Environmental Work Plan

For
Repair of Tapping Valve Project
Hunts Point Cooperative Market, Inc.
355 Food Center Drive
Bronx, New York 10474

Prepared for:
Hunts Point Cooperative Market, Inc.
355 Food Center Drive
Bronx, New York 10474

Prepared by:
JCC Construction Corp.
24-02 39th Avenue
LIC, NY 11101

JCC Construction Corp.

Environmental Work Plan
Hunts Point Cooperative Market

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Work Plan (EWP) and Health and Safety Plan (HASP) has been developed for the "Repair of tapping valve" located at 361 Food Center Drive in the Hunts Point section of Bronx, New York. This EWP describes the parties involved with the PIV, and the proposed procedures that will address the environmental concerns associated with the possible exposure to historical contamination previously identified on the Hunts Point Peninsula. The site specific HASP (**Appendix 1**) addresses potential hazards, contaminants of concern based on past use and safety requirements associated with excavation activities in accordance with ASTM and OSHA guidelines.

1.1 Site Location and Current Usage

Hunt's Point Cooperative Market, Inc. (HPCM) is located at 361 Food Center Drive, Bronx, New York (the "Site"). **Figure 1** is a location map depicting the Site at within the Hunts Point area. The Site is comprised of a 60 acre facility, occupied by a Coop of companies that process and distribute food for the New York City Metropolitan Area. The Site is located on property currently owned by the New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC), who has signed a Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) with New York Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). As part of this BCA, the NYCEDC is performing an environmental site assessment, to be completed by their environmental consultant GEI Consultants, Inc. (GEI). The BCA assessment work completed by NYCEDC is separate from the PIV. However, there are provisions of the BCA that effect the PIV and associated excavation or soil disturbance. This Environmental Work Plan is meant to address the provisions, outline proper procedures, and enforcement by an environmental consultant hired by HPCM.

1.2 Repair of Tapping Valve

Repair of one (1) Post Tapping valve at the entrance of Hunts Point Cooperative Market.

1.3 Project Organization and Responsibilities

The key project team members involved with environmental implications of the PIV and their responsibilities has been outlined in the following table:

Project Team	Project Role	Personnel	Contact Information
Hunts Point Cooperative Market Inc. (HPCM)	Operator/ Tennent	Bruce Reingold Nick Hill	breingold@huntspointmkt.com Ph: (718)842-7466 Ph: (718)328-0179 nhill@huntspointmkt.com
Greenberg Traurig, LLP	HPCM Legal Representative	Warren Karp	karpw@gtlaw.com Ph : (212)801-6824
NYCO Environmental & Dewatering Corp. (NYCO)	HPCM Environmental Consultant	Sam McTavey Matt Durcan	sam@nycoenv.com PH: 914-643-1057 mdurcan@nycoenv.com PH: 631-786-3323
Goldman Copeland	HPCM Consulting Engineer	Daniel Colombini	PH: 718-961-6634
Fresh Meadow Mechanical Plumbing, LLC (FMMP)	HPCM Contractor	Michael Burns	PH: (718)961-6634
New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC)	City Owner's Representative	Tracy Bell	tbell@edc.nyc PH: 914-643-1057
GEI Consultants Inc.	EDC's Environmental Consultant	Kevin McCarty	kmccarty@geiconsultants.com PH: 212-645-9965
JCC Construction Corp. .	Poist Indicator Repair Contractor	Eric Cannizzaro	eric@jccconstruction.net PH: (646)529-0997

HPCM team members will be responsible for the implementation and execution of the PIV in accordance with the design and specifications identified in the Tapping Valve Repair and Drawing P-1 (**Appendices 2** and **3**), and the environmental practices outlined in this EWP. Contractors hired by HPCM shall be responsible for managing their project elements, including their subcontractors, to ensure compliance with the project specifications and this EWP. Contractors are also responsible for verifying that their activities are in compliance with applicable federal, state, and local rules and regulations, as well as project health and safety requirements. As HPCM's Environmental Consultant, JCC Construction Corp. shall be tasked with environmental monitoring and reporting for all activities associated with ground penetration, and ensure that work is performed in accordance with the is EWP.

1.4 Environmental Related Correspondence and Reporting

Project correspondence and reporting completed by HPCM's Environmental Consultant JCC Construction Corp. related to potentially hazardous substances, contamination, the handling/storage/disposal of excavated soils, quality of soil/groundwater/air during phases of the FRHP shall be considered environmental related correspondence. While the majority of this correspondences will be between JCC Construction Corp and representative of the HPCM, at no time shall JCC Construction Corp contact the NYSDEC without prior consent of NYCEDC. If impacted material is encountered during the project, JCC Construction Corp shall distribute environmental related correspondence to both HPCM and NYCEDC for review and comment. Upon concurrence of how to proceed, the results of the review and comment shall be distributed to regulatory agencies accordingly.

2.0 MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Site work relating to excavation, handling, backfilling, and disposal of project soil or groundwater (if encountered), shall be managed in accordance with practices outlined in this section.

2.1 Soil Screening

Visual, olfactory, and instrument-based (e.g. photoionization detector) soil screening of excavated material shall be performed by the environmental technician (NYCO) to determine if the soil is grossly impacted. Grossly impacted soils shall be defined as soils containing free phase non aqueous petroleum liquid (NAPL), or manufactured gas plant (MGP) waste (e.g. coal tar, or purifier waste). Examination shall be performed during excavation and invasive work performed during Project construction activities. Soil screening observations made by the environmental technician shall be logged in a field book and reported as required.

If evidence of impacts (e.g. NAPL, MGP Waste, discolored soils, or similar indicators) is noted during the soil screening of excavation work, HPCM and NYCEDC shall be notified. Additional

soil screening measures shall be employed following the identification of impacts, and grossly impacted soils shall be stockpiled in a designated area and scheduled for waste characterization sampling and disposal to a facility permitted to accept the impacted soils.

2.2 Excavation and Backfilling of Soils

Excavation in the project area shall be conducted using conventional excavating equipment. The excavation contractor shall be responsible for the identification of all utilities, and shall complete a subsurface utility "one call" mark out prior to excavation. Excavated soils shall be temporarily staged adjacent to the active excavation and screened by the on-site environmental technician. Soils that exhibit grossly contaminated characteristics shall be segregated from soils that are acceptable for backfill, and staged in accordance with the stockpiling and segregation practices outlined in Section 2.4.

2.3 Re-use of Excavated Materials

Soils excavated on the Project premises, stockpiled, and that are determined not to be grossly impacted per the screening methods described in Section 2.1, shall be allowed to be used at the Site as backfill material. The material shall be allowed to be placed in the general area from which it was initially excavated, or excavations existing on the premises. Loading, movement, and staging of this material shall be reviewed and documented by JCC Construction Corp. and in accordance with the procedures previously outlined in within this Section.

2.4 Soil Stockpiling and Segregation

Project excavation of soils and subsequent stockpiling and segregation shall be performed in compliance with applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations. It is expected that the following guidelines shall be followed:

- Soil screening of excavated soils shall be assessed as outlined in Section 2.1;
- Soils may be stockpiled adjacent to the excavation or transported to a soil staging area;
- Soil exhibiting evidence of gross impacts shall be stockpiled separately from soils which show no evidence of gross impacts;
- Any soils showing evidence of gross impacts shall not be used as backfill;
- Soils stockpiled for reuse on-site shall be screened by an environmental technician, and meet the project specifications for backfill;
- Grossly impacted soils stockpiled for off-site disposal shall be tested in accordance with the disposal facility and NYCEDC requirements. Samples of the stockpile shall be collected at the frequency specified the disposal facility and NYCEDC requirements.

Laboratory analysis shall be conducted at a New York State ELAP certified Laboratory.

Soil stockpiles and the soil stockpile areas shall be subject to erosion and sediment control practices which have been designated and constructed in accordance with PIV specifications and design documents. Sediment control practices are to be installed prior to any major soils disturbances and maintained until permanent protection is established. Care shall be taken to avoid stockpiling soils to be used for backfilling adjacent to storm water inlets, to avoid release of sediment into the active on-site storm drainage systems.
Grossly impacted soils shall be stockpiled in a designated containment area prior to off-site disposal. Stockpile containment for grossly impacted soils shall be construction of a bottom layer of 6-mil polyethylene plastic sheeting placed under the stockpile then draped over continuous 8-inch x 8-inch timbers, or equivalent berm structure, and surround the perimeter of the stockpile. Each pile shall be covered with 6-mil polyethylene plastic sheeting which shall be weighted and secured using suitable ballast to prevent any winds from removing the sheeting. If present, contaminated water draining form the soils shall be collected from inside the berm and placed in either a 55-gallon drum or appropriately sized holding tank. Rainwater collecting on top of the plastic sheeting shall not require disposal unless it comes in contact with grossly contaminated material. Contaminated liquid shall ultimately be disposed off-site an approved facility permitted to accept the waste.

2.5 Waste Characterization Sampling

Project construction activities shall include multiple excavations throughout the Site, which shall generate soils subject to waste characterization sampling prior to off-site disposal. Typical waste characterization sampling for the Project has been summarized below:

• Waste characterization samples for soils requiring off-site disposal shall be analyzed using the disposal facility required sampling protocol and frequency.

• Soil sampling frequency shall typically be one composite sample (created from a minimum of 5 discrete samples from representative locations) of stockpiled soil; a discrete VOC sample will be collected in accordance with disposal facility requirements.

• Soil sampling frequency for waste characterization sampling shall be in accordance with the selected waste disposal facility requirements, or at more stringent frequency requested by the NYCEDC.
Upon receipt of the analytical data from the laboratory, NYCO shall compile a waste disposal approval package to be reviewed by the targeted disposal facility. The disposal facility shall then provide an approval letter accepting the material. Prior to disposal, the entire package shall be presented to the project team for their records. No material shall leave the site until the NYCEDC has reviewed the disposal facility documentation.

2.6 Waste Disposal Approval

NYCO shall manage all waste disposal plans and approvals on behalf of HPCM. Waste Disposal submittals shall be sent to the project team via email and shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Generator Waste Profiles
- Waste Characterization laboratory data, tabulations, and figures.
- Waste Disposal Facilities and their Permits
- Waste Haulers and their Permits
- Disposal Facility Acceptance Letters

The following process shall be implemented for obtaining waste disposal approval:

- NYCO shall collect appropriate waste characterization samples and conduct laboratory analysis in accordance with the targeted disposal facility requirements.
- A waste disposal approval package containing appropriate laboratory data, disposal facility acceptance letter(s), and generator waste profiles shall be submitted to the targeted disposal facility for review.
- Upon receipt of disposal facility approval of the sample material, the project team shall receive the approval letter, prior to transfer of waste offsite.
- Waste disposal without an approved disposal facility acceptance letter is not allowed on this Project.

2.7 Disposal Facilities

Soil and materials identified as grossly impacted, either through visual inspection, instrument based screening, and/or analytical results shall be transported off-site for disposal at the facilities identified below. Such soils shall be transported and disposed of in accordance with the disposal facility's soil acceptance requirements and all federal, state, and local laws and regulations. In addition, the Generator listed on the Manifest or Bill of Lading shall be listed as the Hunts Point Corporative Market. Copies of Manifests and/or Bills of Lading shall be maintained by NYCO. Potential disposal facilities targeted for off-site soil disposal have been outlined below:

Facility Name	Facility Location	Material Accepted by Facility
(1) Clean Earth of Carteret, Inc. (CEC)	24 Middlesex Avenue Carteret, NJ 07008 Phone:9 73-344-4004	Non-Hazardous Contaminated Soil
(2) Clean Earth of Southeast Pennsylvania (Morrisville)	7 Steel Road Morrisville, PA 19067 Phone: 877-445-3478	Heavy end contaminated (MGP-impacted) Soils
(3) Clean Earth of North Jersey (CENJ)	115 Jacobus Avenue Kearny, NJ 07032 Phone: 724-933-4100	Hazardous Soil
(4) Dale Transfer Corp. (Dale)	129 Dale Street West Babylon, NY 11704 Phone: 516-351-1879	Liquid and solid waste; drummed wastes

BOLD – Targeted disposal facility for the PIV.

Additional facilities may be added to this list following review and approvals by the JCC Construction Corp. and the Project team. Prior to waste disposal approval, NYCO shall provide copies the disposal facilities' permits to accept the material, and copies of waste haulers permits to transport the material. Documentation of approved disposal facilities, and their associated permits shall be maintained by NYCO on behalf of HPCM. As the Morrisville disposal facility has been targeted for the **PIV**, copies of the facilities acceptance criteria, and permits have been included in

Appendix 4. If additional facilities are to be added, their criteria and permits shall be amended to this plan, and distributed to the Project Team.

2.8 Materials Load Out

Soil transportation vehicles shall be manifested and placarded in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations. Verification that haulers are licensed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations including 6 NYCRR Part 364 shall be part of the approval process. Vehicles and egress points from the construction area shall be inspected regularly for dirt and other materials derived from the construction site by the contractor. If required, the vehicles shall be decontaminated prior to leaving the site via truck wash or a similar methodology. Generated decontamination waters shall be collected and placed within the dewatering holding tanks for treatment. Surface areas shall be cleaned regularly and as required to prevent impacted materials from being unintentionally transported off-site.

2.9 Erosion and Sediment Control Plan

During Site excavation and construction activities, it is expected that soil erosion and sediment control measures may be required to protect sensitive receptors such as storm drains. The contractor shall be responsible for implementing and maintaining erosion and sediment control measures if changing conditions, construction plans, or ineffectiveness of existing measures is determined. Site inspections shall be completed by JCC Construction Corp. qualified personnel and compared for general compliance with the NYSDEC New York State Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, also known as the "Blue Book." Contractors and their subcontractors shall be responsible for the compliance with all sediment control practices contained in the contract documents and plans. Soil erosion and sediment control practices are to be installed prior to any major soil disturbances and maintained until permanent protection is established.

3.0 EXCAVATION MONITORING

Site excavation activities are expected to be completed throughout the Project. In December of 2017, the site was entered into the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) and issued Site No. C203099. NYSDEC BCA related investigation and actions are being managed by the NYCEDC, and are separate from the excavation anticipated with this Project. However, due to the BCA and the recognition of the HPCM as a brownfields site, there are now environmental protocols required for work involving ground penetrating activities. Contaminated material identified at HPCM is anticipated to exist throughout portions of the Project. Handling of impacted soils during the excavation activities shall be in accordance with procedures outlined in Section 2.0 of this EWP. Protocols for monitoring of the work space during ground intrusive work shall be completed in accordance with this section.

3.1 Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP)

During ground intrusive activities completed as part of the **PIV**, real-time air monitoring for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulate levels shall be completed locally at excavations. Monitoring will be performed using fixed stations located upwind of the excavation and downwind at the property boundary. Ground intrusive work includes, but is not limited to, soil/waste excavation and handling, and test pit excavation or trenching. Continuous monitoring shall be performed during active work associated potentially contaminated or contaminated materials, with periodic discrete monitoring for VOCs being performed. NYCO shall maintain daily reports of the CAMP monitoring in accordance with the protocols outlined below, with exceedances of action levels observed reported to the Project Team.

3.1.1 VOC Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will be monitored at both the upwind edge of the excavation to provide background and at the downwind perimeter of the property/work area (i.e., the exclusion zone) on a continuous basis during invasive work. The monitoring work will be performed using equipment

appropriate to measure the types of contaminants known or suspected to be present. The equipment will be calibrated at least daily for the contaminant(s) of concern or for an appropriate surrogate. The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the action levels specified below.

• If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring. Additionally, a discrete reading of VOCs shall be taken at the time of the exceedance located at the downwind boundary of the property, and included in the daily report • If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background but less than 25 ppm, work activities will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

• If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown. All 15-minute readings, and discrete readings shall be recorded and be available for the Project personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded.

3.1.2 Particulate Monitoring, Response Levels, and Actions

Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the upwind perimeter to provide background and at the downwind perimeter of the property boundary at fixed monitoring stations. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will be monitored by a NYCO technician for indications of a exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.
The equipment will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations, which will be compared to the action levels specified below.

• If the downwind PM-10 particulate level is 100 micrograms per cubic meter (mcg/m3) greater than background for the 15-minute period or if airborne dust is observed leaving the work area, then dust suppression techniques will be employed. Work will continue with dust suppression

techniques provided that downwind PM-10 particulate levels do not exceed 150 mcg/m3 above the upwind level and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
• If, after implementation of dust suppression techniques, downwind PM-10 particulate levels are greater than 150 mcg/m3 above the upwind level, work will be stopped and a re-evaluation of activities initiated. Work will resume provided that dust suppression measures and other controls are successful in reducing the downwind PM-10 particulate concentration to within 150 mcg/m3 of the upwind level and in preventing visible dust migration. All 15-minute readings shall be recorded and be available for the Project personnel to review.

3.2 CAMP Reporting

Daily logs of VOC and particulate monitoring shall be maintained by NYCO for the duration of ground intrusive activities, with exceedances of action levels reported directly to the Project Team. Upon completion of the ground intrusive activities associated with the PIV, CAMP logs shall be compiled into a single document and distributed to the Project Team for their records.

4.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP) SUMMARY

4.1 Site Specific HASP Summary

JCC Construction Corp. site specific HASP is included in **Appendix 1**. The Site Safety Coordinator will be Gregorz Zaniewski, and the onsite representative will be Eric Cannizzaro. Investigative work performed under this Work Plan will be in compliance with applicable health and safety laws and regulations, including Site and OSHA worker safety requirements and HAZWOPER requirements. Confined space entry, if any, will comply with OSHA requirements and industry standards and will address potential risks. The parties performing the investigation work will ensure that performance of work is in compliance with the HASP and applicable laws and regulations. All field personnel involved in investigation activities will participate in training required under 29 CFR 1910.120, including 40-hour hazardous waste operator training and annual 8-hour refresher training. Site Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining **JCC Construction's** workers training records. Personnel entering any exclusion zone will be trained in the provisions of the HASP and be required to sign a HASP acknowledgment. Site-specific training will be provided to field personnel. Additional safety training may be added depending on the tasks performed. Emergency telephone numbers will be posted at the site location before any work begins. A safety meeting will be conducted before each shift begins. Topics to be discussed include task hazards and protective measures (physical, chemical, environmental); emergency procedures; PPE levels and other relevant safety topics. Meetings will be documented in a log book or specific form. Potential on-site chemicals of concern include VOCs, SVOCs, Heavy Metals (specifically arsenic, lead, and mercury at a minimum), and MGP Wastes (i.e. coal tar, purifier waste, ammonia cyanide, sulfur). Information fact sheets for each contaminant group and/or SDS are included in the HASP. An emergency contact sheet with names and phone numbers for all pertinent project personnel as well as regulatory hotline information is included in the HASP. That document will define the specific project contacts for use in case of emergency.

Figure 1

Site Location Map

Figure 1

General Site Location
Hunts Point Cooperative Market
355 Food Center Drive
Bronx, New York 10474

Environmental Work Plan
February 2021

NYCO Environmental &
Dewatering Corp.

Appendix 1

Site Specific Health and Safety Plan

Site Specific Health and Safety Plan

Job Site:

Repair of Tapping Valve Repair Project at Hunts Point Cooperative Market

Environmental Monitoring

FEB.2021

JCC Construction Corp.

Environmental Work Plan
Hunts Point Cooperative Market

JCC CONSTRUCTION CORP.
Repair of Project Site Specific HASP

APPROVALS

By signature, the personnel identified below hereby acknowledge that the following employees of JCC Construction Corp.located at 24-02 39th Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101 have reviewed this Site Specific Health and Safely Plan (HASP) and agree to comply with the requirements contained therein as well as the applicable provisions of 29 CFR Parts 1910 and 1926. The undersigned also acknowledge and accept that this HASP is the project HASP for the site work described in the scope of work described within. Furthermore, in reviewing and accepting this HASP, as currently written, the undersigned agree that to the best of their knowledge, this HASP adequately identifies the activities and hazards associated with work at this site and describes the appropriate and necessary precautions and protections for site workers required by the applicable OSHA statutes and regulations.

Sign:_____
JCC Construction Corp. Project Manager *(Eric Cannizzaro)* Date

Sign:_____
JCC Construction Corp. Site Safety and Health Officer (Eric Cannizzaro) Date

Sign:_____
JCC Construction Corp. Site Supervisor (Greg Zaniewski) Date

The following acronyms are abbreviations for identification purposes of this project, as stated throughout this document;

- HASP- Health and Safety Plan (Site Specific)
- NYCO- NYCO Environmental & Dewatering Corporation
- HPCMI- Hunts Point Cooperative Market, Inc
- HPCM- Hunts Point Cooperative Market
- BCP- Brownfield Cleanup Program {NYCDEC}
- MGP- Manufacturing Gas Plant
- JCC – JCC Construction Corp.

- NYCEDC- NYC Economic Development Corporation
- SDS- Safety Data Sheets
- PIV- Post Indicator Valve

1.0 ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

(in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(1) and (b)(2))
This chapter of the Health and Safety Plan (HASP) describes lines of authority, responsibility, and communication for health and safety functions at this site. The purpose of this chapter is to identify the personnel involved in the development and implementation of the site health and safety plan and to describe their roles and responsibilities. This chapter also identifies other contractors and subcontractors involved in work operations and establishes the lines of communication among them for safety and health matters.

The organizational structure of this site's safety and health program is consistent with OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(2) and provides the following site-specific information:

* The general supervisor who has the responsibility and authority to direct all hazardous waste cleanup operations
* The site safety and health officer who has the responsibility and authority to develop and implement this HASP and verify compliance
* Other personnel needed for cleanup operations and emergency response and their general functions and responsibilities
* The lines of authority, responsibility, and communication for safety and health functions
This chapter is reviewed and updated as necessary to reflect the current organizational structure at this site.

1.1 Roles and Responsibilities

All personnel and visitors on this site must comply with the requirements of this HASP. The specific responsibilities and authority of management, safety and health, and other personnel on this site are detailed in the following paragraphs.

Project Manager (PM)
The Project Manager (PM) for this site is ***Eric Cannizzaro, Project Manager***
eric@jccconstruction.net Cell: 646-529-0997

The PM has responsibility and authority to direct all work operations. The PM coordinates safety and health functions with the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), has the authority to oversee

and monitor the performance of the SSHO, 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); serving as primary site liaison with public agencies and officials

and site contractors. The qualified *alternate* Project Manager (PM) for this site is ***Eric Cannizzaro, Project Manager eric@jccconstruction.net Cell: 646-529-0997***

Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO)
The Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) for this site is ***Eric Cannizzaro, Project Manager eric@jccconstruction.net Cell: 646-529-0997***

The SSHO has full responsibility and authority to implement this HASP and to verify compliance The SSHO reports to the Project Manager. The SSHO 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 SSHO are:
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; coordinating with the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC), Site Supervisor(s), and others as necessary for safety and health efforts.
The qualified alternate SSHO for this site is ***eric@jccconstruction.net Cell: 646-529-0997***
Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC)
The Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) for this site is ***eric@jccconstruction.net Cell: 646-529-0997***

The ERC is responsible for assessing site conditions and directing and controlling emergency response activities and personnel in accordance with the Site Emergency Response Plan. The ERC reports to the Project Manager (PM). The ERC will ensure the evacuation, emergency transport, and treatment of site personnel and will notify the appropriate emergency response units and management staff in accordance with the emergency response plan of this HASP.
Specific duties of the ERC include:
Developing and reviewing the emergency response plan; conducting emergency response rehearsals; ensuring effective emergency response to and evacuation of the site; coordinating emergency response functions with the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO), and integrating site emergency response plans with the disaster, fire, and/or emergency response plans of local, state, and federal organizations and agencies.

JCC Construction Corp.

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Hunts Point Cooperative Market

The qualified alternate Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) for this site
eric@jccconstruction.net Cell: 646-529-0997
Site Supervisor

The Site Supervisor for this site is Greg Zaniewski Cell# (917)417-1383. The Site Supervisor is responsible for field operations and reports to the Project Manager (PM). The Site Supervisor ensures the implementation of the HASP requirements and procedures in the field. The specific responsibilities of the Site Supervisor are:

Executing the work plan and schedule as detailed by the PM; coordination with the Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) on safety and health; ensuring site work compliance with the requirements of this HASP. The Site Supervisor has also been identified as the ***Competent Person*** for this Job. Training Certificates and qualifications are filed at the offices of JCC Construction and are available upon request for the Competent Person.

Site Workers

Site workers are responsible for complying with this HASP, using the proper PPE, reporting unsafe acts and conditions, and following the lines of authority established for this project site. Training Certificates for Site Workers are filed at the offices of JCC Construction and are available upon request.

1.2 Identification of Other Site Contractors

There are no other contractors or subcontractors on this site.

2.0 SITE CHARACTERIZATION AND JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS

(In compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4)(ii)(A), 1910.120(c) and 1910.120(i))

This section of the HASP identifies and describes safety and health hazards associated with site work. The purpose of characterization and job hazard analysis is to identify and quantify the health and safety hazards associated with each site task and operation, and to evaluate the risks to workers. With this information, risks are then eliminated if possible, or effectively controlled. The information contained in this section of the HASP is essential to effective preparation of all other sections of the HASP. This section of the HASP includes:

* Scope of work
* Job hazard analysis
* Chemical and biological hazard information
* Employee notification of hazards

The SSHO is responsible for ongoing site characterization and job hazard analysis at this site.

2.1 Scope of Work

JCC Construction will be onsite to oversee and monitor excavation and soil handling procedures on behalf of Hunts Point Cooperative Market, Inc. during the Repair of Tapping Valve Project at Hunts Point Cooperative Market (HPCM). The PIV includes the excavation, removal, and repair of PIV at the entrance of HPCM. In December of 2017, the site was entered into the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Agreement (BCA) and issued Site No. C203099.

NYSDEC BCA related investigation and actions are being managed by the NYCEDC, and are separate from the excavation anticipated with the PIV. JCC Construction Corp. contracted by HPCMI; shall report any environmental issues to HPCMI and NYCEDC.
JCC Construction Corp.'s scope of work includes the following:

Materials Management (Planning and Oversight)

- Excavation
- Erosions and sediment control measures
- Quarantine of any suspected or impacted soils

Excavation Monitoring (Oversite)

- Daily on-site air monitoring during the soil excavation and stockpiling
- Daily on-site inspections of excavated soils to determine if the presence of contaminants.
- Daily reporting and logging requirements.

Environmental Sampling

- Hand grabs from stockpiles wearing nitrile gloves and level D PPE
- Soil sampling of suspect soils
- Samples shall be tested by a New York State ELAP qualified laboratory
- Material Transport and Disposal (Planning and Oversite)
- Process plan for the appropriate disposal of contaminated soil in accordance with rules and Regulations outlined in 6 NYCRR Part 360, when required.
- Outline of project communications related to soil removal or the reuse and implementation of Institutional controls; when approved by NYCEDC and their consultant.

2.2 Job Hazard Analysis

Appendix A contains the job hazard analysis (JHAs) information for this site and the planned hazard controls. The JHAs lists each task or operation required for this facility cleanup project,

by task. Biological and chemical hazards and their known or anticipated airborne concentrations are identified for each distinct combination of location and task/operation. Based on the task/operation, anticipated physical hazards are also identified. Then, based on the best available knowledge of how that task/operation will be performed, the likelihood of exposure to the hazards identified for the task/operation at that location is indicated. The JHAs also list the control measures implemented to protect employees from the hazards identified. The information provided here is designed to satisfy the job hazard analysis requirements of 910.120(b)(4)(ii)(A) and the workplace hazard assessment requirements of 1910.132(d).

The JHAs are modified by the SSHO when:

* The Scope of Work is changed by adding, eliminating, or modifying tasks
* New methods of performing site tasks are selected
* Observation of the performance of site tasks results in a revised characterization of the hazards
* New chemical, biological, or physical hazards are identified
* Exposure data indicate changes in the concentration and/or likelihood of exposure
* New/different control measures are selected

2.3 Employee Notification of Hazards and Overall Site Information Program
NYCO will also inform other contractors and subcontractors about the nature and level of hazardous substances at this site, and likely degree of exposure to workers who participate in site operations. The SSHO is responsible for providing site characterization information, this HASP, and modifications to it to other contractors and subcontractors working on this site.

3.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
This section establishes procedures and provides information for use during a project emergency. Emergencies happen unexpectedly and quickly, and require an immediate response; therefore, contingency planning and advanced training of staff is essential. Specific elements of emergency support procedures that are addressed in the following subsections include communications, local emergency support units, preparation for medical emergencies, first aid for injuries incurred on site, record keeping, and emergency site evacuation procedures.

3.1 Communications
Once an emergency situation has been stabilized or as soon as practically possible, the SSHO will contact the Project Manager and HPCMI representative of an identified emergency situation. In case of an emergency 911 should be contacted first. Project Manager: ***Eric Cannizzaro, Project Manager eric@jccconstruction.net Cell: 646-529-0997***
ALT: Greg Zaniewski Cell# (917)417-1383

Hunts Point Cooperative Market Construction Representatives:
Program Director TBD
Name:

Office:
Cell Phone:
Email:

If appropriate, 911 should also be contacted.

3.2 Local Emergency Support Units

In order to be able to deal with any emergency that might occur during investigative activities at the site, a specific route to the nearest hospital will be discussed at each morning's tool box meeting. This information will be available to all personnel conducting work within the site. Outside emergency number 911 and local ambulance should be relied on for response to medical emergencies and transport to emergency rooms. The SSHO will determine the appropriate route based on time of day and traffic patterns. Changes in the referenced primary facilities shall be documented with the HASP. The Emergency Phone Numbers listed are preliminary. Upon mobilization, the SSHO shall verify all numbers and document the changes in the HASP.

3.3 Pre-Emergency Planning

JCC Construction Corp. will communicate directly with administrative personnel from the emergency room at the hospital in order to determine whether the hospital has the facilities and personnel needed to treat cases of trauma resulting from any of the contaminants expected to be found on the site. Instructions for finding the hospital will be posted conspicuously in the site office and in each site vehicle.

3.4 Emergency Medical Treatment

The procedures and rules in this HASP are designed to prevent employee injury. However, should an injury occur, no matter how slight, it will be reported to the SSHO onsite immediately. First-aid equipment will be available on site at the following locations:
First Aid Kit: Vehicles
Emergency Eye Wash: Vehicles
During the site safety briefing, project personnel will be informed of the location of the first aid station(s) that has been set up. Unless they are in immediate danger, severely injured persons will not be moved until paramedics can attend to them. Some injuries, such as severe cuts and lacerations or burns, may require immediate treatment. Any first aid instructions that can be

obtained from doctors or paramedics, before an emergency-response squad arrives at the site or before the injured person can be transported to the hospital, will be followed closely.
Personnel with current first aid and CPR certification will be identified. Only in non-emergency situations will an injured person be transported to the hospital by means other than an ambulance.

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Nearest hospital: Lincoln Medical Center: Emergency Room
234 Eugenio Maria De Hostos Blvd (East 149th Street)
Bronx, New York 10451
(Between Park and Morris Avenues)
718-579-5000
(directions from site to hospital found In Appendix C)

3.5 Emergency Site Evacuation Routes and Procedures

All project personnel will be instructed on proper emergency response procedures and locations of emergency telephone numbers during the initial site safety meeting. If an emergency occurs as a result of the site investigation activities, including but not limited to fire, explosion or significant release of toxic gas into the atmosphere, the Project Manager will be verbally notified immediately. All heavy equipment will be shut down and all personnel will evacuate the work areas and assemble at the nearest intersection to be accounted for and to receive further instructions.

3.6 Fire Prevention and Protection

In the event of a fire or explosion, procedures will include immediately evacuating the site and notification of the Project Manager of the investigation activities. Portable fully charged fire extinguishers will be provided at the site. The extinguishers located in the various locations should also be identified prior to the start of work. No personnel will fight a fire beyond the stage where it can be put out with a portable extinguisher (incipient stage).

3.6.1 Fire Prevention

Fires will be prevented by adhering to the following precautions:

- Good housekeeping and storage of materials.
- Storage of flammable liquids and gases away from oxidizers.
- Shutting off engines to refuel.
- Grounding and bonding metal containers during transfer of flammable liquids.
- Use of UL approved flammable storage cans.
- Fully charged fire extinguishers rated at least 10 pounds ABC located on all heavy equipment, in all trailers and near all hot work activities.

The person responsible for the control of fuel source hazards and the maintenance of fire prevention and/or control equipment is the SSHO.

3.7 Vapor Release

NYCO will be conducting the environmental oversight and monitoring of construction activities associated with the repair of Post Indicator Valve in Hunts Point, Bronx. NYCO shall

implement specific attention to reflect potential likelihood of environmental and hazardous exposures. Identified environmental hazards know so far include;

• Non-Hazardous and potentially characteristically soil from Manufactured Gas Plant (MGP) historical activities
• Coal Tar
• Purifier Waste
• Historical Fill

Known hazards include the site historically operating as a former MGP and the hazards associated with that, ammonia, cyanide, sulfur and heavy metals, particularly arsenic. Based on the proposed tasks, the potential for a significant vapor release is low. If a release occurs, the following steps will be taken:

- Move all personnel to an upwind location. All non-essential personnel shall evacuate.
- Downwind perimeter locations shall be monitored for oxygen.
- If the release poses a potential threat to human health or the environment in the community, the Emergency Coordinator shall notify the Project Manager.
- Local emergency response coordinators will be notified.

3.8 Overt Chemical Exposure

The following are standard procedures to treat chemical exposures. Other, specific procedures detailed on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) will be followed, when necessary.
SKIN AND EYE: Use copious amounts of soap and water from eye-wash kits and portable hand wash stations.

CONTACT: Wash/rinse affected areas thoroughly, then provide appropriate medical attention. Skin shall also be rinsed for 15 minutes if contact with caustics, acids or hydrogen peroxide occurs. Affected items of clothing shall also be removed from contact with skin. Providing wash water and soap will be the responsibility of each individual contractor or sub-contractor on-site.
INHALATION: Move the effected person to fresh air. Seek medical attention.

4.0 TRAINING PROGRAM

(in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (b)(4)(ii)(B), 29 CFR 1910.120(e) and 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(11))
The site training program is designed to ensure that workers receive the training they need to work safely. Site safety and health training requirements are based on the job hazard assessments contained in Chapter 2 of this HASP and relevant OSHA requirements.

At this site, the SSHO oversees the implementation of this training program and is responsible for ensuring that employees are adequately and currently trained for all tasks they are asked to perform. Employees who have not been trained to a level required by their job function and responsibility are not permitted to participate in or supervise field activities.
This training program is consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(e) and (q)(11) and addresses the following site-specific information:

- Initial training for site workers & supervisors
- Exceptions to initial training requirements
- Site briefings for visitors and workers
- Refresher training
- Qualification of trainers
- Training certification
- Emergency response training

4.1 Initial Training for Site Workers and Supervisors
Initial training requirements are based on the designation of the site as either post-emergency response operations or as a government identified uncontrolled hazardous waste site, a worker's potential for exposure, and compliance with the applicable regulatory requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)(11) and/or (e)(3).

Personnel at this site have successfully completed 40-hour initial HAZWOPER training consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(3)(i), or have received equivalent training consistent with the provisions of 29 CFR 1910.120(e)(9), in order to work in contaminated areas. In addition, such personnel have received 3 days of supervised field experience applicable to this site.
The initial training provided to these workers addresses:

- Names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health
- Safety, health and other hazards present on the site
- Use of PPE
- Work practices by which the employee can minimize risks from hazards
- Safe use of engineering controls and equipment on the site
- The spill containment program detailed in Chapter 10 of this HASP
- Decontamination procedures detailed in Chapter 11 of this HASP

OSHA 10hr Construction Industry Safety Training
All workers on this HPCMI project will have a card on site certifying that they have completed the OSHA 10hr Construction Safety training within the past 5 years as required by the HPCMI. *Employee 10hr Cards are provided in Attachment E.*

4.3 Site-Specific Briefings for Visitors and Workers
A site-specific briefing is provided to all individuals, including site visitors, who enter the site beyond the initial point of access. 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.

4.4 Refresher Training

All workers on this site, including managers and supervisors, receive annual HAZWOPER refresher training consistent with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120

4.5 Qualification of Trainers

Only instructors qualified in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (e)(5) are used to train workers for this site. Qualified instructors have either completed a training program for the subjects they are expected to teach, or have the academic credentials and instructional experience necessary for teaching these subjects.

4.6 Training Certification

This site maintains written certification of the successful completion of applicable training requirements for all personnel. Employees and supervisors receive a written certificate when they complete necessary training and field experience. Any person who has not been so certified or who does not meet the requirements of equivalent training is prohibited from engaging in the clean-up operations on this site.

5.0 PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

5.1 Purpose

This program is designed to fulfill the requirements as stated in CFR Title 29 Part 1910.120(g)(5) Personal Protective Equipment Program, administered by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

5.2 Scope

This program covers the use and selection of all elements of personal protective equipment other than respiratory protection. It covers the other remaining elements of Personal Protective Equipment, including Chemical Protective Clothing (CPC), whenever the employees of JCC Construction Corp use such equipment. A health hazard assessment is required to establish the necessity for wearing PPE; this has been completed and addressed in the JHAs. If it is determined that a need for PPE exists, the type of PPE used will be based upon the hazards present in the work place.

5.3 Administration and General Information

This program covers the use of any Personal Protective Equipment to protect the wearer from bodily contact with physical, biological, and chemical hazards present in the work place. Standard PPE for this project will be as follows; however if the JSA requires additional PPE then it must be worn by the effected employees:

- Hard Hats
- Eye protection
- Protective clothing, including gloves and garments designed to protect from chemical exposure
- Steel Tip Boots

This program is based upon the following government regulations and industry standards:

- CFR Title 29 Part 1910 Subpart I Personal Protective Equipment
- CFR Title 29 Part 1910.132 General Requirements
- CFR Title 29 Part 1910.133 Eye and Face Protection
- CFR Title 29 Part 1910.135 Occupational Head Protection
- CFR Title 29 Part 1910.136 Occupational Foot Protection
- CFR Title 29 Part 1910.120(g)(5) Personal Protective Equipment Program
- CFR Title 29 Part 1910 Appendix B General Description and Discussion of the Levels of Protection and Protective Gear
- CFR Title 41 Part 50-204.7
- ANSI Z-87.1, American National Standards Institute (ANSI)
- ANSI Z-89.1, ANSI
- ANSI Z-41.1, ANSI

- CFR Title 29 Part 1000, Permissible Exposure Levels, OSHA
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Threshold Limit Value (TLV) exposure limits
- National Institute of Safety and Health (NIOSH) Recommended Exposure Limits (REL).

Chemical Protective Clothing and other splash protection will be worn whenever the potential for exposure by physical contact with hazardous materials in solid, liquid, or gaseous forms has been identified. Other forms of PPE such as head, foot and eye protection will be utilized to reduce exposures to physical hazards such as falling objects, particles and splashes.

It will be the policy of the company to utilize appropriate engineering controls whenever available to reduce the potential for exposure to hazards present in the work place which would require the use of PPE. PPE will be used in addition to, or in place of, such engineering controls whenever reduction of hazards to safe levels cannot be accomplished. Within JCC Construction Corp., this program will be administered by the Company Safety Officer, and the designated Safety Coordinators, who, together, will be responsible for the generation and execution of all portions of the program, and who will have the necessary authority to assure that all requirements of this program are properly fulfilled.

5.4 Selection of Personal Protective Equipment

A hazard assessment of the particular work and job site will be used to determine if hazards are present or are likely to be present, and to determine the appropriate PPE. The selection is to be based on hazards that each employee is likely to be exposed. Employees will be evaluated as individuals and the appropriate PPE selected accordingly. JCC Construction Corp. is employed as the environmental consultant responsible for oversight at a facility known or suspected to contain health hazards which may require the use of Personal Protective Equipment, the Project Manager, in conjunction with the Company Safety Officer, will have the responsibility to determine the hazards present through application of an appropriate air sampling program and work place analysis. Based upon those results, and the guidelines to be set forth in the PPE Selection Program developed by the Corporate Health and Safety Director and the Safety Coordinator will be responsible to select and furnish Personal Protective Equipment to company employees exposed to such physical and health hazards. The Company Safety Officer will also be responsible for ensuring that subcontractors are notified of site conditions that warrant use of PPE, in order for them to properly equip themselves to perform work on site.
Personal Protective Equipment appropriate for the work place will be selected based upon a comparison of the knowledge available about the hazards present to the established limitations for such systems as published in technical literature and reference sources such as:

- Chemical Protective Clothing, Volume 2: Product and Performance Information, American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA).
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, DHHS (NIOSH) Publication Number 90-117.

- Permeation Data from Clothing and Fabric Manufacturers.

Should hazards be found which would preclude the use of the Personal Protective Equipment available at the work site, or should employees or subcontractors not be trained, fitted or medically approved to use the protection required for the work site, employees will not be permitted to enter the work site.

5.5 Personal Protective Equipment

The "Chemical Protective Clothing Selection Worksheet", included in this program, may be used to assist in the determination of the proper PPE to be utilized for the specific hazards present at the work site. JCC Construction Corp. has selected Personal Protective Equipment that should be used by its employees, based upon the typical hazard encountered at their work sites.

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This equipment includes:

- Hardhat conforming to ANSI Z89.I 1986 Class B.
- Chemical resistant gloves manufactured from Nitrile.
- Natural rubber over-boots and latex disposable boot covers.
- Appropriate foot protection manufactured from leather,
- Safety glasses and goggles conforming to ANSI Z 87.1
- Nitrile inner sampling gloves
- Leather work gloves

Selection of Personal Protective Equipment will be based on its protective properties related to the specific conditions of the environment in which it will be used and the requirement to properly fit the employee. The Company Safety Officer will be responsible for maintaining an adequate inventory of PPE and providing it as necessary to JCC personnel.
JCC employees are permitted to provide his or her own PPE provided that the PPE meets or exceeds the standard of protection required in the health hazard assessment. The Company Safety Officer will verify that employee provided PPE is adequate. Employees are required to maintain his or her provided PPE as they would company provided PPE.

5.6 Employee Training

All employees who are required to use Personal Protective Equipment will successfully complete a Personal Protective Equipment Training Program that will include, but not be limited to the following topics, which are addressed in the 40-Hour HAZWOPER Training Course and 8-Hour Annual Refresher Course:

- The contents of 29 CFR 1910.120 (g)(5).
- The contents of this PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT PROGRAM.
- Hazards potentially present at work sites and their relationship to the type of PPE to be used, stressing that the selection of PPE is based upon the hazards present.
- Various types of PPE available and their use and limitations. Explanation of degradation, penetration, and permeation as routes of chemical entry into protective clothing.
- Work mission duration and its effect upon the selection of PPE.
- Inspection procedures prior to and during use.
- Proper cleaning, decontamination, disposal, and/or post-use inspection.
- Care, maintenance and storage.

- Proper fitting, adjusting, and donning and doffing procedures.
- Limitations during temperature extremes, including facts and symptoms of heat and cold induced medical emergencies. Employee will be retrained on PPE when: the workplace changes making the previous training obsolete; the type of PPE changes; or when the employee demonstrates lack of use, improper use, or insufficient skill or understanding. Employees must demonstrate competency in PPE following the training either through skill demonstration or passing a written test. The certification will include the employee's name, the dates of training, and the certification subject. The Company Safety Officer will maintain records concerning the training and any special circumstances for all employees subject to this program.

5.7 Maintenance

Personal Protective Equipment is issued to all employees who may be required to use PPE. It will be the responsibility of all employees to properly inspect, clean, store and maintain in good working order all PPE issued to them. Whenever problems or defects are discovered in any of the issued PPE, the employee will inform the Company Safety Officer of the discrepancy, and the defective PPE will be exchanged for PPE in proper working order. Defective or damaged PPE will not be used under any circumstances. The Company Safety Officer will maintain an adequate stock of PPE and cleaning supplies. Additionally, the Director will insure that such supplies are available to employees, and will conduct inspections of all PPE to ascertain that it is being properly stored, maintained, and cleaned, correctly used, and conscientiously worn.

5.8 Program Evaluation

The Company Safety Officer will review all aspects of this Personal Protective Program whenever needed, and at least annually, to assure its effectiveness. Whenever modifications in PPE needs are required through changes in work scope, equipment changes or modification,

revision of federal regulations or standards, or any action that would necessitate a change in any of the contents of this Personal Protective Equipment Program, such changes will be made, and everyone affected by those changes notified and retrained, if necessary. All such modifications will be made in writing, and the nature of the modification noted and dated.

6.0 EXPOSURE MONITORING PROGRAM

(In compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4)(ii)(E) and 29 CFR 1910.120(h))
This chapter of the HASP describes how levels of potentially hazardous substances and physical hazards, and worker exposures to them, are monitored at this site. This exposure monitoring program provides project-specific information about:
* monitoring procedures to detect the presence of potentially hazardous substances
* monitoring procedures to determine worker exposures to potentially hazardous substances and physical hazards

* Action levels and required responses for known and expected potentially hazardous substances and physical hazards
* Calibration and maintenance procedures for monitoring equipment

The SSHO is responsible for implementing this exposure monitoring program.

6.1 Air Monitoring / Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP)

JCC Construction Corp. will be onsite to oversee and monitor excavation and soil handling procedures on behalf of HPCM during the PIV. The PIV includes the excavation, located at the entrance of HPCM. HPCM Site is currently enrolled in the NYCDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), as the property lies a portion of the Hunts Point Peninsula, Bronx NY; that formally contained a Manufacturing Gas Plant (MGP). Portions of the PIV may encounter remnants of MGP processing, which historically impacted location from previous operations. Therefore **JCC Construction Corp**. will perform Excavation Monitoring (Oversight) which consists of the following:

• Daily on-site air monitoring during the soil excavation and stockpiling (CAMP)
• Daily on-site inspections of excavated soils to determine if the presence of contaminants.
• Daily reporting and logging requirements.

6.1.1 Continual Monitoring

Continual monitoring is conducted to evaluate potential worker exposure to airborne hazardous substances and surface contamination. Resulting data are then used to determine baseline and on-going airborne and surface concentrations of contaminants, particularly when employee exposures may change significantly or rapidly. Situations in which conditions and employee exposures may change significantly or rapidly include:

* Commencement of work on another portion of the facility
* Exposure to or handling of contaminants/hazards not previously identified
* Commencement of a new task/operation
* Change in environmental conditions
* Commencement of task/operation that is likely to increase airborne concentrations of potentially hazardous substances

Continual air monitoring shall be completed in accordance with NYCO's Environmental Work Plan (EWP). As the site is a former MGP, NYCO will be monitoring excavations with PID and Dust track meter. A Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) will be implemented by NYCO to monitor for Dust and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC). NYCO will additionally have hand held PID meters and Dust Tracks.

A Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) requires real-time monitoring for total organic vapors and particulates (i.e., dust) at the downwind perimeter of each designated work area when certain activities are in progress at contaminated sites. The CAMP is not intended for use in establishing action levels for worker respiratory protection. Rather, its intent is to provide a measure of protection for the downwind community (i.e., off-site receptors including residences and businesses and on-site workers not directly involved with the subject work activities) from potential airborne contaminant releases as a direct result of remedial construction work activities and monitoring activities. The action levels specified herein require increased monitoring, corrective actions to abate emissions, and/or work shutdown. Additionally, the CAMP helps to confirm that work activities do not spread contamination off-site through the air.

6.2 Action Levels

Action levels for the CAMP site with PID and dust monitoring has been identified below.

1. If the ambient air concentration of total organic vapors at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone exceeds 5 parts per million (ppm) above background for the 15-minute average, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If the total organic vapor level readily decreases (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm over background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.

2. If total organic vapor levels at the downwind perimeter of the work area or exclusion zone persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm over background, but less than 25 ppm, work

activities will be halted, the source of vapors identified, corrective actions taken to abate emissions, and monitoring continued. After these steps, work activities will resume provided that the total organic vapor level 200 feet downwind of the exclusion zone or half the distance to the nearest potential receptor or residential/commercial structure, whichever is less - but in no case less than 20 feet, is below 5 ppm over background for the 15-minute average.

3. If the organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the work area, activities will be shutdown.

4. All 15-minute readings will be recorded and be available for the project team personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, used for decision purposes will also be recorded. Particulate concentrations will be monitored continuously at the downwind perimeters of the immediate work area at a particulate monitoring station. Upwind particulate concentrations shall be checked daily to establish a baseline. The particulate monitoring will be performed using real-time monitoring equipment capable of measuring particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in size (PM-10) and capable of integrating over a period of 15 minutes (or less) for comparison to the airborne particulate action level. The equipment will be monitored by a **JCC Construction Corp.** Technician for indications of a possible exceedance of the action level. In addition, fugitive dust migration should be visually assessed during all work activities.

PARAMETER	RANGE	ACTION REQUIRED
Total Organic Vapors	0 ppm to <1 ppm above background at perimeter	Normal operations will continue with breathing zone monitoring.
	>5 ppm peak above background at perimeter	Work activities will be halted and monitoring will be continued. If instantaneous readings steadily decrease, work may resume.
	>25 ppm above background in work area	Work activates will be halted and the source of vapors will be identified. Corrective actions will be taken to abate emissions and monitoring will be continued.
Particulates	<150 µg/m^3 at downwind perimeter	Normal operations.
	>150 µg/m^3 average sustained for more than 15 minutes at downwind perimeter	Collect upwind perimeter reading for comparison with downwind reading.
	>100 µg/m^3 above upwind background, or visible dust migrating from disturbance area beyond perimeter	Employ dust suppression techniques.
	Dust suppression cannot control downwind levels to <100 µg/L compared with Upwind	Work activities will be halted and corrective actions taken.

6.3 Meteorological Monitoring

Meteorological data will be logged at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background conditions, particularly if wind direction changes. The meteorological data to be monitored consists of wind speed, wind direction, temperature, barometric pressure, and relative humidity. Wind direction measurements will be utilized to position the total organic vapor and particulate monitoring equipment in appropriate upwind and downwind locations.

6.4 Available Suppression Techniques

A potable water (mist) or vapor suppression foam will be applied to areas where the generation of total organic vapors and odors, or particulates may be released into the air at unacceptable levels during intrusive activities in order to mitigate potential airborne contaminant releases. Potable water misting via dedicated hose will be utilized as a daily site control measure to mitigate the potential for particulate/dust released into non-contaminated areas and roadways.

Excavation methods and material staging and loading methods will be continually evaluated and modified (as necessary) to alleviate the potential for total organic vapors, odor, and particulate releases

6.5 Reporting

All recorded monitoring data will be downloaded and field logged daily, including Action Limit Reports (if any) and daily CAMP monitoring location plans. All records will be maintained by JCC Construction Corp. for the Project Team to review.

7.0 HEAT STRESS PREVENTION PROGRAM

(In compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(h))
This chapter of the HASP describes how the site-specific environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, air movement), employee work loads, and PPE may expose employees to hazards resulting in injury or illness related to heat stress. This Heat Stress Prevention Program outlines exposure controls to protect employees working in hot environments. The elements of this program are outlined in this section and include the following:

* Program Implementation Criteria
* Heat Stress Management
* Training

The SSHO is responsible for implementing the Heat Stress Prevention Program, monitoring work area heat conditions and worker physiological parameters, and for ensuring that employees are trained to recognize the signs and symptoms of heat stress illnesses or injury and what to do if these occur.

7.1 Program Implementation Criteria

The Heat Stress Prevention Program is implemented when work area temperatures rise above *68.5o F*

OSHA Technical Manual, Section 3, Chapter 4:

OSHA has incorporated much of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists ACGIH)
Heat Stress strategy into the Technical Manual. This strategy recommends a wet bulb globe temperature
(WBGT) of 68.5o F as an acceptable environment for unacclimatized employees to conduct continuous moderate work wearing water barrier ***permeable*** *clothing. This value may be used as the criteria for instituting a heat stress protection program. The WBGT is calculated as follows:*

$$WBGT_{\text{(indoor/outdoor no solar load)}} = 0.7NWB + 0.3\ GT$$

WBGT (outdoor solar load)=0.7NWB + 0.2GT + 0.1DB

Acronyms in the equations refer to the following:

NWB- Natural Wet Bulb Temperature
GT -Globe Temperature
DB-Dry Bulb

7.2 Heat Stress Management

Work practices and exposure controls are used to reduce the risk of elevating an employee's core body temperature. These work practices and exposure controls include the following:

* defining and adjusting employee work/rest intervals
* monitoring for physiological signs of heat stress
* providing cool liquids

Employee Work/Rest Intervals

Work/rest intervals are based on PPE, employee work loads, environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, air movement), and the results of physiological monitoring. Work/rest intervals are determined by the SSHO and communicated to employees. Work/rest intervals are adjusted throughout the work shift as needed and communicated to each employee at the conclusion of an applicable rest period, prior to reentry into the work zone.

Monitoring:

Physiological monitoring is conducted to alert employees and their supervisors to potential heat stress illness. Initial monitoring is conducted and documented at the beginning of the work shift, prior to entry into the work zone, by the SSHO.

Physical signs and symptoms of heat stress are discussed with employees every work/rest interval and reviewed repeatedly, as necessary. Employees monitor each other's actions, speech and appearance for signs and symptoms of heat-related illnesses. Employees exhibiting signs or symptoms of heat exhaustion or heat stroke are forced to remove themselves from the work area and/or tank, take a rest interval, hydrate and seek medical attention.

The physician's written opinion specifically addresses fitness for duty for employees who will work at temperatures at or above *68.5o F*. This evaluation is described in Chapter 5, Medical Surveillance. Liquid Replacement Program Since dehydration is a primary cause of heat illness, employees on this site follow the regimen for liquid consumption. A liquid replacement regime is not based on thirst. Employees need enough liquid and electrolytes Some sports drinks may exacerbate problems for some employees with certain medical conditions.

Carbonated beverages are not recommended as a primary beverage for replacing body fluid because many contain caffeine and the gas makes them difficult to drink in large quantities. The OSHA Technical Manual provides the following guidance: Make cool (50o - 60?F) water or any cool liquid (except alcoholic beverages) available to workers to encourage them to drink small amounts frequently, e.g., one cup every 20 minutes. Provide ample supplies of liquids close to the work area. Although some commercial replacement drinks contain salt, this is not necessary for acclimatized individuals because most people add enough salt to their diets.

Acclimatization Program

Acclimatization increases physical tolerance to warm climates by improving the circulatory system and balance of salt in the body. Employees that are newly hired, have not worked in a comparable environment during the previous 30 days, or have been away from this site (vacation or sickness)for the same period of time follow the acclimatization procedures identified in Table 8.

Table 8 Worker Acclimatization Procedures

Worker Status	Heat Condition	Procedures
Full-time	Sudden increase in air	50% exposure on day one,
	temperature, humidity, workload,	60% on day two, 80% on day
	or PPE	three, and 100% on day four
Newly-hired or after extended absence from site or sickness	Warm, with PPE	20% on day one, with a 20% additional day
Newly-hired or after extended	Hot	20% on day one, with a 20%
absence from site or sickness		increase in exposure each
		additional day

7.3 Training:
Employees receive general training regarding heat stress-related injuries and illnesses during initial HAZWOPER training and subsequent refresher training. The site-specific program and procedures are communicated as identified in Chapter 4, Training.

8.0 COLD STRESS

Adverse climate conditions such as cold weather are important considerations in planning and conducting site operations. The largest danger regarding cold stress is hypothermia, which occurs when the body's core temperature drops below 96.8°F. Conditions that could induce such a drop are immersion in low temperature water and exposure to extremely cold ambient temperatures. Work warming regimens will be instituted as necessary as determined by the SSHO. Signs and symptoms of a low body core temperature shivering, a lower mental alertness, less ability to make rational decisions, and loss of consciousness.
When working in cold environments, specific steps should be taken to lessen the chances of cold-related injuries. These include the following:

- protecting of exposed skin surfaces with appropriate clothing (such as face masks, hand wear, and footwear) that insulates, stays dry, and blocks wind
- shielding the work area with windbreaks to reduce the cooling effects of wind
- providing equipment for keeping workers' hands warm by including warm air jets and radiant heaters in addition to insulated gloves
- using adequate insulating clothing to maintain a body core temperature of above 96.8°F
- providing extra insulating clothing on site

Clinical signs of cold stress are listed in Table 9-1.

Table 9-1. Cold Stress Clinical Signs

Core Temperature	Clinical Signs
98.6°F	Normal Oral Temperature
96.8°F	Metabolic rate increases in an attempt to compensate for heat loss
95.0°F	Maximum shivering
93.2°F	Victim conscious and responsive, with a normal blood pressure
91.4°F	Severe hypothermia below this temperature
89.6-87.8°F	Consciousness clouded; blood pressure becomes difficult to obtain; pupils
	Dilated but react to light
86.0°F – 84.2°F	Progressive loss of consciousness; muscular rigidity increases; pulse and
	Blood pressure difficult to obtain; respiratory rate decreases

8.1 Hypothermia

A potential for hypothermia from exposure to potentially cool air temperatures, windy conditions, and low water temperatures exists. The signs of hypothermia include shivering, numbness, glassy stare, reduction of rational decision-making, apathy, weakness, impaired judgment, or a loss of consciousness. To care for workers that have hypothermia, the following steps should be taken:

· Gently move the person to a warm place.
· Remove any wet clothing from the person and dry the person.
· Warm the person SLOWLY by wrapping them in blankets or by putting dry clothing on the person.
· Hot water bottles and chemical hot packs may be used when the person is first wrapped in a towel or blanket. Focus on warming the trunk or core of the body first (e.g. place warm water bottles under arms.)
· DO NOT WARM PERSON TOO QUICKLY, such as immersing him or her in warm water. Rapid warming can cause dangerous heart rhythms.

9.0 SPILL CONTAINMENT PROGRAM

(in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4)(ii)(J) and (j)(1)(viii))

This chapter of the HASP describes the potential for hazardous substance spills at this site and procedures for controlling and containing such spills. The purpose of this chapter of the HASP is to ensure that spill containment planning is conducted and appropriate control measures are established, consistent with OSHA requirements in 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4)(ii)(J) and (j)(1)(viii).

9.1 Results of Evaluation for Potential Spills

The spill containment program addresses the following site-specific information:
* Potential hazardous substance spills and available controls
* Initial notification and response
* Spill evaluation and response
* Post-spill evaluation

9.2 Potential Spills and Available Controls

An evaluation was conducted to determine the potential for hazardous substance spills at this site. That evaluation indicates that a hazardous substance spill could potentially occur. Therefore, the following site-specific spill containment program has been implemented to address spill containment planning, equipment, and procedures. Site personnel are trained in the contents of this spill containment program and their roles and responsibilities during spill response operations. Where spills, leaks, or ruptures can occur, this site has suitable quantities of proper absorbent and US Department of Transportation-specified salvage drums/containers. In addition, all areas subject to potential spills are diked or a means to adequately dike these areas in the event of a spill is available so that the entire volume of the hazardous substance being spilled can be contained and isolated.

9.3 Initial Spill Notification and Response

Any worker who discovers a hazardous substance spill immediately notifies the Project Manager. The worker reports, to his/her best ability, the hazardous substance involved, the location of the spill, the estimated quantity of substance spilled, the direction/flow of the spill material, related fire/explosion incidents, and any associated injuries

9.4 Spill Evaluation and Response

The Project Manager is responsible for evaluating spills and determining the appropriate response. When this evaluation is being made, the spill area is isolated and demarcated to the extent possible. When an incidental release occurs, clean-up personnel receive instructions in a pre-clean-up meeting as to spill conditions, PPE, response activities, decontamination, and waste handling. If necessary to protect those outside the clean-up area, notification of the appropriate authorities is will be made.

All reportable petroleum spills and most hazardous materials spills must be reported to DEC hotline (1-800-457-7362) within New York State; and (1-518 457-7362) from outside New York State. For spills not deemed reportable, it is strongly recommended that the facts concerning the incident be documented by the spiller and a record maintained for one year.

The following are general measures that response/clean-up personnel take when responding to a spill:

* To minimize the potential for a hazardous spill, hazardous substances, control/absorbent media, drums and containers, and other contaminated materials are properly stored and labeled.
* When a spill occurs, only those persons involved in overseeing or performing spill containment operations will be allowed within the designated hazard areas. If necessary, the area will be roped, ribboned or otherwise blocked off. Unauthorized personnel are kept clear of the spill area.
* Appropriate PPE is donned before entering the spill area.
* Appropriate spill control measures are applied during spill response.
* Whenever possible without endangerment of personnel, the spill is stopped at the source or as close to the source as possible.
* Ignition points are removed if fire or explosion hazards exist.
* Surrounding reactive materials are removed.
* Drains or drainage in the spill area are blocked or surrounded by berms to exclude the spilled waste and any materials applied to it.
* Provisions are made to contain and recover a neutralizing solution, if used.
* Small spills or leaks from a drum, tank, or pipe will require evacuation of at least 50 feet in all directions to allow clean-up and to prevent employee exposure. For small spills, sorbent materials such as sand, sawdust, or commercial sorbents are placed directly on the spill to prevent further spreading and aid in recovery.

* To dispose of spill waste, all contaminated sorbents, liquid waste, or other spill clean-up will be placed in small quantities in approved drums for proper storage or disposal as hazardous waste.

9.5 Post-Spill Evaluation

A written spill response report is prepared at the conclusion of clean-up operations. The report includes, at a minimum, the following information:
* Date of spill incident
* Cause of incident
* Spill response actions
* Any outside agencies involved, including their incident reports
* Lessons learned or suggested improvements

The spill area is inspected to ensure the area has been satisfactorily cleaned. The use of surface and air sampling is utilized in this determination as necessary. The root cause of the spill is examined and corrective steps taken to ensure the engineering and control measures in place have performed as required. If alternative precautions or measures are needed, they are made available and implemented. All durable equipment placed into use during clean-up activities is decontaminated as specified in Chapter 10, Decontamination, for future utilization. All spill response equipment and supplies are re-stocked as required.

10.0 DECONTAMINATION

(in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(b)(4)(ii)(G) and 1910.120(k))
The decontamination chapter of the HASP describes how personnel and equipment are decontaminated when they leave the Exclusion Zone. This chapter also describes how residual waste from decontamination processes is disposed. 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 outside designated work zones. They also extend the useful life of PPE by reducing the amount of time that contaminants contact and permeate PPE surfaces. The decontamination procedures described below are designed to meet the requirements of 1910.120(k) and include project-specific information about:

* The location and type of project decontamination facilities
* General and specific decontamination procedures for personnel and PPE
* General and specific decontamination procedures for equipment
* Disposal of residual waste from decontamination
* Decontamination equipment and solutions
* The monitoring procedures used to evaluate the effectiveness of decontamination

The Project Manager overseas implementation of project decontamination procedures and is responsible for ensuring their effectiveness.

10.1 Decontamination Facilities

Decontamination is conducted in the contamination reduction zone (CRZ). The CRZ acts as a buffer between the exclusion zone and the support zone. The location and design of decontamination stations minimize the spread of contamination beyond these stations. Separate facilities are used for personnel and for equipment.

10.2 Decontamination Procedures for Personnel and PPE

Decontamination procedures are designed for the level of PPE used. Project-specific procedures for personnel and PPE decontamination minimize the potential for hazardous skin or inhalation exposure, cross-contamination, and chemical incompatibilities. Based on the nature of the hazards and duration of work, showers and change rooms are not necessary and are not provided for workers. The following are general decontamination procedures established and implemented during this project.

* Decontamination is required for all workers exiting a contaminated area. Personnel may re-enter the Support Zone only after undergoing the decontamination procedures described in the next section.
* Used protective clothing is discarded and replaced as needed to ensure its effectiveness.
* PPE that requires maintenance or parts replacement is decontaminated prior to repairs or service.
* PPE 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.
* Workers are required and trained to immediately exit the work zone, perform applicable decontamination procedures, shower, and change into uncontaminated clothing if their permeable clothing is splashed or becomes wetted with a hazardous substance.
* Procedures for decontamination waste disposal meet all applicable local, State, and Federal regulations.

10.3 Decontamination Procedures for Equipment

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

The following are general equipment decontamination procedures established and implemented during this project.

General Equipment Decontamination Procedures:

** Equipment in the Exclusion Zone that can be used again, that is still operable, and that will not pose an increased exposure hazard during re-use is left in Exclusion Zone until it is no longer needed. This eliminates unnecessary decontamination and reduces the potential for physical transfer of contaminants outside the Exclusion Zone.*
** Decontamination is required for all equipment exiting a contaminated area. Equipment may re-enter the Support Zone only after undergoing the equipment decontamination procedures.*
** Equipment that is transported regularly between the contaminated and clean areas of the facility (e.g., monitoring equipment) is carefully decontaminated each time it is removed from the Exclusion Zone and the effectiveness of decontamination is monitored to reduce the likelihood that contamination will be spread outside designated work zones.*
** Equipment that cannot be successfully decontaminated is disposed of as hazardous waste.*

10.4 Monitoring the Effectiveness of Decontamination Procedures

The effectiveness of decontamination can be assessed in a variety of ways. Examples of these methods include taking wipe samples of decontaminated equipment, wipe sampling internal and external surfaces of reusable chemical protective clothing, analyzing the final decontamination rinse water for the presence of contaminants, and visually inspecting PPE for signs of contamination following decontamination. The decontamination program must be revised if contaminants are not adequately removed by the decontamination procedures used.

Visual examination and sampling are used to evaluate the effectiveness of decontamination procedures, in compliance with 29 CFR 1910.120(k)(2)(iv). Visual examination is used to ensure that procedures are implemented as described and that they appear to control the spread of contaminants under changing conditions. Where feasible, visual examination is also used to inspect for signs of residual contamination or for contaminant permeation of PPE.

Both air sampling and surface sampling are used to verify the effectiveness of decontamination. Air samples are taken in the clean zone to ensure that airborne contaminants have not spread to clean areas of the facility. Surface samples are taken from the inside surfaces of PPE, from decontaminated equipment, and from surfaces within clean areas of the facility to ensure that decontamination and control procedures are performing as anticipated. The type and frequency of air and surface sampling used to ensure the effectiveness of decontamination procedures are detailed in the Exposure Monitoring chapter of this HASP (Chapter 6).

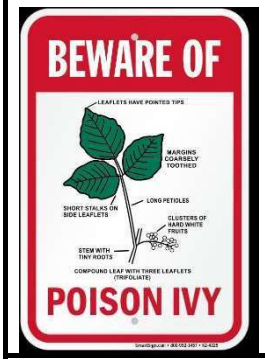
Results of the inspections of decontamination procedures and documentation of any action taken to correct deficiencies are recorded by the SSHO.

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

Appendix A
Job Hazard Analysis

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS Ctrl. No. JHA-001	DATE October 26, 2018	_X_ NEW ___ REVISED

Site Specific JHA:	**WORK TYPE:**	**WORK ACTIVITY (Description):**
Repair of Tapping Valve Project at the entrance of Hunts Point	Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection	Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
Area Preparation	Employee Protection Slips, trips, falls, uneven surfaces	1. Physically inspect work areas prior to start of work 2. Follow good housekeeping practices: create walkways 3. Assure materials & debris do not block traffic 4. Keep work areas clean & neat, free from rubbish & debris 5. Watch where you walk. 6. Be cognizant of your own safe work practices as well as those of your co-workers 7. Be careful on slopes or wet/muddy areas 8. Flagmen will be utilized as required for roadway traffic if applicable 9. Appropriate warning signs will be posted if applicable
	Heat Stress, Sunburn, Dehydration,	1. Adhere to the requirements in the Heat Stress Prevention Program 2. Monitoring work area heat conditions and worker physiological parameters 3. Recognize the signs and symptoms of heat stress illnesses or injury and what to do if these occur. 4. Drink plenty of water, and electrolyte drinks as needed. 5. Wear light-colored, cotton clothing. 6. Slow down work rate and increase breaks in hot weather. 7. Use sunscreen.
Working outdoors Biological hazards Poisonous plants 	Poisonous plants Allergic reactions.	1. Wear long sleeves, long pants, boots, and gloves. 2. Wash exposed clothing separately in hot water with detergent. 3. Barrier skin creams, such as a lotion containing bentoquatum, may offer some protection before contact. 4. Barrier creams should be washed off and reapplied twice a day. 5. After use, clean tools with rubbing alcohol (isopropanol or isopropyl alcohol) or soap and lots of water. Urushiol can remain active on the surface of objects for up to 5 years. 6. Wear disposable gloves during this process.

[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 five 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.
[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 HAZARD ANALYSIS Ctrl. No. JHA-001		DATE October 26, 2018	_X NEW ___ REVISED
Site Specific JHA: Repair of Tapping Valve at Hunts Point Cooperative Market	**WORK TYPE:** Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection	**WORK ACTIVITY (Description):** Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection	

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
Working outdoors Biological hazards Insect Bites  	Severe allergic reactions	1. Wear light-colored, smooth-finished clothing. 2. Avoid perfumed soaps, shampoos, and deodorants. 3. Don't wear cologne or perfume. 4. Avoid bananas and banana-scented toiletries. 5. Wear clean clothing and bathe daily. (Sweat may anger bees.) 6. Wear clothing to cover as much of the body as possible. 7. Avoid flowering plants when possible. 8. Keep work areas clean. Social wasps thrive in places where humans discard food. 9. Remain calm and still if a single stinging insect is flying around. (Swatting at an insect may cause it to sting.) 10. If you are attacked by several stinging insects at once, run to get away from them. (Bees release a chemical when they sting, which may attract other bees.) 11. If a bee comes inside your vehicle, stop the car slowly, and open all the windows. 12. Workers with a history of severe allergic reactions to insect bites or stings should consider carrying an epinephrine auto injector (EpiPen) and should wear a medical identification bracelet or necklace stating their allergy. If a worker is stung by a bee, wasp, or hornet: 1. Have someone stay with the worker to be sure that they do not have an allergic reaction. 2. Wash the site with soap and water. 3. Remove the stinger using gauze wiped over the area or by scraping a fingernail over the area. 4. Never squeeze the stinger or use tweezers. 5. Apply ice to reduce swelling. 7. Do not scratch the sting as this may increase swelling, itching, and risk of infection.
Working outdoors 	Cold Stress, hypothermia	1. Protect exposed skin surfaces with appropriate clothing (such as face masks, hand wear, and footwear) that insulates, stays dry, and blocks wind 2. Shield the work area with windbreaks to reduce the cooling effects of wind 3. Use equipment for keeping workers' hands warm including warm air jets and radiant heaters in addition to insulated gloves 4. Use adequate insulating clothing to maintain a body core

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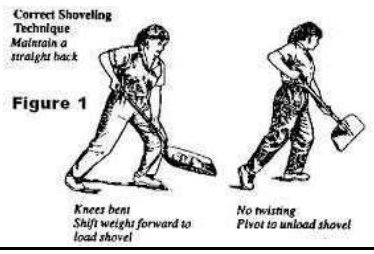
[3] Using the first two columns as a guide, decide what actions or procedures are necessary to eliminate or minimize the risk. List the recommended safe operating procedures. Say exactly what needs to be done - such as "use two persons to lift". Avoid general statements such as, "be careful".

JCC Construction Corp.

Environmental Work Plan
Hunts Point Cooperative Market

JOB HAZARD ANALYSIS Ctrl. No. JHA-001	DATE October 26, 2018	__X NEW ___ REVISED

Site Specific JHA:	**WORK TYPE:**	**WORK ACTIVITY (Description):**
Repair of Tapping Valve at Hunts Point Cooperative Market	Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection	Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection

Assess [1]JOB STEPS	Analyze [2]POTENTIAL HAZARDS	Act [3]CRITICAL ACTIONS
Shovels  	Shovels are the common tools of a soil evaluator. These tools rely on the physical ability of the user. Use of a shovel or auger can cause acute damage to the user's back or other muscles, especially if the operator is not used to using the equipment and/or is not in good physical condition.	Stretching before and after use can be helpful. If sharp pain or other evidence of back problems occurs, the shoveling should be stopped immediately and medical treatment should be sought.
DustTrak II monitors  	DustTrak II monitors are a Class I laser-based instrument. Exposure to this light may cause blindness.	10. During normal operation, you will not be exposed to laser radiation. There are no user serviceable parts inside the instrument. Do not open the instrument 11. Avoid exposure to hazardous radiation in the form of intense, focused, visible light. 12. Do not use controls, adjustments, or procedures other than those specified in the instrument manual.

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victim falls to ground or lower level (includes slips and trips); Exertion - excessive strain or stress / ergonomics / lifting techniques; Exposure - inhalation/skin hazards.
[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 HAZARD ANALYSIS Ctrl. No. JHA-001	DATE October 26, 2018	_X NEW ___ REVISED

Site Specific JHA:	**WORK TYPE:**	**WORK ACTIVITY (Description):**
Repair of Tapping Valve Repair at Hunts Point Cooperative Market	Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection	Environmental Monitoring (CAMP) and Soil Sample Collection

Employee Signatures:	Date:

Employee Signatures:	Date:

A signed copy of this JHA must be posted while working on-site and be available to JCC Construction Corp.

Corp managers upon request

[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 five types: Contact - victim is struck by or strikes an object; c aught - 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.

[3] 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
EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

JCC Construction Corp.

Environmental Work Plan
Hunts Point Cooperative Market

Job Number:	Location **Hunts Point Peninsula** **Bronx NY**
Circuit Number:	Project Manager: **Gregorz Zaniewski Cell: 917-417-1383**

Description of Work: **The Repair of Post Indicator Valve includes the excavation located around the HPCM entrance**

EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION

CONTACT NAME	TELEPHONE NUMBER
Local Emergency Medical Services Police Emergency Fire Emergency	**911**
Local Police Non-Emergency Number	**New York City Police Department 45th Precinct** **1035 Longwood Ave, Bronx, NY 10459** **718-542-4771**
Local Fire Dept. Non-Emergency Number	**Fire Department New York City Engine 94 /** **Ladder 48 / Battalion 3** **1226 Seneca Ave, Bronx, NY 10474**
Nearest Hospital lame: Location:)irections: Refer to Attached Map	**Lincoln Medical Center: Emergency Room** **234 Eugenio Maria De Hostos Blvd** **(East 149th Street)** **Bronx, NY 10451** **(Between Park and Morris Avenues)** **718-579-5000**
JCC Construction Corp. Safety Representative Name:	**Greg Zaniewski (917)417-1383**
JCC Construction Corp Site Supervisor Name:	**Eric Cannizzaro (646)529-0997**
HPCM Contact Person Name:	**Bruce Reingold**
HPCM Safety Representative Name:	

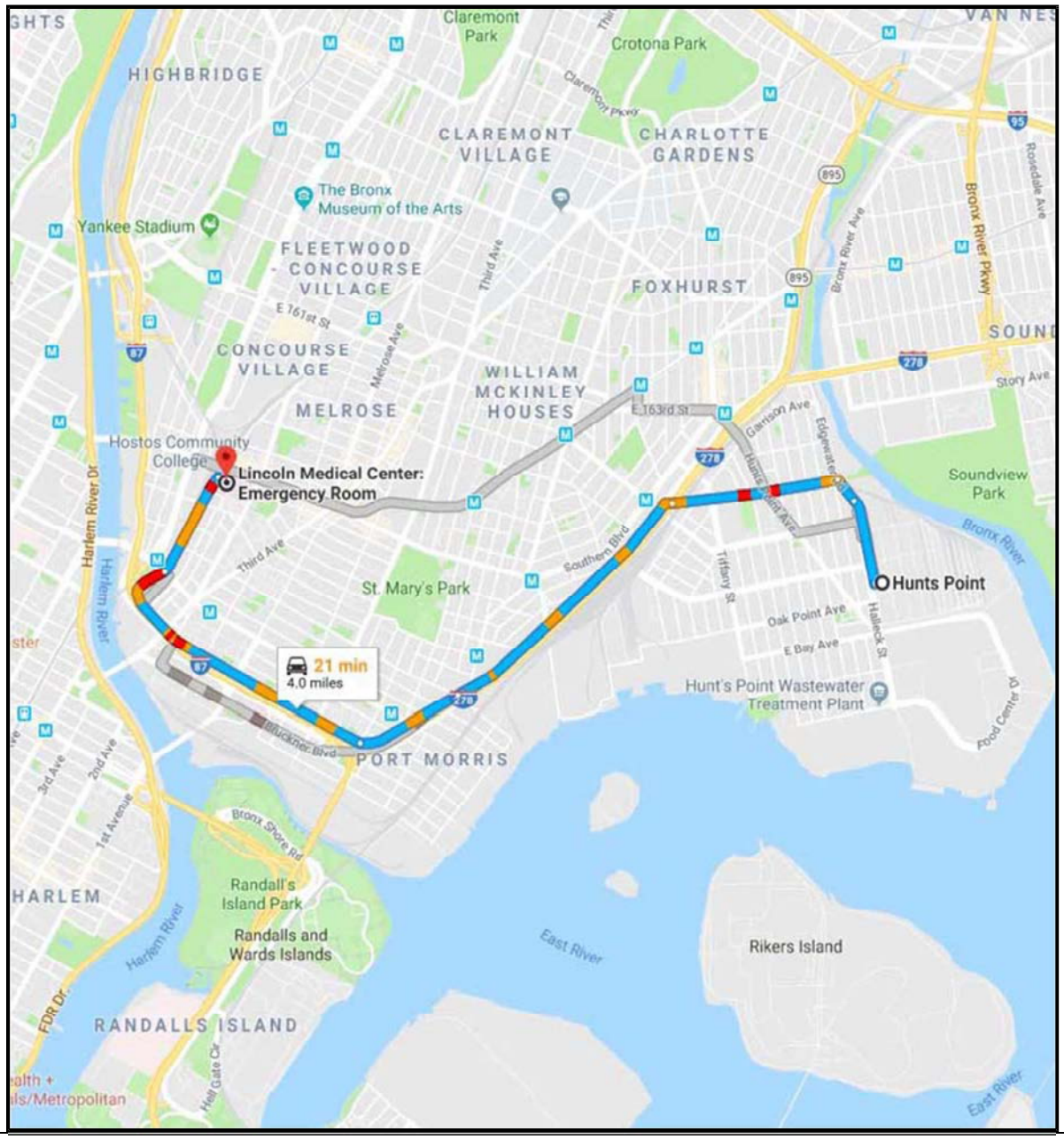
JCC Construction Corp Corporate Health and Safety Director:	Name: Greg Zaniewski Title: Safety Cell Phone: 914-643-1057 Email: Grzegorz Zaniewski gzaniewski66@gmail.com
JCC Construction Main Office	JCC Construction Corp. 24-02 39th Avenue, Long Island City, NY 11101 Phone: (718)482-9600

Appendix C
Route to Hospital Map

JCC Construction Corp.

Environmental Work Plan
Hunts Point Cooperative Market

Route to Hospital Map



JCC CONSTRUCTION CORP.
24-02 39TH AVENUE, LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101
SITE SPECIFIC HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN
JOB SITE: POST INDICATOR REPAIR AT HUNTS POINT COOPERATIVE MARKET

JCC Construction Corp.

Directions

Take Bruckner Blvd and E 135th St to Park Ave

16 min (3.2 mi)

2. Continue onto Edgewater Rd

0.1 mi

3. Turn left onto Lafayette Ave

0.6 mi

4. Turn left onto Bruckner Blvd

1.0 mi

5. Keep right to stay on Bruckner Blvd

0.4 mi

6. Continue onto E 135th St

1.1 mi

Follow Park Ave to your destination

2 min (0.4 mi)

7. Continue onto Park Ave

0.4 mi

8. Turn right

148 ft

Lincoln Medical Center: Emergency Room

Appendix D
Safety Data Sheets (SDS)