip, and fall hazards may include, but are not limited to, general slip and trip hazards associated with uneven ground, possible debris, wet grass, and equipment. Prior to work, walking paths will be assessed for solid footings, any ground penetrations that may cause a tripping hazard will be appropriately marked, and other areas will be noted and discussed with the field team.

Personnel shall be aware of their surroundings and footings at all time, and all accommodations should be made for proper housekeeping and organized equipment placement at the Site, where possible, to help prevent any slip, trip, and fall-related incidents. All tools and materials should be appropriately stored when not in use and placed in appropriate storage containers.

5.4 Biological Hazards

Biological hazards that may potentially be present at a Site, include poisonous plants, insects (ticks, spiders, bees), animals (snakes, dogs), etc. Information on biological hazards can be found within Roux's Biological Hazard Awareness Management Program located within Roux's Corporate Health and Safety Manual. There is also potential for transmission and/or exposure to SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. Prior to beginning work, on-Site protocols shall be established by the project team, including subcontractors, in accordance with federal, state, county, city, and/or other guidance, as applicable.

6. Emergency Response Plan

This emergency response plan details actions to be taken in the event of Site emergencies. The PM and SHSO is responsible for the implementation of emergency response procedures onsite. The SHSO/PM provides specific direction for emergency action based upon information available regarding the incident and response capabilities and initiates emergency procedures and notification of appropriate authorities. In the event of an emergency, Site personnel are evacuated and do not participate in emergency response activities, response is facilitated through external emergency services.

6.1 Emergency Response

The SHSO, after investigating the incident and relevant information, shall determine the level of response required for containment, rescue and medical care. Limited on-site emergency response activities could occur therefore the SHSO is responsible for notifying external emergency response agencies. The SHSO provides relevant information to the responding organizations, including, but not limited to, the hazards associated with the emergency incident, potential containment problems, and missing Site personnel.

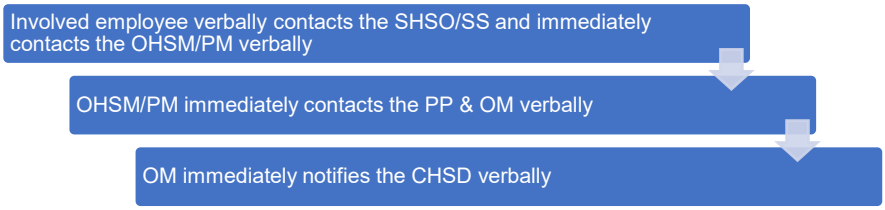
6.2 Emergency Alerting and Evacuation

If evacuation notice is given, Site workers leave the worksite, if possible, by way of the nearest exit. Appropriate primary and alternate evacuation routes and assembly areas have been identified and are shown on the Site Plan with Emergency Muster Area (**Figure 2**). The routes and assembly area will be determined by conditions at the time of the evacuation based on wind direction, the location of the hazard source, and other factors as determined by SHSO/PM.

Personnel exiting the Site gather at a designated assembly point. To determine that everyone has successfully exited the Site, personnel will be accounted for at the assembly point. If any worker cannot be accounted for, notification is given to the SHSO, PM, and any arriving response authorities so that appropriate action can be initiated. Subcontractors on this Site have coordinated their emergency response plans to ensure that these plans are compatible and potential emergencies are recognized, alarm systems are clearly understood, and evacuation routes are accessible to all personnel relying upon them.

6.3 Emergency Medical Treatment and First Aid

In the event of a work-related injury or illness, employees are required to follow the procedures outlined below. All work-place injury and illness situations require Roux's Project and Corporate Management Team to be notified when an injury/illness incident occurs, and communication with the contracted Occupational Health Care Management Provider, WorkCare, Inc., is initiated, as necessary. The Injury/Illness Notification Flowchart is provided below and within Roux's Incident Investigation and Reporting program included within Roux's Corporate Health and Safety Manual.



If on-Site personnel require any medical treatment, the following steps will be taken:

a. Notify Roux's Project and Corporate Management Team for any work-related injury and/or illness occurrence, and communicate with the contracted Occupational Health Care Management Provider, WorkCare, immediately following the notifications provided above.

b. Based on discussions with the Project Team, Corporate Management and the WorkCare evaluation, if medical attention beyond onsite first aid is warranted, transport the injured / ill person (IP) to the Urgent Care Center, or notify the Fire Department or Ambulance Emergency service and request an ambulance or transport the victim to the hospital, and continue communications with Corporate Management Team. An Urgent Care/Hospital Route map with location to Northwell Health-GoHealth Urgent Care/Glen Cove Hospital is included as **Figure 3**.

c. Decontaminate to the extent possible prior to administration of first aid or movement to medical or emergency facilities.

d. First aid medical support will be provided by onsite personnel trained and certified in First Aid, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Automatic External Defibrillation (AED), and Blood-Borne Pathogens (BBP) Awareness, until relieved by emergency medical services (EMS).

e. The SHSO and PM will perform a Loss Investigation (LI) and the Project Team will complete the final Loss Report. If a Roux employee is involved in a vehicular incident, the employee must also complete the Acord Automobile Loss Notice.

7. Environmental Conditions and Response

7.1 Adverse Weather Conditions

In the event of adverse weather conditions, the SHSO or project principal will determine if work can continue without jeopardizing the health and safety of field workers. Some of the items related to adverse weather conditions to be considered prior to determining if work should continue include:

- Potential for heat stress and heat-related injuries;
- Potential for cold stress and cold-related injuries;
- Treacherous weather-related conditions. If wind speed is greater than 15 mph averaged over a 15-minute period or wind gusts over 25 mph, earthmoving operations will be ceased
- Limited visibility; and
- Electrical storm potential.

Site activities will be limited to daylight hours and acceptable weather conditions. Inclement working conditions may include heavy rain, fog, high winds, and lightning. The SHSO and/or PM shall observe daily weather reports and evacuate, if necessary, in case of inclement weather conditions.

7.2 Electrical Storm Guidelines

In the event that lightning and/or thunder are observed while working onsite, all onsite activities shall stop and personnel shall seek proper shelter (e.g., substantial building, enclosed vehicle, etc.). Work shall not resume until the threat of lighting has subsided and no lightning or thunder has been observed for 30 minutes. If the possibility of lightning is forecast for the day, advise the onsite personnel on the risks and proper procedure at the pre-work safety briefing. Continuously monitor for changing weather conditions and allow enough time to properly stop work if lightning is forecast.

7.3 Environmental Stressors, Heat Stress, Heat Exhaustion, and Heat Stroke

It is the employer's responsibility to monitor weather forecasts and ambient air temperatures, both prior to the work shift and during the shift. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration records average minimum/maximum temperatures of 85/70 degrees Fahrenheit during the year in Glen Cove, NY.

To prevent potential heat illness, the following strategies will be implemented:

- Adjusting personnel work/rest intervals;
- Monitoring for symptoms of heat illness;
- Providing shaded rest areas;
- Providing cool potable water so that each employee has access to at least one quart per hour for the entire shift, free of charge;
- Allowing for employees to acclimatize to the weather conditions and work demands;
- Observe workers during a heat wave (i.e., when the temperature is at least 80°F, and 10 degrees hotter than the average temperature of the five preceding days); and
- Implementing high heat procedures when the temperature reaches 95°F.

Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Plan is implemented when the when ambient temperatures exceed 80°F. Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Program can be found within **Appendix C**. Additional information regarding heat illnesses is provided below. This can include, but is not limited to, access to shade that is sufficient in size to fit all workers who are on break; a car with air conditioning is acceptable, too. Preventative cool-down breaks shall be allowed at any time, and anyone taking such a break will be monitored for heat illness symptoms and not required to return to work until all symptoms (if present) of heat illness have disappeared. If necessary, first aid will be offered, but if symptoms are severe, emergency response procedures will be implemented per Section 6.3. Anyone who has shown symptoms of severe heat illness will not be sent home without being offered first aid or medical treatment.

High heat procedures must be implemented when temperatures reach 95oF. These procedures include:

- Ensuring that effective communication by voice, observation, or electronic means is maintained so that employees at the work site can contact a supervisor when necessary. An electronic device, such as a cell phone or text messaging device, may be used for this purpose only if the reception in the area is reliable.
- Observing employees for alertness and signs or symptoms of heat illness. The employer shall ensure effective employee observation/monitoring by implementing one or more of the following:
    - Supervisor or designee observation of 20 or fewer employees;
    - Mandatory buddy system; and
    - Regular communication with sole employee such as by radio or cellular phone, or other effective means of observation.
- Designating one or more employees on each worksite as authorized to call for emergency medical services and allowing other employees to call for emergency services when no designated employee is available.
- Encouraging employees throughout the work shift to drink plenty of water.
- A review of the high heat procedures during the daily tailgate meeting and remind employees of their right to take a cool-down rest when necessary.

7.3.1 Heat Stress

Heat stress is the body's response to excessive heat and can be a significant potential hazard. The risk of heat stress can be increased with heavy physical activity and/or the use of personal protective equipment in hot, humid weather environments. There are also personal risk factors that can contribute to the risk of suffering from heat stress, such as obesity, water intake, alcohol and caffeine consumption, pregnancy, age, medication, etc. Heat illness includes heat cramps, heat exhaustion, heat syncope, and heat stroke.

7.3.2 Heat Cramps

Heat cramps may be brought on by prolonged exposure to heat. As an individual sweats, water and salts are lost by the body resulting in painful muscle cramps, typically in the legs.

First aid treatment includes, but is not limited to, shade, rest, and fluid replacement. Typically, the individual should recover within one-half hour while being monitored constantly. If the individual has not improved substantially within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to a hospital for medical attention.

Per Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Plan, employees shall have access to potable drinking water that is fresh, pure, suitably cool, free of charge and in sufficient quantities. Access to shade shall be present when temperatures exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit and shall be available when temperatures do not exceed 80 degrees Fahrenheit.

7.3.3 Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion may occur in an individual who has been exposed to excessive heat while working or exercising. The circulatory system of the individual fails as blood collects near the skin to rid the body of excess heat through transference. The signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion are as follows:

- Rapid and shallow breathing;
- Weak pulse;
- Cold and clammy skin with heavy perspiration;
- Skin appears pale;
- Fatigue and weakness;
- Dizziness; and
- Elevated body temperature.

First aid treatment includes, but is not limited to, cooling the victim, elevating the feet, and replacing fluids.

If the individual is not substantially improved within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to the hospital for medical attention.

7.3.4 Heat Stroke

Heat stroke occurs when an individual is exposed to excessive heat and stops sweating. This condition is classified as a MEDICAL EMERGENCY requiring immediate cooling of the victim and transport to a medical facility. The signs and symptoms of heat stroke are as follows:

- Dry, hot, red skin;
- Body temperature approaching or above 105oF;
- Confusion, altered mental state, slurred speech;
- Seizures;
- Large (dilated) pupils; and
- Loss of consciousness – the individual may go into a coma.

First aid treatment requires immediate cooling and transportation to a medical facility. Heat stress is a significant hazard if any type of protective equipment (semi-permeable or impermeable) that prevents evaporative cooling when worn in hot weather environments.

7.4 Cold Stress

Cold stress is a danger at low temperatures and when the wind-chill factor is low. Prevention of cold-related illnesses is a function of whole-body protection. Adequate insulating clothing must be used when the air temperature is below 60°F. A work/rest regimen will be initiated when ambient temperatures and protective

clothing cause a stressful situation. In addition, reduced work periods followed by rest in a warm area may be necessary in extreme conditions. The signs and symptoms of cold stress include the following:

- Severe shivering;
- Abnormal behavior;
- Slowing;
- Weakness;
- Stumbling or repeated falling;
- Inability to walk;
- Collapse; and/or
- Unconsciousness.

First aid requires removing the victim from the cold environment and seeking medical attention immediately. Also, prevent further body heat loss by covering the victim lightly with blankets. Do not cover the victim's face. If the victim is still conscious, administer hot drinks and encourage activity such as walking, wrapped in a blanket.

8. Safety Procedures

This section of the HASP presents the specific safety procedures to be implemented during Roux's activities at the Site in order to protect the health and safety of various on-site personnel. Minimum OSHA-mandated procedures are presented first, followed by client- and Site-specific procedures. Lastly, activity-specific procedures are discussed. These Site- and activity-specific procedures supplement the general safety procedures included in Roux's Corporate Health and Safety Manual, which also must be followed in entirely.

8.1 Training

At a minimum, Site personnel who will perform work in areas where there exists the potential for toxic exposure will be health and safety-trained prior to performing work onsite per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120(e) and 29 CFR 1926.65(e). More specifically, all Roux, subcontractor, and other personnel engaged in sampling and remedial activities at the Site and who are exposed or potentially exposed to hazardous substances, health hazards, or safety hazards must have received at a minimum the 40 hour initial HAZWOPER training consistent with the requirements of 29CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i) training and a minimum of 3 days' actual field experience under the direct supervision of a trained experienced supervisor, plus 8 hours of refresher training on an annual basis. Depending on tasks performed, less training may be permitted. Evidence of such training must be maintained at the Site at all times. Furthermore, all on-Site management and supervisory personnel directly responsible for or who supervise the employees engaged in Site remedial operations, must have received an additional 8 hours of specialized training at the time of job assignment on topics including, but not limited to, the employer's safety and health program and the associated employee training program, personal protective equipment program, spill containment program, and health hazard monitoring procedure and techniques, plus 8 hours of refresher training on an annual basis. Additionally, all workers who will be required to don a respirator will be properly trained on their employer's Respiratory Protection Program, which also includes being medically cleared to wear a respirator and passed a fit test, at least initially prior to use, and then annually thereafter in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134, Respiratory Protection.

Roux personnel training records are maintained in a corporate database with records available upon request from either the OHSM/SHSO/CHSD or Human Resources Department.

8.2 Site-Specific Safety Briefings for Visitors

A site-specific briefing is provided to all site visitors who enter this site beyond the site entry point. For visitors, the site-specific briefing provides information about site hazards, the site lay-out including work zones and places of refuge, the emergency alarm system and emergency evacuation procedures, and other pertinent safety and health requirements as appropriate.

8.3 HASP Information and Site-Specific Briefings for Workers

Site personnel review this HASP and are provided a Site-specific tailgate briefing prior to the commencement of work to ensure employees are familiar with this HASP and the information and requirements it contains, as well as the relevant JSAs included in **Appendix A**. Additional briefings are provided as necessary to notify employees of any changes to this HASP as a result of information gathered during on-going Site characterization and analysis of changing conditions. Conditions for which we

schedule additional briefings include, but are not limited to: changes in site conditions, changes in the work schedule/plan, newly discovered hazards, and incidents occurring during Site work.

8.4 Medical Surveillance

The medical surveillance section of the Health and Safety Plan describes how worker health status is monitored at this site. Medical surveillance is used when there is the potential for worker exposure to hazardous substance at levels above OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PEL) or other published limits. The purpose of a medical surveillance program is to medically monitor worker health to ensure that personnel are not adversely affected by site hazards. The provisions for medical surveillance at this site are based on the site characterization and job hazard analysis found in Section 4 of this HASP and are consistent with OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(f) as applicable.

8.4.1 Site Medical Surveillance Program

Medical surveillance requirements are based on a worker's potential for exposure as determined by the site characterization and job hazard analysis documented in Section 4 and JSAs within **Appendix A** of this HASP and in compliance with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(f)(2). Based on site information and use of direct reading instruments, limited use of respirators (less than 30 days per year), and the absence of an employee-staffed HAZMAT team, a limited medical surveillance program is required and implemented at this site. The medical surveillance program provides that:

1. Workers assigned to tasks requiring the use of respirators receive medical examinations in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.134(e) to ensure they are physically capable to perform the work and use the equipment, and
2. If a worker is injured, becomes ill, or develops signs or symptoms of possible over-exposure to hazardous substance or health hazards, medical examinations are provided to that worker as soon as possible after the occurrence and as required by the attending physician.
3. These medical examinations and procedures are performed by or under the supervision of a licensed physician and are provided to workers free of cost, without loss of pay, and at a reasonable time and place. In addition, the need to implement a more comprehensive medical surveillance program will be re-evaluated after any apparent over-exposure.

8.4.2 Medical Recordkeeping Procedures

Medical recordkeeping procedures are consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1020 and are described in the company's overall safety and health program. A copy of that program is available at our Islandia, New York office.

The following items are maintained in worker medical records:

- Respirator fit test and selection;
- Physician's medical opinion of fitness for duty (pre-placement, periodic, termination);
- Physician's medical opinion of fitness for respirator protection (pre-placement, periodic); and
- Exposure monitoring results.

8.4.3 Program Review

The medical program is reviewed to ensure its effectiveness. The Corporate Health and Safety Manager, in coordination with the Human Resources Director, is responsible for this review. At minimum, this review consists of:

- Review of accident and injury records and medical records to determine whether the causes of accidents and illness were promptly investigated and whether corrective measures were taken wherever possible;
- Evaluation of the appropriateness of required medical tests based on site exposures; and
- Review of emergency treatment procedures and emergency contacts list to ensure they were site specific, effective, and current.

8.5 Personnel Protection

Site safety and health hazards are eliminated or reduced to the greatest extent possible through engineering controls and work practices. Where hazards are still present, a combination of engineering controls, work practices and PPE are used to protect employees. Appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) shall be worn by Site personnel when there is a potential exposure to chemical, biological or physical hazards (e.g., falling objects, flying particles, sharp edges, electricity, and noise), as determined by the SHSO. The level of personal protection, type and kind of equipment selected will depend on the hazardous conditions and in some cases cost, availability, compatibility with other equipment, and performance. An accurate assessment of all these factors will be made before work can be safely executed.

Roux maintains a comprehensive written PPE program that addresses proper PPE selection, use, maintenance, storage, fit and inspection. Roux's PPE program can be found within **Appendix D**. PPE to be used at the Site will meet the appropriate American National Standards Institute (ANSI) standards and the following OSHA (General/Construction Industry) standards for minimum PPE requirements.

The minimum level of PPE for entry onto the Site is Level D. The following equipment shall be worn:

- Work uniform (long pants, sleeved shirt);
- Hard hat;
- Steel or composite toe work boots (must comply with American Society for Testing and Materials [ASTM]) F 2412-05, Standard Test Methods for Foot Protection and ASTM F 2413-05, Standard Specification for Performance Requirements for Foot Protection);
- Safety Glasses (must comply with one of the following ANSI/ISEA Z87.1-2010, ANSI Z87.1-2003, ANSI Z87.1-2003);
- Boot Covers (as needed);
- Hearing protection (as needed);
- High visibility clothing (shirt/vest); and
- Hand protection (e.g., minimum cut resistance meeting ANSI 105-2000 Level 2).

Note that jewelry shall be removed or appropriately secured to prevent it from becoming caught in rotating equipment or unexpectedly snagged on a fixed object (e.g., wrist watches, bracelets, rings, chains and necklaces, open earrings). Do not wear loose clothing and all shoulder-length hair should be tied back.

Site specific PPE ensembles and materials are identified within task specific JSAs located within **Appendix A**, and any upgrades or downgrades of the level of protection (i.e., not specified in the JSA) must be approved by the PP and immediately communicated to all Roux personnel and subcontractors as applicable. PPE is used in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

8.5.1 Additional Personal Protection

As outlined above the minimum PPE for entry onto the Site is modified Level D.

8.5.2 Hearing Conservation

Hearing protection is made available when noise exposures equal or exceed an 8-hour time-weighted average sound level of 85 dBA. Hearing protection is required when the 8-hour time weighted average sound level > 85 dBA, or when noise levels exceed 140 dBA at any point or exceeds 115 dBA for at least 15 minutes. Where noise exposure meets or exceeds this level, noise is listed as a physical hazard in the JSA for the tasks/operation, and hearing protection is included as one of the control measures (PPE).

8.6 Monitoring

An air monitoring program is important to the safety of on- and off-Site personnel, and the surrounding area. A preliminary survey, to establish background conditions in the immediate sampling area, may be made prior to the initiation of Site work including, but not limited to, monitoring wind direction (e.g., wind socks) and approximate temperature during all invasive Site activities. This survey will be conducted with the appropriate pre-calibrated air monitoring instrument(s), as warranted by the field activity. Once this survey has been complete, any changes in the type of PPE will be determined and relayed to those working on Site.

Work zone air monitoring will be performed to verify that the proper level of PPE is used, and to determine if increased protection or work stoppage is required. The following equipment shall be used to monitor conditions:

- A Photoionization Detector (PID) with a lamp energy of 10.6 eV will be used to provide direct readings of organic vapor concentrations during intrusive activities to determine that personnel protection is adequate. Concentrations shall be recorded during intrusive activities with the potential to encounter contaminant vapors.
- Colorimetric detection tubes shall be used based on PID action levels to qualitatively identify possible contaminants as applicable.
- A pre-calibrated multi-gas meter with combustible Lower Explosive Limit (LEL), oxygen (O2), carbon monoxide (CO), and hydrogen sulfide (H2S) sensors shall be used to monitor the potential for oxygen-deficient atmospheres, explosive concentrations of organic vapors, and toxic gases during intrusive operations. The calibration for this device will be performed using a known gas composition calibration mixture.

Personal exposure monitoring utilizing activated charcoal tubes may be considered based on whether or not the area sample results are at or above half of the PEL. The decision to perform the monitoring will be made by, and under the control of, the CHSD.

Below are monitoring action levels for Site-specific chemicals of concern. In the event PID readings above the thresholds identified below are sustained for 5 minutes in the breathing zone, worker protection will require upgrading following notification to the OHSM and applicable parties.

8.6.1 Action Levels for Air Monitoring

PPE can remain at Level D if breathing zone VOC concentrations are less than 5 ppm and benzene is non detect. Personnel are required to evacuate the Site when breathing zone VOC readings exceed 25 ppm.

The following tables include summaries of the air monitoring, work practices, and action levels for the expected contaminants. The action levels to initiate testing with colorimetric tubes for airborne volatiles is 1 ppm (PID reading) and is based on the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for benzene (1 ppm). The colorimetric tubes are used to confirm the presence or absence of specific constituents, and they do not provide a measured concentration.

PPE can remain at Level D if breathing zone VOC concentrations are less than 5 ppm and specific compounds, such as benzene, vinyl chloride, or formaldehyde, is non-detect. Personnel are required to evacuate the Site when breathing zone VOC readings exceed 25 ppm.

The following tables include summaries of the air monitoring, work practices, and action levels for the expected contaminants. The action levels to initiate testing with colorimetric tubes for airborne volatiles is 1 ppm (PID reading) and is based on the Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for benzene/vinyl chloride/formaldehyde (1 ppm). The colorimetric tubes are used to confirm the presence or absence of specific constituents, and they do not provide a measured concentration.

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Organic Vapors	
PID Reading in Breathing Zone (ppm)	**Action**
0-1 ppm above background	Continue monitoring
>1-5 ppm sustained 60 seconds	Continue monitoring; if applicable initiate additional collection of benzene/vinyl chloride/formaldehyde using colorimetric tubes.
<5 ppm and no presence of benzene/vinyl chloride/formaldehyde	Continue Monitoring, ventilate space
≥ 5 ppm - ≤ 25 ppm and no presence of benzene/vinyl chloride/formaldehyde	Ventilate space until PID reads < 5 ppm. If < 5 ppm cannot be achieved, upgrade to Level C[1].
≥ 25 ppm	Ventilate space and evacuate area. Consult with CHSD.

Background concentrations should be established at the beginning of each work day. It may be necessary to re-establish background concentrations and ambient conditions vary through the day.

1 Measured air concentrations of known organic vapors will be reduced by the respirator to one half of the PEL or lower, and the individual and combined compound concentrations shall be within the service limit of the respirator cartridge.

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Oxygen	
O_2 Reading in Breathing Zone (%)[1]	**Action**
20.9% O_2	Oxygen level normal
< 19.5% O_2	Oxygen deficient Interrupt task/Evacuate area
>23.5% O_2	Oxygen enriched Interrupt task/Evacuate area

1. Action levels based on USEPA Standard Operating Safety Guides; Table 5-1

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Carbon Monoxide	
CO Reading in Breathing Zone (ppm)[1]	**Action**
<12.5 ppm	Inspect exhaust system for leaks or other sources of CO. Monitor initially and every 15 minutes during use of CO-generating equipment.
12.5-25 ppm	Ventilate area. Monitor continuously and record measurements. Contact PM.
>25 ppm	Cease Field Operations. Ventilate area.

1. Based upon the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Value (TLV) of 25 ppm as an 8-hour time weighted average (TWA) and OSHA's Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 50 ppm as an 8-hour TWA concentration.

Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Combustible Gases	
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) Reading	**Action**
< 4% LEL	Site activities will continue with normal monitoring
4% – 20% LEL	Stop work until levels dissipate to <4% LEL
> 20% LEL	Potential explosion hazard. Halt all site activities, research source of release, aerate work area, suppress source.
Air Monitoring Summary and Action Levels Hydrogen Sulfide	
Hydrogen Sulfide (H_2S) Reading	**Action**
<10 ppm	Site activities will continue with normal monitoring
≥10 ppm	Stop work until levels dissipate to <10 ppm; use mechanical ventilation if possible. Consult with CHSD if unable to reduce concentrations below 10 ppm.

8.6.2 Explosive Hazard

Methane is not anticipated to be present on this site.

8.6.3 Air Monitoring Equipment and Calibration

A PID calibrated to an appropriate calibration mixture will be used to detect organic vapors in and around the work areas. Monitoring will be conducted in and around all work areas and at the workers breathing zone before activities commence to establish a background level, then at 15-minute intervals throughout the day. All equipment will be calibrated according to the manufacturer's recommendation. A calibration log will be maintained and will include the name of the person who performed the calibration, the date and time calibrated, and the instrument reading at the time of calibration. A manual bellows pump or equivalent with colorimetric tubes for specific compounds will be utilized to determine the course of action related to upgrading or downgrading the level of respiratory protection, as applicable.

If air monitoring data indicate safe levels of potentially harmful constituents at consistent intervals (5-minute intervals), then monitoring can be conducted less frequently (every 30 minutes). This determination will be made by the onsite SHSO. Monitoring data, including background readings and calibration records, will be documented. Work to be performed on-Site will conform to Roux's Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Conformance with these guidelines as well as the guidelines described in this HASP will aid in mitigating the physical and chemical hazards mentioned throughout this HASP.

8.7 Tailgate Safety Meetings

A designated Site worker will provide daily safety briefings (e.g., tailgate meetings) including, but not limited to, the following scenarios:

- When new operations are to be conducted;
- Whenever changes in work practices must be implemented; and
- When new conditions are identified and/or information becomes available.

Daily safety briefings shall be recorded on the Roux Daily Tailgate Health and Safety Meeting Log/Daily Site Safety Checklist, and all completed forms will become a part of the project file.

8.8 Spill Containment

Spill containment equipment and procedures should, at a minimum, meet the requirements of the facility's Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan, if applicable. Otherwise, spill containment equipment and procedures must be considered depending on the task, including, but not limited to, chemical/product transfer points and handling.

8.8.1 Initial Spill Notification and Response

Any worker who discovers a hazardous substance spill will immediately notify the SHSO. The worker will, to his/her best ability, report the hazardous substance involved, the location of the spill, the estimated quantity of material spilled, the direction/flow of the spill material, related fire/explosion incidents, and any associated injuries without compromising their own safety.

8.8.2 Spill Evaluation and Response

The SHSO is responsible for evaluating spills and determining the appropriate response. When this evaluation is being made, the spill area will be isolated and demarcated to the extent possible. If necessary to protect nearby community members, notification of the appropriate authorities is made by the PM as appropriate. On-Site response is limited to small spills (e.g., <10 gallons); large spills require external emergency responders who will be contacted by the SHSO.

8.9 Decontamination

The decontamination section of the HASP describes how personnel and equipment are decontaminated when they leave the Exclusion Zone. This section also describes how residual waste from decontamination processes is disposed. The site decontamination procedures are designed to achieve an orderly, controlled removal or neutralization of contaminants that may accumulate on personnel or equipment. These procedures minimize worker contact with contaminants and protect against the transfer of contaminants to clean areas of the site and off-site. They also extend the useful life of PPE by reducing the amount of time

that contaminants contact and can permeate PPE surfaces. Decontamination is facilitated within the CRZ at this site, if applicable.

8.9.1 Decontamination Procedures for Personnel and PPE

The following are general decontamination procedures established and implemented at this site.

1. Decontamination is required for all workers exiting a contaminated area. Personnel may re-enter the SZ only after undergoing the decontamination procedures described below in the next section.
2. Protective clothing is decontaminated, cleaned, laundered, maintained and/or replaced as needed to ensure its effectiveness.
3. PPE used at this site that requires maintenance or parts replacement is decontaminated prior to repairs, or
4. PPE used at this site is decontaminated or prepared for disposal on the premises. Personnel who handle contaminated equipment have been trained in the proper means to do so to avoid hazardous exposure.
5. This site uses an off-site laundry for decontamination of PPE. The site has informed that facility of the hazards associated with contaminated PPE from this site.
6. The site requires and trains workers that if their permeable clothing is splashed or becomes wetted with a hazardous substance, they will immediately exit the work zone, perform applicable decontamination procedures, shower, and change into uncontaminated clothing.
7. Procedures for disposal of decontamination waste meet applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

8.9.2 Decontamination Procedures for Equipment

All tools, equipment, and machinery from the EZ or CRZ are decontaminated in the CRZ prior to removal to the SZ. Equipment decontamination procedures are designed to minimize the potential for hazardous skin or inhalation exposure and to avoid cross-contamination and chemical incompatibilities.

General Equipment Decontamination Procedures:

1. Decontamination is required for all equipment exiting a contaminated area. Equipment may re-enter the SZ only after undergoing the equipment decontamination procedures.
2. Vehicles that travel regularly between the contaminated and clean areas of the site are carefully decontaminated each time they exit the EZ and the effectiveness of that decontamination is monitored to reduce the likelihood that contamination will be spread to other parts of the site.
3. Particular attention is given to decontaminating tires, scoops, and other parts of heavy equipment that are directly exposed to contaminants and contaminated soil.
4. Procedures for disposal of decontamination waste shall meet applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

The following items may be used to decontaminate equipment:

- Fresh water rinse;
- Non-phosphorus detergent wash;
- Acetone rinse;
- Distilled water rinse; and
- A steam cleaner or pressure washer (heavy equipment only).

8.9.3 Monitoring the Effectiveness of Decontamination Procedures

Visual examination and sampling are used to evaluate the effectiveness of decontamination procedures. Visual examination is used to ensure that procedures are implemented as described and that they appear to control the spread of contaminants under changing site conditions. Visual examination is also used to inspect for signs of residual contamination or for contaminant permeation of PPE.

Personnel who work in contaminated areas of the site, either the Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) or the Exclusion Zone, are trained in the principles and practices of decontamination described in this section of the HASP and in related SOPs. If site procedures are changed as a result of inspection and monitoring, all affected employees are notified of these changes.

8.10 Confined Space Entry

CONFINED SPACE ENTRY WILL NOT BE PERFORMED.

The following is a list of the safety requirements for confined space entry at the Site:

- **ROUX PERSONNEL ARE NOT AUTHORIZED TO ENTER AN OSHA PERMIT REQUIRED CONFINED SPACE;**
- Currently the scope of work **DOES NOT** require personnel to enter permitted confined space for this project; and
- Any changes to the field activities that may necessitate confined space entry will be reported to the Project Principal and OHSM.

Confined space is defined as any space, depression, or enclosure that:

- Has limited opening for entry and egress;
- Is large enough for and employee to enter and perform assigned work; and
- Is not intended for continuous occupancy.

A permit required confined space is one that meets the definition of a confined space and has one or more of the following characteristics:

- May contain or produce life-threatening atmospheres due to oxygen deficiency the presence of toxic, flammable, or corrosive contaminants;
- Contains a material that has the potential for engulfment;
- Has an internal configuration that may cause an entrant to be trapped or asphyxiated by inwardly converging walls or by a floor that slopes downward and tapers to a smaller cross-section; and
- Contains any other serious safety or health hazards.

Although Roux personnel will not perform confined space entry, it is expected that subcontractors performing cleaning and mitigation and/or remedial measures activities may be required to enter structures that are considered to be a permit required confined space. Permitting of the confined space as well as hazard mitigation for entry will be completed by the subcontractor in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.146 or 1926.1201-1213 and/or applicable local/client requirements.

8.11 Client and Site-Specific

In addition to the OSHA-specific procedures discussed above, there may be client and site-specific safety procedures that must be adhered to during the performance of remedial activities at the Site.

8.12 Unusual or Significant Risks

Field activities that appear to have unusual or significant risks that cannot be adequately managed with existing risk tools such as LPS, HASPs, traffic safety plans, work permits, design and O&M practices, equipment HAZOPS or other safety tools must be referred to the CHSD to help with the assessment and management of the associated potential safety risks. Examples include the use of explosives for demolition, use of firearms to control wildlife, rappelling, demolition over water, diving, etc.

8.13 Activity-Specific Hazards

In addition to the general hazards discussed above, there are activity-specific hazards associated with each work activity planned for the Site. An activity-specific JSA has been completed for each of the activities planned for the Site. JSAs are provided in **Appendix A**. In the event that new work activities or tasks are planned, JSAs will be developed and implemented prior to performing the new activities. In the absence of a JSA, the personnel performing work must prepare a field JSA and receive clearance from a designated competent safety official prior to performing any task with significant risk. In emergency situations where time is critical, Last Minute Risk Assessments (LMRAs) will be utilized to identify the task, associated hazards and mitigative actions to take. For lower risk activities (as deemed by the discretion of a Competent Person) where a JSA is determined to not be needed, the individual(s) conducting the activities must perform LMRAs prior to and during the work.

8.13.1 Electrical and Other Utility Assessment and Accommodations

Roux shall perform a site walk to identify any potential overhead electrical or utility lines. All applicable guidelines will be followed in the vicinity of overhead power and utility lines (see Section 8.13.3 below).

Roux has also reviewed all available Site maps showing buried utility lines to identify potential hazards; the review revealed no underground hazards are known to exist in the vicinity of the areas of the Site pertinent to this HASP.

8.13.2 Subsurface Work

Subsurface work activities will require adherence to Roux's Corporate Subsurface Utility Clearance Management program found within Appendix E.

8.13.3 Heavy Equipment

Use of heavy equipment at the Site will require adherence to Roux's Corporate Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Management Program found within Appendix F. Additionally, operation of the drill rig/other heavy equipment will maintain clearances from overhead power lines in accordance with 29 CFR 1926.1408 Table A Minimum Clearance Distances provided below.

Minimum Required Clearances for Energized Overhead Power Lines

Nominal System Voltage of Power Line (K V)	Minimum Required Clearance (feet)
0-50	10
51-100	12
101-200	15
201-300	20
301-500	25
501-750	35
751-1000	45

1 kilovolt (KV) = 1,000 volts

8.14 Traffic Control

If Site operations encroach upon public streets or highways and a hazard exists to Site personnel because of traffic conditions, a traffic control plan will be implemented in accordance with the United States Department of Transportation's (DOT's) "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices."

8.15 Sanitation

Sanitation facilities will be provided in accordance with the sanitation standards (29 CFR 1910.141, 29 CFR 1926.51 and 29 CFR 1928.110). Sanitation facilities will be maintained and kept in good conditions at all times.

9. Field Team Review

Each person performing work at or visiting this site shall sign this section after site-specific training is completed and before being permitted to access the CRZ or Exclusion Zone.

I have read and understand this Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan. I will comply with the provision contained therein.

Site/Project: Konica Minolta BCP Site
71 Charles Street, Glen Cove, NY 11542

Name & Company	Signature	Date

10. Approvals

By their signature, the undersigned certify that this HASP is approved and will be utilized at the Konica Minolta BCP Site.

Josue Criollo – Site Health and Safety Officer	October 17, 2025 Date
Nevin Pahlad, CSP, CHMM – Office Health and Safety Manager	October 17, 2025 Date
Rachel Henke – Project Manager	October 17, 2025 Date
Frank Cherena P.G. – Project Principal	October 17, 2025 Date

TABLES

1. Toxicological Properties of Hazardous Substances Present at the Site

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
ORGANOCHLORINE PESTICIDES (OCP)									
DDT	50-29-3	TWA 1 mg/m3	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	TWA 1 mg/m3	500 mg/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, central nervous system, kidneys, liver, peripheral nervous system	White, odorless and tasteless, very stable, water-insoluble, synthetic BP: 260°F Fl.Pt. = 162-171°F LEL: NA UEL: NA
Aldrin	309-00-2	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	TWA 0.25 mg/m3	TWA 0.25 mg/m3	25 mg/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); myoclonic jerks of limbs; clonic, tonic convulsions; coma; hematuria (blood in the urine), azotemia; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Developmemntal, Endocrine, Liver, Immune System, Nervous System,	Colorless to dark-brown crystalline solid with a mild chemical odor. BP: 293°F Fl.Pt. = 150°F LEL: NA UEL: NA
Lindane (gamma-BHC)	58-89-9	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	50 mg/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; headache; nausea; clonic convulsions; resp difficulty; cyanosis; aplastic anemia; muscle spasm; In Animals: liver, kidney damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, blood, liver, kidneys	White to yellow, crystalline powder with a slight, musty odor. BP: 614°F Fl.Pt. = 150°F LEL: NA UEL: NA
Dieldrin	860-57-1□	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	TWA 0.25 mg/m3	TWA 0.25 mg/m3	25 mg/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	headache, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), sweating; myoclonic limb jerks; clonic, tonic convulsions; coma; ; In Animals: liver, kidney damage [potential occupational carcinogen]	Developmemntal, Endocrine, Liver, Immune System, Nervous System,	Colorless to light-tan crystals with a mild, chemical odor. BP: NA (Decomposes) Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	TWA 350 ppm STEL 450 ppm	C 350 ppm (1900 mg/m^3) [15-minute]	TWA 350 ppm (1900 mg/m^3)	700 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), central nervous system depression, poor equilibrium; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias; liver damage	Eyes, skin, central nervous system, cardiovascular system, liver	Colorless liquid with a mild, chloroform-like odor. BP: 165°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: 7.5% UEL: 12.5% Combustible Liquid, but burns with difficulty
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	79-34-5	TWA 1 ppm [skin]	Ca TWA 1 ppm (7 mg/m^3) [skin]	TWA 5 ppm (35 mg/m^3) [skin]	Ca [100 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; tremor fingers; jaundice, hepatitis, liver tenderness; dermatitis; leukocytosis (increased blood leukocytes); kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Skin, liver, kidneys, central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract	Colorless to pale-yellow liquid with a pungent, chloroform-like odor BP: 296°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1	TWA 1000 ppm STEL 1250 ppm	TWA 1000 ppm (7600 mg/m3) ST 1250 ppm (9500 mg/m3)	TWA 1000 ppm (7600 mg/m3)	2000 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation skin, throat, drowsiness, dermatitis; central nervous system depression; In Animals: cardiac arrhythmias, narcosis	Skin, heart, central nervous system, cardiovascular system	Colorless to water-white liquid with an odor like carbon tetrachloride at high concentrations. [Note: A gas above 118°F.] BP: 118°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	79-00-5	TWA 10 ppm [skin]	Ca TWA 10 ppm (45 mg/m3) [skin]	TWA 10 ppm (45 mg/m3) [skin]	Ca [100 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose; central nervous system depression; liver, kidney damage; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with a sweet, chloroform-like odor BP: 237°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: 6% UEL: 15.5% Combustible Liquid, forms dense soot
1,1-Dichloroethane	75-34-3	TWA 100 ppm	TWA 100 ppm (400 mg/m^3)	TWA 100 ppm (400 mg/m^3)	3,000 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation skin; central nervous system depression; liver, kidney, lung damage	Skin, liver, kidneys, lungs, central nervous system	Colorless, oily liquid with a chloroform-like odor. BP: 135°F Fl.Pt. = 2°F LEL: 5.4% UEL: 11.4% Class IB Flammable Liquid Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
1,1-Dichloroethene	75-35-4	TWA 5 ppm	Ca	None	Ca	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, throat; dizziness, headache, nausea, dyspnea (breathing difficulty); liver, kidney disturbance; pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid or gas (above 89°F) with a mild, sweet, chloroform-like odor BP: 89°F Fl.Pt. = -2°F LEL: 6.5% UEL: 15.5% Class IA Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP below 100°F
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	87-61-6	Cameo Chemicals Source https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/10051	NA	NA	NA	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Inhalation may cause irritation of respiratory tract. Irritating to the eyes. May redden skin on contact. Ingestion may cause liver damage.	Skin, eyes, respiratory tract, liver	A white solid with a sharp chlorobenzene odor. Insoluble in water and denser than water. Hence sinks in water Fl.Pt. = 234.9°F
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	C 5 ppm	C 5 ppm (40 mg/m3)	None	N.D.	inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; In Animals: liver, kidney damage; possible teratogenic effects	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, reproductive system	Colorless liquid or crystalline solid (below 63°F) with an aromatic odor BP: 416°F Fl.Pt. = 222°F LEL (302°F): 2.5% UEL (302°F): 6.6% Class IIIB Combustible Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 200°F. Combustible Solid
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	96-12-8	NA	Ca	TWA 0.001 ppm	Ca	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; drowsiness; nausea, vomiting; pulmonary edema; liver, kidney injury; sterility; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys, spleen, reproductive system, digestive system	Dense yellow or amber liquid with a pungent odor at high concentrations. [pesticide] [Note: A solid below 43°F.] BP: 384°F Fl.Pt. = (oc) 170°F LEL: NA UEL: NA Class IIIA Combustible Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 140°F and below 200°F.
1,2-Dibromoethane	106-93-4	None listed Skin	Ca TWA 0.045 ppm C 0.13 ppm [15-minute]	TWA 20 ppm C 30 ppm 50 ppm [5-minute maximum peak]	Ca [100 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; dermatitis with vesiculation; liver, heart, spleen, kidney damage; reproductive effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, reproductive system	Colorless liquid or solid (below 50°F) with a sweet odor. [fumigant] BP: 268°F Fl.Pt. = 50°F LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	TWA 25 ppm STEL 50 ppm	C 50 ppm (300 mg/m3)	C 50 ppm (300 mg/m3)	200 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose; liver, kidney damage; skin blisters	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys	Colorless to pale-yellow liquid with a pleasant, aromatic odor. [herbicide] BP: 357°F Fl.Pt. = 1°F LEL: 2.2% UEL: 9.2% Class IIIA Combustible Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 140°F and below 200°F.
1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	TWA 10 ppm	Ca TWA 1 ppm (4 mg/m3) ST 2 ppm (8 mg/m3)	TWA 50 ppm C 100 ppm 200 ppm [5-minute maximum peak in any 3 hours]	Ca [50 ppm]	Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, corneal opacity; central nervous system depression; nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; liver, kidney, cardiovascular system damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, kidneys, liver, central nervous system, cardiovascular system	Colorless liquid with a pleasant, chloroform-like odor. [Note: Decomposes slowly, becomes acidic & darkens in color.] BP: 182°F Fl.Pt. = 56°F LEL: 6.2% UEL: 16% Class IB Flammable Liquid Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
1,2-Dichloropropane	78-87-5	TWA 10 ppm Dermal Sensitizer (DSEN)	Ca	TWA 75 ppm (350 mg/m3)	Ca [400 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; drowsiness, dizziness; liver, kidney damage; In Animals: central nervous system depression; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a chloroform-like odor. [pesticide] BP: 206°F Fl.Pt. = 60°F LEL: 3.4% UEL: 14.5% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/8514				Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	INHALATION: Causes headache, drousiness, unsteadiness. Irritating to mucous membranes. EYES: Severe irritation. SKIN: Severe irritation. INGESTION: Irritation of gastric mucosa, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal cramps and cyanosis.		Colorless liquid. Sinks in water. BP: 343°F Fl.Pt. = 146°F LEL: 2.02% UEL: 9.2%
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	TWA 10 ppm	Ca	TWA 75 ppm (450 mg/m3)	Ca [150 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Eye irritation, swelling periorbital (situated around the eye); profuse rhinitis; headache, anorexia, nausea, vomiting; weight loss, jaundice, cirrhosis; In Animals: liver, kidney injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, respiratory system, eyes, kidneys, skin	Colorless or white crystalline solid with a mothball-like odor. [insecticide] BP: 345°F Fl.Pt. = 150°F LEL: 2.5% UEL: NA Combustible Solid, but may take some effort to ignite.

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
1,4-Dioxane	123-91-1	TWA 20 ppm [skin]	Ca C 1 ppm (3.6 mg/m3) [30-minute]	TWA 100 ppm (360 mg/m3) [skin]	Ca [500 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; drowsiness, headache; nausea, vomiting; liver damage; kidney failure; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid or solid (below 53°F) with a mild, ether-like odor. BP: 214°F Fl.Pt. = 55°F LEL: 2.0% UEL: 22% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F
2-Butanone	78-93-3	TWA 200 ppm STEL 300 ppm	TWA 200 ppm (590 mg/m3) ST 300 ppm (885 mg/m3)	TWA 200 ppm (590 mg/m3)	3000 ppm	inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, skin, nose; headache; dizziness; vomiting; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a moderately sharp, fragrant, mint- or acetone-like odor BP: 175°F Fl.Pt. = 16°F LEL (200°F): 1.4% UEL (200°F): 11.4% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F
2-Hexanone	591-78-6	TWA 5 ppm STEL 10 ppm [skin]	TWA 1 ppm (4 mg/m3)	TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3)	1600 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose; peripheral neuropathy: lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), paresthesia; dermatitis; headache, drowsiness	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system	Colorless liquid with an acetone-like odor BP: 262°F Fl.Pt. = 77°F LEL: NA UEL: 8.0% Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 73°F and below 100°F
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	TWA 20 ppm STEL 75 ppm	TWA 50 ppm (205 mg/m3) ST 75 ppm (300 mg/m3)	TWA 100 ppm (410 mg/m3)	500 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache, narcosis, coma; dermatitis; In Animals: liver, kidney damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with a pleasant odor BP: 242°F Fl.Pt. = 64°F LEL (200°F): 1.2% UEL (200°F): 8.0% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F
Acetone	67-64-1	TWA 250 ppm STEL 500 ppm	TWA 250 ppm (590 mg/m^3)	TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m^3)	2500 ppm [10% LEL]	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, nose, throat; headache, dizziness, central nervous system depression; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a fragrant, mint-like odor BP: 133°F Fl.Pt. = 0°F LEL: 12.8% UEL: 2.5% Class IB Flammable liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Benzene	71-43-2	TWA 0.5 ppm STEL 2.5 ppm	Ca TWA 0.1 ppm ST 1 ppm	TWA 1 ppm ST 5 ppm	Ca [500 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; anorexia, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); dermatitis; bone marrow depression; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, blood, central nervous system, bone marrow	Colorless to light yellow liquid with an aromatic odor [Note: Solid below 42 °F] BP: 176°F Fl.Pt. = 12°F LEL: 1.2% UEL: 7.8% Class IB Flammable liquid. Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	TWA 200 ppm	TWA 200 ppm (1050 mg/m3)	TWA 200 ppm (1050 mg/m3)	2000 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, throat; confusion, dizziness, central nervous system depression; pulmonary edema	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless to pale-yellow liquid with a chloroform-like odor. [Note: May be used as a fire extinguishing agent.] BP: 155°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid
Bromodichloromethane	75-27-4	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16064				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and respiratory tract. It may also cause narcosis. Other symptoms may include nausea, dizziness and headache.	Liver and kidney damage. Central nervous system effects may also occur.	Clear colorless liquid BP: 189°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Bromoform	75-25-2	TWA 0.5 ppm	TWA 0.5 ppm (5 mg/m3) [skin]	TWA 0.5 ppm (5 mg/m3) [skin]	850 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; central nervous system depression; liver, kidney damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless to yellow liquid with a chloroform-like odor. [Note: A solid below 47°F.] BP: 301°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid
Bromomethane	74-83-9	TWA 1 ppm [skin]	Ca	C 20 ppm (80 mg/m3) [skin]	Ca [250 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; muscle weak, incoordination, visual disturbance, dizziness; nausea, vomiting, headache; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); hand tremor; convulsions; dyspnea (breathing difficulty); skin vesiculation; liquid: frostbite; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless gas with a chloroform-like odor at high concentrations. [Note: A liquid below 38°F. Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.] BP: 38°F Fl.Pt. = NA (Gas) LEL: 10% UEL: 16.0% Flammable Gas, but only in presence of a high energy ignition source.

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Carbon disulfide	75-15-0	TWA 1 ppm [skin]	TWA 1 ppm (3 mg/m3) ST 10 ppm (30 mg/m3) [skin]	TWA 20 ppm C 30 ppm 100 ppm (30-minute maximum peak)	500 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Dizziness, headache, poor sleep, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), anxiety, anorexia, weight loss; psychosis; polyneuropathy; Parkinson-like syndrome; ocular changes; coronary heart disease; gastritis; kidney, liver injury; eye, skin burns; dermatitis; reproductive effects	Central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, cardiovascular system, eyes, kidneys, liver, skin, reproductive system	Colorless to faint-yellow liquid with a sweet ether-like odor. [Note: Reagent grades are foul smelling.] BP: 116°F Fl.Pt. = -22°F LEL: 1.3% UEL: 50.0% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	TWA 5 ppm STEL 10 ppm [skin]	Ca ST 2 ppm (12.6 mg/m3) [60-minute]	TWA 10 ppm C 25 ppm 200 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 4 hours)	Ca [200 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; central nervous system depression; nausea, vomiting; liver, kidney injury; drowsiness, dizziness, incoordination; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Central nervous system, eyes, lungs, liver, kidneys, skin	Colorless liquid with a characteristic ether-like odor BP: 170°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid
Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	TWA 10 ppm	NA	TWA 75 ppm (350 mg/m3)	1000 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose; drowsiness, incoordination; central nervous system depression; In Animals: liver, lung, kidney injury	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver	Colorless liquid with an almond-like odor BP: 270°F Fl.Pt. = 82°F LEL: 1.3% UEL: 9.6% Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 73°F and below 100°F.
Chloroethane	75-00-3	TWA 100 ppm [skin]	Handle with caution in the workplace	TWA 1000 ppm (2600 mg/m3)	3800 ppm [10%LEL]	Inhalation, skin absorption (liquid), ingestion (liquid), skin and/or eye contact	Incoordination, inebriation; abdominal cramps; cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liver, kidney damage	Liver, kidneys, respiratory system, cardiovascular system, central nervous system	Colorless gas or liquid (below 54°F) with a pungent, ether-like odor. [Note: Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.] BP: 54°F Fl.Pt. = NA (gas), -58°F (liquid) LEL: 3.8% UEL: 15.4% Flammable Gas
Chloroform	67-66-3	TWA 10 ppm	Ca ST 2 ppm (9.78 mg/m3) [60-minute]	C 50 ppm (240 mg/m3)	Ca [500 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; dizziness, mental dullness, nausea, confusion; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); anesthesia; enlarged liver; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, kidneys, heart, eyes, skin, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a pleasant odor BP: 143°F Fl.Pt. = -82°F LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid
Chloromethane	74-87-3	TWA 50 ppm STEL 100 ppm	Ca	TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm 300 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 3 hours)	Ca [2000 ppm]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	Dizziness, nausea, vomiting; visual disturbance, stagger, slurred speech, convulsions, coma; liver, kidney damage; liquid: frostbite; reproductive, teratogenic effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Central nervous system, liver, kidneys, reproductive system	Colorless gas with a faint, sweet odor which is not noticeable at dangerous concentrations. [Note: Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.] BP: -12°F Fl.Pt. = NA (Gas) LEL: 8.1% UEL: 17.4% Flammable Gas
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	TWA 200 ppm (All isomers)	TWA 200 ppm (790 mg/m3)	TWA 200 ppm (790 mg/m3)	1000 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; central nervous system depression	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid (usually a mixture of the cis & trans isomers) with a slightly acrid, chloroform-like odor. BP: 118-140°F Fl.Pt. = 36-39°F LEL: 5.6% UEL: 12.8% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-01-5	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/20168				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include local irritation of the eyes skin and respiratory tract; dermatitis, gasping, coughing, substernal pain, extreme respiratory distress, lacrimation, central nervous system depression, skin irritation, acute gastrointestinal distress with pulmonary congestion and edema. It also may cause injury to the liver, kidneys and heart.	Skin, eyes, mucous membranes, liver, kidney, heart	Colorless to amber liquid with a sweetish odor. BP: 219.7°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Cyclohexane	110-82-7	TWA 100 ppm	TWA 300 ppm (1050 mg/m3)	TWA 300 ppm (1050 mg/m3)	1300 ppm [10%LEL]	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system; drowsiness; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a sweet, chloroform-like odor. [Note: A solid below 44°F.] BP: 177°F Fl.Pt. = 0°F LEL: 1.3% UEL: 8.0% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Dibromochloromethane	124-48-1	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16183				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. It may also cause fatigue. Other symptoms may include central nervous system effects, lung and cornea irritation and liver and kidney damage. Prolonged exposure can cause nausea, dizziness, headache and narcosis.	Skin, eyes, mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract	Clear colorless to yellow-orange liquid BP: 246-248°F Fl.Pt. = Greater than 200°F LEL: NA UEL: NA

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8	TWA 1000 ppm	TWA 1000 ppm (4950 mg/m3)	TWA 1000 ppm (4950 mg/m3)	15,000 ppm	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	Dizziness, tremor, asphyxia, unconsciousness, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; liquid: frostbite	Cardiovascular system, peripheral nervous system	Colorless gas with an ether-like odor at extremely high concentrations. [Note: Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.] BP: -22°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Nonflammable Gas
Ethyl benzene	100-41-4	TWA 20 ppm	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3) ST 125 ppm (545 mg/m^3)	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m^3)	800 ppm [10%LEL]	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. BP: 277°F Fl.Pt. = 55°F LEL: 0.8% UEL: 6.7% Class IB Flammable Liquid below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F
Isopropyl benzene	98-82-8	TWA 5 ppm	TWA 50 ppm (245 mg/m3) [skin]	TWA 50 ppm (245 mg/m3) [skin]	900 ppm [10%LEL]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, narcosis, coma	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a sharp, penetrating, aromatic odor BP: 306°F Fl.Pt. = 96°F LEL: 0.9% UEL: 6.5% Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 73°F and below 100°F
Methyl Acetate	79-20-9	TWA 200 ppm STEL 250 ppm	TWA 200 ppm (610 mg/m3) ST 250 ppm (760 mg/m3)	TWA 200 ppm (610 mg/m3)	3100 ppm [10%LEL]	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; headache, drowsiness; optic nerve atrophy; chest tightness; In Animals: narcosis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a fragrant, fruity odor BP: 135°F Fl.Pt. = 14°F LEL: 3.1% UEL: 16% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Methylcyclohexane	108-87-2	TWA 400 ppm	TWA 400 ppm (1600 mg/m3)	TWA 500 ppm (2000 mg/m3)	1200 ppm [LEL]	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, drowsiness; In Animals: narcosis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a faint, benzene-like odor BP: 214°F Fl.Pt. = 25°F LEL: 1.2% UEL: 6.7% Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Methylene chloride	75-09-2	TWA 50 ppm [skin] STEL 100 ppm	Ca	[1910.1052] TWA 25 ppm ST 125 ppm	Ca [2300 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), drowsiness, dizziness; numb, tingle limbs; nausea; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, cardiovascular system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a chloroform-like odor. [Note: A gas above 104°F.] BP: 104°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: 13% UEL: 23% Combustible Liquid
Methyl-t-butyl ether	1634-04-4	TWA 50 ppm	NA	NA	NA	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	May cause dizziness or suffocation. Contact may irritate or burn eyes or skin. May be harmful if swallowed.	Eyes, skin	A colorless liquid with a distinctive anesthetic-like odor. BP: 131°F Fl.Pt. = -14°F LEL: NA UEL: NA
o-Xylene	95-47-6	TWA 20 ppm (All isomers)	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) ST 150 ppm (655 mg/m3)	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m3)	900 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, blood, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with an aromatic odor BP: 292°F Fl.Pt. = 90°F LEL: 0.9% UEL: 6.7% Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 73°F and below 100°F
Styrene	100-42-5	TWA 10 ppm STEL 20 ppm OTO (ototoxicant)	TWA 50 ppm (215 mg/m3) ST 100 ppm (425 mg/m3)	TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm 600 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 3 hours)	700 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose, respiratory system; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), drowsiness, unsteady gait; narcosis; defatting dermatitis; possible liver injury; reproductive effects	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, reproductive system	Colorless to yellow, oily liquid with a sweet, floral odor BP: 293°F Fl.Pt. = 88°F LEL: 0.9% UEL: 6.8% Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 73°F and below 100°F
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	TWA 25 ppm STEL 100 ppm	Ca Minimize workplace exposure concentrations	TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm (for 5 minutes in any 3-hour period), with a maximum peak of 300 ppm	Ca [150 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; nausea; flush face, neck; dizziness, incoordination; headache, drowsiness; skin erythema (skin redness); liver damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless liquid with a mild, chloroform-like odor BP: 250°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid, but decomposes in a fire to hydrogen chloride and phosgene

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	Ceiling 2 mg/m^3	C 2 mg/m^3	TWA 2 mg/m^3	10 mg/m^3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; pneumonitis; eye, skin burns; temporary loss of hair	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Colorless to white, odorless solid (flakes, beads, granular form). BP: 2534°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solid, but when in contact with water may generate sufficient heat to ignite combustible materials.
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3 (as thoracic particulate mass)	TWA 1 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	15 mg/m^3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; pulmonary edema, bronchitis; emphysema; conjunctivitis; stomatis; dental erosion; eye, skin burns; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, teeth	Colorless to dark-brown, oily, odorless liquid.[Note: Pure compound is a solid below 51°F. Often used in an aqueous solution.] BP = 554°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL = NA UEL = NA Noncombustible Liquid, but capable of igniting finely divided combustible materials.
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	156-60-5	200 ppm (All isomers)	TWA 200 ppm (790 mg/m3)	TWA 200 ppm (790 mg/m3)	1000 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, respiratory system; central nervous system depression	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system	Colorless liquid (usually a mixture of the cis & trans isomers) with a slightly acrid, chloroform-like odor. BP: 118-140°F Fl.P: 36-39°F LEL: 5.6% UEL: 12.8% Class IB Flammable Liquid Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	10061-02-6	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/18110				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include local irritation of the eyes skin and respiratory tract, dermatitis, gasping, coughing, substernal pain, extreme respiratory distress, lacrimation, central nervous system depression, acute gastrointestinal distress with pulmonary congestion and edema. It may also cause injury to the liver, kidneys and heart	Skin, eyes, mucous membranes, liver, kidney, heart	A clear colorless liquid with chloroform odor BP: 234°F Fl.P: NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Toluene	108-88-3	TWA 20 ppm (ototoxicant)	TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m^3) ST 150 ppm (560 mg/m^3)	TWA 200 ppm C 300 ppm 500 ppm (10-minute maximum peak)	500 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	irritation eyes, nose; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); anxiety, muscle fatigue, insomnia; paresthesia; dermatitis; liver, kidney damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with a sweet, pungent, benzene-like odor. BP: 232°F Fl.P: 40°F LEL: 1.1% UEL: 7.1% Class IB Flammable Liquid Fl.P. below 73°F and BP at or above 100°F.
Trichloroethene (TCE)	79-01-6	TWA 10 ppm STEL 25 ppm	Ca	TWA 100 ppm C 200 ppm 300 ppm (5-minute maximum peak in any 2 hours)	Ca [1000 ppm]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; headache, visual disturbance, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), dizziness, tremor, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, paresthesia; liver injury; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, heart, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless liquid (unless dyed blue) with a chloroform-like odor. BP: 189°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL(77°F): 8.0% UEL(77°F): 10.5% Combustible Liquid, but burns with difficulty.
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4	STEL C 1000 ppm	C 1000 ppm (5600 mg/m3)	TWA 1000 ppm (5600 mg/m3)	2000 ppm	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Incoordination, tremor; dermatitis; cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest; asphyxia; liquid: frostbite	Skin, respiratory system, cardiovascular system	Colorless to water-white, nearly odorless liquid or gas (above 75°F) BP: 75°F Fl.P: NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Liquid Nonflammable Gas
Vinyl Chloride (chloroethylene)	75-01-4	TWA 1 ppm	Ca	TWA 1 ppm C 5 ppm [15-minute]	Ca (ND)	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact (liquid)	Lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); abdominal pain, gastrointestinal bleeding; enlarged liver; pallor or cyanosis of extremities; liquid: frostbite; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, central nervous system, blood, respiratory system, lymphatic system	Colorless gas or liquid (below 7°F) with a pleasant odor at high concentrations.[Note: Shipped as a liquefied compressed gas.] BP: 7°F Fl.Pt. = NA (Gas) LEL: 3.6% UEL: 33.0% Flammable Gas
Xylene (m, o & p isomers)	108-38-3, 95-47-6, 106-42-3	TWA 20 ppm	NA	NA	NA	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, incoordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, gastrointestinal tract, blood, liver, kidneys	Colorless liquid with an aromatic odor BP: 282°F, 292°F, 281°F Fl. Pt. 82°F, 90°F, 81°F LEL: 1.1%, 0.9%, 1.1% UEL: 7.0%, 6.7%, 7.0% Class IC Flammable Liquid at or above 73°F and below 100°F.
Zinc Oxide (dust)	7440-66-6	TWA 2 mg/m3 (repsirable) STEL 10 mg/m^3 (respirable)	TWA 5 mg/m^3 C 15 mg/m^3	TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total dust) TWA 5 mg/m^3 (resp dust) TWA 5 mg/m^3 (fume)	500 mg/m^3	Inhalation	Metal fume fever: chills, muscle ache, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); metallic taste; headache; blurred vision; low back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); chest tightness; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, decreased pulmonary function	Respiratory system	White, odorless solid. BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solid

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
SEMI-VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (SVOCs)									
2-Chloronaphthalene	91-58-7	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16185				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Chloracne, cysts, headache, fatigue, vertigo, anorexia and jaundice		Monoclinic plates or off-white crystalline powder BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
2-Methylnaphthalene	91-57-6	TWA 0.5 ppm TLV-SL 3 mg/100 cm2 [skin]	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/20668			Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Headaches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, anemia, jaundice, euphoria, dermatitis, visual disturbances, convulsions and comatose	Skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract	White crystalline solid Combustible solid BP: 466-468 ° F Fl.Pt. = 208 ° F LEL: NA UEL: NA
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/10358				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, vomiting	Skin, eyes, mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract	White needles BP: 534 ° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: 0.6% UEL: NA
Acenaphthylene	208-96-8	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16157				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact			Colorless crystalline solid BP: 509 to 527 ° F at 760 mm Hg Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Anthracene (as coal tar pitch volatiles)	120-12-7	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (as Benzene solubles)	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (benzene-soluble fraction) [1910.1002]	Ca [80 mg/m3]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solids
Benzo[a]anthracene	56-55-3	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16171				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact			Colorless leaflets or plates or coarse gold powder with a greenish-yellow fluorescence. May reasonably be expected to be a carcinogen. BP: 815° F at 760 mm Hg Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Benzo[a]pyrene (as coal tar pitch volatiles)	50-32-8	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (as Benzene solubles)	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (benzene-soluble fraction) [1910.1002]	Ca [80 mg/m3]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solids
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	205-99-2	None listed	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16172			Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact			Needles or yellow fluffy powder BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	191-24-2	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16174				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact	Inhalation of material may be harmful. Contact may cause burns to skin and eyes. Inhalation of Asbestos dust may have a damaging effect on the lungs. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Some liquids produce vapors that may cause dizziness or suffocation. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution.	Lungs, skin, eyes	Colorless to white crystalline solid. Water insoluble. BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	207-08-9	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16173				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact	When heated to decomposition this compound emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.		Pale yellow needles or yellow crystalline solid BP: 896° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Chrysene (as coal tar pitch volatiles	218-01-9	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (as Benzene solubles)	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (benzene-soluble fraction) [1910.1002]	Ca [80 mg/m3]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solids
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16192				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact	Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include irritation. This compound is harmful if swallowed or inhaled. It may cause irritation. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke, irritating fumes and toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.	Lungs	White crystals or pale yellow solid. Sublimes BP: 975° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16213				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact	When heated to decomposition this compound emits acrid smoke and fumes.		Light yellow fine crystals BP: 482° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Fluorene	86-73-7	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16214				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact			White leaflets. Sublimes easily under a vacuum. Fluorescent when impure. BP: 563° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	193-39-5	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16218				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact			Yellow crystals BP: 997° F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Naphthalene	91-20-3	TWA 10 ppm [skin]	TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m3) ST 15 ppm (75 mg/m3)	TWA 10 ppm (50 mg/m3)	250 ppm	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes; headache, confusion, excitement, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; irritation bladder; profuse sweating; jaundice; hematuria (blood in the urine), renal shutdown; dermatitis, optical neuritis, corneal damage	Eyes, skin, blood, liver, kidneys, central nervous system	Colorless to brown solid with an odor of mothballs. [Note: Shipped as a molten solid.] BP: 424°F Fl.P: 174°F LEL: 0.9% UEL: 5.9% Combustible Solid, but will take some effort to ignite
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16236				Inhalation, injestion, skin and/or eye contact	Symptoms following exposure to this compound may include skin sensitization, dermatitis, bronchitis, cough, dyspnea, respiratory neoplasm, kidney neoplasm, skin irritation, and respiratory irritation.	Skin, respiratory tract	Colorless monoclinic crystals with a faint aromatic odor. Solutions exhibit a blue fluorescence. BP: 642° F Fl.Pt. = 340° F LEL: NA UEL: NA
Pyrene (see coal tar pitch volatiles)	129-00-0	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (as Benzene solubles)	Ca TWA 0.1 mg/m3 (cyclohexane-extractable fraction)	TWA 0.2 mg/m3 (benzene-soluble fraction) [1910.1002]	Ca [80 mg/m3]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Dermatitis, bronchitis, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, skin, bladder, kidneys	Black or dark-brown amorphous residue BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solids
METALS									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	TWA 1 mg/m3	TWA 10 mg/m^3 (total) TWA 5 mg/m^3 (resp)	TWA 15 mg/m^3 (total) TWA 5 mg/m^3 (resp)	N.D.	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, respiratory system	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Silvery-white, malleable, ductile, odorless metal BP: 4221°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solid, finely divided dust is easily ignited; may cause explosions.
Antimony	7440-36-0	TWA 0.5 mg/m3 (as Sb)	TWA 0.5 mg/m3 [*Note: The REL also applies to other antimony compounds (as Sb).]	TWA 0.5 mg/m3 [*Note: The PEL also applies to other antimony compounds (as Sb).]	50 mg/m3 (as Sb)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, mouth; cough; dizziness; headache; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; stomach cramps; insomnia; anorexia; unable to smell properly	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, cardiovascular system	Silver-white, lustrous, hard, brittle solid; scale-like crystals; or a dark-gray, lustrous powder BP: 2975°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but a moderate explosion hazard in the form of dust when exposed to flame.
Arsenic	7440-38-2	TWA 0.01 mg/m3	Ca C 0.002 mg/m3 [15-minute]	[1910.1018] TWA 0.010 mg/m3	Ca [5 mg/m3 (as As)]	Inhalation, skin absorption, skin and/or eye contact, ingestion	Ulceration of nasal septum, dermatitis, gastrointestinal disturbances, peripheral neuropathy, resp irritation, hyperpigmentation of skin, [potential occupational carcinogen]	Liver, kidneys, skin, lungs, lymphatic system	Metal: Silver-gray or tin-white, brittle, odorless solid BP: Sublimes Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Metal: Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but a slight explosion hazard in the form of dust when exposed to flame
Barium	7440-39-3	TWA 0.5 mg/m3	0.5 mg Ba/m3 TWA	0.5 mg Ba/m3 TWA	50 mg Ba/m3	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Inhalation or contact with vapors, substance or decomposition products may cause severe injury or death. Contact may cause burns to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. May be toxic by ingestion, inhalation and skin absorption. Used to make other chemicals.	Lungs, skin, eyes, and mucous membrane	A silver to white metallic solid BP: 1337°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Beryllium	7440-41-7	TWA 0.00005 mg/m^3	Ca C 0.0005 mg/m^3	TWA 0.002 mg/m^3 C 0.005 mg/m^3 0.025 mg/m3 [30-minute maximum peak]	Ca [4 mg/m^3 (as Be)]	Inhalation, skin and/or eye contact	Berylliosis (chronic exposure): anorexia, weight loss, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), chest pain, cough, clubbing of fingers, cyanosis, pulmonary insufficiency; irritation eyes; dermatitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Hard, brittle, gray-white solid BP: 4532°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but a slight explosion hazard in the form of a powder or dust.

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Cadmium	7440-43-9	TWA 0.01 mg/m^3 total dust TWA 0.002 mg/m^3 (as Cd) respirable fraction	Ca	TWA 0.005 mg/m^3	Ca [9 mg/m3 (as Cd)]	Inhalation, ingestion	Pulmonary edema, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), cough, chest tightness, substernal (occurring beneath the sternum) pain; headache; chills, muscle aches; nausea, vomiting, diarrhea; anosmia (loss of the sense of smell), emphysema, proteinuria, mild anemia; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Respiratory system, kidneys, prostate, blood	Silver-white/blue tinged lustrous, odorless solid. BP: 1409°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible - will burn in powder form
Calcium	7440-70-2	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/309				Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Contact with eyes or skin produces caustic burns.	Eyes, skin	A silvery, soft metal that turns grayish white on exposure to air. BP: 2714°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Chromium	7440-47-3	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3 (metal) TWA 0.003 mg/m^3 (water-soluble Cr III compounds) TWA 0.0002 mg/m^3 (water-soluble Cr VI compounds) STEL 0.0005 mg/m3 (water-soluble Cr VI compounds)	TWA 0.5 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	250 mg/m^3 (as Cr)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; lung fibrosis (histologic)	Eyes, skin, respiratory system	Blue-white to steel-gray, lustrous, brittle, hard, odorless solid. BP: 4788°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible - will burn in dust form if heated in a flame
Cobalt	7440-48-4	TWA 0.02 mg/m3 [DSEN] [RSEN]	TWA 0.05 mg/m3	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	20 mg/m3 (as Co)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Cough, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), wheezing, decreased pulmonary function; weight loss; dermatitis; diffuse nodular fibrosis; resp hypersensitivity, asthma	Skin, respiratory system	Odorless, silver-gray to black solid BP: 5612°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solid in bulk form, but finely divided dust will burn at high temperatures.
Copper	7440-50-8	TWA 0.2 mg/m^3 (fume) TWA 1 mg/m3 (dusts and mists)	TWA 1 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	100 mg/m^3 (as Cu)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, nose, pharynx; nasal septum perforation; metallic taste; dermatitis; In Animals: lung, liver, kidney damage; anemia	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys (increased risk with Wilson's disease)	Reddish, lustrous, malleable, odorless solid. BP: 4703°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible - powdered form may ignite
Iron (as iron oxide)	7439-89-6	TWA 5 mg/m3 (respirable particulate mass)	TWA 1 mg/m^3	NA	NA	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; abdominal pain, diarrhea, vomiting; possible liver damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, gastrointestinal tract	Appearance and odor vary depending upon the specific soluble iron salt. BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solids
Lead	7439-92-1	TWA 0.05 mg/m3	TWA (8-hour) 0.050 mg/m3	[1910.1025] TWA 0.050 mg/m3	100 mg/m3 (as Pb)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation eyes; hypertension	Eyes, gastrointestinal tract, central nervous system, kidneys, blood, gingival tissue	A heavy, ductile, soft, gray solid BP: 3164°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Noncombustible Solid in bulk form
Magnesium	7439-95-4	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/6949				Eye and/or skin contact	Dust irritates eyes in same way as any foreign material. Penetration of skin by fragments of metal is likely to produce local irritation, blisters, and ulcers which may become infected.	Eyes	A light silvery metal BP: 1202°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Manganese	7439-96-5	TWA 0.02 mg/m3 [R] TWA 0.1 mg/m3 [I]	TWA 1 mg/m3 ST 3 mg/m3	C 5 mg/m3	500 mg/m3 (as Mn)	inhalation, ingestion	Manganism; asthenia, insomnia, mental confusion; metal fume fever: dry throat, cough, chest tightness, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, flu-like fever; low-back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); kidney damage	respiratory system, central nervous system, blood, kidneys	A lustrous, brittle, silvery solid BP: 3564°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Metal: Combustible Solid
Mercury	7439-97-6	TWA 0.1 mg/m3, as Hg Aryl compounds TWA 0.025 mg/m3 as Hg, inorganic forms including metallic mercury	Hg Vapor: TWA 0.05 mg/m3 [skin] Other: C 0.1 mg/m3 [skin]	TWA 0.1 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 (as Hg)	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin; cough, chest pain, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis, pneumonitis; tremor, insomnia, irritability, indecision, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); stomatitis, salivation; gastrointestinal disturbance, anorexia, weight loss; proteinuria	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, kidneys	Metal: Silver-white, heavy, odorless liquid. [Note: "Other" Hg compounds include all inorganic & aryl Hg compounds except (organo) alkyls.] BP: 674°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Metal: Noncombustible Liquid

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties
Nickel	7440-02-0	TWA 1.5 mg/m^3 [elemental] TWA 0.1 mg/m^3 [soluble inorganic compound] TWA 0.2 mg/m^3 [insoluble inorganic compound] TWA 0.1 mg/m^3 [Nickel subsulfide]	Ca TWA 0.015 mg/m^3	TWA 1 mg/m^3	Ca [10 mg/m3 (as Ni)]	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Nasal cavities, lungs, skin	Lustrous, silvery, odorless solid. BP: 5139°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solid; nickel sponge catalyst may ignite spontaneously in air.
Potassium	9/7/7440	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/4289				Eye and/or skin contact	Will burn skin and eyes	Skin, eyes	Potassium is a soft silvery metal though normally grayish white due to oxidation BP: 1425°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Selenium	7782-49-2	TWA 0.2 mg/m3	TWA 0.2 mg/m3	TWA 0.2 mg/m3	1 mg/m3 (as Se)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; visual disturbance; headache; chills, fever; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis; metallic taste, garlic breath, gastrointestinal disturbance; dermatitis; eye, skin burns; In Animals: anemia; liver necrosis, cirrhosis; kidney, spleen damage	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, liver, kidneys, blood, spleen	Amorphous or crystalline, red to gray solid. [Note: Occurs as an impurity in most sulfide ores.] BP: 1265°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Combustible Solid
Silver	7440-22-4	TWA 0.1 mg/m3 [Metal, dust, and fume] TWA 0.01 mg/m3 [Soluble compounds, as Ag]	TWA 0.01 mg/m3	TWA 0.01 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 (as Ag)	Inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Blue-gray eyes, nasal septum, throat, skin; irritation, ulceration skin; gastrointestinal disturbance	Nasal septum, skin, eyes	Metal: White, lustrous solid BP: 3632°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Metal: Noncombustible Solid, but flammable in form of dust or powder
Sodium	7440-23-5	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/7794				Skin contact	Severe burns caused by burning metal or by caustic soda formed by reaction with moisture on skin	Skin	A silvery soft metal that becomes grayish white upon exposure to air BP: 1621°F Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.02 mg/m3 inhallable particulate matter	TWA 0.1 mg/m3 [skin]	TWA 0.1 mg/m3 [skin]	15 mg/m3 (as Tl)	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Nausea, diarrhea, abdominal pain, vomiting; ptosis, strabismus; peri neuritis, tremor; retrosternal (occurring behind the sternum) tightness, chest pain, pulmonary edema; convulsions, chorea, psychosis; liver, kidney damage; alopecia; paresthesia legs	Eyes, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract, body hair	Appearance and odor vary depending upon the specific soluble thallium compound BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Vanadium	7440-62-2	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/16147				Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Highly toxic, may be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid any skin contact. Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed. Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution	Skin	Silvery-whitish powder BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
Zinc	7440-66-6	https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/4814				Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Inhalation or contact with vapors, substance or decomposition products may cause severe injury or death. May produce corrosive solutions on contact with water. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution	Lungs	A grayish powder BP: NA Fl.Pt. = NA LEL: NA UEL: NA
PCBs									
PCBs (total)	11097-69-1, 53469-21-9	TWA 0.5 mg/m3 [skin] TWA 1 mg/m3 [skin]	Ca TWA 0.001 mg/m3 Ca TWA 0.001 mg/m3	TWA 0.5 mg/m3 [skin] TWA 1 mg/m3 [skin]	Ca [5 mg/m3] Ca [5 mg/m3]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, chloracne; liver damage; reproductive effects; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Skin, eyes, liver, reproductive system	Colorless to pale-yellow, viscous liquid or solid (below 50°F) with a mild, hydrocarbon odor BP: 689-734°F, 617-691°F Fl.Pt. = NA, NA LEL: NA UEL: NA Nonflammable Liquid, but exposure in a fire results in the formation of a black soot containing PCBs, polychlorinated dibenzofurans, and chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins.
Petroleum Hydrocarbons									
Gasoline	86290-81-5	TWA 300 ppm STEL 500 ppm	Ca	None	Ca [N.D.]	Inhalation, skin absorption, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; dermatitis; headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), blurred vision, dizziness, slurred speech, confusion, convulsions; chemical pneumonitis (aspiration liquid); possible liver, kidney damage; [potential occupational carcinogen]	Eyes, skin, respiratory system, central nervous system, liver, kidneys	Clear liquid with a characteristic odor BP: 102°F Fl.Pt. = -45°F LEL: 1.4% UEL: 7.6%

References

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2018. *NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards.* The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 2017. *2017 TLVs® and BEIs®.* Cincinnati, OH.

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 2019. *CAMEO Chemicals Database* . https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/

U.S. Department of Labor, 1990. *OSHA Regulated Hazardous Substances.* Industrial Exposure and Control Technologies Government Institutes, Inc.

Table 1. Toxicological, Physical, and Chemical Properties of Compounds Potentially Present at the Site.

Compound	CAS #	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL	OSHA PEL	IDLH	Routes of Exposure	Toxic Properties	Target Organs	Physical/Chemical Properties

Sax, N. Van Nostrand and Reinhold Company, 1987. *Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary, 11th Edition.*
Proctor, N.H., J.P. Hughes and M.L. Fischman, 1989. *Chemical Hazards of the Workplace* . Van Nostrand Reinhold. New York.
Sax, N.I. and R.J. Lewis, 1989. *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 7th Edition.* Van Nostrand Reinhold. New York.

Abbreviations:

ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.
BP – boiling point at 1 atmosphere, °F
C – Ceiling, is a concentration that should not be exceeded during and part of the working exposure.
Ca – Carcinogenic.
CAS# - Chemical Abstracts Service registry number which is unique for each chemical.
DSEN - Dermal Sensitization
Ft Pt. – Flash point
IDLH - Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health concentrations represent the maximum concentration from which, in the event of respirator failure, one could escape within 30 minutes without a respirator and without experiencing any escape-impairing or irreversible health effects.
LEL – Lower explosive (flammable) limit in air, % by volume (at room temperature)
mg/m^3 – Milligrams of substance per cubic meter of air
NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OTO - Ototoxicant
PEL - OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (usually) a time weighted average concentration that must not be exceeded during any 8 hour work shift of a 40 hr work week.
ppm – parts per million
REL – NIOSH Recommended Limit indicated a time weighted average concentration that must not be exceeded during any 10 hour work shift of a 40 hr work week
RSEN - Respiratory Sensitization
SG - Specific Gravity
STEL – ACGIH Short-term exposure limit (ST)
TLV - ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (usually 8 hour time weighted average concentrations).
TWA – 8-hour, time-weighted average
UEL – Upper explosive (flammable) limit in air, % by volume (at room temperature)
VP - Vapor Pressure

APPENDICES

A. Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Forms
B. Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for Chemicals Used
C. Heat Illness Prevention Program
D. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Management Program
E. Subsurface Utility Clearance Management Program
F. Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Policy

APPENDIX A

Job Safety Analysis (JSA) Forms

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-009	DATE: 05/23/2025	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 1
JSA TYPE CATEGORY **Generic**	WORK TYPE **O&M**	WORK ACTIVITY (Description) **Movement of 55-Gallon Drums/Drum Handling with Mobile Carrier**		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST	☐ GOGGLES	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant gloves level II
☒ HARD HAT	☐ FACE SHIELD	☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR	☐ OTHER:
☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS	☐ HEARING PROTECTION	☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent long-sleeve shirt or shirt and reflective safety vest.	
☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toe		

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Mobile Drum Carrier, over-pack drum container, safety cones, and caution tape

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing LMRAs

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Preparing for an Inspection of the Drum	**1a. FALL:** Tripping/falling due to uneven surface. Loose debris/garbage in the work area.	1a. Clear the area of loose garbage and debris. Inspect 55-gal drums for proper condition, labeling, check drum ring and bolts for tightness, and inspect mobile drum carrier. 1a. Do a Test Lift to get a general sense of the weight of the drum. 1a. Inspect and use established pathways to avoid uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., debris, puddles, ice, etc.), and other obstructions. 1a. Secure a work area and coordinate and communicate the planned work activities with other personnel working in the area. 1a. Delineate work area with safety cones and caution tape
	1b. CONTACT/EXPOSURE: Drums could potentially be damaged or contain hazardous material. A mobile drum carrier could potentially be in poor working condition, causing malfunctioning during operation.	1b. Prior to inspecting drums, don cut-resistant gloves. If the drum is not properly labeled, do not open it and cease all drum transport activities. Immediately contact the project manager and inform him/her of the drum situation. 1b. Do not continue drum transport activities until the project manager determines further actions. 1b. If the drum is properly labeled, but leaking, improperly sealed, or in poor condition, place the drum in an overpack drum. 1b. Inspect the mobile drum carrier to ensure its overall integrity. Look for rust marks or potential weak points where the drum carrier could malfunction. Inspect the wheels to ensure that they easily turn and nothing is impeding their movement.
	1c. EXERTION/CAUGHT: Potential pinching/exertion hazards while securing the ring/ tightening bolts	1c. Keep back straight and knees slightly bent while securing the drum ring/tightening bolt. Wear cut-resistant gloves.
2. Position the drum clamp tightly in between the drum ribs, securing the drum clamp to the drum with the chain	**2a. CAUGHT:** Pinching fingers between the drum clamp and the handle/chain.	2a. Attach drum clamp with chain and tighten until snug. Do not place hands between the drum clamp and the drum as the chain is tightened; wear cut-resistant gloves. Keep face away from the drum when handling in case of escaping vapors.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
3. Disengage safety latches on handle, pull handle down until drum is lifted off the ground, and safety latches are reengaged; slightly suspend drum off the ground	**3a. EXERTION/ CONTACT:** Potential muscle strain associated with lifting/engaging the drum/handle. The drum could shift/slip downward and crush toes.	3a. Ascertain whether the drum is overweight; if it is, then two people are needed to lower the handle while the drum is secured with the clamp so that safety latches can be engaged. Keep body out of the line-of-fire of the handle (do not position the head above the handle) as it is being pushed down. Do not allow feet/toes to be positioned under the drum as it is being lifted; wear steel/composite-toed boots.
	3b. CAUGHT: Fingers could be pinched while engaging/disengaging the safety latches on the handle	3b. Wear cut-resistant gloves while disengaging/reengaging safety latches. 3b. Avoid placing hands in pinch points.
4. Transport drums to the designated location and disengage the drum clamp (repeat Step 3 in reverse order)	**4a. FALL:** Tripping/ falling due to obstructions and uneven terrain. Potential for the drum to fall during transport.	4a. Ensure the transport path is free of potential obstructions that may cause the drum/carrier to become unstable. Position the drum clamp between the ribs on the drum to prevent possible slipping.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.

[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.

[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-015	DATE: 05/28/2025	☐NEW ☒REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Site Recon**	**Mobilization/Demobilization**

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel Toe or composite toe	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest of high-visibility clothing; long-sleeved shirt; long pants	☒ GLOVES: Cut-resistant Level II, nitrile ☐ OTHER

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: Varies

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing LRAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain a Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, the tip zone of the equipment, the fall zone of the equipment, and the contents.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Mobilize/demobilize and establish a work area	**1a. FALL:** Slip/trips/falls from obstructions, uneven terrain, weather conditions, heavy loads, and/or poor housekeeping.	1a. Use 3 points-of-contact/ensure secure footing when entering and exiting the vehicle. 1a. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, steep hills, obstructions, and/or weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, snow, and puddles) prior to mobilizing equipment. Use established pathways. Walk on stable/secure ground. 1a. Do not climb over stored materials/equipment; walk around. Practice good housekeeping; organize and store equipment neatly in one area at its lowest potential energy. 1a. Wear boots with adequate treads. 1a. Delineate unsafe areas with traffic safety cones, caution tape, and/or flagging.
	1b. CONTACT: Personal injury and/or property damage caused by being struck by Site traffic or equipment used in Site activities.	1b. Observe and maintain the posted speed limits. 1b. When first arriving onsite, park vehicles in designated parking spaces and/or out of the way locations. Use parking brake on all vehicles and tire chocks on work trucks and trailers. 1b. Check in with Site Manager/Supervisor to ensure coordination with other Site activities and to discuss any special hazards. Ensure that short-service employees (SSE) are identified. 1b. Identify potential traffic sources. 1b. Wear PPE, including high visibility clothing or reflective vest, when around vehicles or operating equipment 1b. Use a spotter while moving work vehicles; plan to avoid backing whenever possible. 1b. Maintain a minimum exclusion zone when vehicles are in motion (i.e., greater than the swing/tip radius of the equipment). When backing up the truck rig with an attached trailer, use a second spotter if there is tight clearance simultaneously on multiple sides of the equipment or if turning angles limit driver-to-spotter visibility. 1b. Delineate work area with traffic cones, flags, caution tape, and/or other barriers. 1b. Position “Work Area” signs at Site entrances, if possible, or at either side of the work area. 1b. Position the largest vehicle to protect against oncoming traffic. 1b. Face traffic, maintain eye contact with oncoming vehicles, use a spotter, and establish a safe exit route.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift." Avoid general statements such as, "be careful."

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
		1b. Observe potential overhead and ground surface features that may interfere with moving equipment. Clear the path of physical hazards prior to initiating mobilization.
	1c. CAUGHT: Personal injury from pinch points and being in the line of fire of the vehicle and/or equipment.	1c. Make sure the driver has engaged the parking brake and placed wheel chocks in a position to prevent movement. Be sure that the vehicle is parked in front/down gradient (positioned to block oncoming traffic) of the work area. 1c. Wear cut-resistant gloves (Kevlar or similar) when handling objects/tools or equipment, 1c. Keep body parts away from line-of-fire of equipment. 1c. Always carry tools by the handles and/or designated carrier. Ensure sharp-edged tools are sheathed/secure. 1c. Remove any loose jewelry. Avoid wearing loose clothing and/or ensure loose clothing is secure. 1c. Secure all items on the equipment, tighten up any items or features that have the potential to shift or break during mobilization.
	1d. OVEREXERTION: Muscle strains while lifting/carrying equipment.	1d. Use body positioning and lifting techniques that avoid muscle strain; keep back straight, lift with legs, turn with whole body, keep load close to body, and never reach with a load. 1d. Ensure that loads are balanced. Use assistance (mechanical or additional person) to carry equipment that is either unwieldy or over 50 lbs.
	1e. EXPOSURE: Personal injury from exposure to biological and environmental hazards.	1e. Inspect the area to avoid contact with biological hazards (i.e., poisonous plants, stinging insects, ticks, etc.). 1e. Wear long-sleeved clothes that can be treated with Permethrin, apply insect repellent (may contain DEET) to exposed skin, and inspect clothes and skin for ticks during and after work. 1e. Apply sunscreen (SPF 15+) if exposure to the sun for 30 minutes or more is expected.
	1f. EXPOSURE: Weather-related injuries.	1f. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, nausea, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks in cool places and hydrate as needed. 1f. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks in warm areas as needed. 1f. Wear clothing appropriate for weather and temperature conditions (e.g., rain jackets, snow pants, multiple layers). 1f. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes in a sheltered location (car is acceptable) before resuming work.
	1g. EXPOSURE: Personal injury from noise hazards.	1g. Wear hearing protection if sound levels exceed 85 dBA (if you must raise your voice for normal conversation).

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-019	DATE: 05/28/2025	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY	WORK TYPE	WORK ACTIVITY (Description)
GENERIC	**Site Reconnaissance**	**Site Walk and Inspection**

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: earplugs/muffs as necessary ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Steel or composite toed	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: High-visibility vest or high-vis outerwear	☒ GLOVES: /cut-resistant (level II)/chemical resistant ☒ OTHER: Tyvek and rubber boots as necessary, dust mask as necessary

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Required Equipment: Site map, emergency contact list, documentation of urgent care/hospital routes, and/or guide familiar with Site, operating cell phone or walkie-talkie if Site allows, and bug spray.

Commitment to Safety – All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing LMRAs

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain a Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, the tip zone of the equipment, the fall zone of the equipment, and the contents.

SITE SECURITY: Before site inspection, verify the appropriate method to address Site Security concerns related to potential criminal activity, homeless population, and/or isolation concerns. Work with the Project Principal and/or Project Manager to address appropriately.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Check in with the Site contact.	**1a. CONTACT/EXPOSURE/FALL:** Personal injury caused by a lack of awareness of site-specific hazards.	1a. Inquire about hazards and other activities taking place at the Site. 1a. Inform Site contact of work scope, timeline, and location(s). 1a. Discuss emergency evacuation procedures and muster points with the Site contact.
2. Traversing the Site	**2a. CONTACT:** Property damage and personal injury caused by obstructions/vehicles or unauthorized personnel at remote Sites.	2a. All equipment must be stowed and secured prior to moving. 2a. Maintain speed limit as posted on-site. 2a. When possible, drive on established roadways. 2a. Yield to all pedestrians. 2a. Use pull-through spots or back into parking spots. 2a. Don high-visibility clothing/safety vest. If working at a remote Site, add orange accessories during hunting season.
	2b. FALL: Uneven terrain and weather conditions. Overgrown shrubs and vines. Equipment in the work zone.	2b. Inspect walking path for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions prior to mobilizing equipment. 2b. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground when possible. 2b. Communicate traversing hazards with others.
	2c. OVEREXERTION: Muscle strain while carrying equipment.	2c. When carrying equipment to/from the work area, use proper lifting techniques; keep back straight, lift with legs, keep the load close to the body, never reach with a load. Ensure that loads are balanced to reduce the potential for muscle strain. Use the buddy system or mechanical means to maneuver items heavier than 40 lbs. If necessary, make multiple trips to carry equipment.
	2d. EXPOSURE: Biological hazards – ticks, bees/wasps, poison ivy, insects; (Ticks are most active whenever the temperature is above freezing, typically from March to November.)	2d. Inspect the area to avoid contact with biological hazards. 2d. Ticks: • Treat outer clothing, including pants, shirts, socks, boots, and hats, the evening before with Permethrin (allowing at least two hours before use). • Apply DEET or equivalent to exposed skin before travelling to the Site and reapply after two hours. • Wear light colored clothing and visually check for ticks during and after work. 2d. Bees: • Use bee spray as appropriate to deter/eliminate bees. • Protect exposed skin with insect repellent. 2d. Poison Ivy: • Identify areas of poison ivy and spray with weed killer. Don

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.

[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.

[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
		• Identify areas of poison ivy and spray with weed killer. Don Tyvek and rubber boots while traversing poison ivy areas. • If skin comes into contact with poison ivy, wash the skin thoroughly with soap and water.
	2e. EXPOSURE: Heat Stress & Cold Stress. Personal injury from working in inclement weather conditions.	2e. Wear sunscreen with SPF 15 or greater on exposed skin whenever 30 minutes or more of sun exposure is expected. 2e. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks as needed. 2e. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks as needed. 2e. Wear appropriate rain gear as needed. 2e. Take frequent breaks if tired, wet, or cold/hot. Drink water. 2e. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes after the last thunder boom/lightning bolt in a sheltered location (car acceptable) before starting work again.
3. Walking near heavy equipment and machinery.	**3a. CONTACT:** Personal injury from Site and roadway traffic. Personal injury from flying debris	3a. See 2a. 3a. Maintain an exclusion zone of at least 10 feet from all engaged equipment. Increase distance to include swing tip radius. 3a. Keep body parts out of the line-of-fire of pinch points. 3a. Wear appropriate PPE always.
	3b. OVEREXERTION: Personal injury from lifting/moving/rotating equipment.	3b. See 2c.
	3c. EXPOSURE: Hearing damage from noise-generating equipment/processes. Inhalation/exposure to hazardous vapors and or dust.	3c. Wear hearing protection if >85 dBA. (i.e., noise levels which require you to raise your voice to communicate) 3c. Always wear cut-resistant gloves when handling any tools or equipment. 3c. Always wear appropriate PPE based on the chemicals present.
	3d. EXPOSURE: Working in a remote area.	3d. Use the "buddy system" whenever possible. If working alone, contact PM upon arrival/departure and during work activities prior to commencing work if applicable. 3d. Always carry a communication device (i.e., cell phone, walkie-talkie) or directional (i.e., map, compass, etc.) when traversing remote areas. 3d. If available, follow Lone Worker Protocol/Procedure.
4. Working in adverse weather conditions.	**4a. EXPOSURE:** Heat Stress & Cold Stress. Personal injury from working in inclement weather conditions.	4a. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). Take breaks as needed. 4a. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). Take breaks as needed. 4a. Wear appropriate rain gear as needed. 4a. Take frequent breaks if tired, wet, or cold/hot. Drink water. 4a. If lightning is observed, wait 30 minutes after the last thunder boom/lightning bolt in a sheltered location (car acceptable) before starting work again.
5. Departing Site.	**5a. EXPOSURE:** Exposure to unnecessary hazards should prompt personnel to believe Roux is on-site during an emergency and conduct a search.	5a. Sign out or notify the Site contact and Roux Project Manager of your departure.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JOB SAFETY ANALYSIS	Ctrl. No. GEN-020	DATE: 05/29/2025	☐ NEW ☒ REVISED	PAGE 1 of 2

JSA TYPE CATEGORY:	WORK TYPE:	WORK ACTIVITY (Description):
GENERIC	**Gauging & Sampling**	**Soil Sampling**

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

☐ LIFE VEST ☒ HARD HAT ☐ LIFELINE / BODY HARNESS ☒ SAFETY GLASSES ☒ FLAME RESISTANT CLOTHING (as needed)	☐ GOGGLES ☐ FACE SHIELD: ☒ HEARING PROTECTION: (as needed) ☒ SAFETY SHOES: Composite-toe or steel-toe boots	☐ AIR PURIFYING RESPIRATOR ☐ SUPPLIED RESPIRATOR ☒ PPE CLOTHING: Fluorescent reflective vest or high visibility clothing	☒ GLOVES: , Nitrile and cut resistant level II ☒ OTHER: Insect repellent, sunscreen (as needed)

REQUIRED AND / OR RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Recommended Equipment: traffic safety cones, caution tape, trowel

COMMITMENT TO SAFETY- All personnel onsite will actively participate in hazard recognition and mitigation throughout the day by verbalizing LMRAs.

EXCLUSION ZONE (EZ): Maintain a Minimum Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone around equipment and loads while it is in motion. The HEEZ must be greater than the swing zone of any moving part of the equipment, the tip zone of the equipment, the fall zone of the equipment, and the contents.

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
1. Secure location	**1a. CONTACT:** Personnel and vehicular traffic may enter the work area.	1a. If in an area with foot or vehicle traffic, delineate the work area with traffic cones and/or caution tape to prevent exposure to traffic and inform others of work activity. 1a. Wear a reflective vest and/or high visibility clothing. 1a. Face the direction of any vehicular traffic. Position the vehicle to protect the worker from traffic. 1a. Communicate work activity with adjacent work areas.
	1b. FALL: Tripping/falling due to uneven terrain or entry/exit from excavations.	1b. Inspect pathways and work area for uneven terrain, weather-related hazards (i.e., ice, puddles, snow, etc.), and obstructions. 1b. Use established pathways and walk on stable, secure ground. 1b. Stage equipment and tools in a convenient, stable, and orderly manner. Store equipment at the lowest potential energy. 1b. Roux employees should stay 6 feet from in-progress excavations and trenches. Should entry to an excavation be required (when stabilization is complete), ladders must be employed for steep embankments, excavations, pits, and trenches.
	1c. EXPOSURE: Exposure to sun and excessive heat, possibly causing sunburn, heat exhaustion, or heat stroke. Exposure to cold temperatures may cause cold stress. Skin burn as a result of fire, if applicable. Exposure to explosive vapors due to tank farm operations. Exposure to airborne dust due to high wind speeds. Biological hazards - ticks, bees/wasps, poison ivy, thorns, insects, etc.	1c. Wear sunscreen with an SPF 15 or greater whenever 30 minutes or more of exposure is expected. 1c. Use a tent to shade the work area from direct sunlight, particularly when warm temperatures are expected. 1c. Be aware of the location of all Site personnel. 1c. Watch for heat stress symptoms (muscle cramping, exhaustion, dizziness, rapid and shallow breathing). 1c. Watch for cold stress symptoms (severe shivering, slowing of body movement, weakness, stumbling or inability to walk, collapse). 1c. Take breaks for rest and water as necessary. Move to an area that is well shaded or a climate-controlled area (i.e., car, site trailer, etc.). 1c. No open flames/heat sources. 1c. Conduct air monitoring and ensure that harmful vapor concentrations are within the levels detailed in the Site Specific HASP. Follow the procedures detailed in HASP for exceedances. 1c. Flame retardant clothing must be worn when specified by Site policy. 1c. Cell phones should be disabled when specified by Site policy. 1c. Pre-treat field clothing with Permethrin prior to site visit to kill ticks and insects. 1c. Wear long-sleeved shirts and tuck in (or tape) pant legs into socks or boots to prevent ticks from reaching skin. 1c. Spray insect repellent containing DEET or equivalent on exposed skin when working in overgrown areas of the Site. 1c. Inspect the area to avoid contact with biological hazards. 1c. Wear cut-resistant gloves when handling material, equipment, or branches, shrubs, etc. that may lie within the walking path. 1c. Wear spoggles if the average wind speeds are above 15 mph. 1c. Personnel shall examine themselves and their co-workers' outer clothing for ticks periodically when on-site. 1c. If skin comes in contact with poison ivy, wash skin thoroughly with soap and water. If rash persists after washing, immediately notify your supervisor, the OM, and OHSM for possible consultation with a physician at an approved Occupational Health Clinic.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
2. Collect Soil Sample	**2a. CONTACT:** Personal injury from pinch points, cuts, and abrasions from sampling equipment, tools, and material within the soil sample. Personal injury from contact with moving equipment while sampling. Personal injury from contact with glass sample jars.	2a. Wear cut-resistant (i.e., Kevlar) gloves under chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves when handling soil samples and sampling jars. 2a. Where possible, use a trowel or equivalent tool to avoid contact with soil. 2a. If sampling from a bucket of heavy equipment, ensure all equipment is off and the operator utilizes the "show me your hands" policy. 2a. See 1a.
	2b. EXPOSURE: Exposure to contamination (impacted soil) and/or lab preservatives.	2b. Wear chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves over cut-resistant gloves to protect hands when handling samples; use containment material or plastic sheeting to protect surrounding areas. 2b. Wear safety glasses to protect eyes from dust or air-borne contaminants that may result from disturbing the soil. 2b. Where possible, remain upgradient from the sample location if collecting soil samples from stockpile, drill rig, etc., to avoid breathing contaminant vapors, if they are present. 2b. When collecting a soil sample from a hand auger, put a large zip lock bag over the entire auger to prevent soil from spilling onto the ground. 2b. Open sample jars slowly and fill carefully to avoid contact with preservatives.
	2c. EXERTION: Exertion due to repetitive motion and ergonomics.	2c. Utilize a table or raised surface for soil sampling if multiple soil samples are going to be taken to minimize repetitive bending motion.
3. Decontaminate equipment	**3a. EXPOSURE/CONTACT:** Contamination (e.g., Separate Phase Hydrocarbons (SPH), contaminated vapors, and/or soil). **3b. EXPOSURE:** Chemicals in the cleaning solution include ammonia.	3a. Wear chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves and safety glasses. 3a. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 3a. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in the provided drums in the designated drum storage area. 3a. Remain upwind of the sample and avoid breathing contaminant vapors, if they are present. 3b. Wear chemical-resistant (nitrile) disposable gloves and safety glasses. 3b. Work on the upwind side of the decontamination area. 3b. Use an absorbent pad to clean spills. 3b. Properly dispose of used materials/PPE in the provided drums in the designated drum storage area. Ensure that all drums are properly labeled and secured.

[1] Each Job or Operation consists of a set of tasks / steps. Be sure to list all the steps needed to perform job.
[2] A hazard is a potential danger. Break hazards into six types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; Caught - victim is caught on, caught in or caught between objects; Fall - victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards; Energy Source – electricity, pressure, compression/tension.
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

APPENDIX B

Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) for Chemicals Used

Isobutylene

Safety Data Sheet P-4614

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Issue date: 01/01/1979 Revision date: 01/22/2021 Supersedes: 01/17/2019 Version: 1.0

SECTION: 1. Product and company identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form	:	Substance
Substance name	:	Isobutylene
Chemical name	:	2-methylpropene
CAS-No.	:	115-11-7
Formula	:	C4H8 / CH2=C(CH3)2
Other means of identification	:	Isobutene, 2-methylpropene

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture	:	Industrial use; Use as directed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Praxair, Inc.
10 Riverview Drive
Danbury, CT 06810-6268 - USA
T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146
www.praxair.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/week
— Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887
(collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Simple asphyxiant	SIAS
Flam. Gas 1	H220
Press. Gas (Liq.)	H280

2.2. Label elements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

GHS02 GHS04

Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) : H220 - EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS
H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
OSHA-H01 - MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION.
CGA-HG04 - MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR
CGA-HG01 - MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE.

Precautionary statements (GHS US) : P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Heat, Open flames, Sparks, Hot surfaces
P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P377 - LEAKING GAS FIRE: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.

P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping.
CGA-PG12 - Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use.
CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty.
CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure.
CGA-PG11 - Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles.
CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F).
P304 - IF INHALED:
P340 - Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P313 - Get medical advice/attention.
P302 - IF ON SKIN:
P336 - Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.
P315 - Get immediate medical advice/attention.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification : None.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%
Isobutylene (Main constituent)	(CAS-No.) 115-11-7	100

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.

First-aid measures after skin contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No additional information available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical, Water spray or fog.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard : EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.

Explosion hazard : EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.

Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : **Danger: FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.** Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Immediately cool surrounding containers with water spray from maximum distance, taking care not to extinguish flames. Avoid spreading burning liquid with water. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. If flames are accidentally extinguished, explosive reignition may occur. Reduce vapors with fine water spray or fog. Stop flow of liquid if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove all containers from area of fire if safe to do so. Allow fire to burn out. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1919 Subpart L - Fire Protection.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

Other information : Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : **Danger: Flammable, liquefied gas.** FORMS EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR. Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if safe to do so. Reduce vapors with fog or fine water spray, taking care not to spread liquid with water. Shut off flow if safe to do so. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Flammable vapors may spread from leak and could explode if reignited by sparks or flames. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

No additional information available

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only explosion-proof equipment.

Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g, wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post “No Smoking/No Open Flames” signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g, NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Isobutylene (115-11-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	250 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system. Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards. MECHANICAL (GENERAL): **Inadequate - Use only in a closed system.** Use explosion proof equipment and lighting.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder changeout or whenever contact with product is possible. Select eye protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

Skin and body protection : Wear metatarsal shoes and work gloves for cylinder handling, and protective clothing where needed. Wear appropriate chemical gloves during cylinder changeout or wherever contact with product is possible. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138.

Respiratory protection	:	When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Thermal hazard protection	:	Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Gas
Molecular mass	:	56 g/mol
Color	:	Colorless.
Odor	:	Poor warning properties at low concentrations. Sweetish.
Odor threshold	:	Odor threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn for overexposure.
pH	:	Not applicable.
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	:	Not applicable.
Melting point	:	-140.3 °C
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	-6.9 °C
Flash point	:	-80 °C (closed cup)
Critical temperature	:	144.7 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	:	465 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	1.8 – 8.8 vol %
Vapor pressure	:	260 kPa
Critical pressure	:	4000 kPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	No data available
Relative density	:	0.63
Density	:	0.599 g/cm³ (at 20 °C)
Relative gas density	:	2
Solubility	:	Water: 388 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	:	2.35
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	:	None.
Explosion limits	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

Gas group	:	Press. Gas (Liq.)
Additional information	:	Gas/vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

May occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

High temperature. Catalyst.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Halogens. Oxidizing agents. Acids.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition may produce : Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Isobutylene (\f)115-11-7	
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	620 mg/l/4h
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	541657 ppm/1h
ATE US (gases)	270828.5 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	620 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	620 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified

pH: Not applicable.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

pH: Not applicable.

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
National Toxicology Program (NTP) Status	1 - Evidence of Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No known ecological damage caused by this product.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
Persistence and degradability	The substance is biodegradable. Unlikely to persist.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	2.35
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable.

Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Isobutylene (115-11-7)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer : None.

Effect on the global warming : No known effects from this product.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description (DOT) : UN1055 Isobutylene, 2.1

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1055

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Isobutylene

Class (DOT) : 2.1 - Class 2.1 - Flammable gas 49 CFR 173.115

Hazard labels (DOT) : 2.1 - Flammable gas

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 19 - For domestic transportation only, the identification number UN1075 may be used in place of the identification number specified in column (4) of the 172.101 table. The identification number used must be consistent on package markings, shipping papers and emergency response information.
T50 - When portable tank instruction T50 is referenced in Column (7) of the 172.101 Table, the applicable liquefied compressed gases are authorized to be transported in portable tanks in accordance with the requirements of 173.313 of this subchapter.

Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 115 (UN1055)

Other information : No supplementary information available.

Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers: - Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - Ensure that containers are firmly secured. - Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. - Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. - Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1055

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : ISOBUTYLENE

Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases

Division (IMDG) : 2.1 - Flammable gases

MFAG-No : 115

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA)	:	1055
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	:	Isobutylene
Class (IATA)	:	2
Civil Aeronautics Law	:	Gases under pressure/Gases flammable under pressure

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Isobutylene (115-11-7)
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Isobutylene (115-11-7)
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

Isobutylene (115-11-7)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

15.2.2. National regulations

Isobutylene (115-11-7)
Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China) Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law) Listed on KECL/KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory) Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances) Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

15.3. US State regulations

Isobutylene(115-11-7)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product.

Linde asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Linde Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Linde Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

Linde SDSs are furnished on sale or delivery by Linde or the independent distributors and suppliers who package and sell our products. To obtain current SDSs for these products, contact your sales representative, local distributor, or supplier, or download from www.lindeus.com. If you have questions regarding Linde SDSs, would like the document number and date of the latest SDS, or would like the names of the Linde suppliers in your area, phone or write the Linde Call Center (Phone: 1-800-772-9247; Address: Linde Call Center, Linde Inc, P.O. Box 44, Tonawanda, NY 14151-0044).

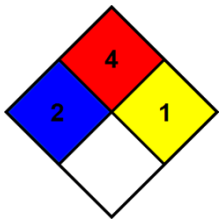
Linde, Praxair, the Linde wordmark and the Flowing Airstream design are trademarks or registered trademarks of Linde plc or its affiliates. The information contained herein is offered for use by technically qualified personnel at their discretion and risk without warranty of any kind.

Revision date : 01/22/2021

NFPA health hazard : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

NFPA fire hazard : 4 - Materials that rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and burn readily.

NFPA instability : 1 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.



SDS US GHS DUAL BRANDED LINDE->PRAXAIR

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

Safety Data Sheet
Aerosol ALL Purpose Spray Paint

SDS Revision Date: **10/16/19**

Rev. 4

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product Identity	Aerosol ALL Purpose Spray Paint
Alternate Names	Aerosol ALL Purpose Spray Paint

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended use	See Technical Data Sheet.
Application Method	See Technical Data Sheet.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Name	Harris Paints Company PO Box 364723 San Juan, P.R. 00936-4723
Emergency	
CHEMTREC (USA)	(800) 424-9300
Customer Service: Harris Paints Company	787-798-1005

2. Hazard identification of the product

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Flam. Aerosol 1;H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
Press. Gas;H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Skin Irrit. 2;H315	Causes skin irritation.
Eye Irrit. 2;H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
Muta 1B; H 340	May cause genetics defects
Carc 1B; H 350	May cause cancer
Repr. 2;H361D	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
STOT SE 3;H336	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT RE 2;H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Simple Asphyxiant	May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

2.2. Label elements

Using the Toxicity Data listed in section 11 and 12 the product is labeled as follows.

Danger

H222 Extremely flammable aerosol.
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.
H350 May cause cancer
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

[Prevention]:
P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P201 Obtain special instructions before use.
P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces - No smoking.
P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251 Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P261 Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves / eye protection / face protection.
[Response]:
P301+312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor / physician if you feel unwell.
P302+352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P305+351+338 IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.
P308+313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice / attention.
P314 Get Medical advice / attention if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see information on this label).
P330 Rinse mouth.
P337+313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.
P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
[Storage]:
P403+233 Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P410+412 Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C / 122 °F.

SDS Revision Date: **10/16/19**

Rev. 4

[Disposal]:

P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / national regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

This product contains the following substances that present a hazard within the meaning of the relevant State and Federal Hazardous Substances regulations.

Ingredient/Chemical Designations	Weight %	GHS Classification	Notes
Toluene **CAS Number: 0000108-88-3**	**10 - <25**	**Flam. Liq. 2;H225** **Repr. 2;H361d** **Asp. Tox. 1;H304** **STOT RE 2;H373** **Skin Irrit. 2;H315** **STOT SE 3;H336**	**[1][2]**
Ligroine **Cas Number: 8032-32-4**	**2.5 - <10**	**Asp. Tox. 1;H304** **Carc 1B, H 350** **Eye Irrit. 2;H319** **Flam Liq 4; H227** **Muta1B, H340** **Repr 1B; H360** **Skin Irrit 2; H315** **STOT RE 2;H373** **STOT SE 3; H335** **STOT SE 3; H336**	**[1][2]**
Propane **CAS Number: 0000074-98-6**	**10 - 25**	**Flam. Gas 1;H220** **Press. Gas;H280**	**[1][2]**
Butane **CAS Number: 0000106-97-8**	**10 - 25**	**Flam. Gas 1;H220** **Press. Gas;H280**	**[1][2]**
Titanium dioxide **CAS Number: 0013463-67-7**	**1.0 - 10**	**Carc 2; H351**	**[1][2]**
Hexane **CAS Number: 0000110-54-3**	**0 - 20**	**Flam. Liq. 2;H225** **Repr. 2;H361f** **Asp. Tox. 1;H304** **STOT RE 2;H373** **Skin Irrit. 2;H315** **STOT SE 3;H336**	**[1][2]**
Acetone 67-64-1	**0 - 20%**	**Flammable liquid - 2 , H225** **Eye irritation - 2 H319** **Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) –3 H336**	**[1][2]**
Ethylbenzene **Cas Number: 100-41-4**	**< 1.0**	**Acute Tox, 4 H332** **Acute Tox 5, H303** **CArc 2; H351** **Flam Liq 2; H 225**	**[1][2]**

[1] Substance classified with a health or environmental hazard.
[2] Substance with a workplace exposure limit.
[3] PBT-substance or vPvB-substance.
*The full texts of the phrases are shown in Section 16.

4. First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical attention.
Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Show the SDS of this product.

Inhalation Move person to fresh air. If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration and seek immediate medical attention. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

Eyes Make sure to remove any contact lenses from the eyes before rinsing. Flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes. Do not allow the person affected to rub o close their eyes.

Skin Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash skin with soap and water. If the product causes burn or freezing, clothing should not be removed as this could worsen the injury caused if it is stuck to the skin. If blisters form on the skin, these should never be burst, as this will increase the risk of infection.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting, can cause chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema. But if it does happen keep the head down to avoid aspiration. Get medical attention immediately. Provide fresh air, warmth and rest, preferably in comfortable upright sitting position.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Overview EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Overexposure may result in light-headedness, staggering gait, giddiness, and possible nausea. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents may be harmful or fatal. May cause eye and skin irritation. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE: Headache, dizziness, nausea, and loss of coordination are indications of excessive exposure to vapors or spray mists. Redness and itching or burning sensation may indicate eye or excessive skin exposure. MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: Pre-existing respiratory, skin, and eye disorders. Inhalation - dizziness, breathing difficulty, headaches, & loss of coordination.

Eye contact - severe irritation, tearing, redness, and blurred vision.

Skin contact - can dry and defeat skin causing cracks, irritation, and dermatitis.

Ingestion - can cause gastrointestinal irritation, vomiting, nausea & diarrhea.

Exposure to solvent vapor concentrations from the component solvents in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage. See section 2 for further details.

Inhalation May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Eyes	Causes serious eye irritation.
Skin	Causes skin irritation.
Ingestion	Harmful if swallowed.

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Recommended extinguishing media; alcohol resistant foam, CO_2, powder, water spray.
Do not use; water jet.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous decomposition: May cause hazardous fumes when heated to decomposition. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of metals listed in section II. Fumes may also contain oxides of nitrogen.

Keep away from heat / sparks / open flames / hot surfaces - No smoking.

Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

Pressurized container: Do not pierce or burn, even after use.

Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Respiratory equipment should be worn to avoid inhalation of concentrated vapors. Water should not be used except as fog to keep nearby containers cool. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. Protective equipment for fire fighters. Minimum emergency facilities and equipment should be available (fire blanket, portable first aid kit)

Due to pressure build-up, closed containers exposed to extreme heat may explode. During emergency conditions, over-exposure to decomposition products may cause a health hazard. Symptoms may not be immediately apparent. Obtain medical attention.

None

ERG Guide No. 126

6. Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Isolate leaks provided that there is no additional risk for the people performing this task. Evacuate the area and keep out those without protection. Personal protection equipment must be used against potential contact with the spilt product. (see section 8). Above all prevent the formation of any vapor-aid flammable mixtures, through either ventilation or the use of an inertization agent. Destroy any source of ignition. Eliminate electrostatic charges by interconnecting all the conductive surfaces on which static electricity could form, and also ensuring that all surfaces are connected to the ground.

6.2. Environmental precautions

This product is not classified as hazardous to the environment. Do not allow spills to enter drains or waterways.

Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local state and federal hazardous regulations. Obey relevant law.

7. Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Use non-sparking utensils when handling this material. Avoid hot metal surface. Keep away from excessive heat and open flames. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Ground all equipment when handling flammable solvent borne materials; smoking is strictly prohibited in areas where this materials are used. Use impermeable aprons and protective clothing whenever to prevent skin contact. The use of head caps whenever possible is strongly recommended. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Avoid inhalation of vapor's and spray mists. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using the product. Good personal hygiene is necessary. Wash hands and contaminated areas with water and soap before leaving the work site.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Handle containers carefully to prevent damage and spillage.

Incompatible materials: Alkaline materials, strong acids and oxidizing materials.

Store in closed original container at temperatures between 5°C and 25°C. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Protect from freezing and direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed. Keep upright.

Store separated from: Oxidizing material. Alkalis. Acids.

Ensure that waste and contaminated materials are collected and removed from the work area as soon as possible in a suitably labeled container.

See section 2 for further details. - [Storage]:

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No data available.

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
000100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	OSHA	TWA 100 ppm (435 mg/m3) 8 hours
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	No Established Limit

		Supplier	No Established Limit
0000074-98-6	Propane	OSHA	TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m3)
		ACGIH	Ensure Minimal Oxygen Content (ACGIH appendix F)
		NIOSH	TWA 1000 ppm (1800 mg/m3)
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0000106-97-8	Butane	OSHA	No Established Limit
		ACGIH	TWA: 600 ppm STEL: 750 ppm
		NIOSH	TWA 800 ppm (1900 mg/m3)
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0000108-88-3	Toluene	OSHA	TWA 200 ppm C 300 ppm 500 ppm (10-minute maximum peak)STEL 150 ppm
		ACGIH	TWA: 20 ppmR
		NIOSH	TWA 100 ppm (375 mg/m3) ST 150 ppm (560 mg/m3)
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0013463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	OSHA	TWA 15 mg/m3
		ACGIH	TWA: 10 mg/m32B, Revised 2006,
		NIOSH	Footnote ca
		Supplier	No Established Limit
0000110-54-3	Hexane	OSHA	TWA 500 ppm (1800 mg/m3)
		ACGIH	TWA: 20 ppmSkin
		NIOSH	TWA 50 ppm (180 mg/m3)
		Supplier	No Established Limit
00067-64-1	Acetone	OSHA	TWA 1000 ppm (2400 mg/m3) 8 hours
		ACGIH	No Established Limit
		NIOSH	No Established Limit
		Supplier	No Established Limit

Carcinogen Data

CAS No.	Ingredient	Source	Value
0000074-98-6	Propane	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0000106-97-8	Butane	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0000108-88-3	Toluene	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: Yes; Group 4: No;
0013463-67-7	Titanium dioxide	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No
		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: Yes; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;
0000110-54-3	Hexane	OSHA	Select Carcinogen: No
		NTP	Known: No; Suspected: No

		IARC	Group 1: No; Group 2a: No; Group 2b: No; Group 3: No; Group 4: No;

8.2. Exposure controls

Respiratory	When spraying this material use a NIOSH approved cartridge respirator or gasmask suitable to keep airborne mists and vapor concentration below threshold limit values. When using in poorly ventilated and confined spaces, use a fresh air supplying respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus.
Eyes	Wear approved, tight fitting safety glasses where splashing is probable.
Skin	Wear overalls to keep skin contact to a minimum.
Engineering Controls	Provide adequate ventilation. Where reasonably practicable this should be achieved by the use of local exhaust ventilation and good general extraction. If these are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates and any vapor below occupational exposure limits suitable respiratory protection must be worn.
Other Work Practices	Wear appropriate clothing to prevent reasonably probable skin contact. No specific hygiene procedures noted, but good personal hygiene practices are always advisable, especially when working with chemicals. Eye washes and safety showers in the workplace are recommended. Use good personal hygiene practices. Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet. Promptly remove soiled clothing and wash thoroughly before reuse.

See section 2 for further details. - [Prevention]:

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Aerosol
Color	According to the markings on the package
Odor	Strong (aromatics)
Odor threshold	Not Measured
pH	Not Measured
Melting point / freezing point	Not Measured
Initial boiling point and boiling range	-44-390°F
Flash Point	-155°F (Porpellant)
Evaporation rate (Ether = 1)	Faster than ether
Flammability (solid, gas)	Gas
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	**Lower Explosive Limit:** Not Measured **Upper Explosive Limit:** Not Measured
Vapor pressure (Pa)	3.4 (mmHg)
Vapor Density	Heavier than air
Specific Gravity	1.09 (H2O=1)
Solubility in Water	Insoluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not Measured

Auto-ignition temperature	770 °F (Porpellant)
Decomposition temperature	Not Measured
Viscosity (cSt)	Not Measured
Reactivity limit	NFP 1.40
Reactivity result	1.15

9.2. Other information

No other relevant information.

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Hazardous Polymerization will not occur.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal circumstances.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Do not expose to heat or store at temperature above 120°F.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Alkaline materials, strong acids and oxidizing materials.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

May cause hazardous fumes when heated to decomposition. Fumes may contain carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of metals listed in section II. Fumes may also contain oxides of nitrogen.

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Exposure to solvent vapor concentrations from the component solvents in excess of the stated occupational exposure limits may result in adverse health effects such as mucous membrane and respiratory system irritation and adverse effects on the kidneys, liver and central nervous system. Symptoms include headache, nausea, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and in extreme cases, loss of consciousness.

Repeated or prolonged contact with the preparation may cause removal of natural fat from the skin resulting in dryness, irritation and possible non-allergic contact dermatitis. Solvents may also be absorbed through the skin. Splashes of liquid in the eyes may cause irritation and soreness with possible reversible damage.

2-butoxyethanol and its acetate are readily absorbed through the skin and will cause harmful effects on the blood.

Chronic Skin Painting studies with several solvents refined neutral oils did not produce evidence of skin cancer in mice.

Ingredient	Oral LD50, mg/kg	Skin LD50, mg/kg	Inhalation Vapor LD50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Dust/Mist LD50, mg/L/4hr	Inhalation Gas LD50, ppm
Toluene - (108-88-3)	636.00, Rat - Category: 4	8,400.00, Rabbit - Category: NA	No data available	No data available	No data available
Propane - (74-98-6)	No data available	No data available	658.00, Rat - Category: NA	No data available	No data available
Butane - (106-97-8)	No data available	No data available	658.00, Rat - Category: NA	No data available	No data available
Titanium dioxide - (13463-67-7)	10,000.00, Rat - Category: NA	10,000.00, Rabbit - Category: NA	No data available	6.82, Rat - Category: NA	No data available
Acetone- (67-64-1)	5,800mg/kg (rat)	7,426 mg/kg, Rabbit	76 mg/L 9 4h) LC 50 (rat)	No data available	No data available
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	5,100 mg/kg, mouse	3,000, Rabbit	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	3,500 mg/kg, Rat -	15,354 mg/kg rabbit, Rabbit - Category: 4	17.2 mg/L 94h) LC 50 – Rat	No data available	No data available

Note: When no route specific LD50 data is available for an acute toxin, the converted acute toxicity point estimate was used in the calculation of the product's ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate).

Classification	Category	Hazard Description
Acute toxicity (oral)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (dermal)	---	Not Applicable
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	---	Not Applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	2	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	2	Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Skin sensitization	---	Not Applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	1B	May cause genetic defects
Carcinogenicity	1B	May cause cancer
Reproductive toxicity	1B	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
STOT-single exposure	3	May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT-repeated exposure	2	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration hazard	---	Not Applicable

12. Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Product is toxic to aquatic life.
WATER ACCOMATED FRACTIONS (WAF) OF HIGHLY REFINED BASE OIL DID NOT PRODUCE ACUTE TOXICITY IN FISH (100-1000MG/L), FRESH WATER ALGAE (50MG/L) OR DAPHNIA 10000MG/L) IN 48-96 HOUR LCD STUDIES

Aquatic Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	96 hr LC50 fish, mg/l	48 hr EC50 crustacea, mg/l	ErC50 algae, mg/l
Toluene - (108-88-3)	5.80, Oncorhynchus mykiss	19.60, Daphnia magna	Not Available
n-Hexane (110-54-3)	4mg/L, Carassius auratus	Not Available	Not Available
ACetone (67-64-1)	5540 mg/L, Oncorhynchus mukiss	23.5 mg/L, Daphnia magna	3400 mg/L Chlorella pyrenoidosa
Ethylbenzene (100-41-4)	42.3 mg/L, Pimephales pomelas	75 mg/L, Daphnia magna	63mg/L. chlorella vulgaris

12.2. Persistence and degradability

There is no data available on the preparation itself.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Not Measured

12.4. Mobility in soil

No data available.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product contains no PBT/vPvB chemicals.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No data available.

13. Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.

14. Transport information

	DOT (Domestic Surface Transportation)	IMO / IMDG (Ocean Transportation)	ICAO/IATA
14.1. UN number	ORM-D	UN1950	UN1950
14.2. UN proper shipping name	UN1950, Aerosols, Limited Quantity, 2.1, NA	Aerosols, Limited Quantity	Aerosols, Limited Quantity

SDS Revision Date: **10/16/19**

Rev. 4

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	**DOT Hazard Class:** 2.1 **DOT Label:** 2.1	**IMDG:** 2.1 **Sub Class:** Not Applicable	**Air Class:** 2.1
14.4. Packing group	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

IMDG Marine Pollutant: No

14.6. Special precautions for user

No further information

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Overview The regulatory data in Section 15 is not intended to be all-inclusive, only selected regulations are represented.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) All components of this material are either listed or exempt from listing on the TSCA Inventory.

WHMIS Classification A D2A

US EPA Tier II Hazards

Fire: No
Sudden Release of Pressure: Yes
Reactive: No
Immediate (Acute): Yes
Delayed (Chronic): Yes

EPCRA 311/312 Chemicals and RQs (lbs):

Butan-1-ol (5,000.00)

Toluene (1,000.00)

EPCRA 302 Extremely Hazardous :
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

EPCRA 313 Toxic Chemicals:
COBALT 2-ETHYL HEXANOATE

n-Hexane

Toluene
Ethylbenzene

Proposition 65 - Carcinogens (>0.0%):
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxins (>0.0%):

Toluene

Proposition 65 - Female Repro Toxins (>0.0%):
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Proposition 65 - Male Repro Toxins (>0.0%):
To the best of our knowledge, there are no chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

N.J. RTK Substances (>1%):

Butan-1-ol
Butane
Propane
Titanium dioxide
Toluene
Vinyl toluene
white spirit

Penn RTK Substances (>1%):

Butan-1-ol
Butane
Propane
Titanium dioxide
Toluene
Vinyl toluene

16. Other information

The information and recommendations contained herein are based upon data believed to be correct. However, no guarantee or warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made with respect to the information contained herein. We accept no responsibility and disclaim all liability for any harmful effects which may be caused by exposure to our products. Customers/users of this product must comply with all applicable health and safety laws, regulations, and orders.

The full text of the phrases appearing in section 3 is:

H220 Extremely flammable gas.

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor.

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor.

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H303 May be harmful if swallowed.

H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H225 highly flammable liquid and vapor
H227 Combustible liquid
H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H336 May cause drowsiness and dizziness.
H340 May cause genetic defects.

SDS Revision Date: **10/16/19**

Rev. 4

H350 May cause cancer
H351 Suspected of causing cancer

H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

This is the first version in the GHS SDS format. Listings of changes from previous versions in other formats are not applicable.

To the best or our knowledge, the information contained here is accurate, obtained from sources believed to be accurate. We neither guarantee that any hazards mentioned are the only ones which exists. The manner of that use and whether there is any infringement of patents is the sole responsibility of the user.

End of Document

APPENDIX C

Heat Illness Prevention Program

HEAT ILLNESS
PREVENTION PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**10/2019**
REVISION DATE	:	**03/2025**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**4**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE

Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated companies, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C, and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux"), have established this heat illness prevention program to assist in preventing workplace accidents, injuries, and illnesses associated with temperature extremes. Roux is committed to taking every precaution to protect employees who might be exposed to heat stress, including establishing safe work practices, heat illness prevention controls, and emergency preparedness, which will be detailed in this plan.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Program applies to all employees and subcontractors who may be exposed to heat stress in the field.

3. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Heat Illness Prevention Program Administrator for Roux is the Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD), Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP. The daily administration of the program is delegated to the Operations Manager (OM) , Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM), and Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO). The CHSD has the authority, responsibility, and overall accountability for the comprehensive implementation of this program.

All managers and supervisors shall implement and maintain the heat illness prevention program in work areas where there is a potential for heat stress.

Management Responsibilities

Management (i.e., Project Managers, Project Principals, OM) must provide the following to promote compliance and foster a good safety culture:

- Comply with applicable standards.
- Inform employees of the provisions of the heat illness prevention program and ensure understanding.
- Provide sufficient water, shade, rest areas, and other heat illness controls for employees.
- Assist with establishing work practices to minimize heat stress risks, such as acclimatization, required rest periods, employee monitoring, and strategic scheduling.
- Encourage employees to report hazardous conditions or heat illness symptoms.
- Provide training to any employee who could possibly be exposed to the risk of heat illness.

Employee Responsibilities

Employees are expected to actively participate in the organization's heat illness prevention program, which includes the following responsibilities:

- Receive appropriate training with regard to heat stress.
- Understand core concepts of heat illness prevention and follow guidelines to mitigate risks.
- Recognize the signs and symptoms of heat illness and immediately report them.
- Cooperate with workplace inspections and incident investigations.

Effective Communication

All Roux employees shall be accountable for ensuring there is effective communication with both the field team and their subcontractors. Communication between Roux employees, project leads (e.g., Project Principal, Project

Managers), and subcontractors (if applicable) will be established and maintained so that employees can quickly contact should there be a change in condition or someone at the Site exhibits signs/symptoms of heat stress. These types of incidents would follow Roux's Incident Investigation and Reporting Management Program 2.12 and Roux's Injury Illness Prevention Program 2.22.

4. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT

Prior to scheduled fieldwork, the project team shall ensure a hazard assessment is conducted as it relates to heat stress. This will include a determination of how much heat and exertion employees are likely to be exposed to based on the work activity.

Factors that can increase heat stress include the following:

- Temperatures at the work site;
- Humidity;
- A lack of air movement or exchange;
- The amount of time employees spend working in the heat;
- The time of day work takes place;
- Sources of radiant heat (e.g., sunlight, fire, or hot furnace);
- Work activities that produce heat (e.g., welding);
- Physical contact with warm or hot objects or liquids;
- The clothing and PPE employees are required to wear; and/or
- Physically strenuous work.

Results of the hazard analysis should be used to determine appropriate controls for mitigating heat stress, whenever possible, for planning acclimatization, and for developing work schedules that rotate workers to limit employee exposure. Typically, the Site Supervisor (SS) or Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) shall conduct worksite observations to ensure all employees follow heat illness prevention procedures and that hazards are sufficiently controlled. However, all employees should be continuously evaluating work site conditions and be able to recognize heat stressors in order to prevent heat illnesses.

5. TRAINING

All Roux employees shall be trained on the topics listed below prior to beginning work, which may potentially expose workers to heat stress.

Training Topics

- The environmental, behavioral, and personal risk factors for heat illness, such as radiant heat sources, exertion, clothing and PPE, and use of alcohol or drugs.
- Types of heat illnesses, common symptoms, and appropriate emergency response for each.
- The knowledge that mild symptoms may quickly become more severe or life-threatening.
- The importance of immediately reporting any signs or symptoms of heat illness to the supervisor.
- The employer's responsibility to provide shade, water, access to first aid, and cool-down rests during work and the employee's freedom to exercise their rights under this standard without fear of retaliation.

- The employer's heat stress plan and its procedures:
  - Procedures for employees who are newly assigned to work in high-heat areas.
  - The organization's acclimatization methods, as applicable.
  - Heatwave procedures.
  - Heat illness and emergency response, including contact information.
- The importance of frequent consumption of water and the taking of rest breaks.
- How heat illness prevention applies to employees' specific tasks.

Increasing Training Effectiveness:

- The SS/SHSO will hold daily tailgates with the field team to go over daily work tasks and basic safety information, including Job Safety Analysis (JSA) review, as well as incorporate elements such as current weather and effects on the work activities for the day.
- If a heat wave or high heat is anticipated, OHSMs and/or OMs will provide communications to Roux employees prior to their shifts and remind them of any special high heat procedures.

6. DRINKING WATER

Employees shall be given access to potable drinking water. Access to water will be provided as near as possible to where employees are working, and there shall be enough locations so employees will have sufficient water. Water should be fresh and pure, free of taste or smell that would discourage employees from drinking, comfortably cool, and obtained from an approved source.

The recommendation is that during warm or hot weather, employees drink four 8-ounce glasses of water, or a total of one quart per hour, throughout the entire work shift. Easy access to sufficient potable drinking water throughout the work shift encourages employees to drink.

During a heat wave, water shall be replenished more often to keep it available and cool. Water containers (and all spouts and levers) must be kept clean. If able, provide single-use drinking cups with appropriate waste receptacles. Accessible sanitation facilities shall also be maintained at work Sites as appropriate.

SS/SHSO is responsible for the following:

- Drink sufficient water before, during, and after work shifts to maintain hydration.
- Encourage frequent drinking of small amounts of water throughout the shift. In high-heat environments, remind field staff and subcontractors that drinking extra water may be necessary.
- Discourage the choice of drinks with caffeine or sugar that may possibly dehydrate employees instead of water. Also, discourage the drinking of alcohol.
- Monitor the water supply.
- If employees become dehydrated and are unable to alleviate symptoms with the steps below, get them immediate medical attention.

Field Staff/Subcontractors are responsible for the following:

- Drink sufficient water before, during, and after work shifts to maintain hydration. Drink up to 4 cups of water per hour, especially during hot weather.
- Be aware that in high-heat situations, you may need to drink more water.

- Monitor yourself and others for signs of dehydration. If you feel dehydrated:
  - Follow Roux's Incident Notification Flowchart;
  - Rest in the shaded resting area; and
  - Drink water in small amounts, but frequently.

7. ACCESS TO SHADE

Access to shaded areas will be provided to Roux staff, as needed. Employees are encouraged to use these areas when they feel overheated. Roux's SS/SHSO shall oversee the proper implementation of shaded areas and will communicate these locations on a daily basis with the Field Team.

Depending on the Site, shaded areas can include the following:

- Pop-up Tents
- Canopies
- Umbrellas
- Structures mechanically ventilated or open to air movement
  - Garage
- Conex-mounted RV canopies
- Full and thick tree canopies that block direct sunlight
- Buildings
- Enclosed areas only if they provide cooling comparable to shade in open-air
  - Vehicles with air conditioning

Shaded Area Requirements

The shade shall be strong enough to cool employees down and other shadows should not be visible in the shade. The shade will be provided by Roux when the air temperature exceeds 80°F. If the temperature is less than 80°F, shade will be available and provided upon request. The SS/SHSO will monitor conditions to determine when the air will exceed (and is exceeding) 80°F. For most Sites, air will be monitored hourly and shade will be set up immediately if 80°F is exceeded.

Shade shall be located as close as practical to areas where employees are working and is easily accessible. These areas will be considered safe and free from other hazards. Shaded areas should be large enough to accommodate all employees who are on a break, resting, or recovering without crowding. Should natural vegetation be used for shade, the SS/SHSO will evaluate shade for effectiveness.

Field Staff Responsibilities

Field Staff should take ordinary rest breaks in the shaded areas and monitor themselves for signs of heat stress, and go to the shaded area when they need to cool down. Any issues or problems with shaded areas should be reported to the SS/SHSO for the Site.

If shaded areas are used for a preventative cool-down, the SS/SHSO will ensure the affected employees will remain in the shade until they begin to feel better. The SS/SHSO will continue to monitor the employees and ask them if

they are experiencing symptoms of a heat illness. Employees shall not be sent back to work before symptoms have ended and at a minimum at least 10 minutes of rest.

8. MONITORING AND SCHEDULING

Monitoring

The SS/SHSO and Field Team will continue to monitor themselves and others for signs of heat illness. The SS/SHSO will monitor when the air temperature exceeds 80°F. Throughout the summer, weather and temperature will be monitored at least two weeks ahead, and the work schedule will be planned to accommodate the expected weather.

Scheduling

Scheduling accommodations may include:

- Working during cooler hours of the day
- Working at night
- Stopping work early
- Rescheduling work activities
- Increasing frequency of breaks

In general, strenuous work activities shall be rescheduled to the coolest parts of the day.

Special precautions are required for temperatures above 80°F, 95°F, and heat waves. These precautions are provided in the sections below.

9. ACCLIMATIZATION AND NEW EMPLOYEE PROCEDURES

Roux requires employees to be acclimatized in order for them to better tolerate heat in the workplace. Acclimatization is the physical process of adapting to a different thermal environment, allowing a better toleration of heat. Acclimatization procedures require gradual exposure that gives the employee time to adjust to each level of exposure. Acclimatization is essential for new employees but is necessary for all employees when the temperature significantly changes. Heat stress is much more likely if these procedures are not followed.

The SS/SHSO is responsible for observing new employees during their first 14 days of employment in high-heat areas.

Re-acclimatization is necessary if employees are absent from high-heat environments for a week or more or the temperature increases significantly.

10. HEATWAVE AND EXTREME HEAT PROCEDURES

Heat Wave Procedures

A heat wave is defined as consistent temperatures over 80°F or if the temperature is 10° higher than the average daily temperatures in the preceding 5 days.

SS/SHSO and Project Management (e.g., PP, PM) shall closely observe and monitor employees during a heat wave. The Field Teams should institute a ratio of one SS to 20 or fewer employees, a mandatory buddy system, or

a consistent practice for supervisors to check on employees. Pre-shift meetings to review high-heat procedures with employees will be carried out to emphasize work-rest schedules, drinking water, shade, etc.

Extreme Heat Procedures

When work-site temperatures equal or exceed 95°F, the employer will enact extreme heat procedures:

- Employees will be closely observed by the SS/SHSO for signs of heat illness. New employees will be supervised for acclimatization.
- Effective communication and monitoring will be ensured through the use of periodic check-ins via phone with the SS/SHSO. Communications between employees and Project Management (e.g., PP/PM) will be established and maintained. Mandatory 10-minute break periods are required for every two hours worked. SS/SHSO must enforce this rule.
- Pre-shift safety tailgate meetings will occur to review procedures and to remind employees to drink water and take cool-down rests if needed. SS/SHSO shall remind employees to rest and drink water. Employees should drink more water than usual.

11. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Roux is dedicated to providing prompt appropriate care for all employees who report or show symptoms of heat illness. If an employee shows signs of heat illness, they will be monitored and shall not be left alone or sent home without being offered first aid or emergency medical services. If on-site personnel require any medical treatment, the following steps will be taken:

1. Notify Roux's Project and Corporate Management Team for any work-related injury and/or illness occurrence, and communicate with the contracted Occupational Health Care Management Provider, AllOne Health (AOH), immediately following the notifications provided above.
2. Based on discussions with the Project Team, Corporate Management, and the AOH evaluation, if medical attention beyond onsite First Aid is warranted, transport the injured/ill person (IP) to the Urgent Care Center, or notify the Fire Department or Ambulance Emergency service and request an ambulance or transport the victim to the hospital, and continue communications with Corporate Management Team. An Urgent Care/Hospital Route map with locations and directions is provided within Site Specific Health and Safety Plans.
3. First aid medical support will be provided by onsite personnel trained and certified in First Aid, Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR), Automatic External Defibrillation (AED), and Blood-Borne Pathogens (BBP) Awareness, until relieved by emergency medical services (EMS).
4. The SHSO and Project Manager will perform a Loss Investigation (LI), and the Project Team will complete the final Loss Report.

12. HEAT-RELATED ILLNESSES

Heat Stress

Heat stress is a significant potential hazard and can be associated with heavy physical activity and/or the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) in hot-weather environments. For these reasons, the company will provide potable drinking water and access to shade or other areas of relief (i.e., air-conditioned vehicles and work trailers). Supervisors, prior to supervising personnel in the field as well as all personnel involved with the fieldwork of a project, are trained in this HASP that includes preventing heat-related illnesses and the below procedures in response to heat-related symptoms and illness. Since much of our work is dependent upon environmental factors beyond our control, we must closely monitor air temperature and humidity and be aware of avoiding radiant heat sources and providing as much air circulation as possible wherever we work. Physical factors that need to be evaluated as part of our Job Safety Analysis (JSA) reviews include the level of physical activity and duration of work

and the type (i.e., color, weight breathability) of the clothing we select. In addition, personal factors such as age, weight, fitness, drug/alcohol use, and prior history of heat-related illness need to be considered.

Heat cramps are brought on by prolonged exposure to heat. As an individual sweats, water and salts are lost by the body, resulting in painful muscle cramps. The signs and symptoms of heat stress are as follows:

- Severe muscle cramps, usually in the legs and abdomen;
- Exhaustion, often to the point of collapse; and
- Dizziness or periods of faintness.

First aid treatment includes, but is not limited to, shade, rest, and fluid replacement. Typically, the individual should recover within one-half hour while being monitored constantly. If the individual has not improved substantially within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to a hospital for medical attention.

Heat Exhaustion

Heat exhaustion may occur in a healthy individual who has been exposed to excessive heat while working or exercising. The circulatory system of the individual fails as blood collects near the skin to rid the body of excess heat through transference. The signs and symptoms of heat exhaustion are as follows:

- Rapid and shallow breathing;
- Weak pulse;
- Cold and clammy skin with heavy perspiration;
- Skin appears pale;
- Fatigue and weakness;
- Dizziness; and
- Elevated body temperature.

First aid treatment includes, but is not limited to, cooling the victim, elevating the feet, and replacing fluids. If the individual is not substantially improved within 30 minutes and the body temperature has not decreased, the individual should be transported to the hospital for medical attention.

Heat Stroke

Heat stroke occurs when an individual is exposed to excessive heat and stops sweating. This condition is classified as a MEDICAL EMERGENCY requiring immediate cooling of the victim and transport to a medical facility. The signs and symptoms of heat stroke are as follows:

- Dry, hot red skin;
- Body temperature approaching or above 105 degrees F;
- Confusion, altered mental state, slurred speech;
- Seizures;
- Large (dilated) pupils; and
- Loss of consciousness – the individual may go into a coma.

First aid treatment requires immediate cooling and transportation to a medical facility. Heat stress is a significant hazard if any type of protective equipment (semi-permeable or impermeable) that prevents evaporative cooling is worn in hot-weather environments.

13. OTHER HEAT CONTROLS

Clothing and PPE

Employees should choose clothing that is reflective, light-colored, lightweight, loose-fitting, and breathable. Clothing should cover the exposed parts of the body. In direct sun, hard hats with a brim or bill may be helpful. Should specialized cooling garments be applicable, please consult with your OM/OHSM/CHSD.

Managing Employee Risk Factors

It is recommended that employees are aware of how their health can affect their risk of heat stress. The following increases personnel's risk for a heat-related illness:

- A poor level of physical fitness
- Obesity
- Chronic or acute illnesses
- Conditions such as diabetes, heart disease, or high blood pressure
- Certain medications, such as diuretics
- Age (60+)

Employees should:

- Maintain their health outside of work
- Be aware of the effects of medications
- Drink adequate amounts of water
- Eat light, cool meals during work shifts and save heavy meals until after the shift is over
- Do not skip meals: food helps replace electrolytes when sweating
- Take breaks as needed
- Do not consume alcohol prior to working in a hot environment

APPENDIX D

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Management Program

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**01/2019**
REVIEW DATE	:	**03/2025**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**6**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE

Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated companies, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C., and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux"), have instituted the following program to establish guidelines for the selection of personal protective equipment (PPE) for use by Roux personnel performing field activities in hazardous environments. PPE is not meant to be a substitute for engineering, work practice, and/or administrative controls, but PPE should be used in conjunction with these controls to protect employees in the workplace. Clothing, body coverings, and other accessories designed to prevent worker exposure to workplace hazards are all types of PPE. To ensure adequate PPE,, employee-owned PPE is assessed on a case-by-case basis to ensure its adequacy, maintenance, and sanitation.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

These guidelines apply to all PPE selection decisions to implement the Roux program. The foundations for this program are the numerous Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) standards related to PPE cited in 29 CFR 1910 Subpart I, 29 CFR 1926 Subpart E, and the hazardous environment work employee protection requirements under the OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) standard at 29 CFR 1910.120 and 1926.65 as well as California OSHA (Cal/OSHA) Title 8 5192 HAZWOPER. To ensure hazard assessments are documented, the levels of protection, types of protection, and tasks requiring protection are covered in site-specific Health and Safety Plans (HASPs) and Job Safety Analyses (JSAs).

3. PROCEDURES

Due to the varied nature of site activities and the different potential hazards associated with different sites, several aspects must be considered when selecting PPE. The following text describes PPE selection logic and provides guidelines and requirements for the appropriate selection and use of PPE.

3.1 Introduction

To harm the body, chemicals must first gain entrance. The intact skin and respiratory tract are usually the first body tissues that are exposed to chemical contaminants. These tissues provide barriers to some chemicals but, in many cases, are damaged themselves or are highly permeable by certain chemical compounds. PPE, therefore, is used to minimize or eliminate chemical compounds from coming into contact with these first barrier tissues.

Proper PPE selection is essential in preventing exposure. The Project Manager (PM) or health and safety personnel making the selection will have to consider several factors. The level of protection, type, and kind of equipment selected depends on the hazardous conditions. In some cases, additional selection factors include cost, availability, compatibility with other equipment, and performance. All these factors must be accurately assessed before work can be safely carried out.

3.1.1 Training

Training shall be provided to all field-based employees on how to properly use and care for PPE. Training shall include, but not be limited to, the initial 40-hour HAZWOPER training, annual 8-hour HAZWOPER refresher training, and site-specific PPE training. The training program includes when PPE is necessary, what types of PPE are required; how to don, doff, adjust, and wear PPE; the limitations of PPE; the proper care, maintenance, useful life, signs of PPE failure and emergency procedures to follow in the event of PPE failure and disposal of PPE. In addition, retraining shall be conducted when workplace changes require a change in PPE when an employee demonstrates a lack of knowledge or improper use of PPE is identified.

3.2 Types of PPE

The type and selection of PPE must meet certain general criteria and requirements as required under OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 (General Industry) and 1926.95 (Construction). In addition to these general requirements, specific requirements and specifications exist for some types of PPE that form the basis of the protective clothing scheme. All manufacturer's recommendations for PPE care and use shall be followed. All PPE shall be maintained in a sanitary and reliable condition. Additionally, proper fit and size shall be evaluated to ensure adequate employee protection. Should PPE become defective, it shall be immediately removed from service and discarded.

The following is a list of the common types of specific PPE and the specific requirements for the PPE type, where applicable:

1. Hard Hats - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.135 and 1926.100; and specified in ANSI Z89.1.
2. Face Shields and Safety Glasses - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.133 and 1926.102; and specified in ANSI Z87.1.
3. Respiratory Protection - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.134 and 1926.103.
4. Hand Protection - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.138
5. Foot Protection - Regulated by 29 CFR 1910.136 and 1926.96; and specified in ANSI Z41.1.
6. Protective Clothing (e.g., fully encapsulated suits, aprons) - Specified in NFPA 1991/1992/1994.

3.2.1 PPE Inspection, Cleaning Maintenance, and Storage

The Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM) or their designee is responsible for procuring PPE, in accordance with this management program. Single-use/disposable PPE should be purchased and used whenever practicable.

3.2.1.1 PPE Inspection

Roux employees must inspect PPE regularly, before and after each use, to check for defects and damage. Garments and other PPE in central storage must be inspected at least annually or as recommended by the manufacturer by the OHSM, Equipment Manager, and/or their designee. Defective or damaged equipment must be tagged as out-of-service, immediately removed from the work site, and discarded.

3.2.1.2 PPE Cleaning and Maintenance

All Roux employees are responsible for routine cleaning of their assigned PPE. Decontamination of PPE is addressed within Roux's Site Control and Decontamination Program as specified within site-specific health and safety plans. As appropriate, Roux employees should be issued single-use PPE when practicable to minimize the requirement for decontamination. When performing routine cleaning of reusable PPE:

- Always follow the manufacturer's recommendations to avoid damaging the PPE. For example, some cleaning solutions compromise the integrity of protective helmets shell.
- Clean and maintain PPE according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Before being re-issued, PPE should be thoroughly sanitized.
- Disassemble, wash and sanitize reusable respirators after each use. For more information, refer to Roux's Respiratory Protection Management Program.

Employees are not authorized to repair PPE without prior approval from the Health and Safety Department. Reusable PPE may require maintenance by the manufacturer to maintain integrity and certification. Many

manufacturers specify which repairs, if performed by the end-user, will void the product warranty. Therefore, Roux employees are not authorized to perform such maintenance or repairs.

3.2.1.3 PPE Storage

Certain equipment failures can be directly attributed to improper storage. The OHSM or Equipment Manager (or another designated person) is responsible for implementing procedures for appropriate PPE storage, for equipment that is centrally stored. Both central storage and dedicated PPE provided to employees should be stored using the following:

- Store goggles and safety glasses in protective cases.
- Store PPE (such as helmets, boots, etc.) in clean, dust-proof containers or bags out of direct sunlight.
- PPE should ideally be stored under climate-controlled conditions. PPE, stocked gear bags, and/or go-kits should not be stored in hot, cold, or other extreme environmental conditions, and they should not be stored in vehicles (government-owned or rentals) for even short periods of time. Do not store helmets on the rear window shelf of a vehicle.
- Store different kinds of clothing and gloves separately to prevent errors in selection.
- Hang or fold protective clothing in accordance with manufacturers' recommendations.
- Never store contaminated PPE near new protective clothing or street clothing. Potentially contaminated, reusable clothing must be stored (usually bagged) away from new PPE in a well-ventilated area with good airflow around each item until the garment is decontaminated or disposed.
- See Roux's Respiratory Protection Management Program for detailed respirator storage procedures.

3.3 Fitting, Donning, and Doffing PPE

Roux shall provide appropriately sized PPE for Roux employees. Improper fitting such as tight-fitting garments, can tear, especially at the knees, crotch, shoulders, back, and elbows due to movement. Protective clothing that is too large can easily snag and/or limit a user's dexterity. The Roux PM shall ensure site/project-specific PPE is kept in a sufficient stock of appropriately sized PPE (e.g., Level C ensembles). The OHSM, Equipment Manager, and/or their designee shall maintain a sufficient stock of appropriately sized PPE in central storage locations.

The Site Supervisor (SS)/Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) is responsible for ensuring that site-specific procedures for donning and doffing PPE are incorporated into site-specific HASPs. Donning and doffing procedures may differ depending on the type of PPE and clothing (e.g., Level D, Modified Level D, Level C) utilized. Figures 1-4, provide examples of procedures that can be used to don and doff Levels A through D and are provided as a reference. Site-specific conditions may warrant adjustments to such procedures. Consult the CHSD for additional information.

Site-specific donning and doffing procedures should include using an assistant where necessary. Donning and doffing certain types of PPE without assistance could risk failure or damage. Care must be taken to prevent the spread of contaminants on the PPE. Decontamination procedures should limit the potential for cross-contamination and may include gross decontamination of outer boots, gloves, and suits as necessary to prevent contaminants from tracking into the contamination reduction zone (CRZ) and clean zone(s).

3.4 Controlling Hazards Associated with PPE Use

PPE use can pose potential health and safety hazards, which range from minor discomfort to life-threatening height stroke. The magnitude of the potential hazard can vary and will depend on various factors, including an individual's fitness level, the type of PPE worn, the work demands, individual work practices, duration of work, and environmental conditions. The use of PPE can also lead to reduced efficiency and work performance.

Among hazards associated with PPE use, heat stress emerges as a prevalent and significant hazard. Particularly, the use of substantial and/or impermeable attire, such as heavy coveralls, Tyvek suits, splash suits, or Level A or B suits, alongside strenuous work, amplifies the risk of heat stress. Regular monitoring for indications of heat stress is imperative for workers operating in such conditions. Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Program lays out requirements for signs and symptoms as well as preventative measures to mitigate the potential for heat illness. In addition, cold environments can pose adverse risk, such examples include use of non-insulated steel-toe safety shoes in frigid conditions which has the potential to increase the risk of frostbite, while safety gloves worn for chemical protection may inadequately insulate hands from the cold.

It is the responsibility of Project Teams to integrate site-specific protocols to manage PPE hazards into such site-specific HASPs. These protocols can encompass considerations like work/rest ratios, crew rotations, and other accommodations for exceptionally demanding conditions.

The following measures are recommended for controlling hazards posed by PPE use:

- Prioritize through the hierarchy of controls with a focus on elimination, substitution, engineering, work practice and administrative control implementation rather than sole reliance on PPE. PPE shall be considered the last line of worker protection.
- Workers should maintain physical fitness to be able to withstand the potential physical strain of PPE use. A physically fit individual will endure less physiological strain, manifesting in a lower heart rate, reduced body temperature (indicating diminished retained body heat), more effective sweating, slightly lower oxygen consumption, and carbon dioxide production. Furthermore, acclimatization to extreme environmental conditions, such as high temperatures, can influence work performance and physical capacity.
- Understand the symptoms of PPE failure. Workers encountering any of these symptoms while donning PPE should promptly notify their onsite SHSO and/or SS:
    - Perception of odors when wearing a respirator
    - Skin irritation
    - Acute discomfort
    - Difficulty breathing
    - Unusual fatigue
    - Dizziness
    - Inability to see, hear, or speak clearly
    - Uncomfortable restriction of movement
    - Rapid pulse, nausea, or chest pain
- Implement a buddy system. Especially in situations where there is a need for increased level of protection (e.g., Level A-C) workers should work in pairs or teams, and are instructed to monitor the integrity of their team/partners gear and remain alert for symptoms of PPE failure.

3.5 PPE Selection

For site-specific work, the Project Manager, in consultation with the Health and Safety Department, has overall responsibility for coordinating the selection and distribution of PPE to field staff and for ensuring that the selected PPE is appropriate for the site-specific hazards. Generally speaking, Roux employees are not engaged in emergency response or perform work at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites; if this is the case, the CHSD shall be made aware of the work and consult with the Project Team on appropriate PPE selection. Most work falls under environmental sampling of low-concentration contaminants in water/soil/perimeter air. Therefore work is carried out in Level D PPE. Upgrades would be based on more information as it becomes available. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has created Guidelines for PPE Ensemble Selection to assist workers in selecting PPE ensembles for specific activities and tasks and determining which ensembles and air monitoring equipment should be used to address specific chemicals. Guidelines to Ensembles for Specific Activities/Tasks Where Chemical Exposure is Possible is provided as a reference in Appendix A.

3.6 Protective Clothing Selection Criteria

3.6.1 Chemicals Present

The most important factor in selecting PPE is the determination of what chemicals the employee may be exposed to. The number of chemicals on field investigations may range from a few to several hundred. The exact chemicals or group of chemicals present at the site (certain groups tend to require similar protection) can be determined by collecting and analyzing air, soil, water, or other site media samples. When data are lacking, research into the hazardous materials used or stored at the site can be used to infer potential chemical exposures on the site.

The most appropriate clothing shall be selected once the known or suspected chemicals have been identified and considered based on the type of work to be performed.

Protective garments are made of several different substances for protection against specific chemicals. There is no universal protective material. All will decompose, permeate, or otherwise fail to protect under given circumstances. Fortunately, most manufacturers make guides to using their products (i.e., Dupont's Tyvek™ Permeation Guide). These guides are usually for gloves and coveralls and typically provide information regarding chemical degradation rates (failure of the material to maintain structural integrity when in contact with the chemical) and may provide information on the permeation rate (whether or not the material allows the chemical to pass through). When permeation tables are available, they shall be used with degradation tables to determine the most appropriate protective material for the specific chemical hazard(s).

During most site work, chemicals are usually in mixed combinations, and the protective materials are not in continuous contact with pure chemicals for long periods; therefore, the selected material may be adequate for the particular chemical of most concern and the type of work being performed, yet not the "best" protecting material for all site chemicals and activities. Selection shall depend upon the most hazardous chemicals based on their hazards and concentrations. Sometimes, layering (i.e., using several layers of protective materials) affords the best protection.

3.6.2 Concentration of the Chemical(s)

One of the major criteria for selecting protective material is the concentration of the chemical(s) in air, liquid, and solid state. Airborne and liquid chemical concentrations should be compared to the OSHA standards, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) guidelines to determine the level of skin or other absorptive

surface (e.g., eyes) protection needed. While these standards are not designed specifically for skin exposed directly to the liquid, they may provide skin designations indicative of chemicals known to have significant skin or dermal absorption effects. For example, airborne levels of PCBs on-site may be low because they are not very volatile, so the inhalation hazard may be minimal; however, PCB-containing liquid coming in direct contact with the skin may cause overexposure. Thus, PCBs have been assigned a skin designation in the OSHA and ACGIH exposure limit tables.

3.6.3 Physical State

The characteristics of a chemical may range from nontoxic to highly toxic, depending on its physical state. Inorganic lead in soil would not be considered toxic to site personnel unless it became airborne since it is generally not absorbed through the intact skin. However, organic lead in a liquid could be readily absorbed through the skin. Soil is frequently contaminated with hazardous materials. Concentrations will vary from a few parts per million to nearly one hundred percent by volume. The degree of hazard depends on the type of soil and concentration of the chemical. Generally speaking, “dry” soils that have not become airborne do not pose a hazard to site personnel if they take minimal precautions, such as wearing lightweight gloves.

3.6.4 Length of Exposure

The length of time a material is exposed to a chemical increases the probability of a breakthrough. Determinations of actual breakthrough times for short-term exposures indicate that several materials that would be considered inadequate under long-term exposures can be used. Different materials that would be considered inadequate under long-term exposures can be used. It should be kept in mind that during the manufacturer’s permeation testing, a pure (100% composition) liquid is usually placed in direct contact with the material, producing a worst-case situation.

3.6.5 Abrasion

When selecting protective clothing, the job the employee is engaged in must be taken into consideration. Persons moving drums or performing other manual tasks may require added protection for their hands, lower chest, and thighs. Using leather gloves and a heavy apron over other normal protective clothing will help prevent damage to the normal PPE and thus reduce worker exposures.

3.6.6 Dexterity

Although protection from skin and inhalation hazards is the primary concern when selecting PPE, the ability to perform the assigned task must be maintained. For example, personnel cannot be expected to perform work that requires fine dexterity if they must wear thick gloves. Therefore, the PPE selection process must consider the task being performed and provide PPE alternatives or techniques that maintain dexterity while still protecting the worker (e.g., wearing tight latex gloves over more bulky hand protection to increase dexterity).

3.6.7 Ability to Decontaminate

If disposable clothing cannot be used, the ability to decontaminate the materials selected must be taken into consideration. Once a chemical makes contact with the material, the PPE must be cleaned before reusing it. If the chemical has completely permeated the material, the clothing cannot be adequately decontaminated, and the material should be discarded.

3.6.8 Climactic Conditions

The human body works best with few restraints from clothing. Protective clothing adds a body burden by increasing weight, restricting movement, and preventing the body's natural cooling process. In severe situations, a modified work program must be used.

Some materials act differently when they are very hot and very cold. For example, PVC becomes almost brittle in frigid temperatures. If there are any questions about the stability of the protective materials under different conditions, the manufacturer should be contacted before using PPE in the field.

3.6.9 Work Load

Like climactic conditions, the type of work activity may affect work duration and personnel's ability to perform certain tasks. Similarly, the amount of protective materials a person wears will affect their ability to perform certain tasks. For example, a person in a total encapsulating suit, even at 72˚F, cannot work for more than a short period of time without requiring a break.

The work schedule should be adjusted to maintain the health of the employees. Modified work practices may include allowing more time for individual job tasks and implementing work/rest cycles per NIOSH and ACGIH thermal stress recommendations. Special consideration should be given to the selection of clothing that protects the worker and adds the least burden when personnel are required to perform strenuous tasks. Excessive bodily stress frequently represents the most significant hazard encountered during fieldwork.

3.6.10 Types of Protective Materials

1. Cellulose or Paper: suitable for nuisance dust and coarse fibers.
2. Natural and Synthetic Fibers
    a. Tyvek™: suitable small-sized hazardous particles, including lead, asbestos, and mold.
    b. Tychem™: is suitable for a variety of hazards, from light liquid splashes to heavy exposures to industrial chemicals and agents.
    c. Nomex™: is suitable for flame-resistance, radiation resistance, acids, alkalis, fluorocarbon refrigerants (CFCs), and non-polar solvents.
3. Elastomers
    a. Polyethylene: suitable for polar substances and solvents.
    b. Saran™ : suitable for flame-resistance, acids, alkalis, oils, and organic solvents.
    c. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC): suitable for alcohols, oils, inorganic acids, alkalis, and salts.
    d. Neoprene: suitable for polar/non-polar substances, petroleum mixtures, and ≤ 200 F heat resistance.
    e. Butyl Rubber: suitable for polar substances and solvents.
    f. Viton: suitable for non-polar substances, petroleum mixtures, and ≤ 200 F heat resistance.
    g. Nitrile: suitable for polar/non-polar substances and petroleum mixtures.

3.7 Protection Levels

3.7.1 Level A Protection

Level A protection (a fully encapsulated suit) is used when skin hazards exist or when no known data positively rule out skin and other absorption hazards. Per the Roux Respiratory Protection Management Program, Roux employees are not authorized to enter an IDLH atmosphere; therefore, the program does

not allow supplied air respirators (SARs) or self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). At no time will Level A work be performed without the consent of the CHSD and OM.

The following conditions warrant the use of Level A protection:

- Hazardous substances have been identified and require the highest level of protection for skin, eyes, and the respiratory system;
- The atmosphere contains less than 19.5% oxygen or an atmosphere immediately dangerous to life and health (IDLH) that have not been ruled out;
- Site operations involve a high potential for splash, skin immersion, or exposure to suspected skin hazards;
- Direct-reading instruments indicate high levels of unidentified but potentially hazardous vapors or gases in the air (e.g., Total atmospheric readings on the Photoionization Detector (PID), Flame Ionization Detector (FID), and similar instruments indicate 500 to 1,000 ppm of unidentified substances); and
- Direct-reading instruments are not available to test the air and suspected highly toxic substances may be present.

It may be necessary to base the decision to use Level A protection on indirect evidence. Other conditions that may indicate the need for Level A protection include:

- Confined spaces;
- Sites containing known skin hazards;
- Sites with no established history to rule out skin and other absorption hazards;
- Site exhibiting signs of acute mammalian toxicity (e.g., dead animals, illnesses associated with past entry into the site by humans);
- Sites at which sealed drums of unknown materials must be opened;
- Visible indicators such as leaking containers or smoking chemical fires; and
- Extremely hazardous substances (e.g., cyanide compounds, concentrated pesticides, Department of Transportation Poison "A" materials, suspected carcinogens, and infectious substances) are known or suspected to be present, and skin contact is possible.

Table 1: Recommended Level A Ensemble Components

Component	Type	Manufacturer / Recommended Material	Notes
Respirator	Positive-pressure full-facepiece SCBA or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with escape SCBA[1]	NIOSH approved respirator	See Roux's Respiratory Protection Program. Roux employees are not approved to utilize Supplied Air (SAR) and/or Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Suit	Totally encapsulated chemical- and vapor-protective suit	DuPont® Tychem™ or Responder CSM™	Other material types may be substituted based on known contaminants.
Inner Gloves	Lightweight	Nitrile, Neoprene, PVC, or Viton®	Other material types may be substituted based on known contaminants.
Outer Gloves	An integral part of the suit	See Appendix A for additional information	Confirm chemical performance rating for suspected contaminants. Glove material may have different performance ratings than suit material. All fully-encapsulating suit materials must be compatible with substances involved.
Inner Boot	Integral Part of Suit	-	-
Outer Boot	HazMat boot[2]	–	Confirm chemical performance rating of outer boot for suspected contaminants. Provides slip/abrasion resistance.
Hard Hat	Standard[3]	-	-

[1] Must be NIOSH approved.
[2] Must meet NFPA 1991/NFPA 1994 requirements depending on the site hazard assessment.
[3] Must comply with the applicable ANSI standard.

3.7.2 Level B Protection

Level B protection is utilized when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed, but hazardous material exposure to the few unprotected areas of the body is unlikely. At no time will Level B work be performed by Roux personnel without the consent of the CHSD and OM.

The following conditions suggest a need for Level B protection:

- The type and atmospheric concentration of toxic substances have been identified, and they require the highest level of respiratory protection;

- IDLH atmospheres where the substance or concentration in the air does not present a severe skin hazard;
- The type and concentrations of toxic substances do not meet the selection criteria permitting the use of air-purifying respirators and
- It is highly unlikely that the work being done will generate high concentrations of vapors, gases, particulates, or splashes of materials that will affect personnel's skin.

Table 2: Recommended Level B Ensemble Components

Component	Type	Manufacturer / Recommended Material	Notes
Respirator	Positive-pressure full- facepiece SCBA or positive-pressure supplied-air respirator with escape SCBA[1]	NIOSH approved respirator	See Roux's Respiratory Protection Program. Roux employees are not approved to utilize Supplied Air (SAR) and/or Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Suit	Chemical-resistant clothing (liquid-splash protective suit with integral boot and hood)[2]	DuPont® Tychem® CPF 3	Other material types may be substituted based on known contaminants.
Inner Gloves	Light/medium weight	Nitrile, Neoprene, PVC, Viton®, or PE/EVAL	Other material types may be substituted based on known contaminants.
Outer Gloves	Medium/heavy weight	Butyl MIL-G12223, Nitrile, Neoprene, PVC, Viton®, PE/EVAL, or heavy weight Nitrile or Neoprene	Confirm chemical performance rating. Other material types may be substituted based on known contaminants.
Inner Boot	Safety work boot	–	Other boot types may be substituted based on known contaminants and physical hazards. Puncture resistant shanks may be required.
Outer Boot	Heavy weight Latex booties or outer boots[2]	Latex booties are used to protect suit for light duty applications. NFPA-rated outer boots may be required based on anticipated site conditions and tasks.	Other outer boot coverings may be substituted based on known contaminants/anticipated tasks.
Hard Hat	Standard[3]	-	-

[1] Must be NIOSH approved.
[2] Must meet NFPA 1991/NFPA 1994 requirements depending on the site hazard assessment.
[3] Must comply with the applicable ANSI standard.

3.7.3 Level C Protection

Level C protection is utilized when skin and respiratory hazards are well defined, and the criteria for using negative pressure respirators have been fulfilled (i.e., known contaminants and contaminant concentrations, acceptable oxygen levels, approved filter/cartridge available, known cartridge service

life, etc.). Level C protection may require an emergency escape respirator during specific initial entry and site reconnaissance situations or when applicable after that.

Table 3: Recommended Level C Ensemble Components

Component	Type	Manufacturer / Recommended Material	Notes
Respirator	Full-face air-purifying respirator with appropriate cartridge[1]	NIOSH approved respirator	See Roux's Respiratory Protection Program for information about the brand, model, acceptable configurations, and specific care instructions for the standard issue respirator. Half-faced respirators may be donned if hazard assessment warrants.
Suit	Puncture/tear resistant suit material with boot and hood[2]	DuPont® Tychem® CPF 2/CPF 3 or Saranex	Other material types may be substituted based on known contaminants, if considered more appropriate.
Inner Gloves	Light weight	Nitrile, Neoprene	Other material types like Neoprene, PVC, Viton®, or PE/EVAL may be substituted based on known contaminants, if considered more appropriate.
Outer Gloves	Medium/heavy weight	Butyl, Nitrile, or other work glove	Confirm chemical performance rating. Other material types may be substituted based on known contaminants, if considered more appropriate.
Inner Boot	Safety work boot	–	Other boot types may be substituted based on known contaminants and physical hazards. Puncture resistant shanks may be required.
Outer Boot	Heavy weight Latex booties or outer boots[2]	Latex booties are used to protect suit for light duty applications. NFPA rated outer boots may be required based on anticipated site conditions and tasks.	Other outer boot coverings may be substituted based on known contaminants.
Hard Hat	Standard[3]	-	-
Eye Protection	Safety glasses/goggles[3,4]	-	-

1 Must be NIOSH approved.
2 Must meet NFPA 1991/NFPA 1994 requirements depending on the site hazard assessment.
3 Must comply with the applicable ANSI standard.
4 In the case a ½ face respirator is worn eye protection is required.

3.7.4 Level D Protection

Level D is the basic work uniform. Level D is worn when the atmosphere contains no known hazard. Work functions preclude splashes, immersion, potential for inhalation, or direct contact with hazard chemicals. For most Roux field jobs Level D is the standard minimum level of protection worn.

Table 4: Recommended Level D Ensemble Components

Component	Type	Manufacturer / Recommended Material	Notes
Respirator	None	-	-
Suit	Coveralls, street clothes, or disposable Tyvek suit	–	Other types may be substituted as appropriate.
Inner Gloves	N/A		
Outer Gloves	As appropriate for physical hazards and for comfort	–	-
Boot	Safety work boot	–	Roux's standard safety boot is 6", steel/composite safety toe, and electrical hazard (EH) rated.
Outer Boot Covering	As appropriate	–	–
Hard Hat	Standard[3]	-	-
Eye Protection	Safety glasses/goggles[3]	-	-
High Visibility Clothing	High Visibility Vest /Jacket[3]	-	ANSI Class 2 Safety Vests/Jackets are the standard. Class 3 Safety vests/jackets shall be worn in worksites with 50+ MPH traffic.
Hearing Protection	Ear muffs/plugs	-	Workers exposed to excessive noise shall don hearing protection. Refer to Roux's Hearing Conservation Program for more information.

[1] Must be NIOSH approved.
[2] Must meet NFPA 1991/NFPA 1994 requirements depending on the site hazard assessment.
[3] Must comply with the applicable ANSI standard.

3.7.5 Level E Protection

Level E protection is used when radioactivity above 10 millirems per hour (mrems/hr) is detected at the site. Personal protective equipment for Level E includes:

- Coveralls;
- Air purifying respirator (i.e., P100 or equivalent);
- Time limits on exposure;
- Appropriate dermal protection for the type of radiation present, and

- Radiation dosimetry and ambient monitoring.

3.7.6 Additional Considerations

Fieldwork will contain a variety of situations due to chemicals in various concentrations and combinations. These situations may be partially ameliorated by following the work practices listed below:

1. Foot protection is needed on every site. If the ground to be worked on is contaminated with liquid, and it is necessary to walk in the chemicals, some sort of protective shoe coverings or "booties" can be worn over the boots. Shoe coverings should be designed with soles to help prevent slips. Using disposable shoe coverings when contacting liquid contamination can on and reduce overall decontamination requirements. If non-liquids are to be encountered, a Tyvek™ bootie could be used. The advantage of booties is questionable if the ground contains any sharp objects. Boots should be worn with either cotton or wool socks to help absorb perspiration.
2. If the site requires hard hats, chin straps should be used if a person is stooping over where his/her hat may fall off. Respirator straps should not be placed over the hard hats, as this will affect the respirator's fit.

   Some types of protective materials conduct heat and cold readily. In cold conditions, natural material clothing should be worn under protective clothing. Protective clothing should be removed before allowing a person "to get warm." Applying heat, such as with a space heater, to the outside of the protective clothing may drive contaminant permeation. In hot weather, under clothing will absorb sweat. It is recommended that workers use all cotton undergarments.
3. Body protection should be worn and taped to prevent anything from running into the top of the boot. Gloves should be worn and taped to prevent substances from entering the top of the glove. Duct tape is preferred, but masking tape can be used. When aprons are used, they should be taped across the back for added protection. However, this should be done so that the person has mobility.
4. Atmospheric conditions such as precipitation, temperature, wind direction, humidity, wind velocity, and pressure determine the behavior of contaminants in air or the potential for volatile materials to become airborne. These parameters should be considered in determining the need for and the level of protection.
5. A program must be established for periodic air monitoring during site operations. Without an air monitoring program, any changes to air quality would go undetected and might jeopardize on-site personnel. Monitoring can be done with various types of air pumps and filtering devices, followed by laboratory analysis of the filtration media, personnel dosimeters, and periodic walk-throughs by personnel carrying real-time direct-reading survey instruments.
6. For operations in the exclusion zone, different levels of protection may be selected, and various types of chemical-resistant clothing may be worn. This selection should be based on the job function, reason for being in the area, and the potential for skin contact with, or inhalation of, the chemicals present.
7. Escape masks must be readily available when levels of respiratory protection do not include an SCBA and the possibility of an IDLH atmosphere exists. The use and placement of escape masks should be made on a case-by-case basis. Escape masks should be strategically located at the site in areas with a higher potential for vapors, gases, or particulates.

3.8 Decontamination of PPE

Roux prefers the use of single-use PPE to minimize the requirement for significant decontamination. The following procedures shall be considered should a field project require the need for decontamination of PPE. Roux has also developed a Site Control and Decontamination Management Program.

3.8.1 Site-Specific Decontamination Plans

The Project Manager (or another authorized individual) is responsible for formulating the site-specific PPE decontamination plan as an integral part of the Health and Safety Plan (HASP). The SHSO/SS' responsibilities include ensuring the plan's implementation and adapting it as site conditions evolve. Refer to Roux's Site Control and Decontamination Management program for additional requirements.

The decontamination plan, often created in conjunction with PPE selection, must be established prior to workers entering potentially contaminated areas. The plan should address the following key aspects:

- Decontamination Hazard Evaluation and Risk Assessment: Assessing risks associated with decontamination processes.
- PPE for Decontamination Line Assistants: Specifying appropriate PPE for personnel involved in decontamination.
- Roles and Responsibilities During Decontamination: Defining tasks and duties during the decontamination process.
- Layout and Quantity of Decontamination Stations: Determining the number and arrangement of decontamination stations, along with the designated PPE decontamination procedures at each station.
- Decontamination Equipment: Identifying the necessary equipment for effective decontamination.
- Decontamination Methods: Describing the methods and protocols for decontaminating personnel and equipment.
- Preventing Contamination of Clean Areas: Outlining procedures to prevent contamination of uncontaminated zones.
- Minimizing Contact with Contaminants During CPC Removal: Providing guidelines to reduce wearer exposure during the removal of Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC).
- Disposal Procedures for Inadequately Decontaminated Clothing and Equipment: Ensuring proper disposal practices for items that have not been adequately decontaminated.

The initial decontamination plan, which is developed in conjunction with the initial site hazard assessment, should be based on worst-case assumptions about the extent and type of contamination.

3.8.2 Emergency Decontamination of PPE

The designated SHSO/SS (or another authorized individual) assumes responsibility for addressing emergency decontamination within the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP). Emergency decontamination may become necessary due to events such as fires, explosions, sudden violent storms, or medical emergencies. The emergency decontamination plan must clearly delineate emergency egress routes, as well as procedures for both decontamination and egress.

Some key points to consider regarding emergency decontamination.

- Immediate Notification: The SHSO/SS (or their designated counterpart) must be promptly informed of any circumstances requiring emergency decontamination. Additionally, they are accountable for tracking all personnel during the process.
- Urgent Medical Treatment: If urgent medical attention is necessary, decontamination of PPE may be delayed until the victim's condition stabilizes.
- Balancing Priorities: When feasible, decontamination should occur without hindering essential first aid. However, if a worker is exposed to an extremely toxic or corrosive substance, immediate decontamination is crucial to prevent severe injury or fatality.

- Heat-Related Illness: In cases of heat-related illness, protective clothing must be promptly removed (refer to Roux's Heat Illness Prevention Program).

Emergency Facilities:

- For workers potentially exposed to corrosive materials, quick drenching or flushing facilities must be provided in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.151(c) and 1926.50(g).
- Similarly, if workers face other hazards (such as splash or dust) that could harm the eyes or body, readily accessible wash stations are essential. These stations should be properly located and maintained, including regular water changes, as per the manufacturer's instructions.

3.8.3 Protection of Decontamination Line Assistants

Should work require a decontamination corridor the following shall be used as guidance. The SHSO/SS (or other designated person) must for ensuring that decontamination line assistants receive appropriate PPE and addressing their protection within the site-specific HASP. Key zones—namely, the Exclusion Zone (EZ), Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ), and Clean Support Zone—must be clearly marked both in the field and within the site-specific HASP. The following should be considered when preparing for protection of decontamination line assistants.

1. Task Hazard Analysis: A thorough analysis must be conducted for line assistants to determine the optimal PPE level required. Factors influencing this decision include:
    - Expected or Visible Contamination on Responders
    - Type of Contaminant and associated respiratory and skin hazards
    - Total Vapor/Gas Concentrations in the CRZ
    - Presence of Particulates and specific inorganic or organic vapors in the CRZ
    - Results of Wipe Tests (refer to Section 5.4)
    - Slope and Configuration of the CRZ
2. PPE Levels: Depending on the situation:
    - Line assistants may need to wear the same PPE level as workers in the EZ.
    - Alternatively, line assistants may be adequately protected by using PPE one level lower (e.g., wearing Level C protection while decontaminating workers who are wearing Level B)."

3.8.4 Procedures to Minimize PPE Contamination

Proper work practices and procedures should be implemented at sites to minimize the potential for contact with chemicals of concern while onsite. The following guidance should be considered when developing site-specific procedures:

- Opt for single-use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) when feasible to minimize decontamination needs.
- Ensure complete sealing of PPE closures and interfaces, including pockets, zippers, and other potential openings.
- Position gloves and boots underneath the sleeves and pant legs of outerwear to reduce exposure.
- Place hoods outside the collar if they are not already attached.
- Utilize disposable outerwear and equipment when suitable to facilitate easy disposal and reduce decontamination efforts.
- Secure all junctions with tape to block contaminants from entering gloves, boots, jackets, and suits.

- Adopt work practices that limit contact with hazardous substances, such as avoiding unnecessary exposure.
- Employ remote techniques for sampling, handling, and opening containers, like using drum grapples and pneumatic impact wrenches.
- Store monitoring and sampling devices in bags designed with openings for sample ports and sensors.
- Cover contaminant sources with plastic sheeting or overpacks to shield PPE from contamination.

3.8.5 PPE Disposal

The PM, in coordination with the field team, shall ensure the safe disposal of all wastes generated from PPE use. PPE must be placed in appropriate containers, labeled, and prepared for disposal separately from other forms of waste. Refer to Roux's General Waste Corporate Management Program for further guidance.

APPENDIX A
EPA's Emergency Responder Health and Safety Manual

APPENDIX E

Subsurface Utility Clearance Management Program

SUBSURFACE UTILITY CLEARANCE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**01/2019**
REVIEW DATE	:	**03/2025**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**5**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPENDICES

1. PURPOSE

Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated companies, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C., and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux"), have instituted the following program for completing proper utility mark-outs and for conducting subsurface clearance activities. This establishes a method to ensure, to the greatest extent possible, that utilities have been identified and contact and/or damage to underground utilities and other subsurface structures will be avoided. For the purpose of this program, a structure is defined as any underground feature that may present a potential source(s) of energy, such as, but not limited to, utility vaults, bunkers, piping, electrical boxes, wires, conduits, culverts, utility lines, underground tanks, and ducts.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

The Subsurface Utility Clearance Management Program applies to all Roux employees, as well as their contractors and subcontractors. Employees are expected to follow this program for all intrusive work involving Roux or other personnel (e.g., contractors, subcontractors) working for Roux, unless the client's requirements are more stringent. Intrusive work activities can include, but are not limited to, digging or scraping the ground surface, including, but not limited to, excavation; test pitting or trenching; soil vapor sampling or the installation of soil borings, soil vapor monitoring points and wells, or monitoring wells; and drilling within concrete slabs on grade.

Deviation from the program, regardless of the specific work activity or location, must be pre-approved based on the client's site knowledge, experience, site conditions, and additional documentation on the site. Any exceptions shall be documented through the Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Variance Form, located within the Roux Health & Safety Online Application or via OKTA. Approval is required from the Project Principal (PP) and the Operations Manager (OM), in consultation with the Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM) or Corporate Health and Safety Director (CHSD), prior to mobilization. Depending on the work location, more stringent federal, state, local, or client requirements may apply. It is the responsibility of the Project Team to identify such requirements prior to mobilization.

3. PROCEDURES

3.1 Before Intrusive Activities/Job Planning Process

Prior to intrusive work at a site, the Project Manager (PM) shall ensure that the notification of the State One Call or equivalent service (Nationwide-811) is completed a minimum of 48-72 hours (One-Call State Law Directory) before intrusive work activities (this timeline excludes Saturdays, Sundays, Legal Holidays and 811 observed holidays). This notification is required by law for all states. State-specific or local laws related to utility location may vary. The project team is responsible for understanding requirements that may affect their work site.

Obtain, review, and field verify relevant historical site data that may include: as-builts/site plans; easement/right-of-way information; historical aerial photos/development plans; local/state permitting records; previous site investigation/boring logs; and/or interviews with site representative/client. Interviews with site or client personnel should ask the following:

- Employee(s) Name and Relationship with the site;
- Types of utilities, including structure and location of utilities on-site;
- Depth of known utilities; and
- Any other relevant information as it pertains to the site.

Prior to intrusive work activities, information pertaining to the site should be included in Roux's Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist and Utility Verification/Site Walkthrough forms. This form is located within the Roux Health & Safety Online Application or through OKTA.

If there is the potential for unexploded ordnances or munitions, consultation with your OM and CHSD is required prior to site operations.

3.1.1 Project Kick-Off Meeting

During the project kick-off meeting for intrusive activities, the PM will review the Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist, Utility Verification / Site Walkthrough Record (Appendix A) and the below bullet points with the project field team:

- Confirm that the State One Call or equivalent is received and that the ticket number is confirmed, reviewed, and valid for the time of work. If intrusive work activities are not conducted during this valid time period, the One Call ticket must be renewed, and the site must be remarked;
- Review the work scope to be performed with the site owner/tenant to determine if it may impact any utilities;
- Determine the need for utility owner companies to be contacted or to have their representatives on site;
- Where mark-outs terminate at the property boundary, consider the use of private utility locating / (e.g., Radio Frequency Detection, Electromagnetic Induction), Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) , and other applicable geophysical inspection services. The use of private utility locating firms, however, does not eliminate the legal requirement for the subcontractor (e.g., driller, excavation firm) to submit a request for Public Utility Mark-outs. Also, the information provided by the service may be inaccurate and unable to locate subsurface utilities and structures in urban areas, landfills, urban fill areas, below-reinforced slabs, etc. They should not be relied upon as the only means of performing utility clearance;
    - A mark-out is defined as the process of contracting with a competent and qualified company to confirm the presence or absence of underground utilities and structures. This process will clearly mark out and delineate identified utilities so that intrusive work activities can be performed without causing disturbance or damage to the subsurface utilities and structures. After utility mark-outs are completed, soft Digging must completed prior to intrusive work. Section 3.4 Preferred Methods of Clearing the Subsurface (Pre-Clearing) outlines requirements for pre-clearing techniques in order of preference.
- Documented description of the dig site, which is included in the project's Health and Safety Plan (HASP), and one call report will be maintained in the field and distributed amongst Roux personnel, its contractors, and subcontractors; and
- Documentation of the actual placement of mark outs in the field shall be collected using dated pictures, videos, and/or sketches with distance from markings to fixed objects. All documentation shall be maintained within the project file.

3.2 Utility Mark Out

- Ensure the Mark-out / Stake-out Request Information Sheet (or one-call report) is complete and accurate for the site, including address and cross streets, and review for missing utilities. Ensure ticket life is still valid for work.
    - Note: Utility mark-out organizations do not have contracts with all utilities, and it is often necessary to contact certain utilities separately, such as the local water and sewer authorities, local transportation departments, and railroad operators. In the event the Project Teams

anticipate subsurface work will impact public utilities, railroad operations, or public roadways, coordination with the utility owners/operators is required.

- Have written confirmation prior to mobilizing to the site that the Project Team or Roux personnel performing the intrusive activity has correctly completed the mark-out notification process, including requesting mark-outs, waiting for mark-outs to be applied to ground surfaces at the site, and receiving written confirmation of findings (via fax or email) from utility operators for all known or suspected utilities in the proposed area of intrusive activity, and provided utility owner written confirmation to Roux personnel for review and project files documentation.
- Do not begin any intrusive activity until all utility mark-outs have been completed (i.e., Did all utilities mark-out the site?) and any unresolved mark-out issues are finalized. Perform a site walk to review the existing utilities and determine if the utility locators have located said utilities.

  (Note: The Tolerance Zone is defined as three feet from the outside edge of any subsurface structure.)
- For non-subscribing utility owners or if public one-call service is not available, perform due diligence and request further information regarding utility type, construction details, location, and burial depth directly from public service providers/utility owners. Request utility mark-out by each public service provider/utility owner as applicable. Confirm contact and response by each public utility owner on the Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist.
- If utilizing a Private Mark out, ensure the contractor has a plan regarding what types of technology will be used based on Table 1 in Appendix B: Private Utility Technology Applications and Considerations. If possible, it is recommended that multiple technologies be used to sweep each location/work area. Use a tracer wire to locate the utility (when tracer wires are present). Record the results of the private utility mark-out on the Utility Verification/Site Walkthrough Record form.

3.3 Site Visit/Utility Walkthrough

Before mobilization with the subcontractor or during the pre-work safety tailgate with the subcontractor, perform a site walkthrough after utility mark-outs have been completed to determine whether additional potential hazards are present and look for visible signs of utilities that may be present. Outlined below are considerations regarding a site walk before intrusive activities. Before initiating any intrusive work, verify that the utilities marked on-site align with the information provided in the One Call response notification/ticket and with site plans and documents. If any discrepancies arise, address them promptly to ensure accuracy and do not start intrusive work until they are rectified.

- Identify overhead utilities that may impede equipment mobilization or work zones to ensure adequate Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) clearance distance(s), as specified within the site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and 29 CFR 1926.1408 Table A.

The presence of any of the following may indicate potential subsurface structures:

- Locations of buildings, equipment, and features like area lights, signs, sprinkler systems, phones, drains, natural gas meters, manholes, etc.;
- Warning tape, which is often a sign of underground services;
- Material like pea gravel, sand, or other non-native materials can indicate the presence of tanks or lines or any deviations from the established native soil or backfill conditions;
- Red concrete that is often used for electrical duct banks;
- Evidence of damaged utilities, such as piping materials, insulation, or odors present in the work area; and

- Other utilities, including fire hydrants, electrical transformers, pipeline markers, valve covers, steam lines, valve box covers, clean-outs, etc.

By observing the path between the main service line and the connection point (e.g., a utility meter at the exterior of the site building), it may be possible to determine the likely routing of on-site utilities. However, this method should not be relied upon solely, and proper risk mitigation strategies should be in place before proceeding with any ground disturbance activities. Look outside your work zone for other potential utilities that may cross through it.

For sites with potential underground storage tanks present (UST), the following guidance applies:

- Identify if the product piping is either rigid or flexible.
- Conduct a visual examination of the tank field, observation wells, dispensers, vent stacks, and UST fill points to determine their location.
- Locate and become familiar with the emergency shutoff button/switch, if present.
- Determine the orientation, arrangement, and location of the tanks, as well as their size and capacity, through the examination of visible features at grade, such as fill ports and extractor covers, and by consulting any available as-built drawings.

Before commencing any subsurface intrusive work, field staff should thoroughly address any discrepancies in utility company mark-outs or the absence of mark-outs.

3.3.1 Project Management - Field Personnel

Whenever possible, it is advisable to assign the same project personnel to both utility location and clearance tasks as well as intrusive activities. This continuity ensures that site knowledge and utility information gathered during the clearance phase remain up-to-date. Having this historical perspective helps minimize the risk potential of utility strikes.

In cases where maintaining the same personnel throughout the project is not feasible, a thorough knowledge transfer regarding site utilities, locations, clearance results, and proposed intrusive activities becomes essential. The PM must ensure that there is a successful handoff of information when there is a change in field personnel.

3.3.2 Utility Markings

The utility marking color code includes various uniform colors. The following APWA uniform color code (ANSI Z535.1) is provided below. While certain government agencies or large industrial facilities may use additional colors, Roux's policy is to consider any unlisted paint marking or pin flag color as a subsurface utility marking unless proven otherwise.

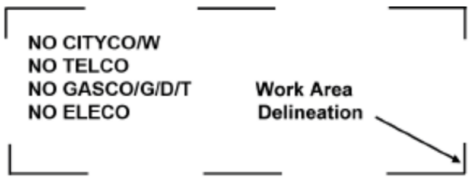
If utilities or subsurface anomalies are identified but their type or classification remains uncertain, it is advised to employ pink paint or pin flag (Temporary Survey Marking) for marking. Once the utility type is definitively established, the pink marks should be updated to represent the correct type of utility accurately.

White	Proposed Excavation
Pink	Temporary Survey Markings
Red	Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit, and Lighting Cables
Yellow	Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum, or Gaseous Materials
Orange	Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables, or Conduit
Blue	Potable Water
Purple	Reclaimed Water, Irrigation, and Slurry Lines
Green	Sewers and Drain Lines

Understanding the markings left by locators during the 811 process is crucial for avoiding utility-related issues. Typically, these markings are done when Roux staff members are not physically present on-site. To enhance understanding/accuracy, it is advisable for staff to be present during the 811 process or engage in conversations with locators, both public and private, while on-site. Additionally, utility marks must adhere to the proper standards outlined in the Uniform Color Code.

Common Abbreviations *(Source: Common Ground Alliance)*

Facility Identifier		Underground Construction Descriptions		Infrastructure Materials	
CH	Chemical	C	Conduit	ABS	Acrylonitrile - Butadiene - Styrene
E	Electric	CDR	Corridor	ACP	Asbestos Cement Pipe
FO	Fiber Optic	D	Distribution Facility	CL	Cast Iron
G	Gas	DB	Direct Buried	CMC	Cement Mortar Coated
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum	DE	Dead End	CML	Cement Mortar Lined
PP	Petroleum Products	JT	Joint Trench	CPP	Corrugated Plastic Pipe
RR	Railroad Signal	HP	High Pressure	CMP	Corrugated Metal Pipe
S	Sewer	HH	Hand Hole	CU	Copper
SD	Storm Drain	MH	Manhole	CWD	Creosote Wood Duct
SS	Storm Sewer	PB	Pull Box	HDPE	High Density Polyethylene
SL	Street Lighting	R	Radius	MTD	Multiple Tile Duct
STM	Steam	STR	Structure (vaults, junction inlets, lift station)	PLA	Plastic (conduit or pipe)
SP	Slurry System	T	Transmission Facility	RCB	Reinforced Concrete Box
TEL	Telephone			RCP	Reinforced Concrete Pipe
TS	Traffic Signal			RF	Reinforced Fiberglass
TV	Television			SCCP	Steel Cylinder Concrete Pipe
W	Water			STL	Steel
W	Reclaimed Water "Purple"			VCP	Vitrified Clay Pipe



3.4 Preferred Methods of Clearing the Subsurface (Pre-Clearing)

At least one of the methods listed below shall be carried out during pre-clearing activities. The Project Team is responsible for evaluating risks associated with the Scope of Work to determine which method is selected.

If none of the following pre-clearing activities are performed, a Subsurface Utility Clearance Variance must be submitted to the OM. This Subsurface Utility Clearance Variance must provide clear lines of evidence that there are no utilities present within the intrusive work zone. Examples include demolition permits of the site, utility closure documents indicating no live utilities on-site, as-builts, site history, etc.

The following approaches shall be considered and implemented based on the Scope of Work.

- ***Soft Digging***
  - This is the preferred method of utility clearance when clearing higher-risk utilities. Soil should be cleared through the use of a vacuum truck/equivalent, an accompanying air knife (preferred), or a water lance to break up and loosen the soil for removal with the vacuum.
- ***Hand Digging***
  - Soil should be broken up and removed using a shovel or other appropriate hand tools without excessive force. Limit the use of dig bars or other tools that, if used incorrectly, can significantly damage utilities.
- ***Hand Augering***
  - The hand auger must be turned slowly using even hand pressure without excessive force. Rounded-edge augers are preferred. Hand augers should not be used in pea stone/pea gravel where utilities may be present and could potentially be damaged by the hand auger. The abrupt absence of soil recovery in a hand auger could indicate utilities as pea gravel or sand may have spilled out of the auger (exception: native soil conditions that typically result in poor hand auger recoveries). If any resistance is encountered while operating the hand auger for pre-clearance, the equipment will be removed, and the exploratory test hole will be visually inspected by onsite personnel for any obstructions or indications of subsurface structures.

3.4.1 Guidance for Tools and Equipment

Personnel performing pre-clearance activities shall keep tools and equipment in safe working order and be properly inspected before use. If tools or equipment are broken, they will be tagged and removed from service. The following specify additional guidelines regarding tools and equipment:

- Hand-digging tools must have a non-conductive handle, such as fiberglass, wood, or composite, or fully insulated handles and potential contact surfaces.
- Blades on shovels and post-hole diggers should have rounded or blunt edges.
- Pick axes or pointed spades should not be used for physical clearance.
- Crowbars, pinch-bars, or pry bars should not be used to break hardened soil or backfill except when authorized by the Site Supervisor (SS). This should only be used to loosen materials like bricks or larger stones.
- Electric-powered equipment must have ground-fault protection.
- Should there be refusal or difficulty with advancing hand tools, the contractor shall stop work and notify the Roux SS or Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO) immediately.

3.5 During Intrusive Activities

3.5.1 Concrete/Paving Surface Removal

Remove any surface coverings (i.e., pavement, brush, debris, etc.) to ensure workers have clear visibility of the work area and subsurface conditions. Avoid mechanical jackhammering over known lines unless they are de-energized, locked-out/tagged-out, and potential repairs are planned or if the utility has been completely disconnected prior. When cutting or coring, go only as far as needed to penetrate the surface cover. When removing a large surface area, begin at the perimeter of the removal zone. This initial step helps identify any utilities passing through the work zone. For extensive areas, using a concrete saw might not be practical. Instead, heavy equipment is often employed. During this process, a designated spotter should guide the heavy equipment. Their role is to watch for warning signs of utilities. It is crucial that the heavy equipment does not have “teeth” that could potentially pass through the surface and damage utilities.

3.5.2 Pre-Clearance Procedures

Install pre-clearance exploratory test holes using one of the techniques, as outlined in Section 3.4, for the first 5-ft below land surface (BLS) at each location before conducting intrusive mechanized activities. Should utilities be located at a greater depth than 5-ft BLS consult with the OM, OHSM and CHSD regarding adjustments to the pre-clearance requirements to go greater than 5-ft BLS. Some Clients may require greater than 5-ft BLS for pre-clearance test holes; Project teams should be aware of such Client requirements prior to work.

Pre-clearance exploratory test holes should be defined in the SOW/proposal provided to the client to prevent project delays and to allow adequate time for the PM and PP to evaluate alternative approaches for the project. Alternative approaches will need to be pre-approved by the OM through a Subsurface Utility Clearance Variance.

Both single-point and three-point clearance are acceptable as long as the following criteria are met below. For single-point clearance, the exploratory test hole is advanced at the exact location of the proposed borehole. If three-point clearance is performed, it must be done in a triangular pattern around the proposed borehole and in a configuration that would not allow utilities to enter the borehole.

- The size of the pre-clearance exploratory test hole should be, at a minimum, twice the diameter of any downhole tool or boring device.
- For direct push applications (CPT, Geoprobe®, etc.), the borehole clearance diameter shall be at least 125% of the diameter of the largest tool being pushed through the subsurface (e.g., tip, rod, sampler, etc.), to the minimum required depth.
- For excavations, all utilities need to be marked and then exposed by soft-digging or by hand, following the protocols in this program. Pre-clearing for excavations may be performed by the “moat” technique (i.e., soft Digging around the perimeter). In these cases, dig in small lifts (<12” for first 5 feet using a dedicated spotter.
- For Tolerance Zone work, unless otherwise agreed upon with the Utility Operator, work within the tolerance zone requires verification by means of pre-clearance test holes specified in Section 3.4 to expose the utility. Once structures have been verified, a minimum clearance of three feet must be maintained between the utility and any powered equipment. If considered a high-risk utility, additional requirements may be necessary and required by the Operator of the utility. Consultation with the OM and CHSD may be appropriate.

The PM, field team lead, or personnel performing oversight is to:

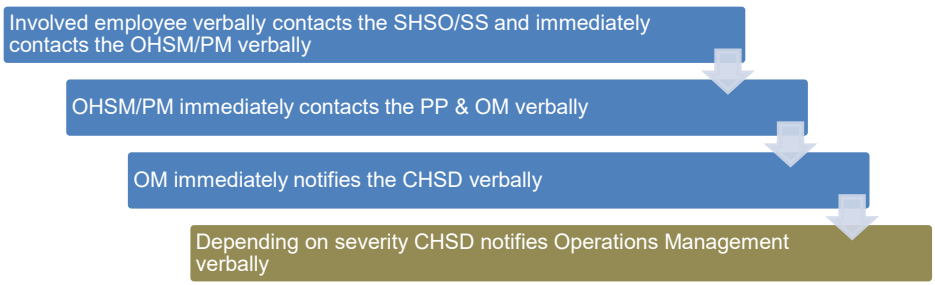
- Ensure the mark-out remains valid. (In certain states, there are limits regarding the duration of time after the mark-out was applied to the ground surface work can be started or interrupted.) Additionally, the mark-outs must be maintained, documented, and in many cases, refreshed periodically to be considered valid. This will be accomplished through calls to the one call center.
- Ensure intrusive activities are only performed within the safe boundaries of the mark-out as detailed in the One-Call Report.
- Halt all work if intrusive activities have resulted in the discovery of an unmarked utility. Roux personnel shall notify the facility owner/operator and the one call center. All incidents such as this will be reported as per Roux Incident Investigation and Reporting Management Program.
- Halt all work if intrusive activities must take place outside of the safe boundaries of a mark-out and only proceed after new mark-outs and subsurface utility clearance are performed.
- Halt the intrusive activities and immediately consult with the PP if an unmarked utility is encountered.
- Complete any loss reports associated with subsurface utility strikes, as necessary.
- If a utility cannot be found as marked, Roux personnel shall notify the facility owner/operator directly or through the one-call center. If the facility operator is not responsive, then the one-call center must be notified. Following notification, the excavation/mechanical intrusive work may continue unless otherwise specified in state law.
- Contractors/subcontractors must contact the one-call center to refresh the ticket when the excavation continues past the life of the ticket. State law dictates ticket life. Project teams must be aware of their state-specific requirements.

3.6 Stop Work Authority

Each Roux employee has Stop Work Authority that he or she will execute upon determination of any imminent safety hazard, emergency situation, or other potentially dangerous situation, such as hazardous weather conditions. This Stop Work Authority includes subsurface clearance issues such as the adequacy of a mark-out or identification during intrusive operations of an unexpected underground utility. Authorization to proceed with work will be issued by the PM/PP in consultation with the OHSM after such action is reviewed and resolved. The PM will initiate and execute all management notifications and contact emergency facilities and personnel when this action is appropriate.

3.7 Reporting Utility Incidents

Roux field personnel engaged in any utility strike (e.g., subsurface/aboveground) must promptly stop work, shutdown any equipment and get to a safe location at the Site. Then notify the PM to discuss the incident. In case of injuries, field personnel must call 911 or the local emergency services number and then inform the PM. Additional notifications shall follow Roux's Incident Notification Process. Depending on the utility strike additional notifications shall be made to utility operators and/or clients/site contacts.



Appendix A
Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist

Appendix A

Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist/Utility Verification/Site Walkthrough Record

Roux Subsurface Utility Clearance Checklist ***Date of Revision: 3/2024***

Work site set-up and work execution

ACTIVITY	Yes	No	N/A	COMMENTS INCLUDING JUSTIFICATION IF RESPONSE IS NO OR NOT APPLICABLE
Daily site safety meeting conducted, SPSAs performed, JSAs reviewed, appropriate work permits obtained (if applicable).				
HASP is available and reviewed by site workers / visitors.				
Subsurface Utility Clearance Procedure has been reviewed with all site workers.				
Mechanical intrusive work activities may not be performed at any location without authorization from the Roux Site Supervisor (SS). Clearance activities may not be performed at any location unless the SS is physically present.				
Work area secured; traffic control established as needed. Emergency shut-off switch located. Fire extinguishers / other safety equipment available as needed.				
Utility mark-outs (public / private) clear and visible. Provide Excavator's Stake-Out Reference Number / Request Date / Time.				
Tolerance zone work identified. Intrusive work activities cannot be performed in areas that are in direct conflict with any markings made by public or private locators.				
Unless the PP & OM authorizes it, all boreholes and test pit locations must be physically cleared before using mechanized equipment. Required minimum physical clearance depths and diameters are as follows: • Physically clear to a depth of 5 feet bls. • The size of the pre-clearance exploratory test hole must be, at a minimum, twice the diameter of any downhole tool or boring device. • For direct push applications (CPT, Geoprobe®, etc.) the borehole clearance diameter shall be at least 125% to the diameter of the largest tool being pushed through the subsurface (e.g., tip, rod, sampler, etc.).				
Work execution plan reviewed and adhered to (ground disturbance methods, clearance depths, any special utility protection requirements, or any other execution requirements; especially for Tolerance Zone work).				

Mechanical intrusive work is prohibited within 3-feet distance in all directions from subsurface structures that will be intentionally exposed during pre-clearance. Any removal of material within 3-feet of the subsurface structure may only proceed by hand using non-conductive tools/compressed air if authorized by state law and the owner/operator of the utility.				
All equipment onsite must maintain the appropriate horizontal distance from any point on the equipment to the nearest overhead electrical power line. Refer to site-specific HASP and local/utility company requirements.				
Verbal endorsement received from Roux PM and OM for any required field deviations to work execution plan.				

Key Reminders for Execution

The Subsurface Utility Clearance Protocol should be referenced to determine all requirements while executing subsurface work. The bullet points below are intended as general reminders only and should not be relied upon solely.

- The size of the pre-clearance exploratory test hole must be at a minimum twice the diameter of any downhole tool or boring device to minimum required depth of 5 feet bls.
- For direct push applications (CPT, Geoprobe®, etc.) the borehole clearance diameter shall be at least 125% of the diameter of the largest tool being pushed through the subsurface (e.g., tip, rod, sampler, etc.), to the minimum required depth of 5 feet bls.
- The tolerance zone is defined as three feet plus half of the diameter or half of the greatest dimension (for elliptical sewers, duct banks, and other non-cylindrical utilities) of a utility and three feet from the outside of any subsurface structure.
- For excavations, all utilities need to be marked and then exposed by hand, following the protocols in this program. Pre-clearing for excavations may be performed by the “moat” technique (i.e., soft digging around the perimeter). In these cases, dig in small lifts (<12” for first five feet) using a dedicated spotter.) For Tolerance Zone work, unless otherwise agreed upon with the Utility Operator, work within the tolerance zone requires verification by means of hand-dug test holes to expose the utility. Once structures have been verified, a minimum clearance of three feet must be maintained between the utility and any powered equipment.

Utility Verification/Site Walkthrough Record

Employee Name:_____

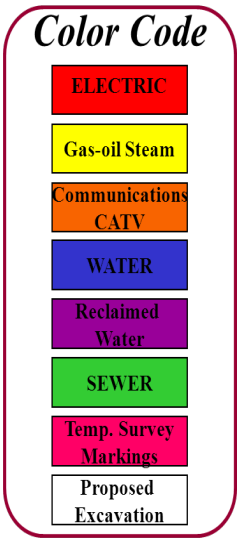
Date: _____

Instructions: For each utility suspected at the job site, indicate the location on the job site, approximate burial depth, and means of detecting the utility. Leave blank if that utility is not believed to be present.

Utility	Description of Utility Location Identified Onsite	Approx. Depth (bls)	Method / Instrumentation used to determine Utility Location	Utility Owner Response (Date/Time)	Mark Out Indicates (Clear / Conflict)
Electrical Lines					
Gas Lines					
Pipelines					
Steam Lines					
Water Lines					
Sanitary and Stormwater Sewer lines					
Pressured Air-Lines					
Tank Vent Lines					
Fiber Optic Lines					
Underground Storage Tanks					
Phone Lines/ Other					

* bls - below land surface

Site Sketch Showing Utilities:



Other Comments / Findings:

Completed by: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Appendix B
Private Utility Technology Applications and Considerations

Appendix B – Private Utility Technology Applications and Considerations

Technology ⇒ Utility/Object ⇓	Radio Frequency Electro-Magnetic Detector (connection to utility, or induction without connection)	Radio Frequency Electro-Magnetic Detector (passive sweep)	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)⊙	Acoustic Plastic Pipe Locator	Beacon, Sonde or Conductive Rodder Insertion	EM-61 (time domain electromagnetics) Ξ	
Power/Instrument Line (Energized/Signaled) □	❋ G	G	G	R	R	G	
Power Line (Non-energized) □	❋ G	R	G	R	R	G	
Sewer/Water Line (Metallic) □	❋ G	Y	G	Y	G	G	
Sewer/Water Line (Non-metallic)	R	R	G	G	❋ G	R	
Instrument / Telecomm Lines (Non-energized)	❋ G	R	G	R	R	Y Only if metallic	
Hydrocarbon Transmission Line (Pipeline)◆ □	❋ G	R	G	R	R	G	
Metallic/Non-Metallic Line (with Tracer Wire)	❋ G	Y	G	Y	Y	G metallic	Y non-metallic
Metallic/Non-Metallic Line (without Tracer Wire)	G metallic	R non-metallic	R	❋ G	Y	Y	G metallic	R non-metallic
Metal or Fiberglass UST	R	R	❋ G	R	R	G metallic	R non-metallic

Additional Considerations

Technology ⇒ Variable ⇓	Radio Frequency Electro-Magnetic Detector	Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR)⊙	Acoustic Pipe Locator	Beacon, Sonde, or Conductive Rodder Insertion	EM-61 Ξ
Moist Soil	G	Y	G	G	G
Dry Soil	Y	G	Y	G	G
Clay	Y	R	G	G	G
Concrete w/Rebar	R	Y	G	G	R
Long Horizontal Profile	G	G	G	G	G
Short Horizontal but Deep Vertical Profile	Y	G	R	R	G
Access to Line✚	G	N/A	G	G	G
No Access to Line✚	G (induction or passive)	G	R	R	G
	R (direct connect)				G
Ferrous Metal	G	G	G	G	G
Non-ferrous Metal	Y	G	G	G	G
Adjacent or crossing conductive utility(ies)	Y	N/A	N/A	N/A	Y

Each site will be unique. Do not use this table as the sole criteria for technology selection. Use it as a starting point to assess available, applicable technology(s).

❋ Indicates best technology for given object. Site structures, rebar in concrete, shallow groundwater tables, perched storm water, etc. can significantly affect performance and reliability of any electro/magnetic method. Other utilities which cross or are adjacent to the target line can cause the EM signal to bleed or jump to the other utility line.

□ Metallic lines that have power running through them or can be connected to a tracer signal generator.

◆ Natural gas pipeline locating technicians must be trained/certified (in the U.S. requires DOT and Office of Pipeline Safety standards, other regions may have similar certification or requirements).

⊙ Most sensitive to interpretation. The skill, training and experience of operator are critical.

Ξ Emerging technology with limited availability.

✚ Access: induce unique electronic signature, apply acoustical impulse or insert conductive rodder/beacon/sonde.

Green Generally, an applicable technology **Yellow** May or may not be applicable **Red** Not generally applicable

APPENDIX F

Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone Policy

HEAVY EQUIPMENT EXCLUSION ZONE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

CORPORATE HEALTH AND SAFETY DIRECTOR	:	**Brian Hobbs, CIH, CSP**
EFFECTIVE DATE	:	**01/2019**
REVIEWED DATE	:	**03/2025**
REVISION NUMBER	:	**4**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. PURPOSE

The Exclusion Zone Management Program aims to establish the minimum clearance distance that must be maintained between workers and heavy equipment while the equipment is in operation (i.e., engaged or in motion). The intent is to have no personnel or equipment entering the Exclusion Zone while the equipment is in operation or moving to ensure that Roux and Subcontractor employees are unnecessarily exposed to the hazards of the equipment.

2. SCOPE AND APPLICABILITY

This Management Program applies to all Roux Associates, Inc. and its affiliated companies, Roux Environmental Engineering and Geology, D.P.C., and Remedial Engineering (collectively, "Roux") employees and their subcontractors performing fieldwork and are potentially exposed to heavy equipment. Heavy equipment includes, but is not necessarily limited to, excavation equipment, drill rigs, vacuum trucks, forklifts, lull telehandlers, man lifts, bobcats, delivery trucks, etc.

3. PROCEDURES

As specified in the following sections of this program, Exclusion Zones must be established and maintained during activities involving the movement/operation of heavy equipment. The Exclusion Zone requirements apply to all personnel on the site but are primarily focused on personnel required to work near the equipment. The exclusion zone is in effect when heavy equipment is moving or engaged (e.g., movement of an arm or bucket of an excavator, rotation of an auger, lifting of a load with a forklift, raising/lowering of a man lift, etc.).

1. The Exclusion Zone must meet the following minimum requirements:
   - A minimum distance of 10 feet from all heavy equipment and loads being moved by the equipment;
   - Greater than the swing/reach radius of any moving part on the heavy equipment (i.e., for large equipment, this may mean an exclusion zone distance larger than 20 feet);
   - Greater than the fall zone of equipment and their contents; and
   - Greater than the tip-over distance of the heavy equipment.

   The size of the Exclusion Zone will need to be determined on a task-specific basis considering the size of the heavy equipment in use and the task being performed. Prior to all heavy equipment operations, the Exclusion Zone(s) distance must be specifically identified in the Job Planning Process and incorporated in the pre-job tailgate meeting with the subcontractor(s), including any updates to our Job Safety Analysis (JSA).
2. The spotter (or another authorized individual) is responsible for enforcing the Exclusion Zone and not conducting any other task. The spotter should be positioned immediately outside of the Exclusion Zone within a clear line of sight of the equipment operator. The spotter must signal the operator to stop work if anyone or anything has the potential to enter or compromise the Exclusion Zone. The operator should stop work if the spotter is not within their line of sight. If a spotter must be within the Exclusion Zone, they must be in a designated area outside the swing/tip radius, fall zone, line of fire of lifted loads, etc. If multiple pieces of equipment are being used, one spotter may be adequate so long as there is a clear line of sight and the spotter can control the zone(s). Radios would be required since hand signals would not be adequate if two pieces of equipment are in operation at the same time in the Exclusion Zone.

3. If an individual must enter the Exclusion Zone, the designated Spotter must signal the Equipment Operator to stop the equipment. Once the equipment is no longer moving (e.g., movement of an arm of an excavator is STOPPED, lifting of a load with a forklift STOPPED, raising/lowering of a man lift is STOPPED, etc.), the operator must bring the boom/arm to the ground ensuring a “Zero Energy State” and DISENGAGE THE CONTROLS and STOP and SIGNAL BY “SHOWING HIS HANDS.” This signal will indicate that it is safe for the person to enter the limits of the Exclusion Zone to perform the required activity. The equipment must remain completely stopped/disengaged until all personnel exited the Exclusion Zone's boundaries and the designated Spotter has signaled by “SHOWING HIS HANDS” to the Equipment Operator that it is safe to resume operations.
4. When entering the limits of the Exclusion Zone, personnel must, at a minimum:
    - Establish eye contact with the operator and approach the heavy equipment in a manner that is in direct line of sight to the Equipment Operator;
    - Never walk under any suspended loads or raised booms/arms of the heavy equipment; and
    - Identify a travel path free of Slip/Trip/Fall hazards.
5. The Exclusion Zone should be delineated using cones with orange snow fences or solid poles between the cones, barrels, tape, or other measures. For work in rights-of-way, rigid barriers, such as Jersey barriers or temporary chain link fences, should be used. For certain types of widespread or moving/mobile equipment operations, such delineation may not be practicable around equipment or individual work areas. In such instances, it is expected that the entire operation will be within a larger secure work area or that additional means will be utilized to ensure the security of the work zone.

All subcontractors who provide heavy equipment operations to field projects must implement a program that meets or exceeds the expectations described above, as well as any additional requirements that may be required on a client or site-specific basis. Logistics involving heavy equipment should be understood and discussed prior to the field event during the job planning phase.

3.1 Exceptions

It is recognized that certain heavy equipment activities may require personnel to work within the limits of the Exclusion Zone as specified in this program. Such activities may include certain excavation clearance tasks, drill crew activities, or construction tasks. However, any such activity must be pre-planned, emphasizing limiting the amount and potential exposure of any activity required within the zone. The critical safety steps to mitigate the hazards associated with working within the Exclusion Zone must be defined in the JSA and potentially other project-specific plans (i.e., critical lift plans, etc.), and approved by the Roux Project Principal (PP), Office Health and Safety Manager (OHSM) and client representative, if required, prior to implementation.

4. TRAINING

Many Roux projects have different requirements that are client-specific or site-specific in nature. However, all Roux employees are provided initial training, as well as annually thereafter, on our Heavy Equipment Exclusion Zone policy.

5. STOP WORK AUTHORITY

All Roux employees and their subcontractors have stop-work authority. Upon initial hire, all Roux employees are provided initial safety orientation, including stop work authority. All Roux employees and subcontractors are encouraged to stop work whenever any task or operation presents an unreasonable risk or employees

are unsure how to carry out work safely. This includes upon observing any questionable safety-related behavior or condition, they are to stop work immediately and discuss the behavior or condition with the individual(s) involved. Upon stopping work, the following actions will be taken:

- Notify the affected parties to include the Project Manager (PM) and Site Health and Safety Officer (SHSO);
- Work to correct the situation or not proceed until the situation is corrected by the PM or SHSO;
- Resume work only when told to proceed by either the PM or SHSO;
- The SHSO will document the Stop-Work intervention in the field logbook;
- Stop-Work interventions will be reported to the PP for review to ensure the interventions are closed; and
- The PP will share learnings from the interventions, as appropriate, throughout the firm, to demonstrate the importance of the Stop-Work interventions.

Please note: Any form of retribution or intimidation directed at any individual or company for exercising their right to issue a stop work authority will not be tolerated.

APPENDIX B

Water Waste Characterization Laboratory Results

eurofins | Environment Testing

ANALYTICAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR

Attn: Ms. Rachel Henke
Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
209 Shafter St
Islandia, New York 11749

Generated 9/26/2025 6:22:29 AM

JOB DESCRIPTION

Konica

JOB NUMBER

460-335345-1

Eurofins Edison
777 New Durham Road
Edison NJ 08817

See page two for job notes and contact information.

Eurofins Edison

Job Notes

This report may not be reproduced except in full, and with written approval from the laboratory. The results relate only to the samples tested. For questions please contact the Project Manager at the e-mail address or telephone number listed on this page.

The test results in this report relate only to the samples as received by the laboratory and will meet all requirements of the methodology, with any exceptions noted. This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without the express written approval of the laboratory. All questions should be directed to the Eurofins Environment Testing Northeast, LLC Project Manager.

Compliance Statement

I certify that this data package is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the contract, both technically and for completeness, for other than the conditions detailed within the body of this report. Release of the data contained in this sample data package and in the electronic data deliverable has been authorized by the Laboratory Manager or his/her designee, as verified by the following signature.

Authorization

Generated
9/26/2025 6:22:29 AM

Authorized for release by
Elizabeth Flannery, Project Manager I
Elizabeth.Flannery@et.eurofinsus.com
(732)549-3900

Table of Contents

Definitions/Glossary

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Job ID: 460-335345-1
Project/Site: Konica

Qualifiers

GC/MS VOA

Qualifier	Qualifier Description
*	LCS or LCSD is outside acceptance limits.
U	Analyzed for but not detected.

GC Semi VOA

Qualifier	Qualifier Description
U	Analyzed for but not detected.

Metals

Qualifier	Qualifier Description
4	MS, MSD: The analyte present in the original sample is greater than 4 times the matrix spike concentration; therefore, control limits are not applicable.
J	Sample result is greater than the MDL but below the CRDL
U	Indicates analyzed for but not detected.

General Chemistry

Qualifier	Qualifier Description
HF	Parameter with a holding time of 15 minutes. Test performed by laboratory at client's request. Sample was analyzed outside of hold time.
U	Indicates analyzed for but not detected.

Glossary

Abbreviation	These commonly used abbreviations may or may not be present in this report.
☼	Listed under the "D" column to designate that the result is reported on a dry weight basis
%R	Percent Recovery
CFL	Contains Free Liquid
CFU	Colony Forming Unit
CNF	Contains No Free Liquid
DER	Duplicate Error Ratio (normalized absolute difference)
Dil Fac	Dilution Factor
DL	Detection Limit (DoD/DOE)
DL, RA, RE, IN	Indicates a Dilution, Re-analysis, Re-extraction, or additional Initial metals/anion analysis of the sample
DLC	Decision Level Concentration (Radiochemistry)
EDL	Estimated Detection Limit (Dioxin)
LOD	Limit of Detection (DoD/DOE)
LOQ	Limit of Quantitation (DoD/DOE)
MCL	EPA recommended "Maximum Contaminant Level"
MDA	Minimum Detectable Activity (Radiochemistry)
MDC	Minimum Detectable Concentration (Radiochemistry)
MDL	Method Detection Limit
ML	Minimum Level (Dioxin)
MPN	Most Probable Number
MQL	Method Quantitation Limit
NC	Not Calculated
ND	Not Detected at the reporting limit (or MDL or EDL if shown)
NEG	Negative / Absent
POS	Positive / Present
PQL	Practical Quantitation Limit
PRES	Presumptive
QC	Quality Control
RER	Relative Error Ratio (Radiochemistry)
RL	Reporting Limit or Requested Limit (Radiochemistry)
RPD	Relative Percent Difference, a measure of the relative difference between two points
TEF	Toxicity Equivalent Factor (Dioxin)
TEQ	Toxicity Equivalent Quotient (Dioxin)
TNTC	Too Numerous To Count

Job ID: 460-335345-1 Eurofins Edison

Job Narrative
460-335345-1

The analytical test results presented in this report meet all requirements of the associated regulatory program listed on the Accreditation/Certification Summary Page, unless otherwise noted. Data qualifiers and/or narrative comments are included to explain any exceptions, if applicable. Regulated compliance samples (e.g. SDWA, NPDES) must comply with associated agency requirements/permits.

- Matrix-specific batch QC (e.g., MS, MSD, SD) may not be reported when insufficient sample volume is available or when site-specific QC samples are not submitted. In such cases, a Laboratory Control Sample Duplicate (LCSD) may be analyzed to provide precision data for the batch.
- For samples analyzed using surrogate and/or isotope dilution analytes, any recoveries falling outside of established acceptance criteria are re-prepared and/or re-analyzed to confirm results, unless the deviation is due to sample dilution or otherwise explained in the case narrative.

Receipt
The sample was received on 9/19/2025 7:25 PM. Unless otherwise noted below, the sample arrived in good condition, and, where required, properly preserved and on ice. The temperature of the cooler at receipt time was 1.6°C.

GC/MS VOA
Method 8260D: The continuing calibration verification (CCV) analyzed in batch 460-1063520 was outside the method criteria for the following analytes: Bromomethane (biased high) and Dichlorodifluoromethane (biased low). A CCV standard at or below the reporting limit (RL) was analyzed with the affected samples and found to be acceptable. As indicated in the reference method, sample analysis may proceed; however, any detection for the affected analytes is considered estimated.

Method 8260D: The laboratory control sample (LCS) and / or laboratory control sample duplicate (LCSD) for analytical batch 460-1063520 recovered outside control limits for the following analytes: Bromomethane and Chloroethane. These analytes were biased high in the LCS/LCSD and were not detected in the associated samples; therefore, the data have been reported.

No additional analytical or quality issues were noted, other than those described above or in the Definitions/ Glossary page.

PCBs
No additional analytical or quality issues were noted, other than those described above or in the Definitions/ Glossary page.

Metals
No additional analytical or quality issues were noted, other than those described above or in the Definitions/ Glossary page.

General Chemistry
Method 9040C: This analysis is normally performed in the field and has a method-defined holding time of 15 minutes. The following samples has been qualified with the "HF" flag to indicate analysis was performed in the laboratory outside the 15 minute timeframe: PW_WC_091825 (460-335345-1), (460-335339-C-1) and (460-335339-C-1 DU).

No additional analytical or quality issues were noted, other than those described above or in the Definitions/ Glossary page.

Detection Summary

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Job ID: 460-335345-1
Project/Site: Konica

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	Dil Fac	D	Method	Prep Type
Barium	47.6		4.0	0.93	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Calcium	27200		500	31.7	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Cobalt	0.33	J	2.0	0.18	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Iron	1390		120	33.7	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Magnesium	9980		200	21.8	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Manganese	452		8.0	0.84	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Nickel	3.8	J	4.0	1.4	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Potassium	3270		200	114	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Sodium	48700		500	180	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Zinc	13.9	J	16.0	4.2	ug/L	1		6020B	Total Recoverable
Ignitability	>160				Degrees F	1		1020C	Total/NA
Corrosivity	7.8	HF	0.1	0.1	SU	1		9040C	Total/NA
pH	7.8	HF	0.1	0.1	SU	1		9040C	Total/NA
Temperature	24.5	HF	0.1	0.1	Degrees C	1		9040C	Total/NA

This Detection Summary does not include radiochemical test results.

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Project/Site: Konica

Job ID: 460-335345-1

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Date Collected: 09/18/25 13:00
Date Received: 09/19/25 19:25

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1
Matrix: Water

Method: SW846 8260D - Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.24	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.20	U	0.20	0.085	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.31	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.58	U	0.58	0.19	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.26	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0	U	1.0	0.26	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.36	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.37	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	1.0	U	1.0	0.38	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.21	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.30	U	0.30	0.087	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.92	U	0.92	0.074	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.34	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.33	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
2-Butanone (MEK)	5.0	U	5.0	3.9	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
2-Hexanone	5.0	U	5.0	1.1	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	5.0	U	5.0	1.3	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Acetone	5.0	U	5.0	4.4	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Benzene	0.45	U	0.45	0.070	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Bromoform	1.0	U	1.0	0.54	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Bromomethane	1.0	U *	1.0	0.55	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Carbon disulfide	1.0	U	1.0	0.82	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Carbon tetrachloride	1.0	U	1.0	0.21	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Chlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.38	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Chlorobromomethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.41	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Chlorodibromomethane	0.78	U	0.78	0.086	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Chloroethane	1.0	U *	1.0	0.32	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Chloroform	1.0	U	1.0	0.33	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Chloromethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.40	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0	U	1.0	0.48	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.45	U	0.45	0.069	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Cyclohexane	1.0	U	1.0	0.32	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Dichlorobromomethane	0.98	U	0.98	0.15	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.31	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Ethylbenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.30	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Ethylene Dibromide	1.0	U	1.0	0.50	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Isopropylbenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.34	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Methyl acetate	5.0	U	5.0	0.79	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1.0	U	1.0	0.22	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Methylcyclohexane	1.0	U	1.0	0.71	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Methylene Chloride	1.0	U	1.0	0.65	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
m-Xylene & p-Xylene	1.0	U	1.0	0.30	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
o-Xylene	1.0	U	1.0	0.36	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Styrene	1.0	U	1.0	0.42	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Tetrachloroethene	0.40	U	0.40	0.28	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Toluene	1.0	U	1.0	0.38	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0	U	1.0	0.24	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.45	U	0.45	0.12	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Trichloroethene	0.28	U	0.28	0.074	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Date Collected: 09/18/25 13:00
Date Received: 09/19/25 19:25

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1
Matrix: Water

Method: SW846 8260D - Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS (Continued)

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.32	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1
Vinyl chloride	1.0	U	1.0	0.40	ug/L			09/25/25 13:04	1

Surrogate	*%Recovery*	*Qualifier*	*Limits*	*Prepared*	*Analyzed*	*Dil Fac*
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	*91*		*70 - 128*		*09/25/25 13:04*	*1*
4-Bromofluorobenzene	*94*		*76 - 120*		*09/25/25 13:04*	*1*
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	*101*		*77 - 132*		*09/25/25 13:04*	*1*
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	*100*		*80 - 120*		*09/25/25 13:04*	*1*

Method: SW846 8082A - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Gas Chromatography

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Aroclor 1016	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor 1221	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor 1232	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor 1242	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor 1248	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor 1254	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor 1260	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor-1262	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Aroclor 1268	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1
Polychlorinated biphenyls, Total	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:30	09/22/25 13:31	1

Surrogate	*%Recovery*	*Qualifier*	*Limits*	*Prepared*	*Analyzed*	*Dil Fac*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*53*		*10 - 127*	*09/21/25 16:30*	*09/22/25 13:31*	*1*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*57*		*10 - 127*	*09/21/25 16:30*	*09/22/25 13:31*	*1*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*58*		*21 - 139*	*09/21/25 16:30*	*09/22/25 13:31*	*1*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*62*		*21 - 139*	*09/21/25 16:30*	*09/22/25 13:31*	*1*

Method: SW846 6020B - Metals (ICP/MS) - Total Recoverable

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Aluminum	40.0	U	40.0	11.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Antimony	2.0	U	2.0	0.48	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Arsenic	2.0	U	2.0	0.48	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Barium	**47.6**		4.0	0.93	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Beryllium	0.80	U	0.80	0.12	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Cadmium	0.92	U	0.92	0.26	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Calcium	**27200**		500	31.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Chromium	4.0	U	4.0	1.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Cobalt	**0.33**	**J**	2.0	0.18	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Copper	4.0	U	4.0	2.0	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Iron	**1390**		120	33.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Lead	1.2	U	1.2	0.42	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Magnesium	**9980**		200	21.8	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Manganese	**452**		8.0	0.84	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Nickel	**3.8**	**J**	4.0	1.4	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Potassium	**3270**		200	114	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Selenium	2.5	U	2.5	0.43	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Silver	2.0	U	2.0	0.21	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Sodium	**48700**		500	180	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Thallium	0.50	U	0.50	0.16	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Project/Site: Konica

Job ID: 460-335345-1

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Date Collected: 09/18/25 13:00
Date Received: 09/19/25 19:25

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1
Matrix: Water

Method: SW846 6020B - Metals (ICP/MS) - Total Recoverable (Continued)

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Vanadium	4.0	U	4.0	1.0	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1
Zinc	**13.9**	**J**	16.0	4.2	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 17:25	1

Method: SW846 7470A - Mercury (CVAA)

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Mercury	0.20	U	0.20	0.091	ug/L		09/22/25 09:39	09/22/25 17:41	1

General Chemistry

Analyte	Result	Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Ignitability (SW846 1020C)	**>160**				Degrees F			09/25/25 08:10	1
Cyanide, Reactive (SW846 9014)	25000	U	25000	25000	ug/L		09/24/25 09:30	09/24/25 12:00	1
Sulfide, Reactive (SW846 9034)	20000	U	20000	20000	ug/L		09/24/25 09:30	09/24/25 12:00	1
Corrosivity (SW846 9040C)	**7.8**	**HF**	0.1	0.1	SU			09/24/25 11:23	1
pH (SW846 9040C)	**7.8**	**HF**	0.1	0.1	SU			09/24/25 11:23	1
Temperature (SW846 9040C)	**24.5**	**HF**	0.1	0.1	Degrees C			09/24/25 11:23	1

Surrogate Summary

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Job ID: 460-335345-1
Project/Site: Konica

Method: 8260D - Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS

Matrix: Water **Prep Type: Total/NA**

		Percent Surrogate Recovery (Acceptance Limits)			
		DCA	BFB	DBFM	TOL
Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	(70-128)	(76-120)	(77-132)	(80-120)
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	91	94	101	100
LCS 460-1063520/4	Lab Control Sample	88	97	99	99
LCSD 460-1063520/5	Lab Control Sample Dup	89	97	99	99
MB 460-1063520/8	Method Blank	90	96	100	100

Surrogate Legend

DCA = 1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)
BFB = 4-Bromofluorobenzene
DBFM = Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)
TOL = Toluene-d8 (Surr)

Method: 8082A - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Gas Chromatography

Matrix: Water **Prep Type: Total/NA**

		Percent Surrogate Recovery (Acceptance Limits)			
		DCBP1	DCBP2	TCX1	TCX2
Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	(10-127)	(10-127)	(21-139)	(21-139)
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	57	53	62	58
LCS 460-1062736/2-A	Lab Control Sample	75	69	88	88
LCSD 460-1062736/3-A	Lab Control Sample Dup	90	81	106	107
MB 460-1062736/1-A	Method Blank	104	97	121	126

Surrogate Legend

DCBP = DCB Decachlorobiphenyl
TCX = Tetrachloro-m-xylene

Method: 8260D - Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1063520/8
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063520

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.24	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.20	U	0.20	0.085	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.31	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.58	U	0.58	0.19	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.26	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0	U	1.0	0.26	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.36	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.37	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	1.0	U	1.0	0.38	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.21	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.30	U	0.30	0.087	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.92	U	0.92	0.074	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.34	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.33	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
2-Butanone (MEK)	5.0	U	5.0	3.9	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
2-Hexanone	5.0	U	5.0	1.1	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	5.0	U	5.0	1.3	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Acetone	5.0	U	5.0	4.4	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Benzene	0.45	U	0.45	0.070	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Bromoform	1.0	U	1.0	0.54	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Bromomethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.55	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Carbon disulfide	1.0	U	1.0	0.82	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Carbon tetrachloride	1.0	U	1.0	0.21	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Chlorobenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.38	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Chlorobromomethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.41	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Chlorodibromomethane	0.78	U	0.78	0.086	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Chloroethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.32	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Chloroform	1.0	U	1.0	0.33	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Chloromethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.40	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0	U	1.0	0.48	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.45	U	0.45	0.069	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Cyclohexane	1.0	U	1.0	0.32	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Dichlorobromomethane	0.98	U	0.98	0.15	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Dichlorodifluoromethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.31	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Ethylbenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.30	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Ethylene Dibromide	1.0	U	1.0	0.50	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Isopropylbenzene	1.0	U	1.0	0.34	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Methyl acetate	5.0	U	5.0	0.79	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Methyl tert-butyl ether	1.0	U	1.0	0.22	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Methylcyclohexane	1.0	U	1.0	0.71	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Methylene Chloride	1.0	U	1.0	0.65	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
m-Xylene & p-Xylene	1.0	U	1.0	0.30	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
o-Xylene	1.0	U	1.0	0.36	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Styrene	1.0	U	1.0	0.42	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Tetrachloroethene	0.40	U	0.40	0.28	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Toluene	1.0	U	1.0	0.38	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0	U	1.0	0.24	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	0.45	U	0.45	0.12	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1

Method: 8260D - Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1063520/8
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063520

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Trichloroethene	0.28	U	0.28	0.074	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Trichlorofluoromethane	1.0	U	1.0	0.32	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1
Vinyl chloride	1.0	U	1.0	0.40	ug/L			09/25/25 11:54	1

Surrogate	*MB %Recovery*	*MB Qualifier*	*Limits*	*Prepared*	*Analyzed*	*Dil Fac*
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	*90*		*70 - 128*		*09/25/25 11:54*	*1*
4-Bromofluorobenzene	*96*		*76 - 120*		*09/25/25 11:54*	*1*
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	*100*		*77 - 132*		*09/25/25 11:54*	*1*
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	*100*		*80 - 120*		*09/25/25 11:54*	*1*

Lab Sample ID: LCS 460-1063520/4
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063520

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Spike Added	LCS Result	LCS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	20.0	22.1		ug/L		110	72 - 128
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	20.0	20.7		ug/L		103	63 - 139
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	20.0	18.4		ug/L		92	65 - 142
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	20.0	21.2		ug/L		106	74 - 125
1,1-Dichloroethane	20.0	22.5		ug/L		112	73 - 130
1,1-Dichloroethene	20.0	23.9		ug/L		120	68 - 133
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	20.0	21.5		ug/L		108	55 - 150
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	20.0	22.7		ug/L		114	67 - 132
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	20.0	21.4		ug/L		107	58 - 132
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	20.0	22.1		ug/L		110	80 - 120
1,2-Dichloroethane	20.0	18.4		ug/L		92	66 - 129
1,2-Dichloropropane	20.0	21.6		ug/L		108	72 - 128
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	20.0	22.8		ug/L		114	80 - 120
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	20.0	22.4		ug/L		112	80 - 120
2-Butanone (MEK)	100	96.4		ug/L		96	65 - 142
2-Hexanone	100	90.2		ug/L		90	72 - 134
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	100	89.7		ug/L		90	77 - 130
Acetone	100	76.7		ug/L		77	60 - 133
Benzene	20.0	22.8		ug/L		114	71 - 126
Bromoform	20.0	21.3		ug/L		106	58 - 128
Bromomethane	20.0	34.4	*	ug/L		172	33 - 150
Carbon disulfide	20.0	26.0		ug/L		130	35 - 150
Carbon tetrachloride	20.0	22.2		ug/L		111	65 - 131
Chlorobenzene	20.0	22.3		ug/L		111	80 - 120
Chlorobromomethane	20.0	23.5		ug/L		117	71 - 134
Chlorodibromomethane	20.0	23.1		ug/L		115	73 - 121
Chloroethane	20.0	30.5	*	ug/L		152	54 - 150
Chloroform	20.0	21.2		ug/L		106	78 - 125
Chloromethane	20.0	17.9		ug/L		89	43 - 149
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	20.0	22.7		ug/L		113	78 - 121
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.0	22.9		ug/L		114	74 - 125
Cyclohexane	20.0	21.0		ug/L		105	64 - 142
Dichlorobromomethane	20.0	21.6		ug/L		108	76 - 121

Method: 8260D - Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: LCS 460-1063520/4
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063520

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Spike Added	LCS Result	LCS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Dichlorodifluoromethane	20.0	12.3		ug/L		61	38 - 144
Ethylbenzene	20.0	23.4		ug/L		117	78 - 120
Ethylene Dibromide	20.0	21.2		ug/L		106	79 - 126
Isopropylbenzene	20.0	22.8		ug/L		114	79 - 125
Methyl acetate	40.0	40.0		ug/L		100	50 - 147
Methyl tert-butyl ether	20.0	19.7		ug/L		99	72 - 131
Methylcyclohexane	20.0	19.2		ug/L		96	63 - 138
Methylene Chloride	20.0	23.2		ug/L		116	74 - 127
m-Xylene & p-Xylene	20.0	22.0		ug/L		110	78 - 120
o-Xylene	20.0	22.6		ug/L		113	78 - 120
Styrene	20.0	23.0		ug/L		115	82 - 127
Tetrachloroethene	20.0	21.9		ug/L		110	70 - 127
Toluene	20.0	21.7		ug/L		109	78 - 120
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	20.0	23.1		ug/L		115	70 - 126
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	20.0	22.4		ug/L		112	71 - 127
Trichloroethene	20.0	21.8		ug/L		109	73 - 121
Trichlorofluoromethane	20.0	18.1		ug/L		91	62 - 134
Vinyl chloride	20.0	21.2		ug/L		106	55 - 144

Surrogate	*LCS %Recovery*	*LCS Qualifier*	*Limits*
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	*88*		*70 - 128*
4-Bromofluorobenzene	*97*		*76 - 120*
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	*99*		*77 - 132*
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	*99*		*80 - 120*

Lab Sample ID: LCSD 460-1063520/5
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063520

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample Dup
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Spike Added	LCSD Result	LCSD Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	20.0	21.1		ug/L		105	72 - 128	4	30
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	20.0	20.8		ug/L		104	63 - 139	0	30
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	20.0	19.4		ug/L		97	65 - 142	5	30
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	20.0	21.2		ug/L		106	74 - 125	0	30
1,1-Dichloroethane	20.0	21.5		ug/L		107	73 - 130	5	30
1,1-Dichloroethene	20.0	22.9		ug/L		114	68 - 133	4	30
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	20.0	20.8		ug/L		104	55 - 150	4	30
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	20.0	21.2		ug/L		106	67 - 132	7	30
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	20.0	22.4		ug/L		112	58 - 132	5	30
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	20.0	21.5		ug/L		108	80 - 120	2	30
1,2-Dichloroethane	20.0	17.8		ug/L		89	66 - 129	3	30
1,2-Dichloropropane	20.0	20.6		ug/L		103	72 - 128	5	30
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	20.0	21.8		ug/L		109	80 - 120	4	30
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	20.0	21.5		ug/L		108	80 - 120	4	30
2-Butanone (MEK)	100	98.7		ug/L		99	65 - 142	2	30
2-Hexanone	100	89.7		ug/L		90	72 - 134	1	30
4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	100	88.7		ug/L		89	77 - 130	1	30
Acetone	100	78.8		ug/L		79	60 - 133	3	30

Method: 8260D - Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: LCSD 460-1063520/5
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063520

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample Dup
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte			Spike Added	LCSD Result	LCSD Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Benzene			20.0	21.8		ug/L		109	71 - 126	5	30
Bromoform			20.0	21.1		ug/L		105	58 - 128	1	30
Bromomethane			20.0	32.0	*	ug/L		160	33 - 150	7	30
Carbon disulfide			20.0	25.0		ug/L		125	35 - 150	4	30
Carbon tetrachloride			20.0	21.4		ug/L		107	65 - 131	4	30
Chlorobenzene			20.0	21.5		ug/L		107	80 - 120	4	30
Chlorobromomethane			20.0	22.0		ug/L		110	71 - 134	7	30
Chlorodibromomethane			20.0	22.6		ug/L		113	73 - 121	2	30
Chloroethane			20.0	25.2		ug/L		126	54 - 150	19	30
Chloroform			20.0	20.4		ug/L		102	78 - 125	4	30
Chloromethane			20.0	17.3		ug/L		86	43 - 149	3	30
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene			20.0	21.6		ug/L		108	78 - 121	5	30
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene			20.0	22.2		ug/L		111	74 - 125	3	30
Cyclohexane			20.0	21.5		ug/L		108	64 - 142	2	30
Dichlorobromomethane			20.0	21.0		ug/L		105	76 - 121	3	30
Dichlorodifluoromethane			20.0	12.7		ug/L		63	38 - 144	3	30
Ethylbenzene			20.0	22.2		ug/L		111	78 - 120	5	30
Ethylene Dibromide			20.0	20.7		ug/L		103	79 - 126	2	30
Isopropylbenzene			20.0	21.8		ug/L		109	79 - 125	4	30
Methyl acetate			40.0	41.3		ug/L		103	50 - 147	3	30
Methyl tert-butyl ether			20.0	19.8		ug/L		99	72 - 131	0	30
Methylcyclohexane			20.0	20.1		ug/L		101	63 - 138	5	30
Methylene Chloride			20.0	22.1		ug/L		110	74 - 127	5	30
m-Xylene & p-Xylene			20.0	21.3		ug/L		106	78 - 120	3	30
o-Xylene			20.0	21.7		ug/L		108	78 - 120	4	30
Styrene			20.0	22.2		ug/L		111	82 - 127	4	30
Tetrachloroethene			20.0	21.0		ug/L		105	70 - 127	4	30
Toluene			20.0	20.8		ug/L		104	78 - 120	5	30
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene			20.0	22.1		ug/L		110	70 - 126	5	30
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene			20.0	22.1		ug/L		111	71 - 127	1	30
Trichloroethene			20.0	21.0		ug/L		105	73 - 121	4	30
Trichlorofluoromethane			20.0	17.7		ug/L		88	62 - 134	3	30
Vinyl chloride			20.0	19.9		ug/L		99	55 - 144	7	30

Surrogate	*LCSD %Recovery*	*LCSD Qualifier*	*Limits*
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4 (Surr)	*89*		*70 - 128*
4-Bromofluorobenzene	*97*		*76 - 120*
Dibromofluoromethane (Surr)	*99*		*77 - 132*
Toluene-d8 (Surr)	*99*		*80 - 120*

Method: 8082A - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Gas Chromatography

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1062736/1-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062804

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062736

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Aroclor 1016	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1016	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1

Method: 8082A - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Gas Chromatography (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1062736/1-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062804

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062736

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Aroclor 1221	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1221	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1232	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1232	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1242	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1242	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1248	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1248	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1254	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1254	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1260	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1260	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor-1262	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor-1262	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1268	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Aroclor 1268	0.20	U	0.20	0.11	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Polychlorinated biphenyls, Total	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1
Polychlorinated biphenyls, Total	0.20	U	0.20	0.12	ug/L		09/21/25 16:28	09/22/25 09:48	1

Surrogate	*MB %Recovery*	*MB Qualifier*	*Limits*	*Prepared*	*Analyzed*	*Dil Fac*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*97*		*10 - 127*	*09/21/25 16:28*	*09/22/25 09:48*	*1*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*104*		*10 - 127*	*09/21/25 16:28*	*09/22/25 09:48*	*1*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*126*		*21 - 139*	*09/21/25 16:28*	*09/22/25 09:48*	*1*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*121*		*21 - 139*	*09/21/25 16:28*	*09/22/25 09:48*	*1*

Lab Sample ID: LCS 460-1062736/2-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062804

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062736

Analyte			Spike Added	LCS Result	LCS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits		
Aroclor 1016			4.00	3.56		ug/L		89	52 - 139		
Aroclor 1016			4.00	3.47		ug/L		87	52 - 139		
Aroclor 1260			4.00	3.40		ug/L		85	51 - 150		
Aroclor 1260			4.00	3.43		ug/L		86	51 - 150		

Surrogate	*LCS %Recovery*	*LCS Qualifier*	*Limits*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*69*		*10 - 127*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*75*		*10 - 127*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*88*		*21 - 139*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*88*		*21 - 139*

Lab Sample ID: LCSD 460-1062736/3-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062804

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample Dup
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062736

Analyte			Spike Added	LCSD Result	LCSD Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Aroclor 1016			4.00	4.13		ug/L		103	52 - 139	15	30
Aroclor 1016			4.00	4.00		ug/L		100	52 - 139	14	30

Method: 8082A - Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Gas Chromatography (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: LCSD 460-1062736/3-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062804

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample Dup
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062736

Analyte			Spike Added	LCSD Result	LCSD Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Aroclor 1260			4.00	3.95		ug/L		99	51 - 150	15	30
Aroclor 1260			4.00	3.92		ug/L		98	51 - 150	13	30

Surrogate	*LCSD %Recovery*	*LCSD Qualifier*	*Limits*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*81*		*10 - 127*
DCB Decachlorobiphenyl	*90*		*10 - 127*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*107*		*21 - 139*
Tetrachloro-m-xylene	*106*		*21 - 139*

Method: 6020B - Metals (ICP/MS)

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1063582/1-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063767

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total Recoverable
Prep Batch: 1063582

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Aluminum	40.0	U	40.0	11.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Antimony	2.0	U	2.0	0.48	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Arsenic	2.0	U	2.0	0.48	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Barium	4.0	U	4.0	0.93	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Beryllium	0.80	U	0.80	0.12	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Cadmium	0.92	U	0.92	0.26	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Calcium	500	U	500	31.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Chromium	4.0	U	4.0	1.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Cobalt	2.0	U	2.0	0.18	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Copper	4.0	U	4.0	2.0	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Iron	120	U	120	33.7	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Lead	1.2	U	1.2	0.42	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Magnesium	200	U	200	21.8	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Manganese	8.0	U	8.0	0.84	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Nickel	4.0	U	4.0	1.4	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Potassium	200	U	200	114	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Selenium	2.5	U	2.5	0.43	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Silver	2.0	U	2.0	0.21	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Sodium	500	U	500	180	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Thallium	0.50	U	0.50	0.16	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Vanadium	4.0	U	4.0	1.0	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1
Zinc	16.0	U	16.0	4.2	ug/L		09/25/25 08:33	09/25/25 16:40	1

Lab Sample ID: LCS 460-1063582/2-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063767

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total Recoverable
Prep Batch: 1063582

Analyte			Spike Added	LCS Result	LCS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits		
Aluminum			2500	2558		ug/L		102	80 - 120		
Antimony			25.0	25.19		ug/L		101	80 - 120		
Arsenic			50.0	51.38		ug/L		103	80 - 120		
Barium			50.0	53.59		ug/L		107	80 - 120		
Beryllium			25.0	24.91		ug/L		100	80 - 120		

Method: 6020B - Metals (ICP/MS) (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: LCS 460-1063582/2-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063767

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total Recoverable
Prep Batch: 1063582

Analyte	Spike Added	LCS Result	LCS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Cadmium	25.0	25.08		ug/L		100	80 - 120
Calcium	2500	2651		ug/L		106	80 - 120
Chromium	50.0	50.47		ug/L		101	80 - 120
Cobalt	25.0	25.51		ug/L		102	80 - 120
Copper	50.0	52.90		ug/L		106	80 - 120
Iron	2500	2667		ug/L		107	80 - 120
Lead	25.0	26.28		ug/L		105	80 - 120
Magnesium	2500	2594		ug/L		104	80 - 120
Manganese	250	256.9		ug/L		103	80 - 120
Nickel	50.0	52.58		ug/L		105	80 - 120
Potassium	2500	2585		ug/L		103	80 - 120
Selenium	50.0	51.54		ug/L		103	80 - 120
Silver	25.0	25.45		ug/L		102	80 - 120
Sodium	2500	2725		ug/L		109	80 - 120
Thallium	20.0	20.34		ug/L		102	80 - 120
Vanadium	50.0	50.42		ug/L		101	80 - 120
Zinc	250	259.2		ug/L		104	80 - 120

Lab Sample ID: 460-335120-H-5-C MS
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063767

Client Sample ID: Matrix Spike
Prep Type: Total Recoverable
Prep Batch: 1063582

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	Spike Added	MS Result	MS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Aluminum	947		2500	3504		ug/L		102	75 - 125
Antimony	2.0	U	25.0	25.86		ug/L		103	75 - 125
Arsenic	1.0	J	50.0	54.33		ug/L		107	75 - 125
Barium	9.0		50.0	60.75		ug/L		104	75 - 125
Beryllium	0.80	U	25.0	24.90		ug/L		100	75 - 125
Cadmium	0.92	U	25.0	24.85		ug/L		99	75 - 125
Calcium	47500		2500	49520	4	ug/L		80	75 - 125
Chromium	4.0	U	50.0	50.97		ug/L		102	75 - 125
Cobalt	0.39	J	25.0	25.82		ug/L		102	75 - 125
Copper	2.0	J	50.0	53.39		ug/L		103	75 - 125
Iron	866		2500	3491		ug/L		105	75 - 125
Lead	1.2		25.0	27.35		ug/L		105	75 - 125
Magnesium	11700		2500	14180	4	ug/L		98	75 - 125
Manganese	41.0		250	292.7		ug/L		101	75 - 125
Nickel	1.4	J	50.0	52.13		ug/L		104	75 - 125
Potassium	1080		2500	3524		ug/L		98	75 - 125
Selenium	2.5	U	50.0	51.70		ug/L		103	75 - 125
Silver	2.0	U	25.0	24.86		ug/L		99	75 - 125
Sodium	10400		2500	12920	4	ug/L		101	75 - 125
Thallium	0.50	U	20.0	20.37		ug/L		102	75 - 125
Vanadium	10.2		50.0	59.39		ug/L		98	75 - 125
Zinc	9.4	J	250	259.5		ug/L		100	75 - 125

Method: 6020B - Metals (ICP/MS) (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: 460-335120-H-5-D MSD
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063767

Client Sample ID: Matrix Spike Duplicate
Prep Type: Total Recoverable
Prep Batch: 1063582

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	Spike Added	MSD Result	MSD Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Aluminum	947		2500	3466		ug/L		101	75 - 125	1	20
Antimony	2.0	U	25.0	25.97		ug/L		104	75 - 125	0	20
Arsenic	1.0	J	50.0	52.23		ug/L		102	75 - 125	4	20
Barium	9.0		50.0	60.90		ug/L		104	75 - 125	0	20
Beryllium	0.80	U	25.0	24.59		ug/L		98	75 - 125	1	20
Cadmium	0.92	U	25.0	24.75		ug/L		99	75 - 125	0	20
Calcium	47500		2500	49890	4	ug/L		94	75 - 125	1	20
Chromium	4.0	U	50.0	51.42		ug/L		103	75 - 125	1	20
Cobalt	0.39	J	25.0	25.67		ug/L		101	75 - 125	1	20
Copper	2.0	J	50.0	53.40		ug/L		103	75 - 125	0	20
Iron	866		2500	3491		ug/L		105	75 - 125	0	20
Lead	1.2		25.0	27.11		ug/L		104	75 - 125	1	20
Magnesium	11700		2500	14290	4	ug/L		102	75 - 125	1	20
Manganese	41.0		250	293.5		ug/L		101	75 - 125	0	20
Nickel	1.4	J	50.0	53.95		ug/L		108	75 - 125	3	20
Potassium	1080		2500	3539		ug/L		98	75 - 125	0	20
Selenium	2.5	U	50.0	49.72		ug/L		99	75 - 125	4	20
Silver	2.0	U	25.0	24.70		ug/L		99	75 - 125	1	20
Sodium	10400		2500	13000	4	ug/L		104	75 - 125	1	20
Thallium	0.50	U	20.0	20.37		ug/L		102	75 - 125	0	20
Vanadium	10.2		50.0	60.39		ug/L		100	75 - 125	2	20
Zinc	9.4	J	250	256.9		ug/L		99	75 - 125	1	20

Lab Sample ID: 460-335120-H-5-B DU
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063767

Client Sample ID: Duplicate
Prep Type: Total Recoverable
Prep Batch: 1063582

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	DU Result	DU Qualifier	Unit	D	RPD	RPD Limit
Aluminum	947		875.7		ug/L		8	20
Antimony	2.0	U	2.0	U	ug/L		NC	20
Arsenic	1.0	J	0.798	J	ug/L		25	20
Barium	9.0		8.34		ug/L		8	20
Beryllium	0.80	U	0.80	U	ug/L		NC	20
Cadmium	0.92	U	0.92	U	ug/L		NC	20
Calcium	47500		47790		ug/L		0.5	20
Chromium	4.0	U	4.0	U	ug/L		NC	20
Cobalt	0.39	J	0.362	J	ug/L		8	20
Copper	2.0	J	2.07	J	ug/L		2	20
Iron	866		881.8		ug/L		2	20
Lead	1.2		1.20		ug/L		2	20
Magnesium	11700		11840		ug/L		0.8	20
Manganese	41.0		40.98		ug/L		0	20
Nickel	1.4	J	4.0	U	ug/L		NC	20
Potassium	1080		994.8		ug/L		8	20
Selenium	2.5	U	2.5	U	ug/L		NC	20
Silver	2.0	U	2.0	U	ug/L		NC	20
Sodium	10400		10530		ug/L		1	20
Thallium	0.50	U	0.50	U	ug/L		NC	20
Vanadium	10.2		9.71		ug/L		4	20

Method: 6020B - Metals (ICP/MS) (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: 460-335120-H-5-B DU
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063767

Client Sample ID: Duplicate
Prep Type: Total Recoverable
Prep Batch: 1063582

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	DU Result	DU Qualifier	Unit	D	RPD	RPD Limit
Zinc	9.4	J	9.62	J	ug/L		2	20

Method: 7470A - Mercury (CVAA)

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1062843/13-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062963

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062843

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Mercury	0.20	U	0.20	0.091	ug/L		09/22/25 09:39	09/22/25 17:29	1

Lab Sample ID: LCS 460-1062843/14-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062963

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062843

Analyte	Spike Added	LCS Result	LCS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Mercury	1.00	0.991		ug/L		99	80 - 120

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1 MS
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062963

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062843

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	Spike Added	MS Result	MS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Mercury	0.20	U	1.00	1.01		ug/L		101	75 - 125

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1 DU
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1062963

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1062843

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	DU Result	DU Qualifier	Unit	D	RPD	RPD Limit
Mercury	0.20	U	0.20	U	ug/L		NC	20

Method: 1020C - Ignitability, Small Scale Closed-Cup Method

Lab Sample ID: 460-335314-D-1 DU
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063641

Client Sample ID: Duplicate
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	DU Result	DU Qualifier	Unit	D	RPD	RPD Limit
Ignitability	>160		>160.0		Degrees F		NC	10

Method: 9014 - Cyanide, Reactive

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1063384/1-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063392

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063384

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Cyanide, Reactive	25000	U	25000	25000	ug/L		09/24/25 09:30	09/24/25 12:00	1

Method: 9014 - Cyanide, Reactive (Continued)

Lab Sample ID: LCS 460-1063384/2-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063392

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063384

Analyte	Spike Added	LCS Result	LCS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Cyanide, Reactive	40000	25000	U	ug/L		12	12 - 100

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1 DU
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063392

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063384

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	DU Result	DU Qualifier	Unit	D	RPD	RPD Limit
Cyanide, Reactive	25000	U	25000	U	ug/L		NC	10

Method: 9034 - Sulfide, Reactive

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1063379/1-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063393

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063379

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Sulfide, Reactive	20000	U	20000	20000	ug/L		09/24/25 09:30	09/24/25 12:00	1

Lab Sample ID: MB 460-1063379/20-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063393

Client Sample ID: Method Blank
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063379

Analyte	MB Result	MB Qualifier	RL	MDL	Unit	D	Prepared	Analyzed	Dil Fac
Sulfide, Reactive	20000	U	20000	20000	ug/L		09/24/25 09:30	09/24/25 12:00	1

Lab Sample ID: LCSSRM 460-1063379/3-A
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063393

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063379

Analyte	Spike Added	LCSSRM Result	LCSSRM Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Sulfide, Reactive	78800	84960		ug/L		107.8	48.1 - 142.1

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1 MS
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063393

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063379

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	Spike Added	MS Result	MS Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits
Sulfide, Reactive	20000	U	410000	418400		ug/L		102	71 - 124

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1 MSD
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063393

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825
Prep Type: Total/NA
Prep Batch: 1063379

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier	Spike Added	MSD Result	MSD Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits	RPD	RPD Limit
Sulfide, Reactive	20000	U	410000	410400		ug/L		100	71 - 124	2	10

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Project/Site: Konica

Job ID: 460-335345-1

Method: 9040C - pH

Lab Sample ID: LCSSRM 460-1063363/2
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063363

Client Sample ID: Lab Control Sample
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte			Spike Added	LCSSRM Result	LCSSRM Qualifier	Unit	D	%Rec	%Rec Limits		
Corrosivity			6.80	6.7		SU		98.5	97.1 - 102.9		
pH			6.80	6.7		SU		99.2	97.1 - 102.9		

Lab Sample ID: 460-335339-C-1 DU
Matrix: Water
Analysis Batch: 1063363

Client Sample ID: Duplicate
Prep Type: Total/NA

Analyte	Sample Result	Sample Qualifier		DU Result	DU Qualifier	Unit	D			RPD	RPD Limit
Corrosivity	8.0			8.0		SU				0	10
pH	8.0			8.0		SU				0.1	10
Temperature	24.1			24.0		Degrees C				0.3	10

GC/MS VOA

Analysis Batch: 1063520

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	8260D	
MB 460-1063520/8	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	8260D	
LCS 460-1063520/4	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	8260D	
LCSD 460-1063520/5	Lab Control Sample Dup	Total/NA	Water	8260D	

GC Semi VOA

Prep Batch: 1062736

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	3510C	
MB 460-1062736/1-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	3510C	
LCS 460-1062736/2-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	3510C	
LCSD 460-1062736/3-A	Lab Control Sample Dup	Total/NA	Water	3510C	

Analysis Batch: 1062804

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	8082A	1062736
MB 460-1062736/1-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	8082A	1062736
LCS 460-1062736/2-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	8082A	1062736
LCSD 460-1062736/3-A	Lab Control Sample Dup	Total/NA	Water	8082A	1062736

Metals

Prep Batch: 1062843

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7470A	
MB 460-1062843/13-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	7470A	
LCS 460-1062843/14-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	7470A	
460-335345-1 MS	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7470A	
460-335345-1 DU	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7470A	

Analysis Batch: 1062963

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7470A	1062843
MB 460-1062843/13-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	7470A	1062843
LCS 460-1062843/14-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	7470A	1062843
460-335345-1 MS	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7470A	1062843
460-335345-1 DU	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7470A	1062843

Prep Batch: 1063582

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total Recoverable	Water	3005A	
MB 460-1063582/1-A	Method Blank	Total Recoverable	Water	3005A	
LCS 460-1063582/2-A	Lab Control Sample	Total Recoverable	Water	3005A	
460-335120-H-5-C MS	Matrix Spike	Total Recoverable	Water	3005A	
460-335120-H-5-D MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Total Recoverable	Water	3005A	
460-335120-H-5-B DU	Duplicate	Total Recoverable	Water	3005A	

Analysis Batch: 1063767

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total Recoverable	Water	6020B	1063582
MB 460-1063582/1-A	Method Blank	Total Recoverable	Water	6020B	1063582

Metals (Continued)

Analysis Batch: 1063767 (Continued)

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
LCS 460-1063582/2-A	Lab Control Sample	Total Recoverable	Water	6020B	1063582
460-335120-H-5-C MS	Matrix Spike	Total Recoverable	Water	6020B	1063582
460-335120-H-5-D MSD	Matrix Spike Duplicate	Total Recoverable	Water	6020B	1063582
460-335120-H-5-B DU	Duplicate	Total Recoverable	Water	6020B	1063582

General Chemistry

Analysis Batch: 1063363

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	9040C	
LCSSRM 460-1063363/2	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	9040C	
460-335339-C-1 DU	Duplicate	Total/NA	Water	9040C	

Prep Batch: 1063379

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7.3.4	
MB 460-1063379/1-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	7.3.4	
MB 460-1063379/20-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	7.3.4	
LCSSRM 460-1063379/3-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	7.3.4	
460-335345-1 MS	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7.3.4	
460-335345-1 MSD	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7.3.4	

Prep Batch: 1063384

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7.3.3	
MB 460-1063384/1-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	7.3.3	
LCS 460-1063384/2-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	7.3.3	
460-335345-1 DU	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	7.3.3	

Analysis Batch: 1063392

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	9014	1063384
MB 460-1063384/1-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	9014	1063384
LCS 460-1063384/2-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	9014	1063384
460-335345-1 DU	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	9014	1063384

Analysis Batch: 1063393

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	9034	1063379
MB 460-1063379/1-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	9034	1063379
MB 460-1063379/20-A	Method Blank	Total/NA	Water	9034	1063379
LCSSRM 460-1063379/3-A	Lab Control Sample	Total/NA	Water	9034	1063379
460-335345-1 MS	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	9034	1063379
460-335345-1 MSD	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	9034	1063379

Analysis Batch: 1063641

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Prep Type	Matrix	Method	Prep Batch
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Total/NA	Water	1020C	
LCDSRM 460-1063641/2	Lab Control Sample Dup	Total/NA	Water	1020C	
460-335314-D-1 DU	Duplicate	Total/NA	Water	1020C	

Lab Chronicle

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Project/Site: Konica

Job ID: 460-335345-1

Client Sample ID: PW_WC_091825

Date Collected: 09/18/25 13:00
Date Received: 09/19/25 19:25

Lab Sample ID: 460-335345-1

Matrix: Water

Prep Type	Batch Type	Batch Method	Run	Dilution Factor	Batch Number	Analyst	Lab	Prepared or Analyzed
Total/NA	Analysis	8260D		1	1063520	SZD	EET EDI	09/25/25 13:04
Total/NA	Prep	3510C			1062736	BXP	EET EDI	09/21/25 16:30
Total/NA	Analysis	8082A		1	1062804	MJS	EET EDI	09/22/25 13:31
Total Recoverable	Prep	3005A			1063582	JKF	EET EDI	09/25/25 08:33
Total Recoverable	Analysis	6020B		1	1063767	CDC	EET EDI	09/25/25 17:25
Total/NA	Prep	7470A			1062843	TOH	EET EDI	09/22/25 09:39
Total/NA	Analysis	7470A		1	1062963	TOH	EET EDI	09/22/25 17:41
Total/NA	Analysis	1020C		1	1063641	YXG	EET EDI	09/25/25 08:10
Total/NA	Prep	7.3.3			1063384	HTV	EET EDI	09/24/25 09:30
Total/NA	Analysis	9014		1	1063392	HTV	EET EDI	09/24/25 12:00
Total/NA	Prep	7.3.4			1063379	HTV	EET EDI	09/24/25 09:30
Total/NA	Analysis	9034		1	1063393	HTV	EET EDI	09/24/25 12:00
Total/NA	Analysis	9040C		1	1063363	AXP	EET EDI	09/24/25 11:23

Laboratory References:

EET EDI = Eurofins Edison, 777 New Durham Road, Edison, NJ 08817, TEL (732)549-3900

Accreditation/Certification Summary

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Job ID: 460-335345-1
Project/Site: Konica

Laboratory: Eurofins Edison

Unless otherwise noted, all analytes for this laboratory were covered under each accreditation/certification below.

Authority	Program	Identification Number	Expiration Date
New York	NELAP	11452	04-01-26

The following analytes are included in this report, but the laboratory is not certified by the governing authority. This list may include analytes for which the agency does not offer certification.

Analysis Method	Prep Method	Matrix	Analyte
1020C		Water	Ignitability
9014	7.3.3	Water	Cyanide, Reactive
9034	7.3.4	Water	Sulfide, Reactive
9040C		Water	Corrosivity
9040C		Water	pH
9040C		Water	Temperature

Method Summary

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Job ID: 460-335345-1
Project/Site: Konica

Method	Method Description	Protocol	Laboratory
8260D	Volatile Organic Compounds by GC/MS	SW846	EET EDI
8082A	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) by Gas Chromatography	SW846	EET EDI
6020B	Metals (ICP/MS)	SW846	EET EDI
7470A	Mercury (CVAA)	SW846	EET EDI
1020C	Ignitability, Small Scale Closed-Cup Method	SW846	EET EDI
9014	Cyanide, Reactive	SW846	EET EDI
9034	Sulfide, Reactive	SW846	EET EDI
9040C	pH	SW846	EET EDI
3005A	Preparation, Total Recoverable or Dissolved Metals	SW846	EET EDI
3510C	Liquid-Liquid Extraction (Separatory Funnel)	SW846	EET EDI
5030C	Purge and Trap	SW846	EET EDI
7.3.3	Cyanide, Reactive	SW846	EET EDI
7.3.4	Sulfide, Reactive	SW846	EET EDI
7470A	Preparation, Mercury	SW846	EET EDI

Protocol References:

SW846 = "Test Methods For Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", Third Edition, November 1986 And Its Updates.

Laboratory References:

EET EDI = Eurofins Edison, 777 New Durham Road, Edison, NJ 08817, TEL (732)549-3900

Sample Summary

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC
Project/Site: Konica

Job ID: 460-335345-1

Lab Sample ID	Client Sample ID	Matrix	Collected	Received	Sample Origin
460-335345-1	PW_WC_091825	Water	09/18/25 13:00	09/19/25 19:25	New York

Address. 777 New Durham Rd.
Edison, NJ 08817

Chain of Custody Record

674461

eurofins | Environment Testing America

Regulatory Program ☐ DW ☐ NPDES ☐ RCRA ☐ Other

NYC

TAL-8210

Client Contact	Project Manager: Rachel Henke	Site Contact: Rachel Henke	Date:	COC No:
Company Name: ROUX	Tel/Email: RHenke@rouxinc.com	Lab Contact: Elizabeth P	Carrier: 222	1 of 1 COCs
Address: 209 Shafter St	Analysis Turnaround Time			Sampler:
City/State/Zip: Islandia, NY 11749	☐ CALENDAR DAYS ☐ WORKING DAYS			For Lab Use Only
Phone: 631-2322600	TAT if different from Below			Walk-in Client:
Fax: 631-2329898	☐ 2 weeks ☐ 1 week ☐ 2 days ☐ 1 day — STANDARD TAT			Lab Sampling:
Project Name: KONICA				Job / SDG No.
Site: 71 CHARLES ST. GLEN COVE, NY				
PO # 4205-0001Y000				335345

Sample Identification	Sample Date	Sample Time	Sample Type (C=Comp, G=Grab)	Matrix	# of Cont.	Filtered Sample (Y/N)	Perform MS / MSD (Y/N)	TCL VOCs	PCBs	Total Metals	Hazardous Characteristics	Sample Specific Notes:
PW_WC_091825	9-18 25	1300	C	W	10			XX	X	X	X	-1

460-335345 Chain of Custody

Preservation Used: 1= Ice, 2= HCl; 3= H2SO4; 4=HNO3; 5=NaOH; 6= Other — 2 1 4 1

Possible Hazard Identification:
Are any samples from a listed EPA Hazardous Waste? Please List any EPA Waste Codes for the sample in the Comments Section if the lab is to dispose of the sample.

☐ Non-Hazard ☐ Flammable ☐ Skin Irritant ☐ Poison B ☐ Unknown

Sample Disposal (A fee may be assessed if samples are retained longer than 1 month)

☐ Return to Client ☐ Disposal by Lab ☐ Archive for _____ Months

Special Instructions/QC Requirements & Comments.

Custody Seals Intact: ☐ Yes ☐ No | Custody Seal No. | Cooler Temp. (°C): Obs'd. _____ Corr'd. _____ Therm ID No. _____

	Company	Date/Time		Company	Date/Time
Relinquished by:	ROUX	9/19/25 07:00	Received by:	FCI	9:20
Relinquished by:			Received by:	EET	9/19/25 1730
Relinquished by:	EET 9/19/25	1925	Received in Laboratory by:	ETA	9/19 1925

NO CS iR#9 1.9 - 1.6

Page 28 of 30

9/26/2025

Job Number: 335345

Eurofins TestAmerica Edison
Receipt Temperature and pH Log

Number of Coolers: 1 IR Gun # 9

Cooler Temperatures

	RAW	CORRECTED		RAW	CORRECTED		RAW	CORRECTED
Cooler #1:	1.9 °C	1.6 °C	Cooler #4:	°C	°C	Cooler #7:	°C	°C
Cooler #2:	°C	°C	Cooler #5:	°C	°C	Cooler #8:	°C	°C
Cooler #3:	°C	°C	Cooler #6:	°C	°C	Cooler #9:	°C	°C

TALS Sample Number	Ammonia (pH<2)	COD (pH<2)	Nitrate Nitrite (pH<2)	Metals (pH<2)	Hardness (pH<2)	Pest (pH 5-9)	EPH or QAM (pH<2)	Phenols (pH<2)	Sulfide (pH>9)	TKN (pH<2)	TOC (pH<2)	Total Cyanide (pH>12)	Total Phos (pH<2)	Other	Other
-1				42											

If pH adjustments are required record the information below.

Sample No(s). adjusted _____

Preservative Name/Conc. _____ Volume of Preservative used (ml): _____

Lot # of Preservative(s) _____ Expiration Date: _____

The appropriate Project Manager and Department Manager should be notified about the samples which were pH adjusted.

Samples for Metal analysis which are out of compliance must be acidified at least 24 hours prior to analysis.

EDS-WI-038, Rev 4.1
10/22/2019

Initials MM Date: 9/19/25

Login Sample Receipt Checklist

Client: Roux Environmental Eng & Geology DPC

Job Number: 460-335345-1

Login Number: 335345

List Source: Eurofins Edison

List Number: 1

Creator: Kafka, Emily E

Question	Answer	Comment
Radioactivity wasn't checked or is </= background as measured by a survey meter.	N/A	
The cooler's custody seal, if present, is intact.	True	
Sample custody seals, if present, are intact.	True	
The cooler or samples do not appear to have been compromised or tampered with.	True	
Samples were received on ice.	True	
Cooler Temperature is acceptable.	True	
Cooler Temperature is recorded.	True	
COC is present.	True	
COC is filled out in ink and legible.	True	
COC is filled out with all pertinent information.	True	
Is the Field Sampler's name present on COC?	True	
There are no discrepancies between the containers received and the COC.	True	
Samples are received within Holding Time (excluding tests with immediate HTs)	True	
Sample containers have legible labels.	True	
Containers are not broken or leaking.	True	
Sample collection date/times are provided.	True	
Appropriate sample containers are used.	True	
Sample bottles are completely filled.	True	
Sample Preservation Verified.	True	
There is sufficient vol. for all requested analyses, incl. any requested MS/MSDs	True	
Containers requiring zero headspace have no headspace or bubble is <6mm (1/4").	True	
Multiphasic samples are not present.	True	
Samples do not require splitting or compositing.	True	
Residual Chlorine Checked.	N/A	