

APPENDIX D
SANBORN MAPS



La Central

625-665 Brook Avenue

Bronx, NY 10455

Inquiry Number: 6046570.1

April 22, 2020

Certified Sanborn® Map Report



6 Armstrong Road, 4th floor
Shelton, CT 06484
Toll Free: 800.352.0050
www.edrnet.com

Certified Sanborn® Map Report

04/22/20

Site Name:

La Central
625-665 Brook Avenue
Bronx, NY 10455
EDR Inquiry # 6046570.1

Client Name:

AKRF, Inc.
440 Park Avenue, South 7th Floor
New York, NY 10016
Contact: Matt Levy



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The Sanborn Library is continually enhanced with newly identified map archives. This report accesses all maps in the collection as of the day this report was generated.

Certified Sanborn Results:

Certification # 17E1-4CCF-AC59

PO # NA

Project La Central

Maps Provided:

2007	1996	1984	1944
2006	1995	1981	1935
2005	1994	1980	1908
2004	1993	1978	1903
2003	1992	1977	1891
2002	1991	1951	
2001	1989	1947	
1998	1986	1946	



Sanborn® Library search results

Certification #: 17E1-4CCF-AC59

The Sanborn Library includes more than 1.2 million fire insurance maps from Sanborn, Bromley, Perris & Browne, Hopkins, Barlow and others which track historical property usage in approximately 12,000 American cities and towns. Collections searched:

- Library of Congress
- University Publications of America
- EDR Private Collection

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Sanborn Sheet Key

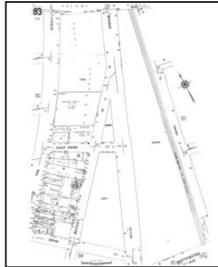
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2007 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 80



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

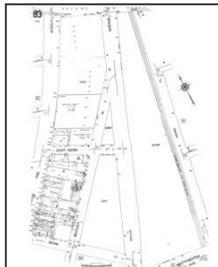


Volume 9N, Sheet 78

2006 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 80

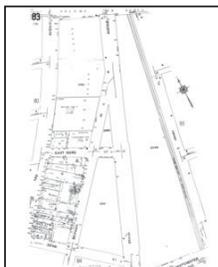


Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

2005 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 83

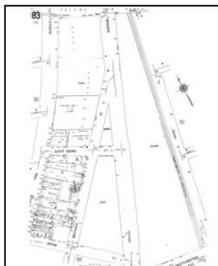


Volume 9N, Sheet 84



Volume 9N, Sheet 78

2004 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

Sanborn Sheet Key

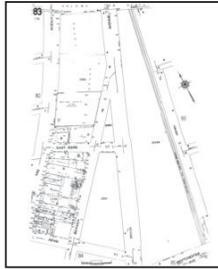
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2003 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 78



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

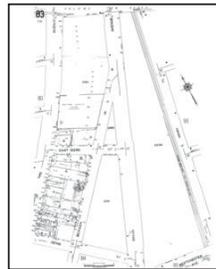
2002 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 78



Volume 9N, Sheet 80



Volume 9N, Sheet 83

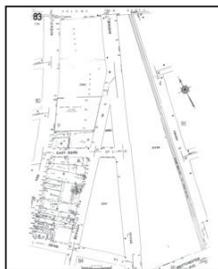


Volume 9N, Sheet 84

2001 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 78



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

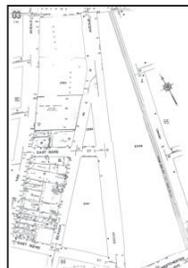
1998 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 78



Volume 9N, Sheet 80



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

Sanborn Sheet Key

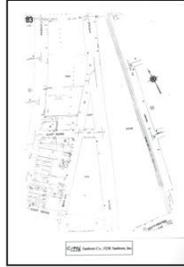
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1996 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 80



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1995 Source Sheets

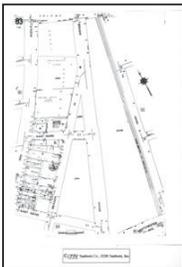


Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1994 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

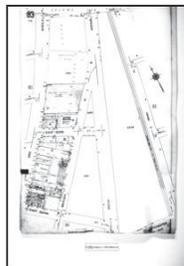


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1993 Source Sheets



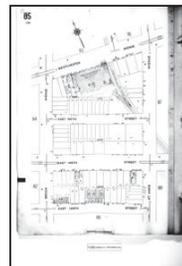
Volume 9N, Sheet 78



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84



Volume 9N, Sheet 85

Sanborn Sheet Key

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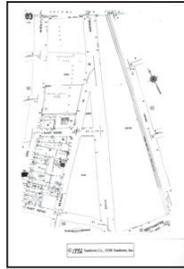
1992 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 78



Volume 9N, Sheet 80

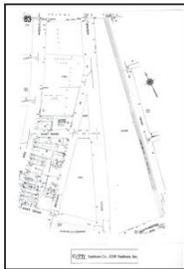


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Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1991 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 83

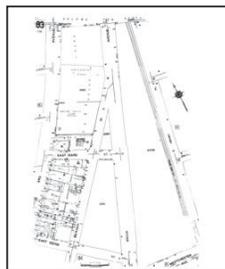


Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1989 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 80

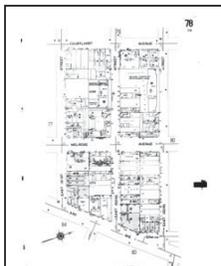


Volume 9N, Sheet 83

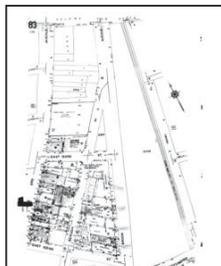


Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1986 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 78



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

Sanborn Sheet Key

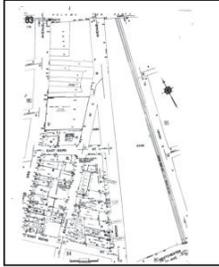
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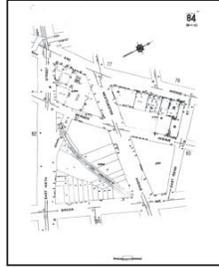
1984 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 80



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1981 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 80

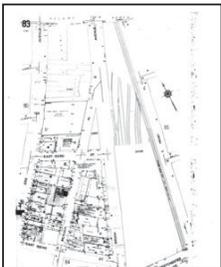


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1980 Source Sheets

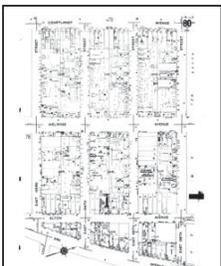


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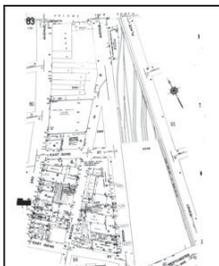


Volume 9N, Sheet 84

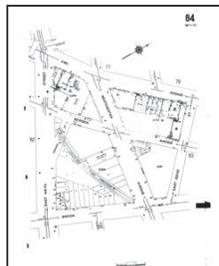
1978 Source Sheets



Volume 9N, Sheet 80



Volume 9N, Sheet 83



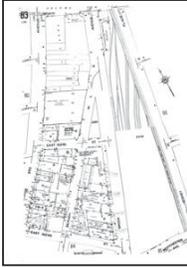
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Sanborn Sheet Key

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1977 Source Sheets

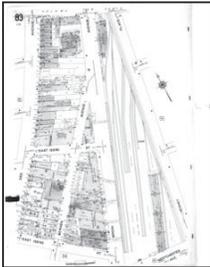


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Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1951 Source Sheets

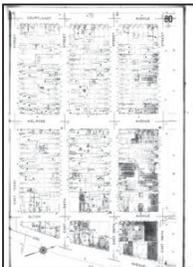


Volume 9N, Sheet 83

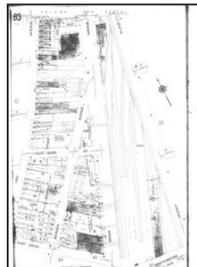


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1947 Source Sheets



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Volume 9N, Sheet 83



Volume 9N, Sheet 84

1946 Source Sheets



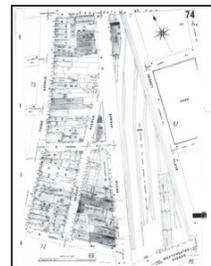
Volume 9, Sheet 67



Volume 9, Sheet 69



Volume 9, Sheet 72



Volume 9, Sheet 74

Sanborn Sheet Key

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1944 Source Sheets



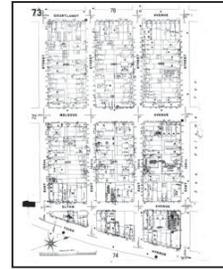
Volume 9, Sheet 67



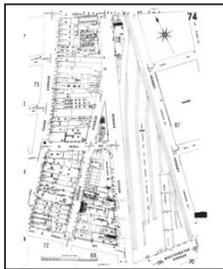
Volume 9, Sheet 69



Volume 9, Sheet 72



Volume 9, Sheet 73

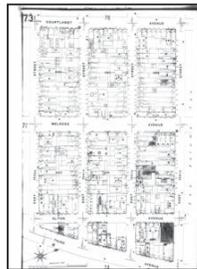


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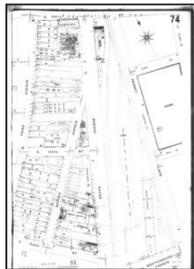
1935 Source Sheets



Volume 9, Sheet 75



Volume 9, Sheet 73



Volume 9, Sheet 74



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1908 Source Sheets



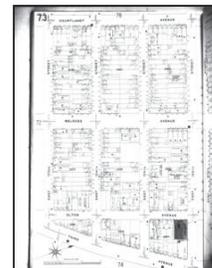
Volume 9, Sheet 67



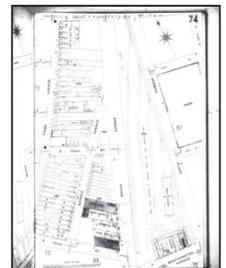
Volume 9, Sheet 69



Volume 9, Sheet 72



Volume 9, Sheet 73



Volume 9, Sheet 74

Sanborn Sheet Key

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1903 Source Sheets

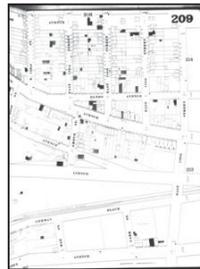


Volume Atlas Maps, Sheet 1 Volume Atlas Maps, Sheet xxxx

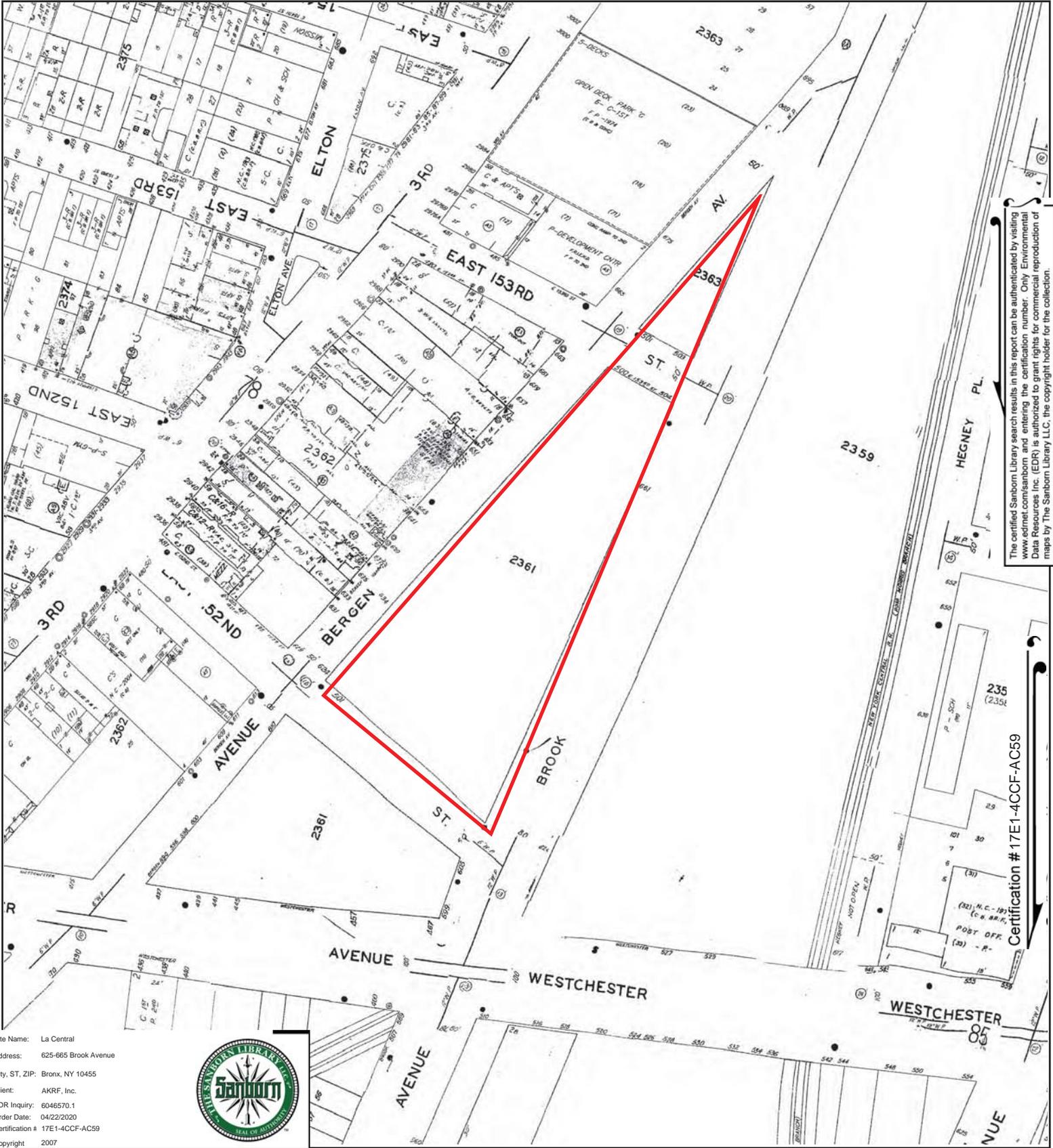
1891 Source Sheets



Volume 9, Sheet 209



Volume 9, Sheet 209



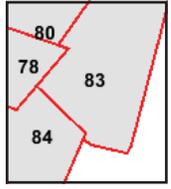
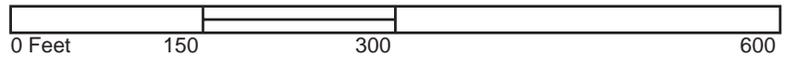
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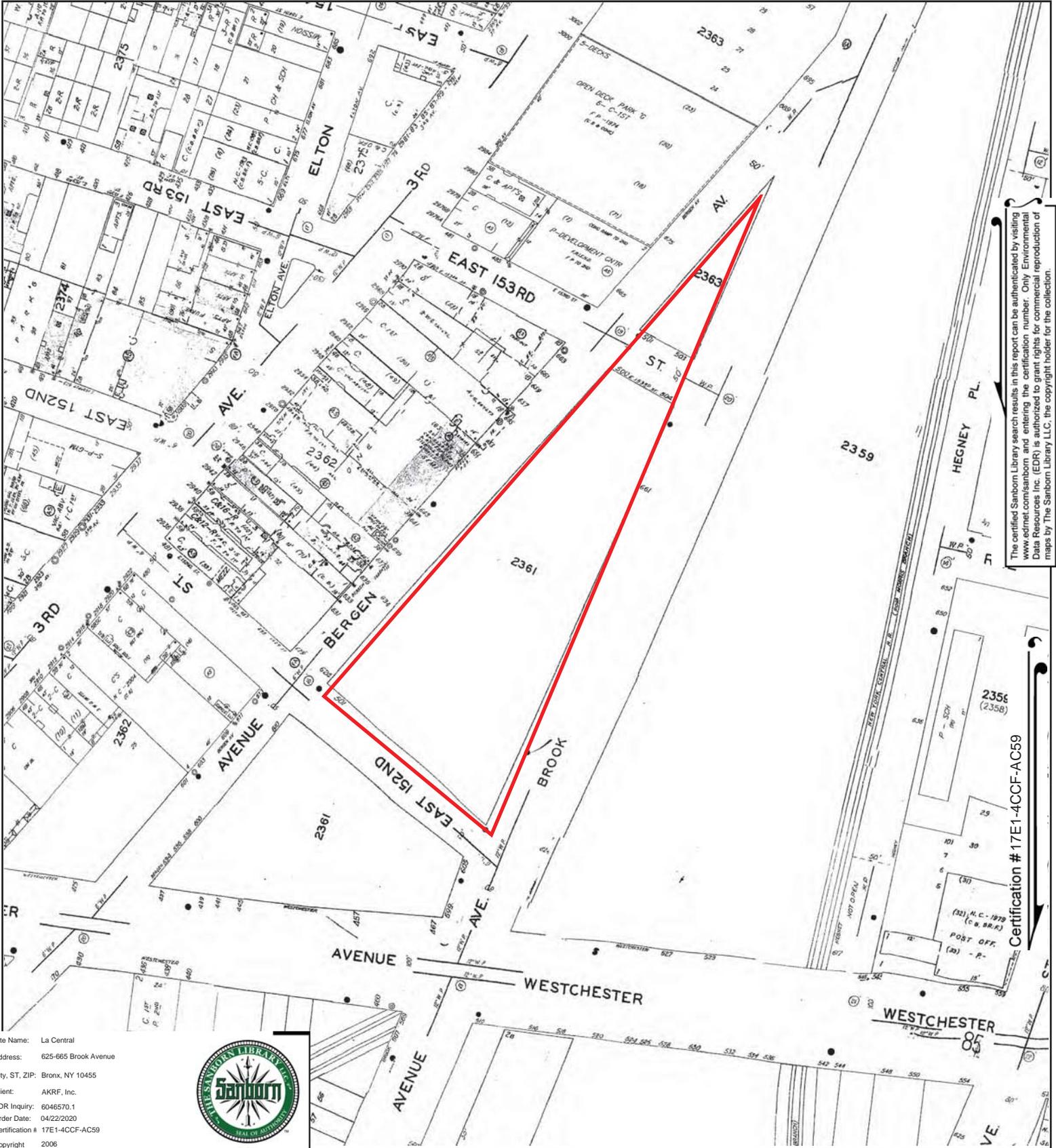


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Volume 9N, Sheet 78
 Volume 9N, Sheet 84
 Volume 9N, Sheet 83
 Volume 9N, Sheet 80





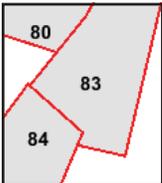
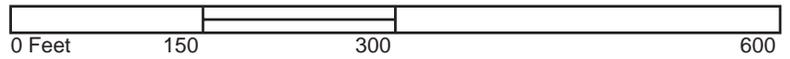
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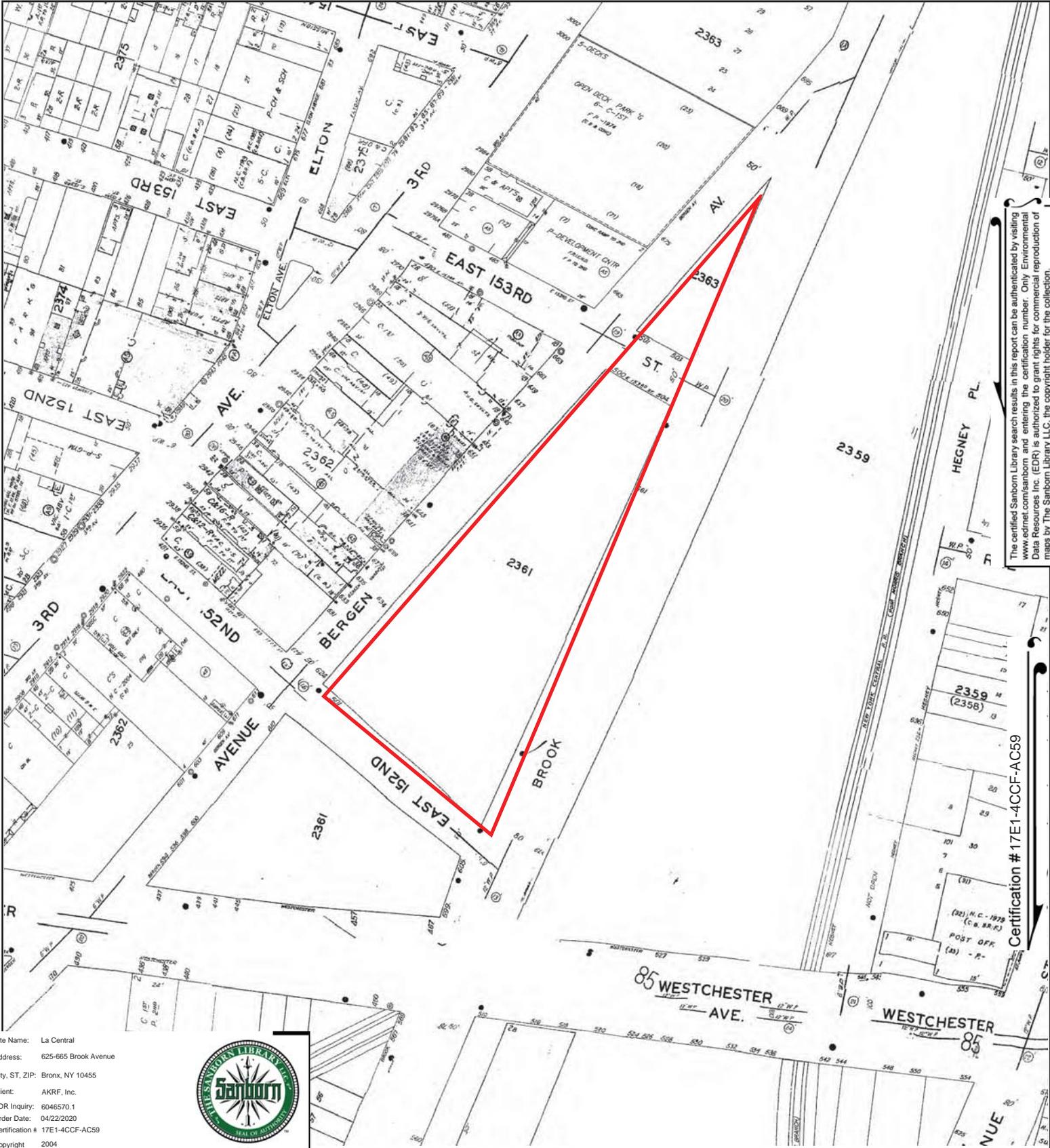


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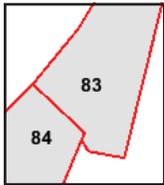
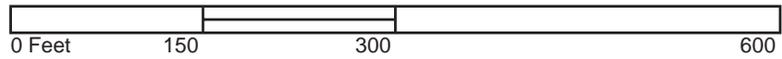




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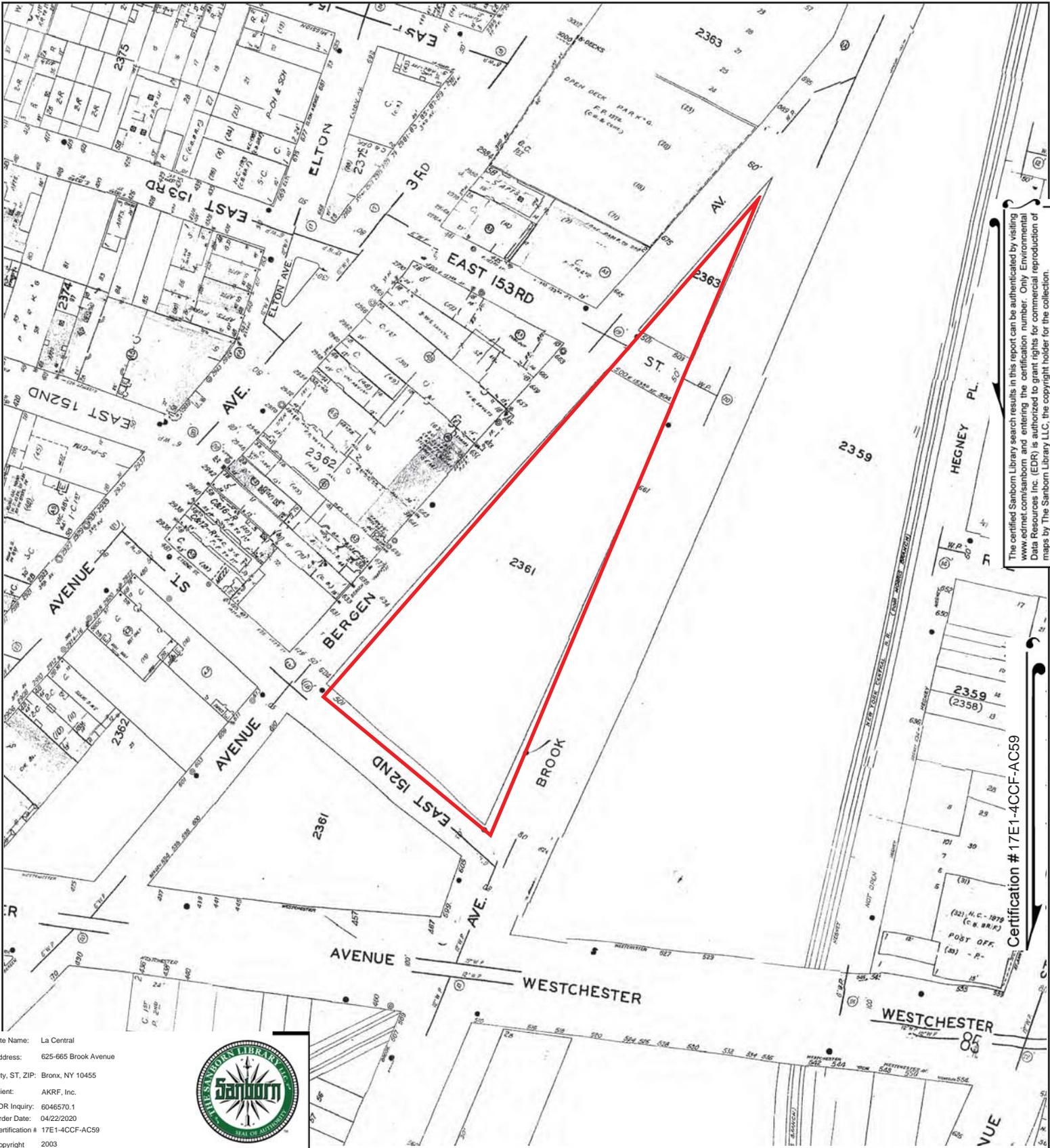


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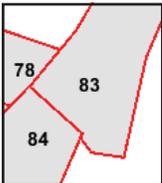
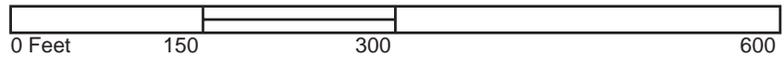
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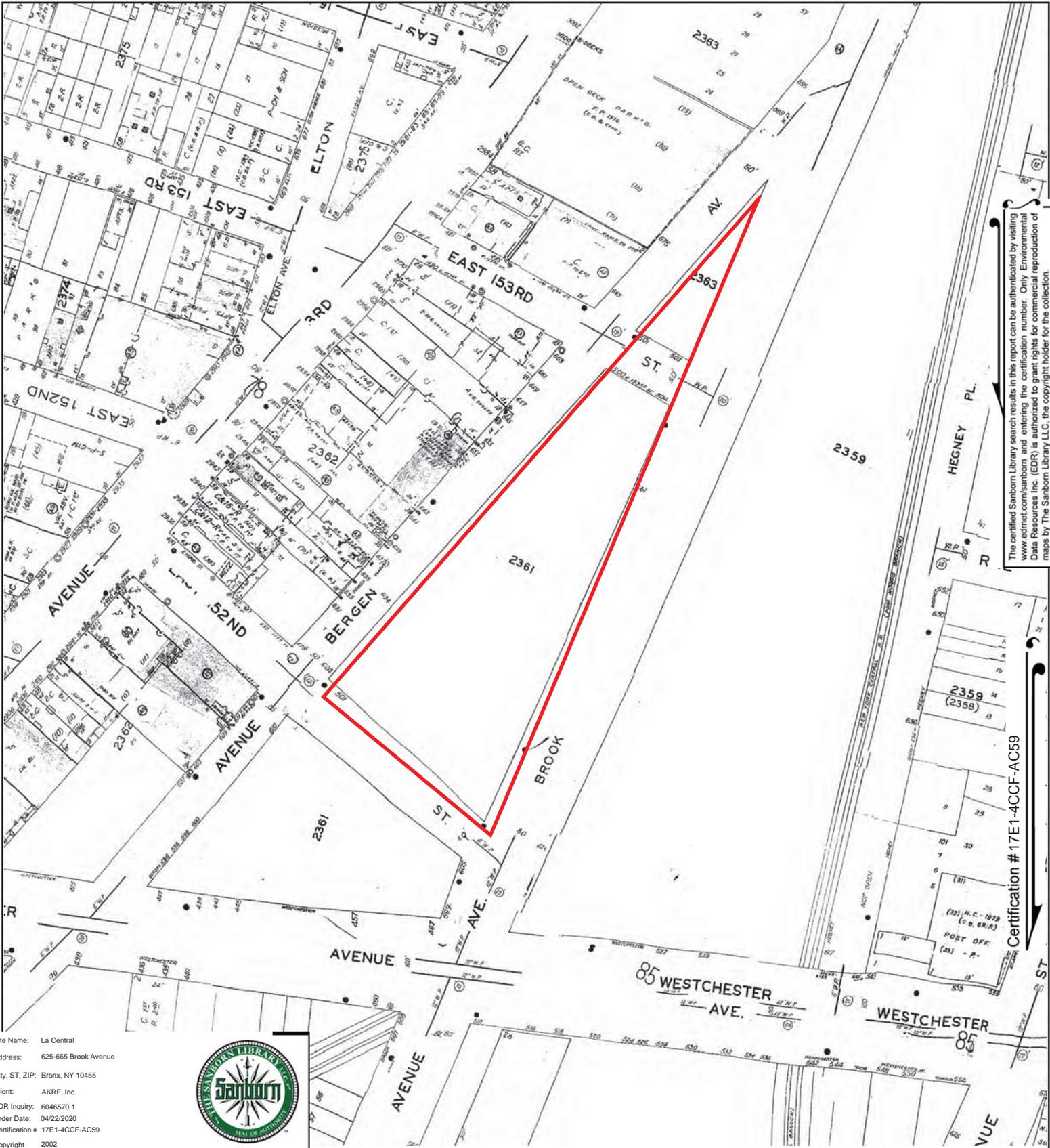


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 Volume 9N, Sheet 78





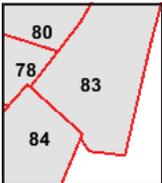
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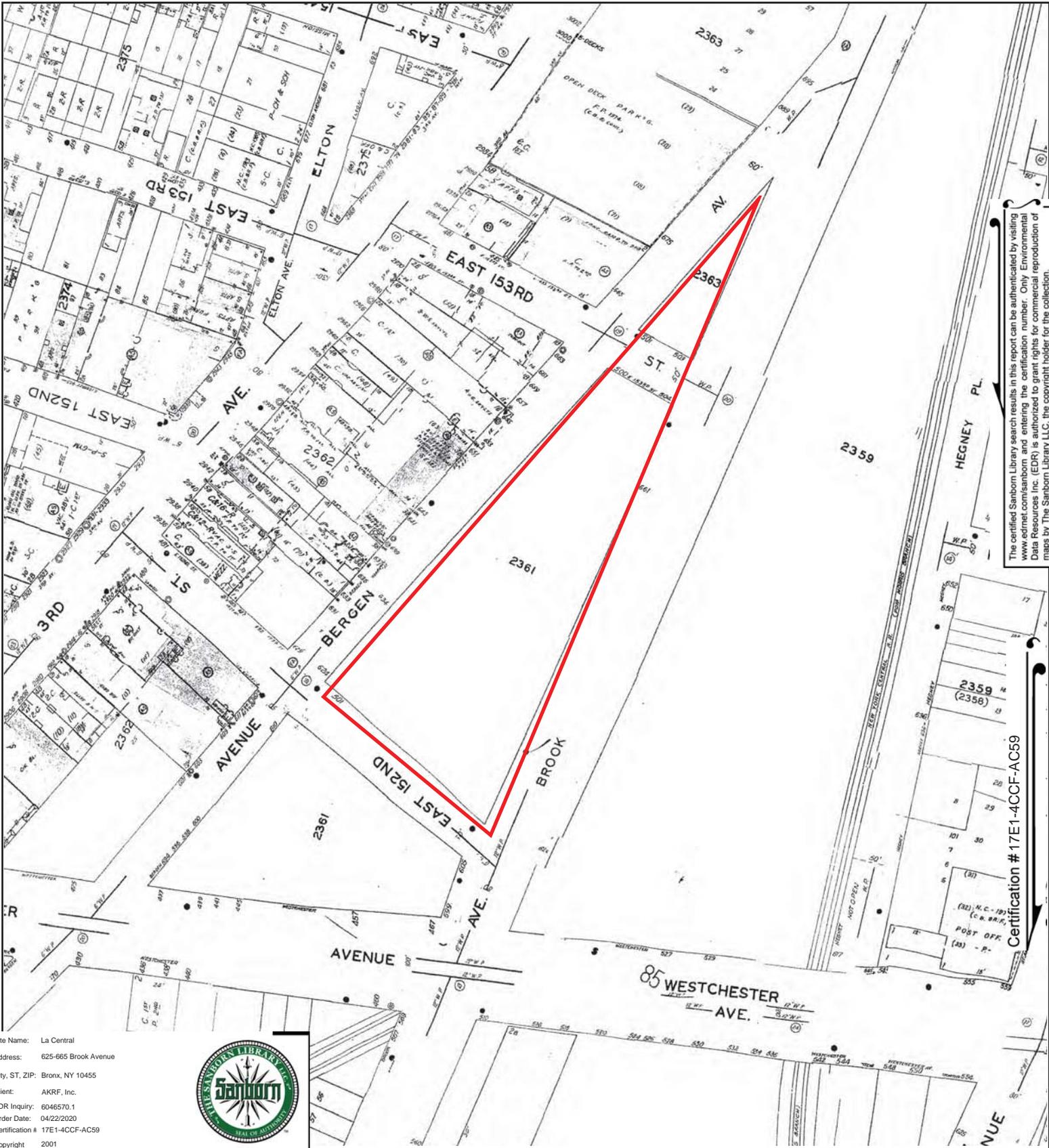


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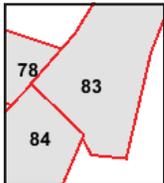
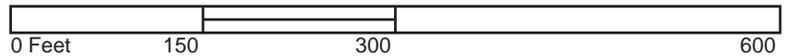
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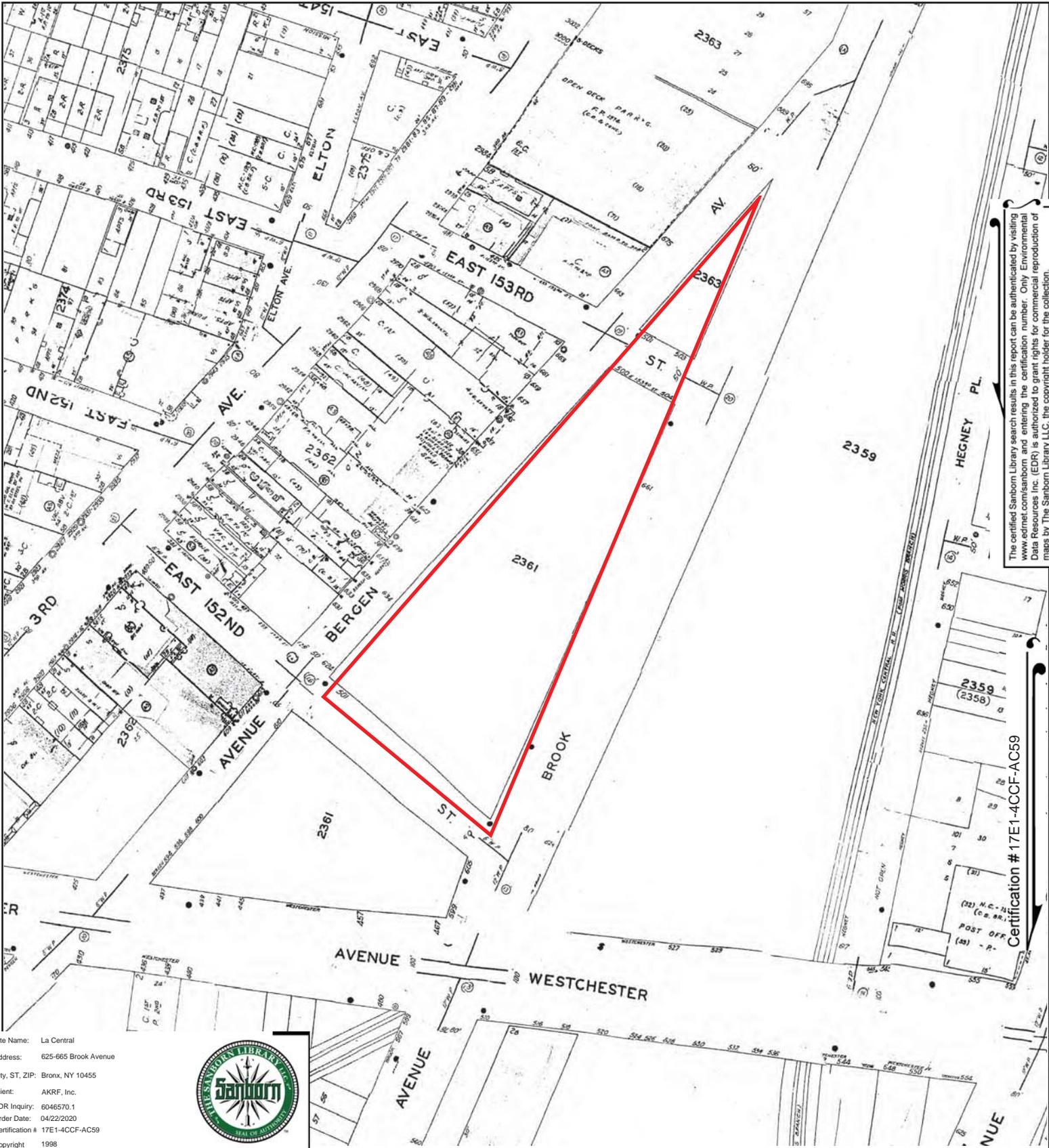


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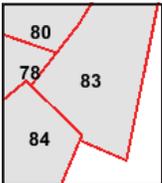
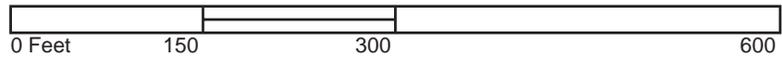
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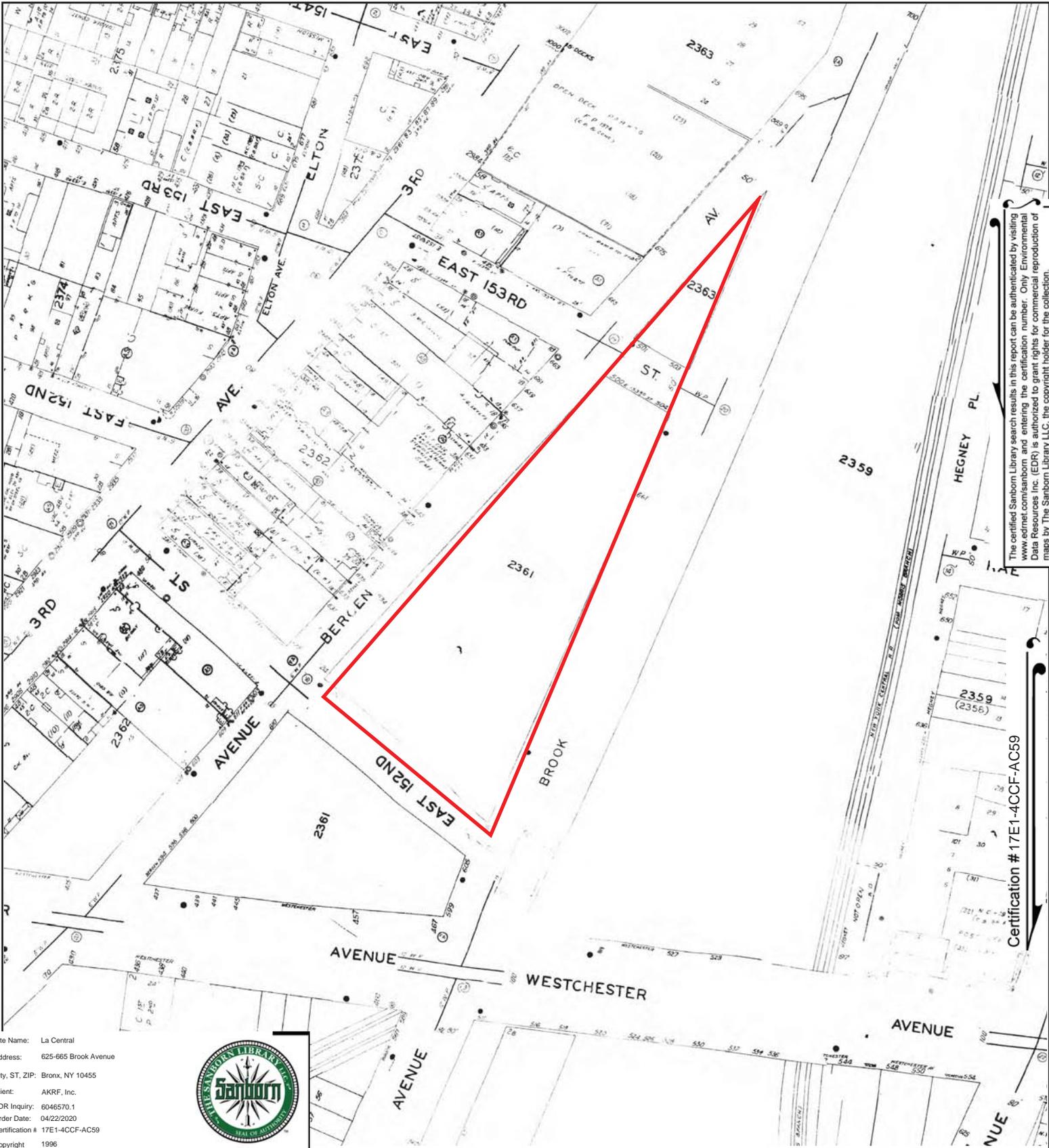


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 Volume 9N, Sheet 80
 Volume 9N, Sheet 78





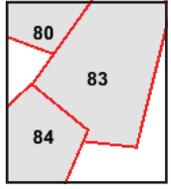
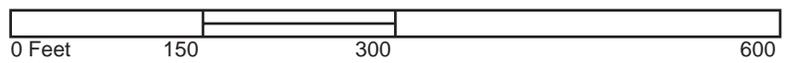
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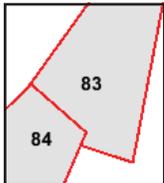
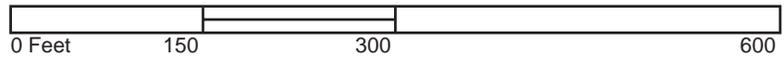
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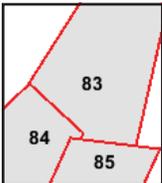
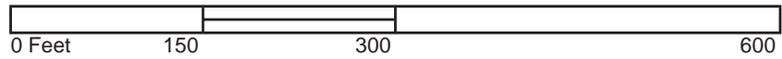
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 Copyright 1994

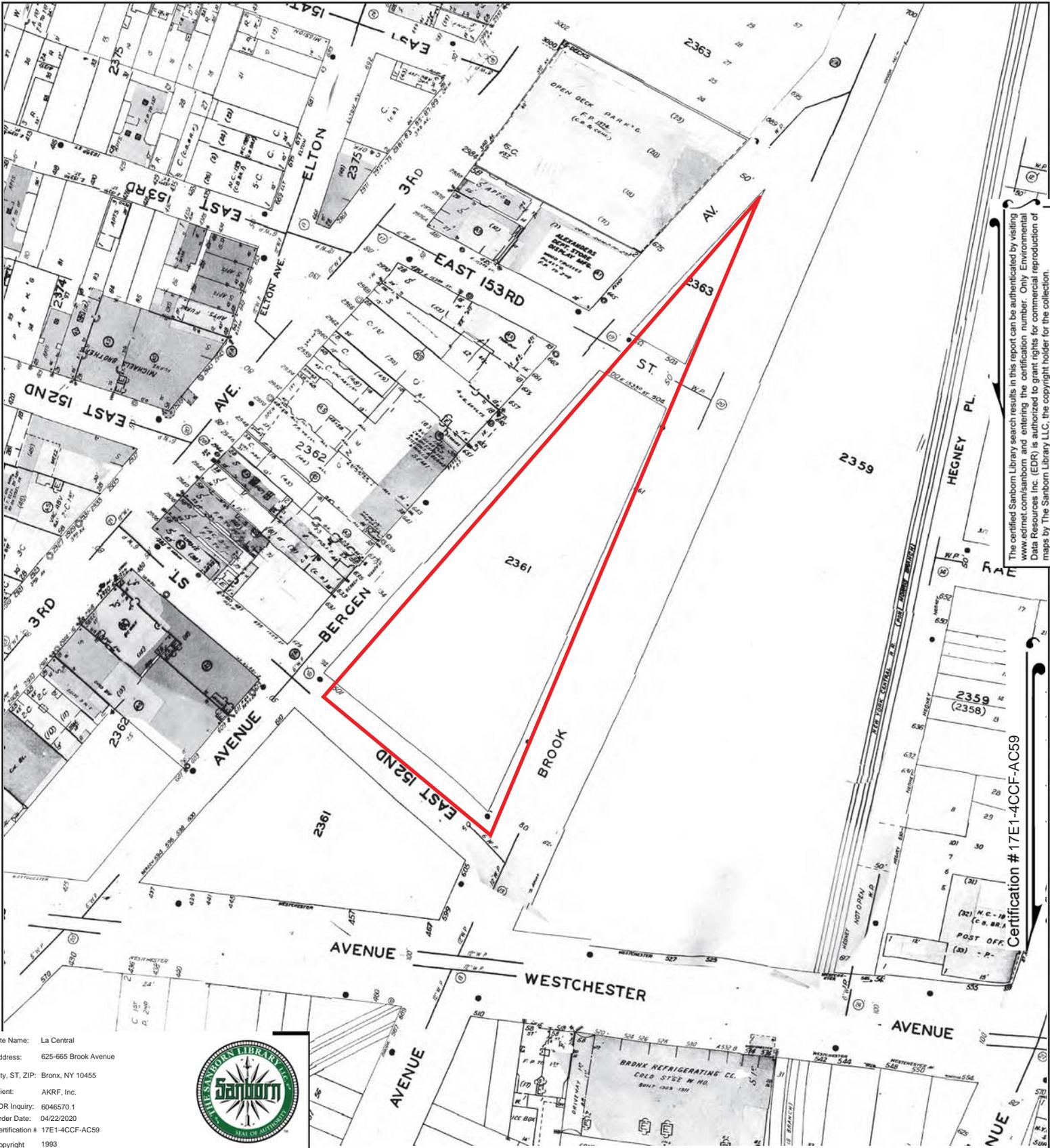


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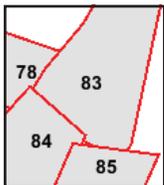
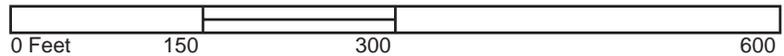
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 Volume 9N, Sheet 78





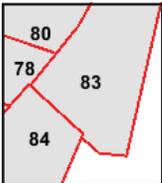
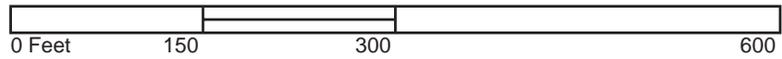
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 Volume 9N, Sheet 80
 Volume 9N, Sheet 78





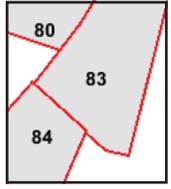
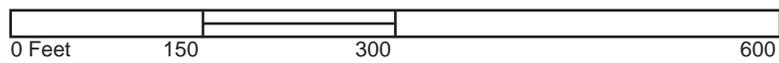
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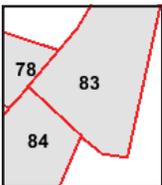
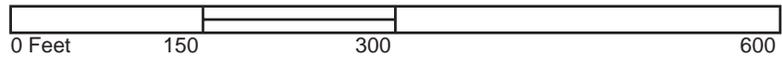
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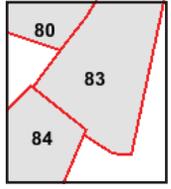
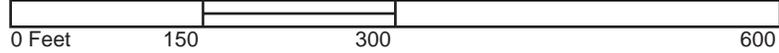


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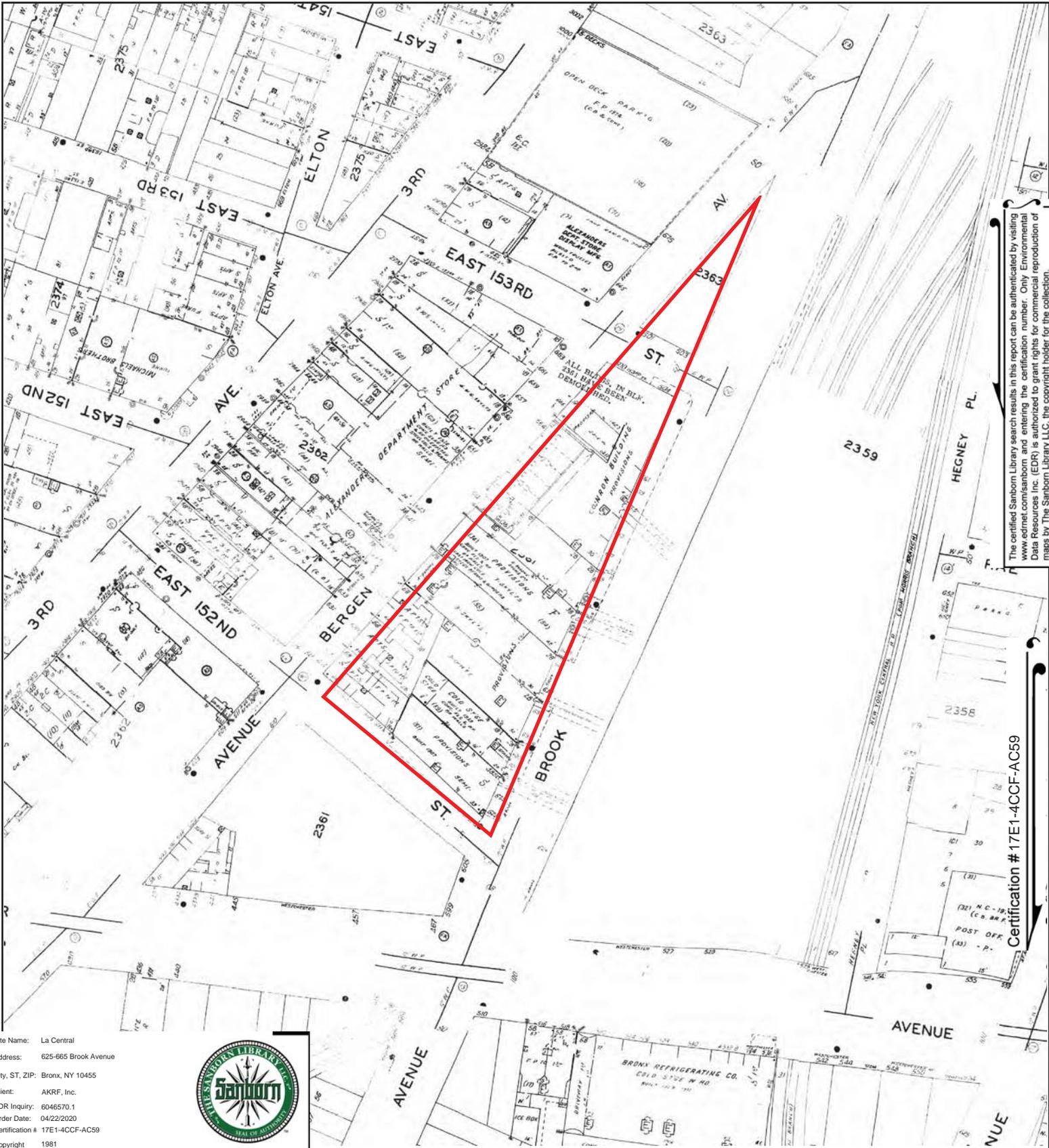


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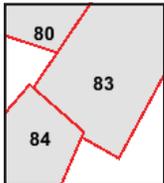
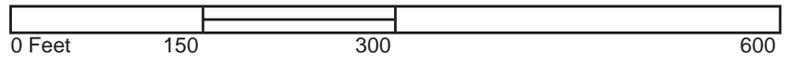
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 Copyright 1981



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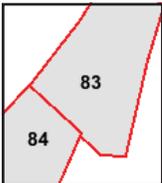
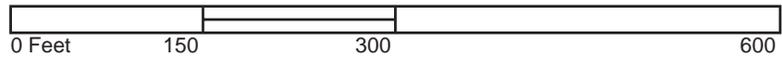
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 Copyright 1980



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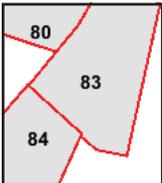
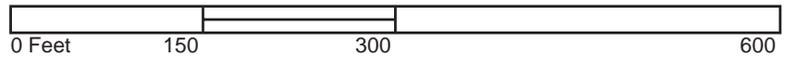
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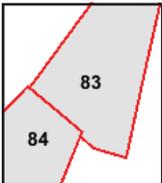
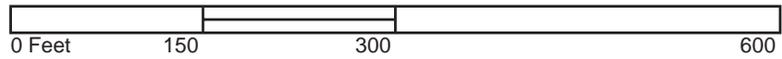
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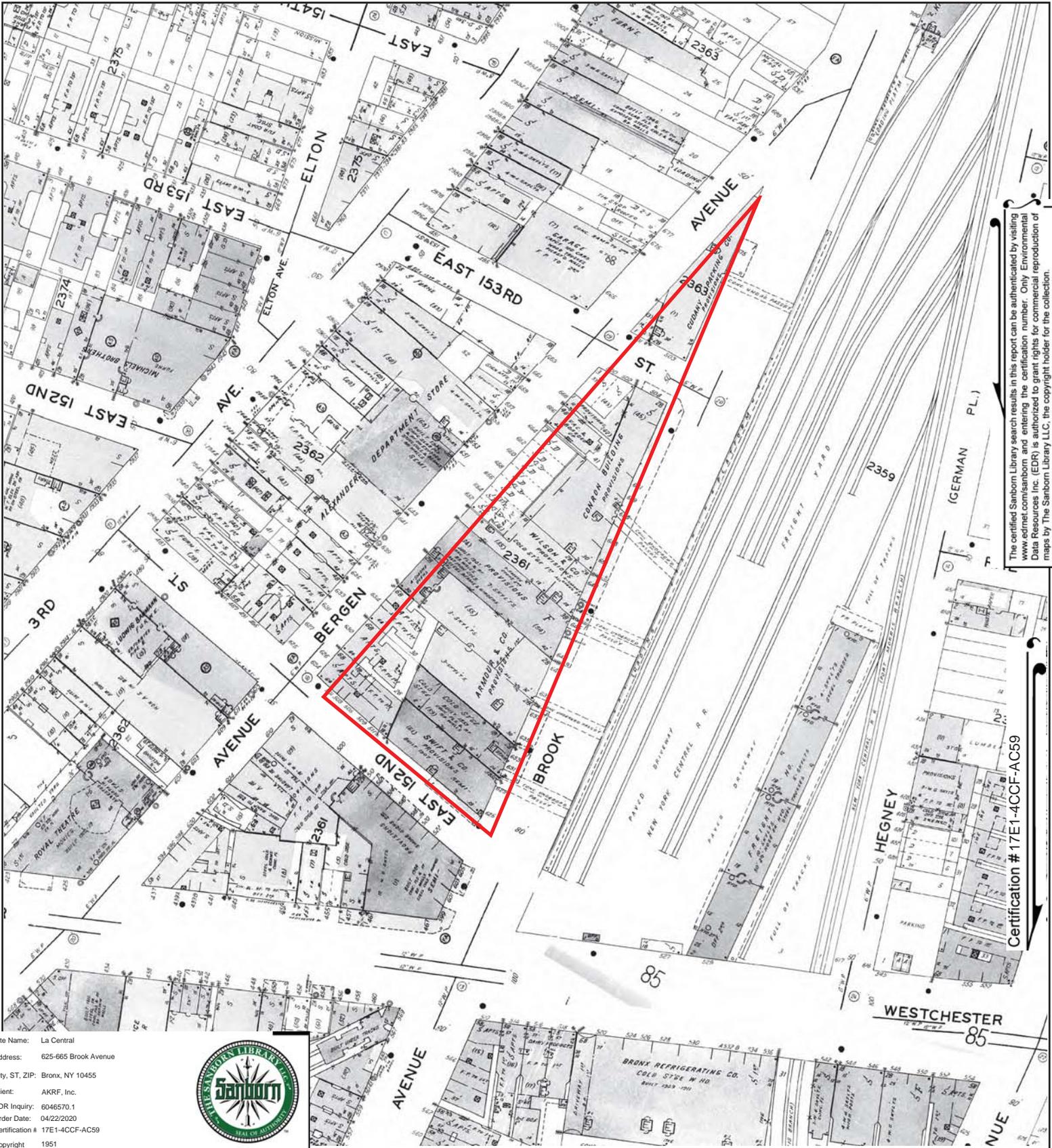


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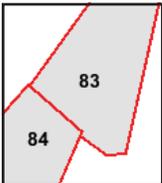
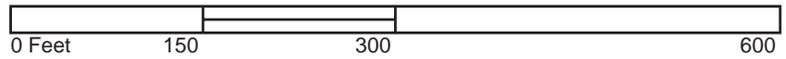
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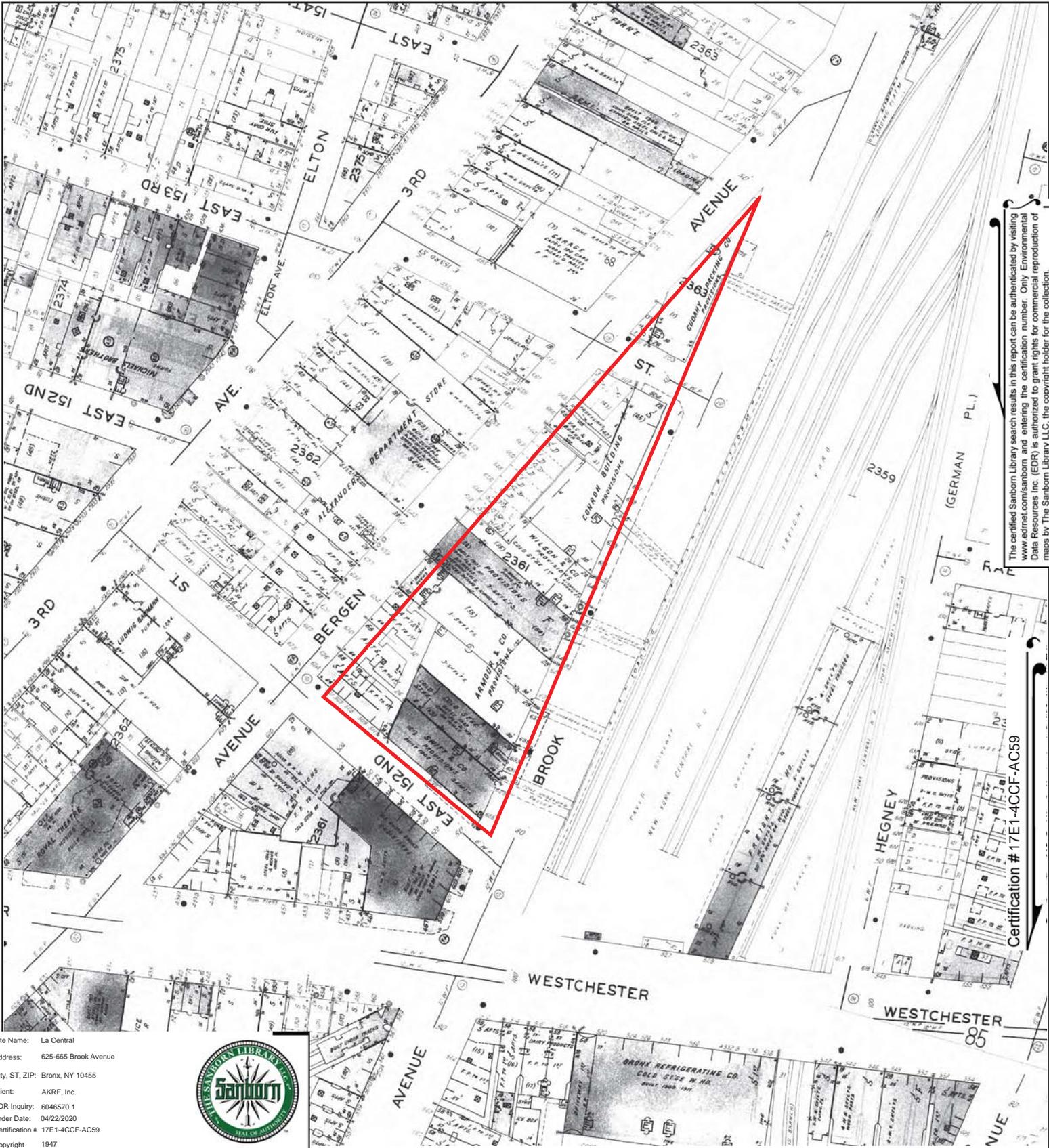


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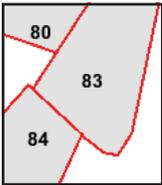
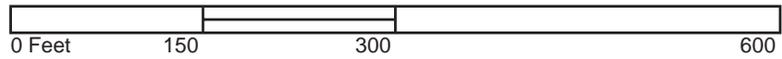
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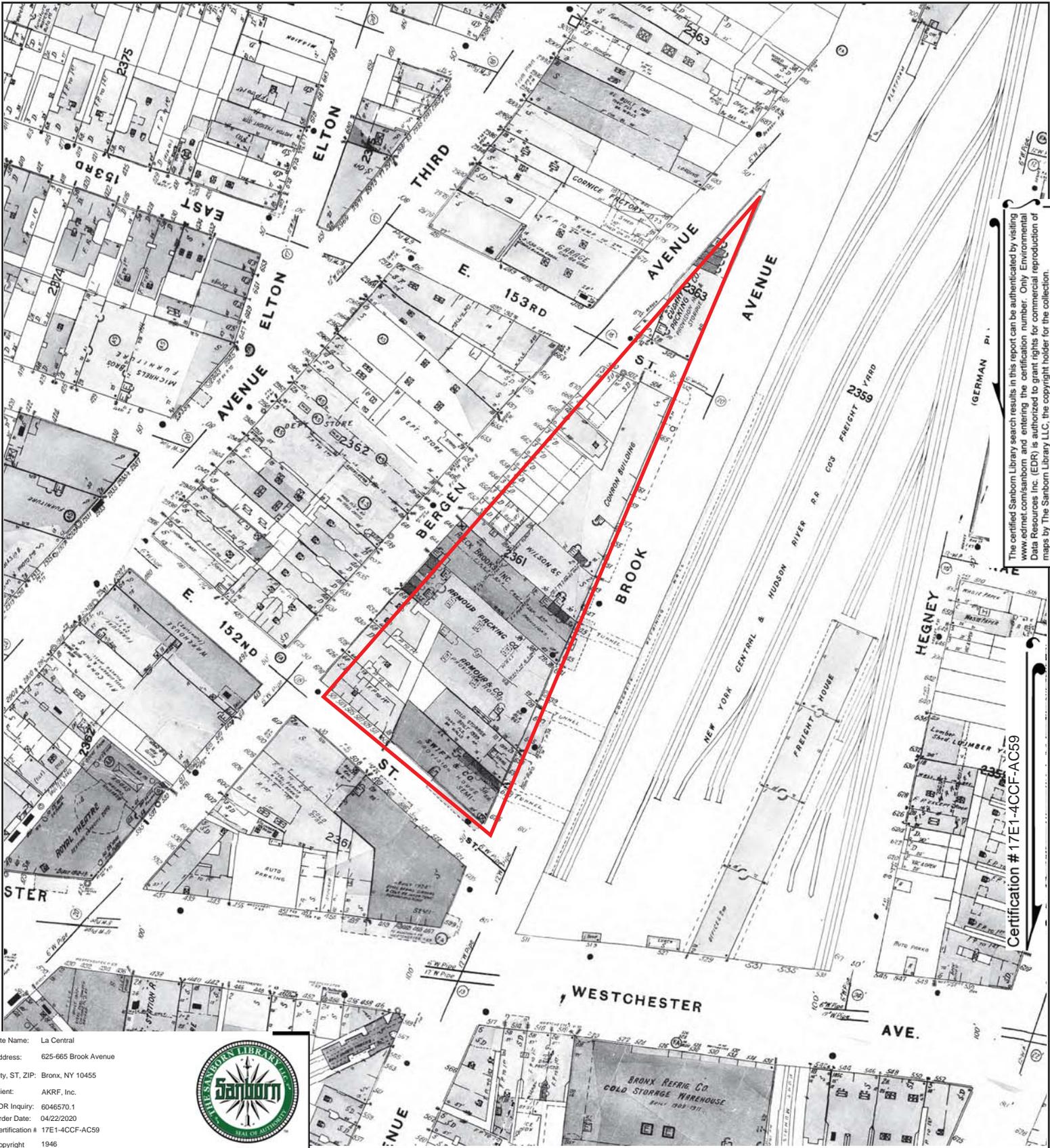


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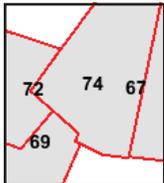
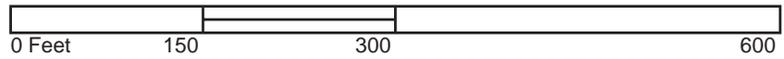




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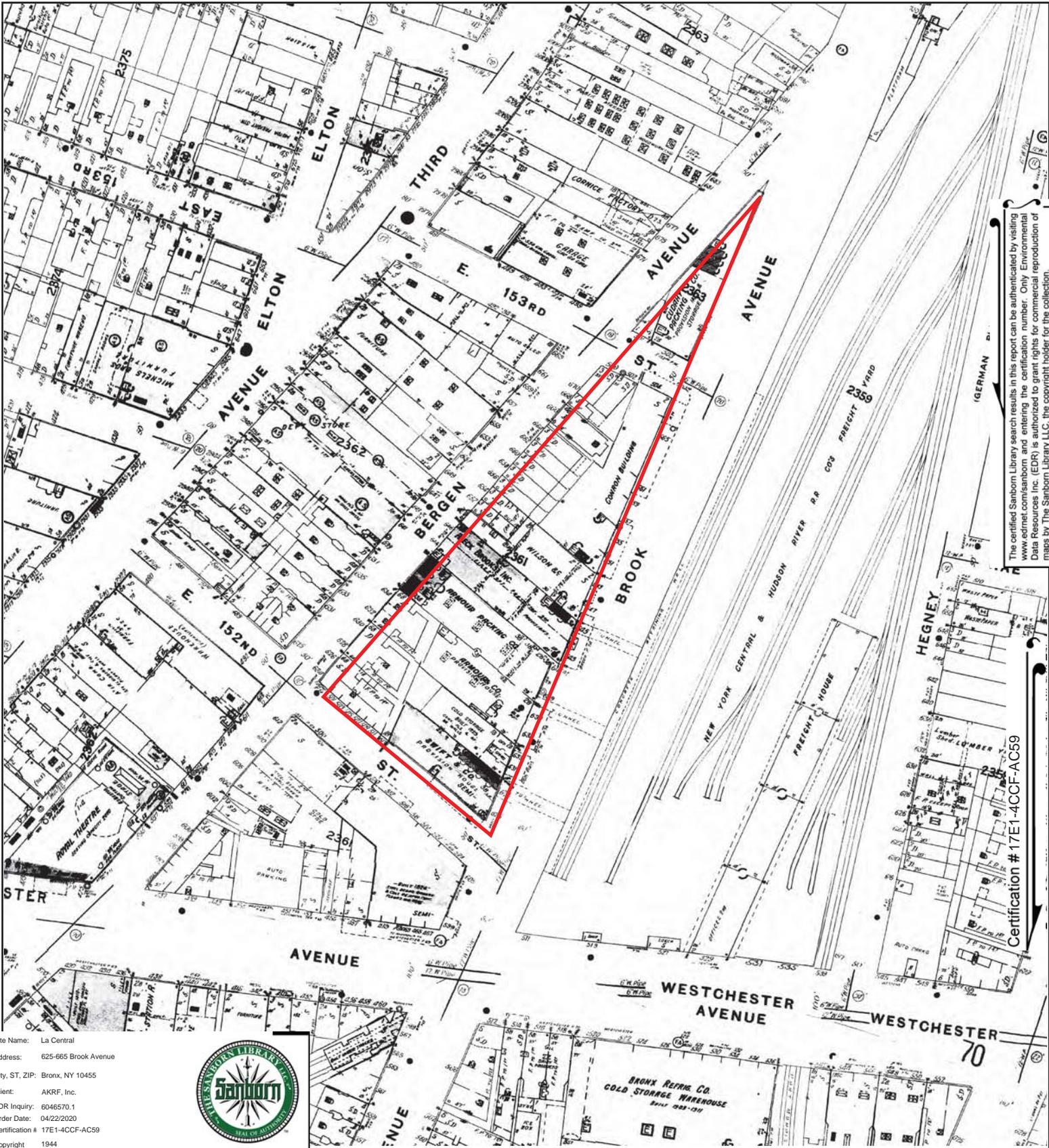


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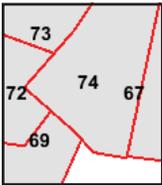
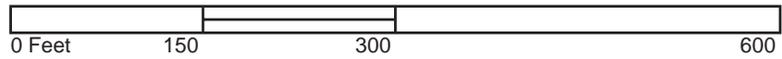
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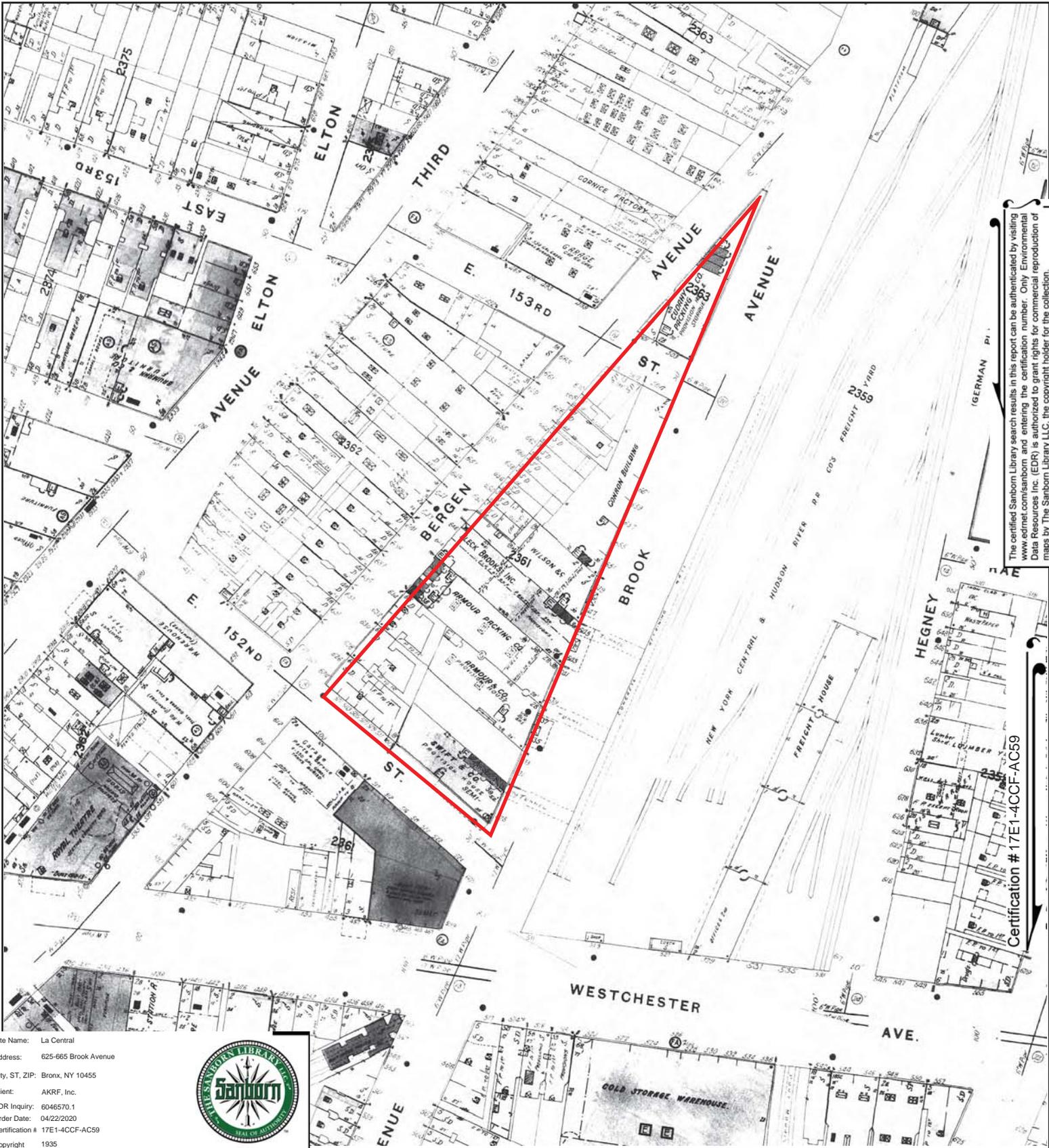


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- Volume 9, Sheet 72
- Volume 9, Sheet 69
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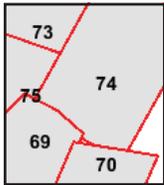
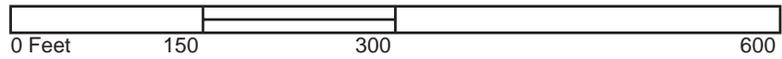
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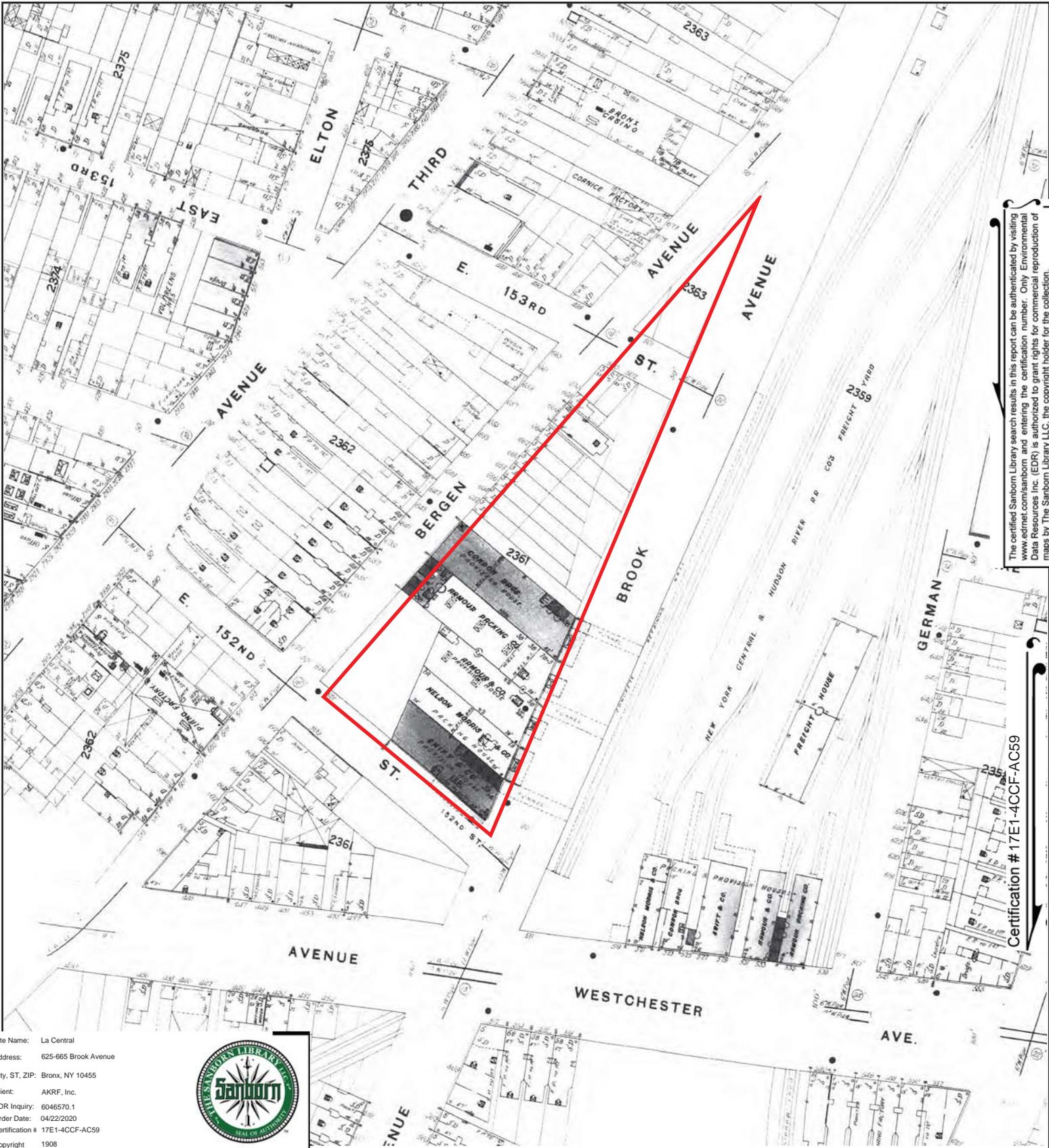


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- Volume 9, Sheet 74
- Volume 9, Sheet 73
- Volume 9, Sheet 75





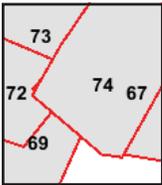
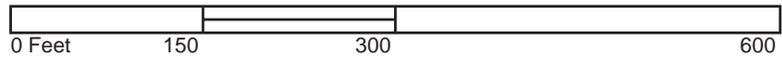
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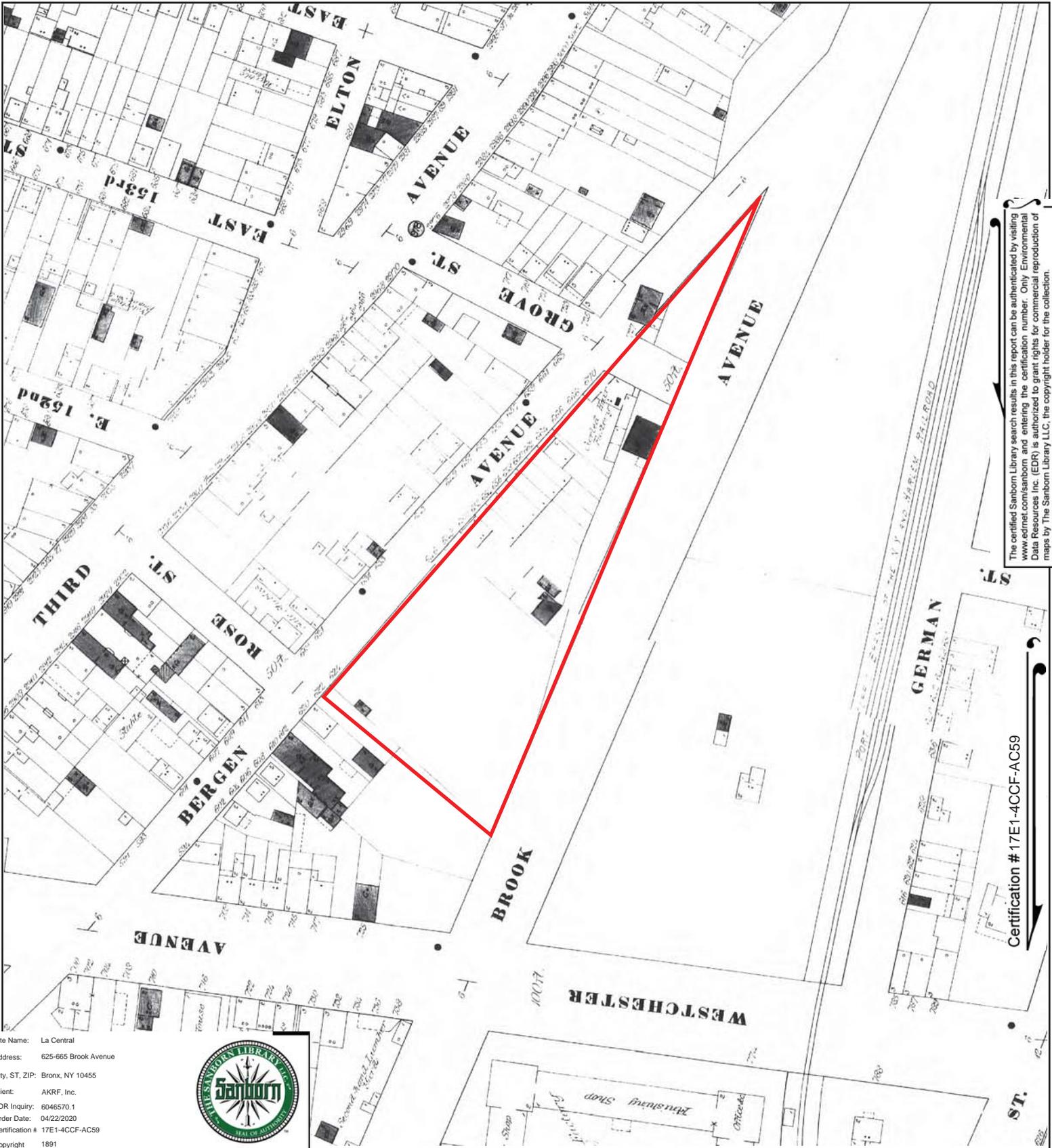


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- Volume 9, Sheet 72
- Volume 9, Sheet 69
- Volume 9, Sheet 67





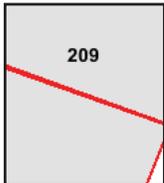
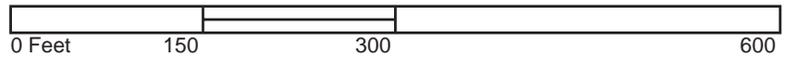
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 Copyright 1891



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 Volume 9, Sheet 209



APPENDIX E
QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN (QAPP)

LA CENTRAL PHASE II

BRONX, NEW YORK

Quality Assurance Project Plan

AKRF Project Number: 200166

NYSDEC BCP Number: **TBD**

Prepared for:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation, Remedial Bureau B
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, New York 12233

Prepared on Behalf of:

La Central Manager II LLC and La Central II Owner LLC
767 Third Avenue, 33rd Floor
New York, NY 10017

Prepared by:



AKRF, Inc.
440 Park Avenue South
New York, New York 10016
(212) 696-0670

JUNE 2020

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) describes the protocols and procedures that will be followed during implementation of all environmental sampling to implement the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) at the La Central Phase II project site, hereafter referred to as “the Site”. The approximately 1.39-acre Site is located in the Woodstock neighborhood of the Bronx, New York. The Site comprises of three separate tax lots and is legally identified as Bronx Borough Tax Block 2361, Lots 26 and 50, and Block 2363, Lot 1.

The objective of this QAPP is to provide for Quality Assurance (QA) and maintain Quality Control (QC) of environmental investigative, sampling, and remedial activities conducted under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) oversight in the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) (BCP Site No. TBD). Adherence to the QAPP will ensure that defensible data will be obtained during all environmental work at the Site.

2.0 PROJECT TEAM

The project team will be drawn from AKRF professional and technical personnel, and AKRF's subcontractors. All field personnel and subcontractors will have completed a 40-hour training course and updated 8-hour refresher course that meet the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910. The following sections describe the key project personnel and their responsibilities.

2.1 Remedial Engineer

Rebecca A. Kinal, P.E will serve as the remedial engineer and will be responsible for directing and overseeing all elements of the RAWP. The remedial engineer will review reports and participate in meetings with the Site owner/Volunteer, and/or the NYSDEC. Ms. Kinal's resume is included in Attachment A.

2.2 Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Officer

Axel Schwendt will serve as the QA/QC officer and will be responsible for adherence to the QAPP. The QA/QC officer will review the procedures with all personnel prior to commencing any fieldwork and will conduct periodic Site visits to assess implementation of the procedures. The QA/QC officer will also be responsible for reviewing Data Usability Summary Reports (DUSRs) for soil analytical results. Ms. Shapiro's resume is included in Attachment A.

2.3 Project Manager

The project manager will be responsible for directing and coordinating all elements of the RAWP. The project manager will prepare reports and participate in meetings with the Site owner/Volunteer, and/or the NYSDEC. The project manager will be responsible for all appropriate communication with NYSDEC and NYSDOH. Ashutosh Sharma will serve as the project manager for the RAWP. Mr. Sharma's resume is included in Attachment A.

2.4 Field Team Leader, Field Technician, and Site Safety Officer, and Alternates

The field team leader will be responsible for supervising the daily sampling and health and safety activities in the field and will ensure adherence to the work plan and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP), included in Appendix H of the RAWP. The field team leader will also act as the field technician and Site safety officer (SSO), and will report to the project manager or project manager alternate on a regular basis regarding daily progress and any deviations from the work plan. The field team leader will be a qualified and responsible person able to act professionally and promptly during environmental work at the Site. Tom Giordano will be the field team leader. The field team leader alternate is Tim Larigan of AKRF. The field technicians will be Antonio Cardenas and Haile Thompson. Mr. Giordano's, Mr. Larigan's, Mr. Thompson's, and Mr. Cardenas's resumes are included in Attachment A.

2.5 Laboratory Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Officer

The laboratory QA/QC officer will be responsible for quality control procedures and checks in the laboratory and ensuring adherence to laboratory protocols. The QA/QC officer will track the movement of samples from the time they are checked in at the laboratory to the time that analytical results are issued, and will conduct a final check on the analytical calculations and sign off on the laboratory reports. The laboratory QA/QC officer will be Melissa Haas of TestAmerica Inc. (TestAmerica), the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP)-certified laboratory being employed for all environmental sampling at the Site.

2.6 Laboratory Data Validator

The laboratory data validator will be responsible for third party data validation and preparation of Data Usability Summary Reports (DUSRs). The third-party laboratory data validator will be Lori Beyer of L.A.B. Validation Corp.

3.0 STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES (SOPS)

The following sections describe the SOPs for the remedial activities included in the RAWP. During these operations, safety monitoring will be performed as described in the CAMP, included as Appendix F of the RAWP.

3.1 Decontamination of Sampling Equipment

All sampling equipment (augers, drilling rods, split spoon samplers, probe rods, pumps, etc.) will be either dedicated or decontaminated between sampling locations. Decontamination will be conducted on plastic sheeting (or equivalent) that is bermed to prevent discharge to the ground. The decontamination procedure will be as follows:

1. Scrub using tap water/Simple Green[®] mixture and bristle brush.
2. Rinse with tap water.
3. Scrub again with tap water/Simple Green[®] mixture and bristle brush.
4. Rinse with tap water.
5. Rinse with distilled water.
6. Air-dry the equipment, if possible.

3.2 Management of Investigation Derived Waste (IDW)

IDW will be containerized in New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT)-approved 55-gallon drums or disposed of via tri-axel trucks during excavation activities. The drums will be sealed at the end of each work day and labeled with the date, the excavation grid(s), the type of waste (i.e., drill cuttings), and the name and phone number of an AKRF point-of-contact. All IDW exhibiting field evidence of contamination will be disposed of or treated according to applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

4.0 SAMPLING AND LABORATORY PROCEDURES

4.1 Soil Sampling

Soil sampling will be conducted according to the following procedures:

- Characterize the sample according to the modified Burmister soil classification system.
- Field screen the sample for evidence of contamination (e.g., odors, staining,) using visual and olfactory methods and screen for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) using a photoionization detector (PID) equipped with a 10.6 electron Volt (eV) lamp.
- Collect an aliquot of soil from each proposed sample location, place in laboratory-supplied glassware, label the sample in accordance with Section 4.4.1, Tables 2 through 4 of this QAPP, and place in an ice-filled cooler for shipment to the laboratory.
- Complete the proper chain of custody paperwork and seal the cooler.
- Record sample location, sample depth, and sample observations (evidence of contamination, PID readings, soil classification, etc.) in field logbook and boring log data sheet, if applicable.
- Decontaminate any soil sampling equipment between sample locations as described in Section 3.1 of this QAPP.

4.2 Laboratory Methods

Table 1 summarizes the laboratory methods that will be used to analyze field samples and the sample container type, preservation, and applicable holding times. TestAmerica of Edison, New Jersey, a NYSDOH ELAP-certified laboratory subcontracted to AKRF, will be used for all chemical analyses in accordance with the Division of Environmental Remediation (DER)-10 2.1(b) and 2.1(f) with Category B Deliverables.

Table 1
Laboratory Analytical Methods for Analysis Groups

Matrix	Analysis	EPA Method	Bottle Type	Preservative	Hold Time
Soil	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	8260C	EnCore or Terracore samplers (3) and 2 oz. plastic jar	≤ 6 °C	48 hours to extract; 14 days to analyze
	Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SVOCs)	8270D	8 oz. Glass Jar	≤ 6 °C	14 days to extract; 40 days to analyze
	Total Analyte List (TAL) Metals, RCRA 8 Metals, and Hexavalent Chromium	6000/7000 Series, 6010C, and 7196A	8 oz. Glass Jar	≤ 6 °C	6 months holding time; Mercury 28 days holding time; Hexavalent chromium 30 days to extract, 7 days to analyze
	Pesticides	8081B	8 oz. Glass Jar	≤ 6 °C	14 days to extract; 40 days to analyze
	Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	8082A	8 oz. Glass Jar	≤ 6 °C	14 days to extract; 40 days to analyze
Groundwater	VOCs	8260C	3 40 mL Glass Vials	HCl to pH < 2 and ≤ 6 °C	48 hours to extract; 14 days to analyze
	SVOCs	8270D	2,000 mL Amber Jar	≤ 6 °C	7 days to extract; 40 days to analyze
	TAL Metals	6000/7000 Series, 6010C, and 7196A	2,000 mL Amber Jar	HNO ₃ to pH <2	6 months for metals; 28 days for mercury
	Pesticides	8081B	2,000 mL Amber Jar	≤ 6 °C	7 days to extract; 40 days to analyze
	PCBs	8082A	2,000 mL Amber Jar	≤ 6 °C	7 days to extract; 40 days to analyze
Notes: EPA - Environmental Protection Agency RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act					

4.3 Quality Control (QC) Sampling

In addition to the laboratory analysis of the soil samples, additional analysis will be included for QC measures, as required by the Category B sampling techniques. These samples will include field blank, trip blank, matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate (MS/MSD), and blind duplicate samples at a frequency of one sample per 20 field samples collected or per sample digestion group (SDG). QC samples will be analyzed for the same parameters as the accompanying samples, with the exception of any trip blanks, which will be analyzed for the VOC list only.

4.4 Sample Handling

4.4.1 Sample Identification

All samples will be consistently identified in all field documentation, chain-of-custody (COC) documents, and laboratory reports. All samples will be amended with the collection date at the end of the sample name in a year, month, day (YYYYMMDD) format. Blind duplicate sample nomenclature will consist of the sample type, followed

by an “X”; MS/MSD samples will be the same as the parent sample name, but will be indicated as MS/MSD on the chain of custody; and trip and field blanks will consist of “TB-” and “FB-”, respectively, followed by a sequential number of the trip/field blanks collected within the sample digestion group (SDG). Special characters, including primes/apostrophes (’), will not be used for sample nomenclature.

4.4.1.1 Import Soil Sampling

In addition to the nomenclature detailed in Section 4.4.1, soil import samples will be identified with “ISP-” and the import sample number in sequential order that the import sample was collected. Table 2 provides examples of the sampling identification scheme for import soil samples.

**Table 2
 Import Sample Nomenclature**

Sample Description	Sample Designation
Import soil sample ISP-1 collected on July 1, 2021	ISP-1 20210701
Blind duplicate of import soil sample ISP-1 collected on July 1, 2021	ISP-X 20210701

4.4.1.2 Endpoint Soil Sampling

In addition to the nomenclature detailed in Section 4.4.1, soil endpoint samples will be identified with “EP-” and the endpoint sample number in sequential order that the endpoint sample was collected, and the depth below grade the sample was collected from in parentheses. Table 3 provides examples of the sampling identification scheme for the 18 proposed post-excavation endpoint samples.

**Table 3
 Endpoint Sample Nomenclature**

Sample Description	Sample Designation
Excavation endpoint soil sample EP-1 collected from two feet below grade on July 1, 2021	EP-1_2_20210701
Blind duplicate of excavation endpoint soil sample EP-1 collected from two feet below grade on July 1, 2021	EP-X_2_20210701
(Second) Blind duplicate of excavation endpoint soil sample EP-15 collected from 13 feet below grade on July 1, 2021	EP-X2_13_20210701

4.4.1.3 Waste Classification/Tank Excavation Soil Sampling

In addition to the nomenclature detailed in Section 4.4.1, any confirmatory endpoint samples collected from a previously unknown tank excavation will be identified by the excavation grid area and the cardinal direction of the sidewalls. The sample(s) collected from the bottom of the excavation will be amended with a “B-”, followed by the number of bottom samples collected from the excavation in sequential order. Waste classification samples will be amended with “WC-” and the alphanumeric grid identification. Five-point composite samples will be amended with “C-” and grab

samples to be analyzed for VOCs will be amended with “G-”. Additionally, samples will be amended with the depth the sample was collected in feet below grade in parentheses. The alphanumeric grid is presented on Figure 8 of the RAWP. Table 4 provides examples of the sampling identification scheme for proposed waste classification samples and any hotspot or tank excavation samples.

Table 4
Waste Classification/Tank Excavation Sample Nomenclature

Sample Description	Sample Designation
Waste classification composite sample collected between grade and 5 feet below grade in Grid A1 on November 1, 2020	WC-A1-C_0-5_20201101
Waste classification grab sample collected between grade and 5 feet below grade in Grid A1 on November 1, 2020	WC-A1-G_0-5_20201101
Soil sample collected from the northern sidewall of the second tank grave encountered at 4 feet below grade on March 1, 2021	UST-2N_4_20210301
Soil sample collected from the bottom of the second tank grave at 15 feet below grade on March 1, 2021	UST-2B_15_20210301

Sample Labeling and Shipping

All sample containers will be provided with labels containing the following information:

- Project identification, including Site name, BCP Site number, Site address
- Sample identification
- Date and time of collection
- Analysis(es) to be performed
- Sampler’s initials

Once the samples are collected and labeled, they will be placed in chilled coolers and stored in a cool area away from direct sunlight in a secured area to await shipment to the laboratory. All samples will be shipped to the laboratory within 48 hours of sampling. At the start and end of each workday, field personnel will add ice to the cooler(s) as needed to confirm that all sample/cooler temperatures are maintained at <6° Celsius.

The samples will be prepared for shipment by placing each sample in laboratory-supplied glassware, then wrapping each container in bubble wrap to prevent breakage, and adding freezer packs and/or fresh ice in sealable plastic bags. The COC form will be properly completed by the sampler in ink, and all sample shipment transactions will be documented with signatures, and the date and time of custody transfer. Samples will be shipped overnight (e.g., Federal Express) or transported by a laboratory courier. All coolers shipped to the laboratory will be sealed with mailing tape and a COC seal to ensure that the samples remain under strict COC protocol.

Sample Custody

Field personnel will be responsible for maintaining the sample coolers in a secured location until they are picked up and/or sent to the laboratory. The record of possession of samples from the time they are obtained in the field to the time they are delivered to the laboratory or shipped off-site will be documented on COC forms. The COC forms will contain the following information: project name; names of sampling personnel; sample number; date and time of collection and matrix; and signatures of individuals involved in sample transfer, and the dates and times of transfers. Laboratory personnel will note the condition of the custody seal and sample containers at sample check-in. A sample chain-of-custody is included in Attachment B.

4.5 Field Instrumentation

Field personnel will be trained in the proper operation of all field instruments at the start of the field program. Instruction manuals for the equipment will be on file at the Site for referencing proper operation, maintenance, and calibration procedures. The equipment will be calibrated according to manufacturer specifications at the start of each day of fieldwork. If an instrument fails calibration, the project manager or QA/QC officer will be contacted immediately to obtain a replacement instrument. A calibration log will be maintained to record the date of each calibration, any failure to calibrate and corrective actions taken. The PID will be equipped with a 10.6 electron volt (eV) lamp and will be calibrated each day using 100 parts per million (ppm) isobutylene standard gas in accordance with the manufacturer's standards.

4.6 Quality Assurance (QA)

All soil and groundwater laboratory analytical data will be reviewed by a third-party validator and a Data Usability Summary Report (DUSR) will be prepared to document the usability and validity of the data. The Final Engineering Report (FER) will include a detailed description of endpoint sampling activities, data summary tables, concentration map showing endpoint sample locations and concentrations, DUSR, and laboratory reports.

ATTACHMENT A
RESUMES FOR REMEDIAL ENGINEER, QA/QC OFFICER, PROJECT MANAGER, AND FIELD TEAM LEADER

ANTONIO CARDENAS

PROJECT SCIENTIST

Antonio Cardenas is a Project Scientist in AKRF's Site Assessment & Remediation group. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from City College of the City University of New York. Mr. Cardenas is proficient in ArcGIS, PHREEQC, ENVI, and Matlab, as well as Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint. He speaks fluent Spanish.

BACKGROUND

Education

BS, City College of the City University of New York, Geology, 2017

Licenses/Certifications

AMFER Certificate, US EPA Air Monitoring for Emergency Response Training Program

OSHA 30 Hour Construction

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

Years of Experience

2 years in the industry

2 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

American Museum of Natural History, The Gilder Project, New York, NY

AKRF performed the waste classification and soil reuse sampling for the AMNH expansion. Hazardous material (Lead) was delineated and discovered underground storage tanks were closed and disposed of. Mr. Cardenas conducted air monitoring, construction oversight, and handled the special manifests for the disposal of the hazardous materials. Mr. Cardenas also spoke with the applicable parties to determine which grids were best to sample for reuse, as well as performing the sampling.

Hunters Point South/North - Long Island City, NY

AKRF conducted the waste classification and designed the SSDS system for both Hunters Point South and Hunters Point North. Mr Cardenas conducted air monitoring, construction oversight, soil disposal tracking, and inspected the SSDS system that was installed and made sure the specifications were followed.

1100 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

AKRF performed a remedial investigation for the site. Mr. Cardenas assisted and performed soil boring classification and sampling. He also performed well development for monitoring wells and did low flow groundwater sampling.



THOMAS R. GIORDANO

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

Thomas Giordano is an Environmental Scientist in AKRF's Hazardous Materials Department with experience in Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments, waste characterization sampling and construction oversight and air monitoring.

BACKGROUND

Education

BA, State University of New York at Oneonta, Geography,
BS, State University of New York at Oneonta, Environmental Science,

Licenses/Certifications

OSHA 10 Hour Construction Safety & Health Course
OSHA 30 Hour Construction
OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER
OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

Years of Experience

6 years in the industry
5 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Front and York at 85 Jay Street, Brooklyn, NY

AKRF was retained by 85 Jay Street (Brooklyn), LLC in July 2016 to provide environmental consulting services in connection with the development of a vacant former industrial/manufacturing site located at 85 Jay Street (the Site) in Brooklyn, New York. The Site is approximately 135,000-square feet and encompasses an entire city-block. AKRF previously conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) in 2002 for the Site, which identified former industrial activities including lead smelting, an electrical substation, an electrical repair company, a brewery, and other manufacturing uses since as early as 1887, and a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in 2004 which included soil and groundwater testing. AKRF prepared an application to redevelop the Site under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP). Upon acceptance into the BCP, AKRF prepared Citizen Participation Plans (CPP) and distributed the public notice. AKRF prepared a Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP), conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI), and prepared an RI Report to document the nature and extent of contamination in accordance with NYSDEC requirements. AKRF also prepared a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP), which established soil cleanup objectives and handling procedures for a Track 1 (Unrestricted Use) Cleanup and provided citizen participation guidelines. The RAWP included a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and a Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) for construction worker and community safety.

Mr. Giordano is responsible for implementation of the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) during earthwork activities and foundation construction. Environmental oversight monitoring includes overseeing soil management and outgoing waste tracking, conducting community air monitoring, collection of water and soil samples, overseeing chemical conditioning of hazardous lead soils and preparing daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers.



THOMAS R. GIORDANO

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

Larkin Plaza, Yonkers, NY

Mr. Giordano served as a field lead for this project, also a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program Site. His responsibilities included general construction oversight of excavation and foundation activities. Mr. Giordano also oversaw In-Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO) treatment of petroleum-contaminated groundwater and soils. He also conducted the implementation of Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) as well as oversight of non-hazardous soil disposal, installation of sections of the sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) and the collection of confirmatory endpoint soil samples.

145 West Street, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Giordano received his 40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER training in June 2015 and was placed as the field lead on this NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program Site, an entire city block development in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. His responsibilities on-site included general construction oversight of excavation and foundation activities. He also conducted the oversight of the Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) as well as soil and vapor monitoring, signing of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal manifests, oversight of the installation of the building's sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) and the collection of field samples including soil and groundwater. Mr. Giordano has also conducted site turnover reporting after remedial completion at 145 West Street. Mr. Giordano is periodically involved with the project as it remains ongoing.

Tres Puentes, L.P. Bronx, NY

Mr. Giordano served as the field lead for this project, a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program Site. His responsibilities included general construction oversight of excavation, foundation and deep foundation installation activities. He also conducted the oversight of the Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) as well as soil and vapor monitoring, signing of non-hazardous waste disposal manifests, inspection of the installation of sub-slab vapor barrier products and the collection of field samples including soil, soil vapor and groundwater.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) Paratransit Facility, Bronx, NY

Mr. Giordano serves as the field lead on this project, under oversight of the NYSDEC. Mr. Giordano's responsibilities so far have included the firm's representative at contractor, client and on-site meetings, as well as conducting construction oversight during remedial work.

The Greenpoint at 21 India Street, Greenpoint, NY

Investigation and remediation of this Site was conducted under the NYSDEC BCP in the Brooklyn neighborhood of Greenpoint. Mr. Giordano was responsible for implementation of the RAWP during building construction between June 2015 and March 2016. Environmental monitoring included overseeing soil management, conducting community air monitoring, inspecting SSDS installation, and preparing daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers. Mr. Giordano also assisted in preparation of the Final Engineering Report to document the RAWP implementation.

Tres Puentes, Bronx, NY

AKRF oversaw implementation of the NYSDEC-approved RAWP and Site Management Plan (SMP) for this BCP site in the Bronx. Mr. Giordano's responsibilities between June 2016 and March 2017 included conducting waste



THOMAS R. GIORDANO

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

characterization sampling, oversight of soil management, conducting community air monitoring, and prepared daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers.

Yonkers Sawyer Place, Yonkers, NY

AKRF assisted RXR Realty with enrolling the 1.1-acre Larkin Plaza site in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC's) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP). Historically, the site included a foundry, a saw mill, an iron works, three machine shops, and small woodworking shops in the late 1800s. In the early 1900s, manufacturing operations were being conducted on-site, including various factories, an electroplating operation, and a paint shop. By the mid to late 1900s, the site also contained automotive-related operations and facilities with petroleum underground storage tanks (USTs), including automotive repair shops and a gasoline filling station on the northwestern corner of the Site. Contamination is primarily related to past petroleum and solvent use, which has affected on-site soil and groundwater. Mr. Giordano was responsible for implementation of the RAWP during building construction between June 2017 and September 2017. Environmental monitoring included overseeing soil management, conducting community air monitoring, inspecting SSDS installation, and preparing daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers. Mr. Giordano also assisted in preparation of the Final Engineering Report to document the RAWP implementation

New York City School Construction Authority (NYSCA) On-Call Environmental Consulting, New York, NY

Mr. Giordano worked on the following assignments under this contract:

- PS 101 K Addition
- PS 75M - Ust Closure
- PS 101K - Disinfection and Lead
- PS 064Q - Boiler Replacement
- Queens Academy
- Sca Potable Water Sampling
- 4302-4310 4th Avenue
- 3901-3913 8th Ave
- City-Wide Water Sampling
- St. John Villa



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Rebecca Kinal, PE has extensive experience in the assessment and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination and other hazardous/non-hazardous waste problems. Ms. Kinal's experience includes environmental due diligence, soil and groundwater investigations, leaking underground storage tank studies, soil gas/vapor intrusion surveys, and oversight of small- and large-scale remediation programs, including design of groundwater remediation systems and vapor mitigation systems. She has directed numerous Phase I and Phase II investigations and remediation programs, many of them in conjunction with commercial/residential developers, law firms, lending institutions, and public agencies. She is experienced in the cleanup of contaminated properties under New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) regulations and the New York City "E-designation" program. As a part of this work, her duties have included technical and report review, proposal writing, scheduling, budgeting, and acting as liaison between clients and regulatory agencies, and project coordination with federal, state, and local authorities.

BACKGROUND

Education

MS, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Hydrogeology, 1995

BS, Lafayette College, Civil Engineering, 1992

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer, NY - 082046-1

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

Years of Experience

24 years in the industry

20 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Avalon Phase II, New Rochelle, NY

As Environmental Engineer, Ms. Kinal oversaw environmental investigation and soil remediation during the construction of two luxury high-rise apartment buildings and an associated parking garage.

County of Westchester NY, David's Island, Westchester, NY

As Environmental Engineer, Ms. Kinal managed the hazardous materials portion of the audit of this undeveloped island site, including a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in areas where environmental conditions were identified. Ms. Kinal estimated the volume of contaminated soil requiring remediation and prepared cost estimates for soil excavation and for transportation and disposal of contaminated soil and hazardous materials.

New York City Economic Development Corporation, Yankee Stadium Soil Testing, Bronx, NY

The analysis of the new Yankee Stadium included a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the entire project area and Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in areas where environmental conditions were identified. The Phase II investigation included geophysical surveys to search for potential underground storage tanks; and soil, soil gas, and groundwater sampling at over 40 locations to determine potential environmental impacts during and after the proposed construction.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal performed the hazardous materials analysis for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed new Yankee Stadium.

Hamilton Green (200 Hamilton Avenue), White Plains, NY

AKRF was retained by Street Works Development to provide geotechnical engineering services for their planned development at the site, which involves the construction of four residential towers to contain about 900 multi-family residential units. The towers are planned to range in height between 11 stories and 28 stories. Additional amenities that are proposed to be constructed at the site include an upscale food and craft market hall, street-level retail shopping, 1,060 parking spaces in an underground parking garage, and green space in the center of the site. AKRF performed a preliminary subsurface exploration of 4 borings, and a subsequent exploration of 11 additional borings to help define the depth to the top of bedrock beneath the site. The foundation recommendations consisted of either shallow foundations bearing directly on bedrock, or drilled caissons socketed into bedrock in areas where the bedrock is deeper than the subgrade level of the proposed buildings and garage structure.

Ms. Kinal managed environmental due diligence and remediation planning for the project, which included Phase I and II environmental assessments, a petroleum Spill investigation, preparation of remediation cost estimates, and application to the NYSDEC BCP.

Montefiore Medical Center, Various Locations, NY

Ms. Kinal provides environmental due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, indoor air quality surveys/vapor intrusion assessments, and remediation cost estimates. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues. Projects have ranged from small, single-lot properties to large hospital campuses.

Transaction Support, Confidential Client, Various Locations

Ms. Kinal provided transaction support related to the proposed sale of a large construction equipment supply company. She managed inspections of 12 of the company's storage and maintenance yards located in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts to assess environmental concerns, and advise the client regarding environmental liabilities related to the proposed sale. The work was completed on an expedited turnaround to comply with the due diligence time-frame.

Redevelopment at Polychrome R&D and Manufacturing Sites, AvalonBay, Yonkers, NY

Ms. Kinal served as the Engineer of Record for remediation of the former Polychrome research and development (R&D) site, a NYSDEC Brownfield redevelopment project along the Hudson River. The remediation included hot spot excavation, LNAPL collection, in-situ soil stabilization (ISS), soil management, groundwater treatment, dewatering, shoreline permitting, groundwater discharge permitting, and a site-wide engineered cover systems, including a vapor barrier and sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS). Ms. Kinal reviewed the design documents, supervised field inspections, provided support to the project team regarding contractor submittals and field changes, and certified the Final Engineering Report and Site Management Plan. The Site received its Certificate of Completion in December 2019.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Keyspan Halesite, Halesite, NY

AKRF performed professional services for the remedial design and engineering work associated with remediation of National Grid's former manufactured gas plant (MGP) located in the Town of Huntington. The site is situated in a sensitive location along the waterfront, surround by commercial and residential properties, and half the property where the remediation was conducted is a steep slope. The remedy consisted of soil removal, oxygen injection, and non-aqueous phase liquid recovery.

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal developed the remedial work plans, design/construction documents, and managed environmental oversight of the remedial work, including waste characterization and tracking, confirmatory endpoint sampling, air monitoring, and reporting to the NYSDEC. After the remediation work was completed, Ms. Kinal prepared appropriate close-out documentation in accordance with NYSDEC requirements.

Millwood Firehouse, Millwood Fire District

Ms. Kinal planned and oversaw a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase II Subsurface Investigation of this active gasoline station in northern Westchester County. Ms. Kinal also prepared a conceptual remediation plan to address several areas of petroleum contamination identified during the Phase II.

Montefiore Medical Center, Montefiore Kraft Site Due Diligence

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provides due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

Montefiore Medical Center, Montefiore Wakefield Campus

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provides due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

Montefiore Medical Center, Montefiore-sound Shore Hospitals

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provides due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

Mott Haven Remediation, Bronx, NY

AKRF performed services that included the preparation of an in situ sampling plan and excavation plan for waste characterization and disposal; supervision of waste characterization sampling activities; development and implementation



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

of a community air monitoring program during all remediation activities; and daily reporting to the NYC School Construction Authority.

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provided environmental consulting services to the selected environmental remediation contractor for this former manufactured gas plant in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx, which was remediated under the NYSDEC BCP.

New York City School Construction Authority, Multiple On-Call Environmental Consulting Contracts, New York, NY

Ms. Kinal has served as the project manager for AKRF's on-call hazardous materials consulting contract with the New York City School Construction Authority for over 10 years. For potential new school sites, assignments include initial due diligence; Phase I environmental site assessments (ESAs); and subsurface investigation of soil, groundwater, and soil vapor to determine the suitability of a site for development as a school, likely remediation requirements, and associated costs. For sites undergoing design and development, assignments include preparation of remediation plans, contract specifications, and design drawings. The work has also included conducting indoor air quality testing, vapor intrusion assessments, preparation of specifications and construction management for petroleum storage tank removals, and investigation and remediation of spills for existing schools. Due to the sensitivity of school sites, work under this contract is often conducted on short notice and during non-school hours. Under the contract, Ms. Kinal has managed several major efforts, including emergency remediation work related to flooding from Superstorm Sandy, expedited due diligence for large portfolios of proposed Universal Pre-Kindergarten (UPK and 3K) sites, and large Phase II investigations of sites with NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) E-designations and/or contamination warranting potential NYSDEC involvement.

Outlet City IV, Long Island City, NY

AKRF performed professional services for the investigations and interim remedial measures (IRMs) took place under the New York State's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The site is now being redeveloped with high-rise housing.

As Environmental Engineer, Ms. Kinal prepared a work plan for remedial investigation of the Outlet City site, a property in Long Island City that was formerly occupied by a manufacturer of industrial cleaners and pharmaceuticals. In preparing the work plan, Ms. Kinal evaluated results from several previous investigations and conducted a limited groundwater sampling program to determine future data needs for designing remediation of creosote-contaminated soil and groundwater.

Ms. Kinal also helped design a venting system for an on-site basement and performed exposure calculations for the vented vapors.

Pelham Plaza Site Remediation, Pelham, NY

AKRF was involved in the site investigation of a former manufactured gas plant (MGP) that handled petroleum off-loading and storage until the late 1950s. Soils have also been observed to have been affected by non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) consisting of oil- and tar-like material. Floating or light NAPL (LNAPL) has also been detected in on-site groundwater. The objectives of the site investigation were to collect additional data to further determine the extent of NAPL-affected soil both above and below the water table throughout the site and to further delineate groundwater contamination throughout the site. The site investigation also sought to confirm the on-site groundwater flow direction and that NAPL had not migrated to the downgradient perimeter of the site, including Eastchester Creek.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Ms. Kinal managed a Site Investigation at Pelham Plaza, an approximately ten-acre site that formerly contained a manufactured gas plant.

Arlington Office, Queens West Sites 8 & 9, Long Island City, NY

For over 20 years, AKRF has played a key role in advancing the Queens West development, which is transforming an underused industrial waterfront property into one of largest and most vibrant mixed-use communities just across the East River from the United Nations. AKRF has prepared an EIS that examines issues pertaining to air quality, land use and community character, economic impacts, historic and archaeological resources, and infrastructure. As part of the project, AKRF also undertook the largest remediation venture completed to date under the Brownfields Cleanup Program (BCP).

As Deputy Project Manager, Ms. Kinal helped prepare the Remedial Work Plan (RWP) and oversaw the remediation of Parcel 9, a 1.8-acre former industrial site. Ms. Kinal also managed the preparation of a Final Engineering Report (FER) to document the clean-up activities. The NYSDEC issued a Certificate of Completion (COC) for the Parcel 9 site in December 2006. Ms. Kinal continues to oversee post-remediation monitoring and site management activities to ensure that the remedy remains in-place and effective.

Yankee Stadium EIS, Bronx, NY

Ms. Kinal performed the hazardous materials analysis for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed new Yankee Stadium. The analysis included a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the entire project area and Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in areas where environmental conditions were identified. The Phase II investigation included geophysical surveys to search for potential underground storage tanks; and soil, soil gas, and groundwater sampling at over 40 locations to determine potential environmental impacts during and after the proposed construction. Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Construction Health and Safety Plans (CHASPs) were developed to specify environmental monitoring, soil management protocols, and health and safety requirements during construction of the new stadium and redevelopment of the old stadium site. Ms. Kinal also managed an extensive community air monitoring program during demolition of the old Yankee Stadium and construction of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's Heritage Field, which included short-term and long-term monitoring for airborne particulates and lead.

United States Tennis Association, NTC Master Plan Support, Flushing, NY

AKRF prepared a SEQRA/CEQRA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the New York City Departments of City Planning (DCP) and Environmental Protection (DEP) as co-lead agencies to analyze the expansion of the National Tennis Center, which includes multiple improvements and construction projects at the USTA campus over several years. The EIS addressed a full range of environmental impacts associated with the tennis stadium, park space, and traffic improvements. Ms. Kinal prepared the specifications and design drawings for the vapor mitigation and is providing on-going construction support to review contractor submittals and inspect the vapor barrier and sub-slab depressurization system installations.

City of Yonkers NY, Yonkers Waterfront Work Plan

Ms. Kinal supervised the remediation of Parcels H and I that were contaminated with hazardous soil. During the remediation process, she reviewed the subcontractor health and safety plans, delineated the areas of excavation, and oversaw field activities to ensure compliance with the specifications and appropriate regulations.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Shaws Supermarket Redevelopment, New Fairfield, CT

AKRF provided consulting services to the developer and owner of a 9-acre site included conducting a remedial investigation and remediation of a site contaminated from former dry cleaning operations and off-site gasoline spills. The investigation included the installation of monitoring wells in three distinct aquifers, geophysical logging, pump tests, and associated data analysis.

Ms. Kinal managed the Remedial Investigation (RI) for an approximately nine-acre shopping center site that was contaminated by releases from former dry cleaning operations. Ms. Kinal prepared a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) based on results from the RI, which included a groundwater pump and treat system to contain a plume of perchlorethylene (PCE)-contaminated groundwater, and excavation and disposal of contaminated soil in the presumed source area. Following CTDEP approval of the RAWP, Ms. Kinal prepared bid specifications for soil excavation and remediation system installation, and oversaw their implementation. Ms. Kinal also prepared NPDES permit applications for discharges from construction dewatering and the groundwater remediation system, and conducted associated discharge monitoring.

Roosevelt Union Free School District, Design Services

AKRF was required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Consisting of perforated polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe within a gravel be lined by geotextile fabric, the depressurization system was designed in four main areas where cast iron riser pipes connected to the PVC beneath the concrete slab and vented out the school roof. The high density polyethylene (HDPE) vapor barrier was designed beneath the entire footprint of the school building that was not open to the outside environment.

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal managed environmental investigation and remediation activities for the sites of three new elementary schools and a new middle school in Roosevelt, New York. Remediation activities include removal/closure of contaminated dry wells and underground petroleum storage tanks, and excavation and off-site disposal of petroleum- and pesticide-contaminated soil. Remediation of the new middle school site, which also included a sub-slab depressurization system, was conducted through coordination with the NYSDEC, NYSDOH, New York State Education Department (NYSED), and the local school district. Upon completion of the remediation and school construction, Ms. Kinal managed confirmatory indoor air testing and preparation of a Final Engineering Report to document the site clean-up. The NYSDEC issued a Certificate of Completion and the school was open for the Fall 2008 semester as planned.



TIMOTHY G. LARIGAN

PROFESSIONAL II

Timothy G. Larigan is an environmental scientist with 5 years of experience in environmental remediation/compliance, Phase I/Phase II Environmental Assessments; project management; technical reporting; data analysis; field sampling; contractor oversight; wetlands delineation and permitting. He has directed environmental remediation, due diligence, asbestos, and wetlands projects and completed them within the proposed timeframe and budget. Mr. Larigan has also managed client and regulatory agency interactions. He has performed various field activities such as soil, groundwater, and vapor sampling and wetlands delineation. He has a working knowledge of GIS software and SAS statistical software.

BACKGROUND

Education

BS, Stockton University, Environmental Science, 2015

Licenses/Certifications

Regulatory Training in Underground Storage Tanks Certificate

Wetlands Delineation Certificate

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 30 Hour Construction

Years of Experience

5 years in the industry

<1 year with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

J2 147-07 94th Avenue LLC, Alvista Towers, Queens, NY

Environmental Scientist. This historical meat refrigeration facility is enrolled in the Brownfield Cleanup Program to remediate the property and construct a 23-story affordable residential building. Although the site has an E-Designation for hazardous materials, noise, and air quality, AKRF assisted with applying for entry into the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program, due to the presence of contaminated soil and soil vapor beneath the site. AKRF is providing environmental consulting services throughout the project. Mr. Larigan is responsible for performing a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and preparing a Phase I ESA Report.

Site 9 DSA Owner LLC, Essex Crossing Site 9, New York, NY

Environmental Scientist. This approximately 20,300 square foot property has been developed with mixed-use residential and commercial/industrial buildings (e.g. printer shop, machine shop, photo shop) since the late-1800s. The site was later redeveloped as the Essex Street Market, which operated until 2019. Mr. Larigan is responsible for performing a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and preparing a Phase I ESA Report, along with preparing a Phase II Work Plan and Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for a proposed Phase II subsurface investigation. Mr. Larigan is also responsible for performing a limited subsurface investigation, consisting of soil sample collection, for due diligence purposes.



TIMOTHY G. LARIGAN

PROFESSIONAL II

4NYCHousing Inc., 201-207 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY

Environmental Scientist. This historical mixed-use residential and commercial/industrial property was developed in the late-1800s, and has been vacant since 2018. Mr. Larigan is responsible for conducting soil, groundwater, and vapor sample collection as part of a Phase II investigation, along with preparing a subsurface investigation report, documenting the findings of the Phase II investigation.

DLANDstudio Architecture + Landscape Architecture pllc, Stapleton Playground, Staten Island, NY

Environmental Scientist. This public park and historical gasoline filling station has been closed to the public and undergoing renovations since 2019. During excavation for park improvements, petroleum-contaminated soil was discovered and spill was reported to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Mr. Larigan is responsible for overseeing the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, performing quarterly groundwater monitoring/sampling events, and preparing quarterly groundwater evaluation reports as part of an environmental investigation at the site related to the spill.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Atlantic Environmental Solutions, Inc., Hoboken, NJ

Project Manager/Senior Environmental Scientist

While at another firm, Mr. Larigan was responsible for the following:

- Managed site remediation projects, underground storage tank removal projects, and Phase I/Phase II environment assessments
- Directed asbestos surveys, mold assessments, and wetlands delineation/permitting projects
- Prepared proposals, bids, and work authorizations for environmental services with detailed scopes of work, schedules, and cost estimates
- Performed technical review, data analysis, and problem solving for site remediation projects and managed client and regulatory agency interactions

Brinkerhoff Environmental Services, Inc., Manasquan, NJ

Environmental Scientist

While at another firm, Mr. Larigan was responsible for the following:

- Performed soil, groundwater, and vapor sampling in accordance with State technical requirements;
- Prepared environmental reports, including Phase I/Phase II ESAs, Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action reports, and environmental permit applications in accordance with State requirements;
- Directed and oversaw in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) treatments, and installation of sub-slab vapor mitigation systems and other presumptive remedies/engineering controls in accordance with State technical requirements
- Performed geophysical surveys utilizing Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Electromagnetic technology.



AXEL E. SCHWENDT

VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Schwendt is a Vice President for AKRF with over 20 years of experience in the environmental consulting field. Mr. Schwendt has extensive experience in Phase II studies involving subsurface soil and groundwater investigations, and has been involved in all aspects of soil and groundwater remediation, including those related to manufactured gas plants (MGP). He has designed, managed and implemented large-scale site investigations and remedial measures for various properties, including those under different regulatory programs such as the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Voluntary Cleanup Program and Brownfield Cleanup Program, New York State's Spill Response Program, the Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) E-Designation Program, New Jersey's Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA), and Pennsylvania's Land Recycling program. Mr. Schwendt manages the hazardous materials tasks for the company's Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and also conducts and manages Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) for various individual clients and industries as well as for area-wide rezoning projects.

Mr. Schwendt has extensive experience in underground and aboveground storage tank (UST and AST) management, including tank removals, installations, and upgrades. He has designed and implemented remedial investigations surrounding UST and AST releases and overseen the installation and maintenance of pump-and-treat and other remedial systems. He has performed storage tank compliance audits and maintenance inspections all across the country and prepared Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plans (SPCC Plans) for over 100 individual facilities, including designing and conducting the personnel training programs.

Mr. Schwendt worked with several other firms prior to joining AKRF, which provided him with a variety of skills. He has expertise with Chemical Bulk Storage Spill Prevention Reports, Environmental Emergency Response Plans, Integrated Contingency Plans, and multi-phase compliance audits, including some international projects. He has also performed various types of hydrogeologic testing, including pilot tests, slug tests, pump tests and groundwater modeling, and has been responsible for data review and management.

BACKGROUND

Education

B.A., Earth Science and Environmental Studies, Tulane University, 1991

M.S., Geology, University of Delaware, 2002

Years of Experience

Year started in company: 2002

Year started in industry: 1995

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

New York City Department of Design and Construction (NYCDDC) Feasibility and Pre-Scoping Services for East Side Coastal Resiliency, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt assisted with the subsurface exploration program for a multidisciplinary design team selected by the New York City agency partnership of NYCDDC, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (NYCDPR), and Office of Recovery and Resiliency (ORR) for the Feasibility Study and Pre-Scoping Services for East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) project. The AKRF Team provided technical analysis and pre-scoping



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services, including complex conceptual design services, for 100+ year storm protection with anticipated sea level rise along the east side of Lower Manhattan. The ESCR subsurface exploration program involved a review of available utility plans and environmental reports involving manufactured gas plant (MGP) and petroleum-related contamination along a 2.5 mile study area from Montgomery Street to East 23rd Street to develop a Subsurface Investigation Work Plan for approval by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). The program included both public and private utility mark-out services across vast areas of the project containing critical infrastructure to enable the installation of 81 deep borings, 515 shallow borings, and 10 temporary groundwater wells.

New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (NYCHHC)'s Post-Sandy mitigation program at Bellevue, Coler-Goldwater, Coney Island, and Metropolitan Hospitals

AKRF is assisting the NYCHHC in the recovery, reconstruction and hazard mitigation of Bellevue Hospital, Coler Hospital, and Coney Island Hospital and other NYCHHC facilities, which were damaged as a result of the Hurricane Sandy disaster. The majority of the funding for these projects will be reimbursed from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). AKRF is collecting baseline information and develop study plan and approach, including assessing for critical path approvals, preparing FEMA NEPA Environmental Assessments (EAs), conducting additional studies required by Federal Regulations for FEMA, permitting, and providing design/bid support. Mr. Schwendt is responsible for the hazardous materials tasks associated with the program, including conducting Phase I ESAs and subsurface (Phase II) investigations, and preparing necessary work plans and Remedial Action Plans (RAPs)/Construction Health and Safety Plans (CHASPs) for federal, state and city agency review and approval.

NYCDEP Task Order Contracts (TOCs) for Design and Construction Management Services Professional Engineering Design Services and Construction Management (PEDS)

AKRF is currently serving as environmental review and permitting subcontractor under all four NYCDEP TOCs contracts and both PEDS contracts that were recently awarded. In addition to the preparation of environmental review/ULURP documentation and permit applications, AKRF's responsibilities include site selection support, site/civil design, and the preparation of various permit management plans and regulatory compliance tracking in accordance with DEP's Project Delivery Manual. Mr. Schwendt is providing Hazardous Materials consulting services for the TOCs and PEDS contracts, including:

- Prospect Expressway Pump Station Upgrade;
- Clearview Pump Station Reconstruction;
- Rockaway Wastewater Treatment Plant Level 1 Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) Upgrade; and
- Oakwood Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Improvements.

Verdopolis JFK Airport Facility, Queens, NY

On behalf of Verdopolis JFK, AKRF prepared documentation for a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility Permit application. The facility, which would be constructed at the abandoned Hangar 16 site of the John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK Airport), would process 180,000 tons per year of source separated, pre-consumer organic waste generated largely by food preparation facilities at JFK Airport. Using an anaerobic digestion process, the proposed facility would convert the food waste, which would otherwise be discarded in a landfill or incinerated, into three usable products. Mr. Schwendt assisted in preparing the application package, including preparation of the Engineering Report, Operations and Maintenance Plan, Contingency Plan, Facility Closure Plan, Hiring and Training Plan,



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Chemical Bulk Storage Spill Prevention Report, and the Spill Control Prevention and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan). Mr. Schwendt also prepared a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the property to ascertain potential environmental conditions that may be exposed during site development activities.

2477 Third Avenue, Bronx, NY

Mr. Schwendt prepared the application to enter the former 2477 Third Avenue gasoline station property into the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP). Since its acceptance into the program, Mr. Schwendt has been managing and coordinating the remedial investigation of the site, including shallow and deep aquifer groundwater testing, delineation of known areas of soil contamination, soil vapor analyses, and investigation for potential non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) from past industrial activities in the surrounding area. Mr. Schwendt was responsible for developing work plans for approval by the NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), and for preparing summary reports for public comment. As part of the project, Mr. Schwendt coordinated with the client, lawyers, and architects of the planned development, tenants of neighboring properties, NYSDEC, NYSDOH, and the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). Mr. Schwendt is also conducting the work necessary to address a hazardous materials E-Designation assigned to the property.

E-Designation Properties/Voluntary Cleanup Program, New York City, NY

Mr. Schwendt has assisted various public and private clients with addressing E-Designations assigned by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) to properties throughout New York City. He has prepared the required Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (Phase I ESAs) and implemented Phase II testing to the satisfaction of the New York Office of Environmental Remediation (OER). Based on the results of the testing, he has prepared Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Construction Health and Safety Plans (CHASPs) for approval by the NYCOER, which included strategies for mitigating on-site environmental conditions and plans for incorporating environmental engineering controls into proposed construction projects. Mr. Schwendt's clients promptly receive the Notice of Satisfaction necessary to acquire building permits from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB). Mr. Schwendt has also managed several projects enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program.

St. George Ferry Terminal, Staten Island, NY

Mr. Schwendt prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan) for the Department of Transportation's (DOT) St. George Ferry Terminal facility in Staten Island. The facility's bulk containers store over 600,000-gallons of petroleum used to fuel boilers and emergency generators, provide oil for maintenance and repair of equipment and vessels, and to fuel the ferry vessels. Mr. Schwendt also consulted the DOT on how to upgrade the facility's fueling systems to comply with the SPCC and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regulations.

Mount Sinai Medical Center, Manhattan, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed the Hazardous Materials task for the environmental assessment of the Mount Sinai Medical Center, which is constructing a 700,000 sf, mixed-use residential and bio-medical research facility building. His work included managing the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), Phase II investigation, and preparing the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Lincoln Center Development Project, New York, NY

On behalf of the Lincoln Center Development Project, Inc., Mr. Schwendt conducted a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in the area of an underground storage tank (UST) farm located beneath the lower garage level of the West 62nd Street parking garage at Lincoln Center. The Phase II study was prompted by a request from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to properly close out the tanks. The tank farm includes seventeen (17) 550-gallon gasoline USTs and one (1) 550-gallon waste oil UST. The purpose of this Phase



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II investigation was to determine whether historic leaks from the tanks had affected the subsurface and to assist with future tank closure activities. The Phase II report was submitted to the NYSDEC for review and included a request to close the tanks in-place instead of removing them due to the structural constraints of the tank farm location. Mr. Schwendt also managed the closure of the 18 UST's to the satisfaction of the NYSDEC.

512-522 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

On behalf of the Empire State Development Corporation (ESDC), AKRF was retained to provide hazardous material consulting services in connection with the former gasoline station property located at 512-522 Vanderbilt Avenue. Mr. Schwendt performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), a geophysical survey of the site, and a soil and groundwater subsurface investigation. Data from the investigation would be used to assess remedial strategies during development of the site.

Whitney Museum of American Art, Gansevoort Facility, New York, NY

AKRF has provided various consulting services in support of the Whitney Museum of American Art's long-term planning requirements. Tasks have included transportation surveys, traffic counts, attendance projections, visual impact and shadow studies, economic benefit studies, and two Environmental Assessment Statements (EASs) for proposed new facilities for the Museum. Mr. Schwendt was responsible for the hazardous materials elements of the assessment, including preparing a Phase I ESA and conducting several Subsurface (Phase II) Investigations for review by the New York City department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER). Mr. Schwendt prepared and managed the implementation of the OER-approved Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the construction project and is responsible for satisfying all of the associated regulatory reporting requirements. Environmental work at the site also included mitigating a petroleum spill discovered during site excavation activities and coordinating all remedial efforts with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Department of Environmental Remediation (DER).

New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY

The New York Botanical Garden (NYBG) proposed to construct an accessory parking garage of approximately 825 spaces at Bedford Park Boulevard and Webster Avenue in the Bronx to provide a parking garage for staff and visitors who cannot be accommodated within NYBG's on-site facilities. Mr. Schwendt was the Project Manager for the environmental assessment's hazardous materials work, which included a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), Phase II Investigation and the preparation of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and a Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) to the satisfaction of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). As construction proceeds, Mr. Schwendt will be responsible for managing the environmental monitoring during all subsurface work and preparing the post-construction Closure Report required by the NYCDEP in order to receive the Notice of Satisfaction necessary to obtain occupancy permits from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB).

Roberto Clemente State Park, Bronx, NY

AKRF participated in the rehabilitation of an existing ballfield, redevelopment of the existing picnic areas, and shoreline restoration along the Harlem River at Roberto Clemente State Park. AKRF is charged with preparing the Joint Permit Application which is necessary to procure the federal, state and local permits and approvals for the shoreline redevelopment. Mr. Schwendt worked with the firm's engineering group to conduct testing to pre-characterize soil to assist with the management of soil during construction. The testing included pre-characterization of soil for on-site reuse in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) tidal wetland permit requirements and testing for physical parameters required for landscape planning.

Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), Long Island, NY



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Mr. Schwendt managed the preparation of Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and Phase II Investigations, along with the Hazardous Materials chapters for Environmental Impact Statements, for properties owned or to be acquired by LIPA to identify potential sources of environmental contaminants prior to power station and power line installation.

Rose Plaza on the River, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Schwendt conducted a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation at the 470 Kent Avenue property located in Brooklyn, New York. The objective of the subsurface investigation was to characterize the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions and determine whether past or present on-site and/or off-site potential sources of contamination have adversely affected the site. Results of the Phase II study were also used to evaluate any potential environmental risks and/or the need for remedial action at the site prior to future development. The proposed development of the site includes the construction of approximately 665 market rate dwelling units and approximately 33,750 square feet of commercial uses. The scope of the Phase II study was based on a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (January 2004) performed by AKRF, which identified recognized environmental conditions for the site, including the potential for soil and groundwater contamination from a historical on-site manufactured gas plant, and potential underground storage tanks. Phase II activities were conducted in accordance with AKRF's Sampling Protocol and site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP), which was reviewed and approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Albert Einstein College of Medicine Environmental Investigation, Bronx, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation at an approximately eight-acre portion of the Jacobi Medical Center fronting on Eastchester Road in the Bronx, New York. The site, owned by New York City, contained an old boiler house, a storage warehouse, a laundry facility, and several paved parking areas. The objective of the subsurface investigation was to characterize the subsurface conditions on the property and determine whether past or present on-site and/or off-site potential sources of contamination have adversely affected the site.

Storage Deluxe, Various Locations, NY

Mr. Schwendt is currently the project manager for assisting Storage Deluxe with the ongoing expansion of their self-storage facilities primarily in the five boroughs of New York City and Westchester County. He conducts and manages environmental due diligence needs related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys, as well as consulting on petroleum bulk storage tank management. He assists Storage Deluxe in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation (SoBRO) Port Morris Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA), Bronx, NY

Mr. Schwendt is assisting SoBRO with the in-depth and thorough analysis of existing conditions, opportunities, and reuse potential for properties located in the proposed Port Morris Brownfield Opportunity Area with an emphasis on the identification and reuse potential of strategic brownfield sites that may be catalysts for revitalization. His work so far has included the preparation of Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and conducting Phase II investigations for the catalyst sites and advising on the suitability of enacting zoning changes to permit various property uses. Mr. Schwendt also assisted SoBRO with the BOA application process.

Kings Plaza, LLC Total Energy Plant, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Schwendt has conducted regular environmental compliance reviews of the Kings Plaza Total Energy Plant (TEP) in Brooklyn, New York. The reviews were conducted to observe operations and to review environmental permits, agency correspondence, operating records, recordkeeping and monitoring procedures, and regulatory reporting requirements. As a result of the review, Mr. Schwendt provided the TEP with recommendations for the



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management of various waste streams and petroleum/chemical bulk storage associated with facility operations and prepared a Spill Control Prevention and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) for the facility.

270 Greenwich Street, New York NY

Mr. Schwendt conducted a subsurface (Phase II) investigation that included the advancement of soil borings and the collection of soil and groundwater samples from the 270 Greenwich Street property in the Tribeca neighborhood of New York City. The site will be developed with approximately 402 dwelling units (172 rental units and 230 for sale condominiums), approximately 224,084 gross square feet of destination and local retail space, and below-grade public parking. The purpose of this Phase II subsurface investigation was to ascertain subsurface soil and groundwater quality beneath the site and determine whether past on- or off-site operations have affected the property. The subsurface investigation was also intended to determine whether there are any special handling or disposal requirements for pumped groundwater, should dewatering be necessary during site development. The Phase II study included soil and groundwater sampling as well as a geophysical investigation to determine whether unknown underground storage tanks were present at the site. Field activities were performed in accordance with Mr. Schwendt's Sampling Protocol and Health and Safety Plan (HASp), which were approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Columbia University Manhattanville Rezoning and Academic Mixed-Use Development, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed the hazardous materials task on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for approximately 4 million square feet of new academic, research and neighborhood uses to be constructed north of Columbia University's existing Morningside Heights campus. The work included more than 25 Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) for the properties within the rezoning area and estimates for upcoming investigation and remediation. In addition, a Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment (PESA) was completed for the whole project area. Recognized environmental concerns in the area included: current and historical underground storage tanks; current and historical auto-related use such as repair shops and gasoline stations; two historical manufactured gas holders; and a Consolidated Edison cooling plant located on West 132nd Street. Mr. Schwendt conducted a subsurface investigation at the site to characterize the subsurface conditions on the property and determine whether past or present on-site and/or off-site potential sources of contamination have adversely affected the study site, and to use the analytical data to evaluate any potential environmental risks and/or the need for remedial action at the site prior to future development. Based on the results of the investigation, Mr. Schwendt prepared a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) for the project, which was approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Hudson River Park, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt serves as the on-call environmental consultant for the ongoing development of the Hudson River Park, the approximately 5 to 6 mile section of waterfront property from Battery Place to 59th Street along the western edge of Manhattan. He conducts subsurface investigations, coordinates tank removals, implements soil and groundwater remediations, provides guidance on construction and environmental health and safety issues, interfaces with regulatory agencies as necessary, and manages the mitigation of environmental conditions encountered during site development activities.

Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn, NY

AKRF is providing environmental planning and review services for the development of a new 70-acre park that will revitalize 1.5 miles of the East River waterfront between Jay Street and Atlantic Avenue. When completed, the park will provide open space, recreational facilities, a hotel, restaurants, and retail, historic, and educational venues. Mr. Schwendt was involved with the completion of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Phase II Subsurface Investigation for the proposed Brooklyn



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Bridge Park area. He serves as the park's on-call consultant for addressing environmental conditions as development progresses and has conducted several tank removals and contaminated soil delineation and remediation projects for various sections of the park.

Titan Property Management, Rego Park, NY

Mr. Schwendt was involved with an extensive site investigation for a property involved in the New York State Voluntary Cleanup Program. The property was resting on a plume of PCE contamination. The goal of the investigation was to determine whether the property is the source of the contamination and to collect data to provide information for the design and implementation of a site remedial system. The investigation involved extensive soil, soil gas, and groundwater investigation, and included the investigation of surrounding properties.

ABCO Refrigeration Company, Long Island, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed a tank closure and dry well assessment and remediation project for the ABCO Refrigeration Company. Historic contamination was found seeping from the ground in the location of an old underground storage tank, which is believed to be a source of adverse impact. An adjacent drywell was impacted by the tank as well as from past dumping activities of a former typewriter ribbon ink manufacturing company. A site-wide investigation of the ten drywells was also implemented at the request of the Nassau County Department of Health. Mr. Schwendt undertook soil remedial activities that led to the property receiving closure with respect to the underground storage tank. Drywell remedial activities were successful and the site received approval from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to continue use of on-site drywells.

Levin Management Corporation Property—Site Investigation, Pelham Manor, NY

Mr. Schwendt was involved in the site investigation of a former manufactured gas plant (MGP) that handled petroleum off-loading and storage until the late 1950s. Soils have also been observed to have been affected by non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) consisting of oil- and tar-like material. Floating or light NAPL (LNAPL) has also been detected in on-site groundwater. The objectives of the site investigation were to collect additional data to further determine the extent of NAPL-affected soil both above and below the water table throughout the site and to further delineate groundwater contamination throughout the site. The site investigation also sought to confirm the on-site groundwater flow direction and that NAPL had not migrated to the downgradient perimeter of the site, including Eastchester Creek. Mr. Schwendt was brought on board for this project for his expertise in soil and groundwater MGP contaminant delineation.

NYCDEP Bureau of Environmental Engineering 26th Ward Wastewater Treatment Plant—Site Investigation, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Schwendt managed and conducted environmental sampling and testing at the 26th Ward Wastewater Treatment Plant property located in Brooklyn, New York. This investigation was performed to determine the presence or absence of contamination in the soil and groundwater that would affect the proposed construction of a new raw sewage pump station. Mr. Schwendt provided the 26th Ward with the protocol necessary for the special handling and disposal of the excavated soil as well as for the groundwater that would be pumped during dewatering operations.

Olnick Organization, New York, NY

AKRF was retained by the Olnick Organization to prepare and implement an Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan) for their aboveground storage tank system for an office building in Manhattan. Mr. Schwendt performed the site inspections and provided the Olnick Organization with a list of recommendations for upgrades to their fuel transfer piping system that would bring the facility into compliance with SPCC regulations. He also provided Olnick with a plan for implementing the required SPCC training program for their facility personnel.



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Site investigations of former MGP Facilities/Properties for Consolidated Edison, New York City, NY & Westchester County, NY

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt worked on this project, which included a service station in New York City and an electrical substation in Westchester County, New York. Mr. Schwendt performed the site characterizations, including subsurface soil and groundwater impact delineation and aquifer testing. The findings from these characterizations are being used by Consolidated Edison to make appropriate changes to the design specifications and to plan for appropriate handling of impacted materials and health and safety protocols during future construction activities.

UST Site Investigation and Remediation for Consolidated Edison Service Center, Queens, NY

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt worked on this project, which included due diligence site reviews, soil boring installation, monitoring well installation, hydrogeologic testing, and water quality sampling. Risk-based closures incorporating natural attenuation and groundwater monitoring activities have been proposed. Remedial work plans are under development for other facilities where more aggressive remedial actions are required. Mr. Schwendt also performed subsurface investigations and site characterizations for several other Consolidated Edison facilities including soil-gas surveys and a radiological scoping survey.

Petroleum Bulk Storage Management Program for Bell Atlantic-New York (now Verizon), Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, Staten Island, and Long Island, NY

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt personally designed and conducted subsurface investigations for underground storage tank (UST) remediations including characterization of releases, soil and ground water investigations, pilot tests, slug tests, pump tests, groundwater modeling, horizontal and vertical impact delineation, and preparation of compliance documentation for regulatory agencies. He performed oversight of the installation of 'pump and treat' remedial systems and performed maintenance activities. He also supervised UST installations, upgrades and closures; implemented tank tightness testing programs; addressed on-site health and safety issues and other regulatory requirements; prepared closure reports; and managed soil disposal.

Hertz Rent-A-Car Corporate Headquarters, Park Ridge, NJ

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt served as an in-house consultant/project manager for the environmental department at Hertz's corporate office in Park Ridge, New Jersey. He managed Phase I and Phase II investigations for real estate purchases, leases and acquisitions throughout the United States and Canada. He coordinated Hertz's subcontractors and environmental consulting firms, reviewed reports, and made recommendations to the legal and real estate departments with respect to environmental risk issues.

Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

Mr. Schwendt was a lead auditor for a multi-phase compliance audit of the five campuses of Temple University. The audit included an assessment of all of the Temple University Hospitals, the School of Medicine, the College of Science and Technology, the Tyler School of Art, the College of Engineering, Ambler College (Community and Regional Planning, Horticulture, and Landscape Architecture), the Physical Plant Department, and all university facilities and maintenance departments. Regulatory programs targeted as part of the audit included, but were not limited to, federal and state air and water programs, hazardous waste management, hazardous chemicals and substances, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for pesticides, emergency response, Community Right-to-Know, Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), and petroleum bulk storage regulations. Following completion of the audit, Mr. Schwendt prepared and implemented an environmental management system that conformed to the needs and culture of the Temple University organization.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA



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Mr. Schwendt was the lead auditor for an environmental compliance audit of the University of Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Health and Radiation Safety. The audit included an assessment for the preparation and implementation of the university's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plans (SPCC Plans). Mr. Schwendt prepared and implemented the university's environmental management program and provided training for the facility personnel.

Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA

Mr. Schwendt was the lead auditor for an environmental compliance audit of the Wistar Institute, an independent non-profit biomedical research institute in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The multi-phase audit comprised an assessment of the entire facility for compliance with federal, state and local environmental regulations and included the development of an environmental management system.

Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

Mr. Schwendt was a lead auditor for a multi-phase compliance audit of the Seton Hall University campus. The audit comprised an assessment of the entire facility for compliance with federal and state air and water programs, hazardous waste management programs, hazardous chemicals and substances programs, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for pesticides, emergency response and Community Right-to-Know regulations, the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), and petroleum bulk storage regulations. The audit included the development and implementation of an environmental management system for the Seton Hall University faculty and staff.

New York City College of Technology (City Tech) Academic Building, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Schwendt is assisting the City University of New York (CUNY) and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) in addressing the E-Designation assigned to the New York City College of Technology (City Tech) redevelopment project site in Brooklyn, New York. CUNY is proposing to construct an eight-story academic building with classrooms, laboratories, administrative space, and underground parking. Mr. Schwendt conducted the required Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Phase II testing to the satisfaction of the Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) and will assist CUNY with entering the project site in the City's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The work will include preparing the required Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) and conducting the necessary environmental monitoring during construction. Mr. Schwendt will also prepare the closure documentation required for CUNY to receive the Notice of Satisfaction necessary to obtain occupancy permits from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB).

New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed the hazardous materials task on the EAS for the NYU Langone Medical Center (NYULMC) development project in Manhattan, New York. NYULMC is in the process of developing the Kimmel Program, which consists of two new buildings on its main campus: the Kimmel Pavilion to house hospital functions and an Energy Building to house a combined heat and power (CHP) plant, primary electric service and emergency generators to support the campus, as well as space for patient care (specifically, radiation oncology). The work included conducting Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and Phase II subsurface investigations at each site to characterize the subsurface environmental conditions at the project site. Based on the results of the investigations, a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) were prepared for each project phase for submission to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER). Mr. Schwendt will assist NYULMC by conducting the environmental monitoring required by the agency-approved RAPs/CHASPs as construction progresses, and will prepare the closure documentation required by the agencies to obtain Certificates of Occupancy from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB).

DASNY Term Environmental Consultant 2006-2012 and 2012-2016, Various Locations, NY



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Mr. Schwendt serves as a hazardous materials task leader under the firm's on-call contract with DASNY, through which AKRF is providing State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) environmental review services for a wide range of educational, healthcare and other institutional projects, as well as specialized technical services in historic and archaeological resources, hazardous materials, traffic, air quality, noise, and natural resources. Mr. Schwendt has also assisted DASNY with addressing E-Designations and by conducting various types of environmental investigations, including Phase I and Phase II assessments.

NYCDEP Permit Resource Division On-Call Contract, New York, NY

Under subcontract to a national engineering firm, and as part of two successive Program Management contracts, AKRF is providing support in a wide range of technical areas related to environmental and engineering permits for NYCDEP capital projects. These services fall into two major categories: preparing detailed guidance documents that will be used by project designers and construction managers on future projects, in order to expedite permit approvals and prevent delays; and providing expert review and guidance regarding permits for current projects, in order to ensure completeness of permit applications and effective coordination with regulatory agencies. The technical areas covered by AKRF include: wetlands, groundwater, surface water, and other natural resources; hazardous materials; traffic and transportation; air quality; noise and vibration; historic and archaeological resources; stormwater management; open space and parkland; and a broad range of permits and approvals from the New York City Fire Department (FDNY), the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the New York City Department of Buildings (NYCDOB), and other municipal agencies. AKRF is also helping NYCDEP improve the overall process for tracking environmental and engineering permits and approvals, from the planning and design phases of a project to construction and long-term operation. Mr. Schwendt provides consulting services related to the hazardous materials issues.



ASHUTOSH SHARMA

SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

Ashutosh Sharma is an Environmental Scientist providing expertise in Phase I and Phase II (subsurface) site investigation, remediation and cleanup of contaminated sites, and construction oversight. He has experience with subsurface soil, groundwater and sub-slab air/vapor sampling procedures, coordinating and running Community Air Monitoring Plans (CAMP) and is familiar with relevant United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) environmental laws and regulations.

BACKGROUND

EDUCATION

M.S., Environmental Science, New Jersey Institute of Technology, 2007

B.Tech, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, India, 2005

Years of Experience

Year started in industry: 2007

Year started in company: 2007

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

NYU Langone Medical Center (NYULMC) – Kimmel Pavilion, New York, NY

New York University Langone Medical Center enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate the property located at 424 East 34th Street in Manhattan. The proposed development consisted of a new medical facility. Mr. Sharma provided construction oversight during site excavation, spill investigation and remediation, coordination and management of soil removal, oversight of the on-site air monitoring program, identification and proper management of contamination encountered during excavation work, and maintenance of critical paperwork.

551 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY

Extell 4110 LLC enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate the property located at 547-551 Tenth Avenue in Manhattan. The property was developed with a 52-story residential building with one sub-grade level. Mr. Sharma provided construction oversight during site excavation, spill remediation, coordination and management of soil removal and fill material imports, oversight of the on-site air monitoring program, identification and proper management of contamination encountered during excavation work, and maintenance of critical paperwork and preparation of the final closure report.

New York City School Construction Authority, Various Locations, NY

Under contract with the School Construction Authority (SCA) of New York City, AKRF is providing assistance with water disinfection projects for new schools and for plumbing upgrades for existing school buildings. Mr. Sharma has been providing assistance with contractor oversight work during the disinfection process as per the contract agreement.

Yankee Stadium Demolition, Bronx, NY

The New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) project include demolition of the old Yankee Stadium and construction of a ball field known as Heritage Field. Mr. Sharma provided air monitoring and remedial action plan (RAP) oversight during the demolition and soil disturbance work.

East River Science Park, New York, NY

The New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) proposed to construct two seventeen-story buildings to serve as a biomedical research center. The space between the two towers included an elevated atrium and an outdoor plaza on top of a parking garage. Mr. Sharma provided construction oversight during site excavation, coordination and management of soil removal and fill material imports, oversight of the on-site air monitoring program, identification and proper management of contamination encountered during excavation work, and maintenance of critical paperwork and preparation of the final closure report.

Whitney Museum of American Art, NY

Mr. Sharma provided assistance with subsurface soil and groundwater investigation, construction oversight and soil disposal management during the remediation phase of the project. The project included the construction of approximately 230,000-square foot museum building with one sub-grade level with exhibition galleries, administrative offices, accessory use (café and bookstore), storage space, and an approximately 4,000-square foot restaurant.

W 61st Street Site, NY

Mr. Sharma provided assistance with construction oversight during site excavation activities and helped prepare the final closure report for the site which, as part of the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), was slated for redevelopment as two residential buildings with a courtyard and a tennis court.

164 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

The site was developed as mixed-use residential-commercial high rise towers with an esplanade and a pier on the East River. Mr. Sharma provided assistance with construction oversight during soil handling activities and running the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP).

285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, NY

Under contract with the Dormitory Authority of the State New York (DASNY), AKRF completed a Phase II Subsurface investigation at the site of a proposed CUNY educational building to satisfy New York City E-designation requirements. As part of the work AKRF performed at the site, Mr. Sharma conducted subsurface soil and groundwater investigation work and coordinated with the driller and the property owner for successful completion of the work.

MTA Long Island Railroad, East Side Access Project, New York, NY

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) sponsored the East Side Access project to connect the Long Island Railroad to the Grand Central Terminal, thereby allowing Long Island commuters direct access to the East Side of Manhattan. Mr. Sharma provided assistance with the execution of the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) at various locations during the construction phase.

2341–2357 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard, New York, NY

AKRF performed a Phase II study to meet the requirements of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and to determine whether subsurface conditions had been affected by the on-site and/or off-site petroleum storage tanks and to ascertain whether current or

former on- or off-site activities had adversely affected the subject property. Mr. Sharma conducted sub-surface soil and groundwater investigation at the abandoned site slated for future development. He was responsible for coordinating with the driller and the property owner for successful completion of the work.

HAILE L. THOMPSON

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Mr. Thompson is an environmental engineer with BS in Geology from SUNY New Paltz. His experience includes environmental oversight and remedial investigations. He often works in the field and alongside project managers collecting data and assisting with oversight for remediation projects

BACKGROUND

Education

BS, State University of New York at New Paltz, Geology, 2017

Licenses/Certifications

OSHA 30 Hour Construction

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

NYS Asbestos Inspector

NETTCP Soils and Aggregate

NETTCP Hot Mix Asphalt Paving Inspector

Nuclear Density Testing Inspector

NYS HMA Density Testing Inspector

ACI Concrete Field Certification

PCI I & II

Years of Experience

1 years in the industry

1 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

1331 Jerome Avenue (1325 Jerome Avenue), Bronx, NY

Mr. Thompson was the Site Safety Coordinator and field inspector for remedial effort. He conducted daily air monitoring, vapor barrier inspections, oversaw SSDS installation, coordinated material transport, collected soil samples for waste characterization and to confirm site delineation. He also drafted daily reports and the site closure report to be submitted to the OER.

34 Berry Street, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Thompson was involved in the quarterly groundwater sampling for the Site.

3500 Park Avenue, Bronx, NY

Mr. Thompson oversaw remedial efforts including vapor barrier inspection and air monitoring for VOCs and particulates near a school zone.

470 Manhattan Avenue (12 Eckford Street), Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Thompson oversaw remedial by conducting air monitoring and oversaw the implementation of remedial efforts specified in the work plan. He drafted detailed daily reports of site activities to be submitted to the DEC.



HAILE L. THOMPSON

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Avalon Yonkers PCE, Yonkers, NY

Mr. Thompson oversaw remedial effort during foundation construction which included multi-gas air monitoring, construction oversight, hazardous materials management, well construction, and reporting. He also is responsible for monthly NAPL well gauging and quarterly pumping of NAPL from recovery wells on the property.



ATTACHMENT B
SAMPLE CHAIN OF CUSTODY

APPENDIX F
HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN (HASP) AND COMMUNITY AIR MONITORING PLAN (CAMP)

LA CENTRAL PHASE II

BRONX, NEW YORK

Health and Safety Plan and Community Air Monitoring Plan

AKRF Project Number: 200166

NYSDEC BCP Number: **TBD**

Prepared for:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation, Remedial Bureau B
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, New York 12233

Prepared on Behalf of:

La Central Manager II LLC and La Central II Owner LLC
767 Third Avenue, 33rd Floor
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- Attachment D – Emergency Hand Signals

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) were prepared by AKRF, Inc. (AKRF) on behalf of La Central Manager II LLC and La Central II Owner LLC (collectively the “Volunteer”) for the La Central Phase II project site located in the Woodstock neighborhood of the Bronx, New York. The Site comprises of three separate tax blocks and is also defined as Bronx Borough Tax Block 2361, Lots 26 and 50, and Block 2363, Lot 1, herein referred to as “the Site”. The Site is currently enrolled in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) (BCP Site No. TBD).

The Site is currently vacant and is bound to the north by the Bergen Avenue and Brook Avenue intersection, followed by East 156th Street; to the east by Brook Avenue, followed by athletic fields; to the west by mixed-use residential and commercial use building (La Central Phase I, Building D) followed by Bergen Avenue and retail stores; and to the south by mixed-use residential and commercial use buildings (La Central Phase I, Buildings A and B).

Historical records indicated that the Site was originally developed prior to 1891 with dwellings, five provision houses used for the butchering, storage and sales of meat and poultry, and a curled hair (wig) factory. By 1935, the Site had been developed with additional provision and packing facilities. The 1977 map indicated that the Site was vacant despite the apparent presence of structures seen on previous maps. By 1986, the Sanborn maps were corrected to show the Site as vacant, and it remained vacant through the 2007 map.

Based on an evaluation of the data and information from the investigation, the existing contamination, present in soil, groundwater, and soil vapor, appears to be related to historic operations at the Site and/or surrounding uses. Site-wide historic fill with elevated detections of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), and metals was present from surface grade down to 15 feet below grade. The elevated detections of PAHs, pesticides, PCBs, and metals in soil are most attributable to historic fill at the Site.

Elevated concentrations of solvent-related CVOCs (cis-1,2-DCE, methylene chloride, and PCE) were detected in the groundwater samples. The extent of elevated concentrations of PCE vary significantly, and no contaminant source area is apparent. Based on the available historical data, elevated PCE concentrations have been detected in groundwater samples collected from an on-site monitoring well installed by others, located in the southern portion of the Site. An in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) groundwater treatment was conducted as part of the remedial action (2017), during the redevelopment of the west-adjacent La Central Parcel I redevelopment project (BCP Site Number C203086), to address a CVOCs hotspot. A review of the available historic data and current RI groundwater data collected from the Site suggest that the concentrations of CVOCs (specifically PCE) have decreased significantly following the groundwater treatment on the adjacent property and the concentrations appear to be exhibiting a downward trend and a minimum of 60% reduction in the concentrations following the treatment. The current concentrations detected would be expected to naturally attenuate over time. Based on the available data, the CVOC concentrations could be attributed to historic on-site and/or surrounding uses.

Elevated concentrations of VOCs, including petroleum- and solvent-related, were detected in soil vapor. The greatest concentrations of PCE and TCE were detected on the southern portion of the Site (Block 2361, Lot 26). The VOCs can be attributed to historical on-site and/or surrounding uses.

When organic compounds are exposed to air, contamination can evaporate from the saturated and unsaturated soil and/or exposed groundwater, and migrate in a vapor phase. The vapors can also build beneath structures such as pavement and building foundations. The affected media for the existing or potential releases at the Site includes soil, groundwater, and soil vapor.

2.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY GUIDELINES AND PROCEDURES

2.1 Hazard Evaluation

2.1.1 Hazards of Concern

Table 1
Hazards of Concern

X	Organic Chemicals	X	Inorganic Chemicals		Radiological
	Biological	X	Explosive/Flammable		Oxygen Deficient Atm.
X	Heat Stress	X	Cold Stress		Carbon Monoxide
Comment: No personnel without confined space entry permits may to enter confined spaces.					

2.1.2 Physical Characteristics

Table 2
Physical Characteristics

X	Liquid	X	Solid		Sludge
X	Vapors		Unknown		Other

2.1.3 Hazardous Materials

Table 3
Hazardous Materials

Chemicals		Solids		Solvents		Oils	
	Acids		Ash		Halogens		Transformer
	Caustics		Asbestos	X	Petroleum		Motor
	Pesticides		Tailings	X	Chlorinated Solvents	X	Hydraulic
X	Petroleum	X	Fill			X	Gasoline
	Inks					X	Fuel
X	PCBs					X	Waste
X	Metals						
X	SVOCs						
	Ammonia						

2.1.4 Chemicals of Concern

Table 4
Chemicals Of Concern

Chemicals	REL/PEL/STEL (ppm)	Health Hazards
Barium	REL = 0.5 mg/m ³ REL = 0.5 mg/m ³	Irritation eyes, skin, upper respiratory system; skin burns; gastroenteritis; muscle spasm; slow pulse, extrasystoles; hypokalemia.
Benzene	REL = 0.1 ppm PEL = 1 ppm STEL = 5 ppm	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, respiratory system; dizziness; headache, nausea, staggered gait; anorexia, lassitude, dermatitis; bone marrow depression, potential occupational carcinogen.
Copper	REL = 0.1 mg/m ³ PEL = 0.1 mg/m ³	Irritation eyes, upper respiratory system; metal fume fever: chills, muscle ache, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); metallic or sweet taste; discoloration skin, hair.
Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	REL = 200 ppm PEL = 200 ppm	Nausea, drowsy, tiredness possible heart damage.
Ethylbenzene	REL = 100 ppm PEL = 100 ppm	Irritation eyes, skin, mucous membrane; headache; dermatitis; narcosis, coma.
Fuel Oil	REL = 350 mg/m ³ PEL = 400 ppm	Nausea, irritation – eyes, hypertension, headache, light-headedness, loss of appetite, poor coordination; long-term exposure – kidney damage, blood clotting problems; potential carcinogen.
Lead	REL = 0.05 mg/m ³ PEL = 0.05 mg/m ³	Lassitude (weakness, exhaustion), insomnia; facial pallor; anorexia, weight loss, malnutrition; constipation, abdominal pain, colic; anemia; gingival lead line; tremor; paralysis wrist, ankles; encephalopathy; kidney disease; irritation eyes; hypertension.
Mercury	REL = 0.1 mg/m ³ PEL = 0.05 mg/m ³	Irritation eyes, skin; cough, chest pain, dyspnea (breathing difficulty), bronchitis, pneumonitis; tremor, insomnia, irritability, indecision, headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); stomatitis, salivation; gastrointestinal disturbance, anorexia, weight loss; proteinuria.
Nickel	REL = 0.015 mg/m ³ PEL = 1 mg/m ³	Sensitization dermatitis, allergic asthma, pneumonitis; [potential occupational carcinogen].
Pesticides	REL = 0.5 mg/m ³ PEL = 1 mg/m ³ (skin)	Irritation eyes, skin; paresthesia tongue, lips, face; tremor; anxiety, dizziness, confusion, malaise (vague feeling of discomfort), headache, lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); convulsions; paresis hands; vomiting; [potential occupational carcinogen]
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	PEL = 5 mg/m ³	Harmful effects to skin, bodily fluids, and ability to fight disease, reproductive problems; [potential occupational carcinogen].
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	REL = 0.001 mg/m ³ PEL = 0.5 mg/m ³ (skin)	Irritation eyes, chloracne; liver damage; reproductive effects; [potential occupational carcinogen].
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	PEL = 100 ppm STEL = 200 ppm	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system; nausea; flush face, neck; dizziness, poor coordination; headache, drowsiness; skin erythema (skin redness); liver damage; potential occupational carcinogen.

Table 4
Chemicals Of Concern

Chemicals	REL/PEL/STEL (ppm)	Health Hazards
Toluene	REL = 100 ppm PEL = 200 ppm STEL = 300 ppm	Irritation eyes, nose; lassitude, confusion, euphoria, dizziness, headache; dilated pupils, lacrimation (discharge of tears); anxiety, muscle fatigue, insomnia; paresthesia (skin tingling or numbness); dermatitis; liver, kidney damage.
Xylenes	REL = 100 ppm PEL = 100 ppm	Irritation eyes, skin, nose, throat; dizziness, excitement, drowsiness, poor coordination, staggering gait; corneal vacuolization; anorexia, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain; dermatitis.
Zinc	REL = 5 mg/m ³ PEL = 5 mg/m ³	Metal fume fever: chills, muscle ache, nausea, fever, dry throat, cough; lassitude (weakness, exhaustion); metallic taste; headache; blurred vision; low back pain; vomiting; malaise (vague feeling of discomfort); chest tightness; dyspnea (breathing difficulty), rales, decreased pulmonary function.
Notes: REL = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) Recommended Exposure Limit PEL = OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit STEL = OSHA Short Term Exposure Limit ppm = parts per million mg/m ³ = milligrams per cubic meter		

2.2 Designated Personnel

AKRF will appoint one of its on-site personnel as the Site Safety Officer (SSO). This individual will be responsible for the implementation of this HASP. The SSO will have a 4-year college degree in occupational safety or a related science/engineering field, and experience in implementation of air monitoring and hazardous materials sampling programs. Health and safety training required for the SSO and all field personnel is outlined in Section 2.3 of this HASP.

2.3 Training

All personnel who enter the work area while intrusive activities are being performed will have completed a 40-hour training course that meets OSHA requirements of 29 CFR Part 1910, Occupational Safety and Health Standards. In addition, all personnel will have up-to-date 8-hour refresher training. The training will allow personnel to recognize and understand the potential hazards to health and safety. All field personnel must attend a training program, whose purpose is to:

- Make them aware of the potential hazards they may encounter;
- Provide the knowledge and skills necessary for them to perform the work with minimal risk to health and safety;
- Make them aware of the purpose and limitations of safety equipment; and
- Ensure that they can safely avoid or escape from emergencies.

Each member of the field crew will be instructed in these objectives before he/she goes onto the Site. A Site safety meeting will be conducted at the start of the project. Additional meetings shall be conducted, as necessary, for new personnel working at the Site.

2.4 Medical Surveillance Program

All AKRF and subcontractor personnel performing field work involving subsurface disturbance at the Site are required to have passed a complete medical surveillance examination in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.120 (f). A physician's medical release for work will be confirmed by the SSO before an employee can begin Site activities. The medical release shall consider the type of work to be performed and the required personal protective equipment (PPE). The medical examination will, at a minimum, be provided annually and upon termination of hazardous waste Site work.

2.5 Site Work Zones

During any activities involving subsurface disturbance, the work area must be divided into various zones to prevent the spread of contamination, ensure that proper protective equipment is donned, and provide an area for decontamination.

The Exclusion Zone is defined as the area where exposure to impacted media could be encountered. The Contamination Reduction Zone (CRZ) is the area where decontamination procedures take place and is located next to the Exclusion Zone. The Support Zone is the area where support facilities such as vehicles, fire extinguisher, and first aid supplies are located. The emergency staging area (part of the Support Zone) is the area where all workers on-site would assemble in the event of an emergency. A summary of these areas is provided below. These zones may be changed by the SSO, depending on that day's activities. All field personnel will be informed of the location of these zones before work begins.

Appropriate barriers will be set up to secure the area and prevent any unauthorized personnel from approaching within 15 feet of the work area.

Table 5
Site Work Zones

Task	Exclusion Zone	CRZ	Support Zone
Soil Excavation and Storage Tank Removal Areas	15 feet from excavation border and excavation equipment or vehicles	15 feet from excavation border and excavation equipment or vehicles	As Needed

2.6 Air Monitoring Program

The purpose of the air monitoring program is to identify any exposure of the field personnel to potential environmental hazards in the soil and soil vapor. Results of the air monitoring will be used to determine the appropriate response action, if needed.

2.6.1 Work Zone Air Monitoring

Real time air monitoring of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and particulates will be performed in the work zone during all intrusive Site activities. Work zone air monitoring for VOCs will be performed with a photoionization detector (PID). The PID will be calibrated with 100 parts per million (ppm) isobutylene standard in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions at the start of each work day. Work zone air monitoring for particulates will be conducted using a TSI SidePak Aerosol Monitor Model 520AM or equivalent to measure the concentration of airborne respirable particulates less than 10 micrometers in size (PM₁₀).

The SSO shall set up the equipment and confirm that it is working properly. His/her designee may oversee the air measurements during the day. Measurements will be taken

prior to commencement of work and continuously during the work. Measurements will be made as close to the workers as practicable and at the breathing height of the workers. The action levels and required responses are listed in the following table:

Table 6
Work Zone Air Monitoring Action Levels

Instrument	Action Level	Response Action
PID	Less than 5 ppm in breathing zone	Level D or D-Modified
	Between 5 ppm and 50 ppm	Level C
	More than 50 ppm	Stop work. Resume work when readings are less than 50 ppm
Particulate Monitor (TSI SidePak 520AM or equivalent)	Less than 0.150 mg/m ³ above background in breathing zone	Level D or D-Modified
	More than 0.150 mg/m ³ above background in breathing zone	Stop work. Resume work when readings are less than 0.150 mg/m ³ .
Notes: mg/m ³ = micrograms per cubic meter; ppm = parts per million		

2.6.2 Community Air Monitoring Plan

Community air monitoring will be conducted during all intrusive Site activities in compliance with the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Generic Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP). Real-time air monitoring for volatile compounds and dust at the perimeter of the exclusion zone will be performed as described below.

2.6.3 Roving Air Monitoring

2.6.3.1 VOC Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for VOCs will be conducted during non-intrusive activities such as the collection of excavation endpoint soil samples. Periodic monitoring may include obtaining measurements upon arrival at a location and upon leaving the location.

Continuous monitoring for VOCs will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities, including excavation and tank removal (if any) activities. Upwind concentrations will be measured at the start of each workday and periodically thereafter to establish background concentrations. VOCs will be monitored continuously at the downwind perimeter of the exclusion zone. Monitoring will be conducted with a PID equipped with a 10.6 eV lamp capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations.

More frequent intervals of monitoring will be conducted if required as determined by the SSO. All PID readings will be recorded and available for NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review. Instantaneous readings, if any, will also be recorded.

2.6.3.2 Particulate Monitoring

Continuous monitoring for particulates will be conducted during all ground intrusive activities, which will involve the measurement of respirable dust. Community air monitoring for dust particulates will be conducted using a TSI SidePak Aerosol Monitor Model 520AM or equivalent to measure the concentration of airborne respirable particulates less than 10 micrometers in size (PM₁₀). The dust monitor will be capable of calculating 15-minute running average concentrations and equipped with an audible alarm to indicate exceedance of action levels. Background readings and any readings that trigger response actions will be recorded in the project logbook, which will be available on site for NYSDOH and/or NYSDEC review.

2.6.3.3 Fixed Air Monitoring Stations

Two fixed air monitoring stations will be setup at the upwind and downwind locations and along the Site perimeter. The monitors will continuously log VOC and particulate levels. The fixed monitoring stations will be fully enclosed and equipped with the following:

- A PID equipped with an 10.6 eV lamp capable of calculating 15-minute running average VOC concentrations;
- A TSI 8530 DustTrak II or equivalent dust monitor capable of measuring the concentration of airborne respirable particulates less than 10 micrometers in size (PM₁₀) and calculating 15-minute running average particulate concentrations; and
- A Netronix™ Thiamus™ ICU-820 or equivalent Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM)/Global Positioning System (GPS) device capable of recording air monitoring and location data.

The monitoring stations will be capable of sending e-mail alerts to the SSO to indicate an exceedance of action levels. Additionally, the SSO will conduct an inspection of the monitoring stations on at least an hourly basis. Upon completion of Site activities, all air monitoring data will be available to download via the iEnvironet® website. All air monitoring data recorded at the fixed monitoring stations will be available for NYSDOH and/or NYSDEC review and will be included in the Final Engineering Report (FER).

2.6.3.4 Community Air Monitoring Action Levels

VOC Action Levels

The following actions will be taken based on organic vapor levels measured:

- If total organic vapor levels exceed 5 ppm above background for the 15-minute average at the exclusion zone perimeter, work activities will be temporarily halted and monitoring continued. If levels readily decrease (per instantaneous readings) below 5 ppm above background, work activities will resume with continued monitoring.
- If total organic vapor levels at the exclusion zone perimeter persist at levels in excess of 5 ppm above 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 hot 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 above background for the 15-minute average.

- If the total organic vapor level is above 25 ppm at the perimeter of the exclusion zone, activities will be shutdown.

Particulate Action Levels

The following actions will be taken based on particulate levels measured:

- If the particulate concentrations are greater than 100 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) above background, and no other obvious source is apparent, then it will be assumed that the elevated particulate concentrations are a result of site activities. In such instances, dust suppression measures will be implemented and monitoring will be continued. Work will be allowed to continue with dust suppression if particulate levels do not exceed 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above the background and provided that no visible dust is migrating from the work area.
- If particulate levels persist at 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above the background, work must be stopped until dust suppression measures bring particulate levels to below 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ above background.

Major Vapor Emission Response Plan

If any organic levels greater than 5 ppm over background are identified 200 feet downwind from the work Site, or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property, whichever is less, all work activities must be halted or vapor controls must be implemented.

If, following the cessation of the work activities, or as the result of an emergency, organic levels persist above 5 ppm above background 200 feet downwind or half the distance to the nearest residential or commercial property from the exclusion zone, then the air quality must be monitored within 20 feet of the perimeter of the nearest residential or commercial structure (20 Foot Zone).

If either of the following criteria is exceeded in the 20 Foot Zone, then the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan shall automatically be implemented:

- Sustained organic vapor levels approaching 1 ppm above background for a period of more than 30 minutes; or
- Organic vapor levels greater than 5 ppm above background for any time period.

Upon activation, the following activities shall be undertaken as part of the Major Vapor Emission Response Plan:

- The NYSDEC, NYSDOH, and local police authorities will be immediately contacted by the SSO and advised of the situation;
- Frequent air monitoring will be conducted at 30-minute intervals within the 20 Foot Zone. If two successive readings below action levels are measured, air monitoring may be halted or modified by the Site Health and Safety Officer; and
- All Emergency contacts will go into effect as appropriate.

All readings will be recorded and be available for NYSDEC and NYSDOH personnel to review.

2.6.4 Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

The PPE required for various kinds of Site investigation tasks are based on 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, Appendix B, “General Description and Discussion of the Levels of Protection and Protective Gear.”

AKRF field personnel and other Site personnel shall wear, at a minimum, Level D PPE. The protection will be based on the air monitoring described in this section.

**Table 7
 Personal Protection Equipment Requirements**

LEVEL OF PROTECTION & PPE		All Tasks
Level D <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Steel Toe Shoes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hard Hat (within 25 ft. of excavator) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Work Gloves	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Safety Glasses <input type="checkbox"/> Face Shield <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ear Plugs (within 25 ft. of excavator) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nitrile Gloves <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tyvek for tank contractor if NAPL present	Yes
Level C (in addition to Level D) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Half-Face Respirator <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Face Respirator <input type="checkbox"/> Full-Face PAPR	<input type="checkbox"/> Particulate Cartridge <input type="checkbox"/> Organic Cartridge <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dual Organic/Particulate Cartridge	If PID > 10 ppm or particulate > 150 µg/m ³ in breathing zone
Comments: Cartridges to be changed out at least once per shift unless warranted beforehand (e.g., more difficult to breath or any odors detected). PAPR = powered air purifying respirator		

2.7 General Work Practices

To protect their health and safety, all field personnel will adhere to the guidelines listed below during activities involving subsurface disturbance:

- Eating, drinking, chewing gum or tobacco, and smoking are prohibited except in designated areas on the Site. These areas will be designated by the SSO.
- Workers must wash their hands thoroughly on leaving the work area and before eating, drinking, or any other such activity.
- The workers should shower as soon as possible after leaving the Site. Contact with contaminated or suspected surfaces should be avoided.
- The buddy system should always be used; each buddy should watch for signs of fatigue, exposure, and heat/cold stress.

3.0 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

The field crew will be equipped with emergency equipment, such as a first aid kit and disposable eye washes. In the case of a medical emergency, the SSO will determine the nature of the emergency and he/she will have someone call for an ambulance, if needed. If the nature of the injury is not serious, i.e., the person can be moved without expert emergency medical personnel, he/she should be driven to the Lincoln Medical Center: Emergency Room by on-site personnel. Directions to the hospital are provided below, and a hospital route map is provided as Figure 1.

3.1 Hospital Directions

Table 8
Hospital Directions

Hospital Name:	Lincoln Medical Center: Emergency Room
Phone Number:	718-579-5784
Address/Location:	234 E. 149th Street, Bronx, NY 10451
Directions:	1. Turn RIGHT from Site onto Bergen Avenue; 2. Turn LEFT onto E. 153 rd Street; 3. Turn LEFT onto 3 rd Avenue; 4. Turn RIGHT onto E. 149 th Street; 5. Turn LEFT onto Park Avenue; 6. Emergency room entrance will be on the LEFT.

3.2 Emergency Contacts

Table 9
Emergency Contacts

Company	Individual Name	Title	Contact Number
AKRF	Rebecca A. Kinal, P.E.	Remedial Engineer	914-922-2363 (office)
	Axel Schwendt	Project Director	646-388-9529 (office)
	Ashutosh Sharma	Project Manager	646-388-9865 (office)
	Tom Giordano	Site Safety Officer (SSO)	914-602-6956 (cell)
	Tim Larigan	Site Safety Officer (SSO) Alternate	862-368-8791 (cell)
	Haile Thompson	Field Technician	518-637-7689 (cell)
	Antonio Cardenas	Field Technician	718-551-7193 (cell)
La Central Manager II LLC	Gillian Sollenberger	Client Representative	212-488-4163 (office)
NYSDEC Project Manager	TBD	TBD	TBD
Ambulance, Fire Department, & Police Department	-	-	911
NYSDEC Spill Hotline		-	800-457-7362

4.0 APPROVAL & ACKNOWLEDGMENTS OF HASP

Signed: _____ Date: _____
AKRF Project Manager

Signed: _____ Date: _____
AKRF Health and Safety Officer

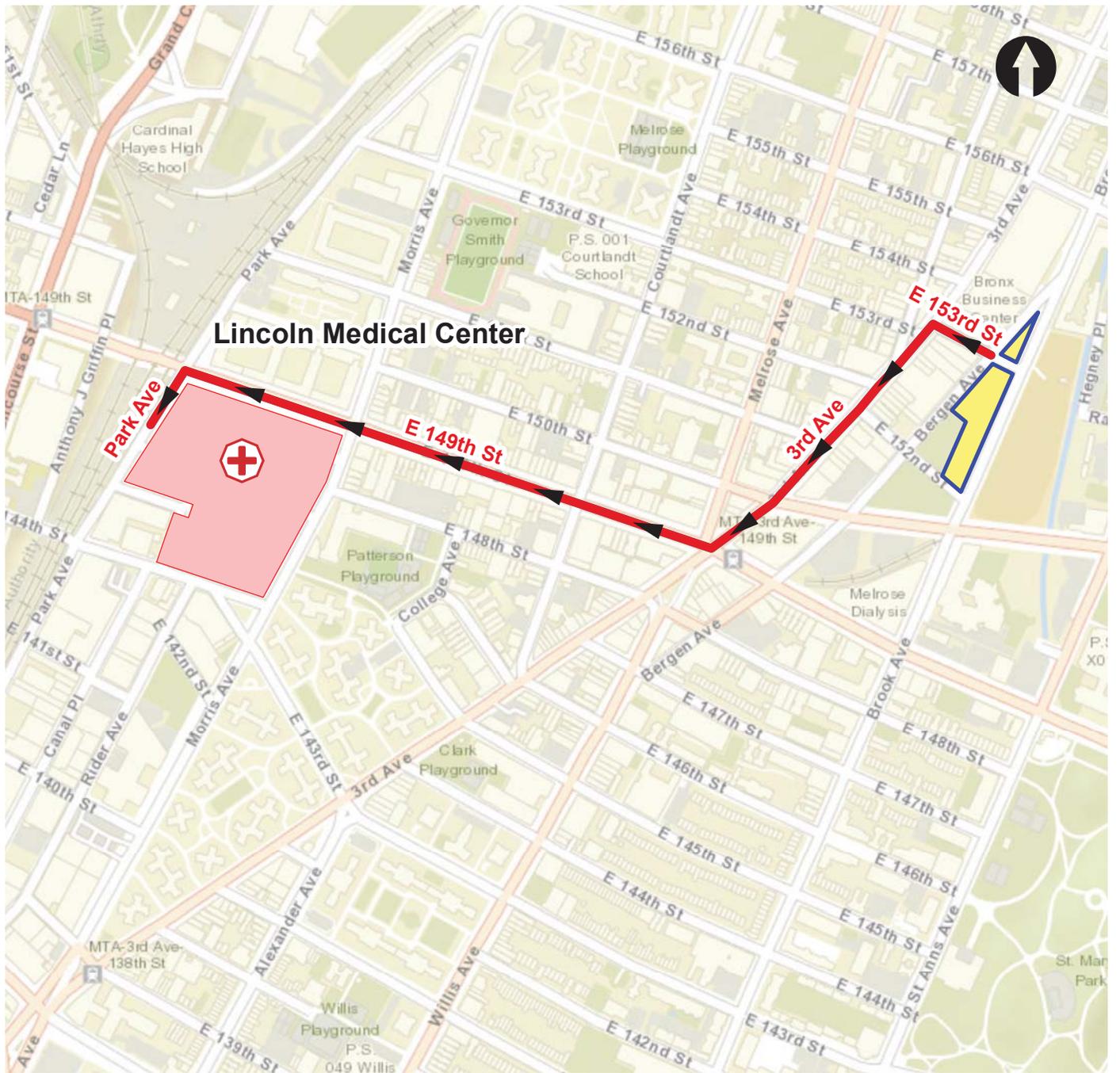
Below is an affidavit that must be signed by all workers who enter the site. A copy of the HASP must be on-site at all times and will be kept by the SSO.

AFFIDAVIT

I, _____ (name), of _____ (company name), have read the HASP for the La Central Phase II Site located in the Bronx, New York. I agree to conduct all on-site work in accordance with the requirements set forth in this HASP and understand that failure to comply with this HASP could lead to my removal from the Site.

Signed: _____	Company: _____	Date: _____
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FIGURE

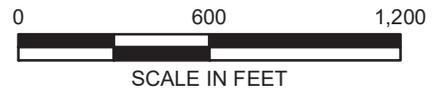


Service Layer Credits: ESRI World Street Map 2020

LEGEND

-  PROJECT SITE BOUNDARY
-  ROUTE TO HOSPITAL
-  HOSPITAL LOCATION

Lincoln Medical Center
 234 E 149th St,
 The Bronx, NY 10451
 (ER location on Park Avenue)



440 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016

La Central Phase II
 Bronx, New York

HOSPITAL ROUTE MAP

DATE

5/27/2020

PROJECT NO.

200166

FIGURE

1

ATTACHMENT A
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS FROM ON-SITE CONTAMINANTS

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about barium and barium compounds. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because these substances may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to barium occurs mostly in the workplace or from drinking contaminated water. Ingesting drinking water containing levels of barium above the EPA drinking water guidelines for relatively short periods of time can cause gastrointestinal disturbances and muscle weakness. Ingesting high levels for a long time can damage the kidneys. Barium and barium compounds have been found in at least 798 of the 1,684 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is barium?

Barium is a silvery-white metal which exists in nature only in ores containing mixtures of elements. It combines with other chemicals such as sulfur or carbon and oxygen to form barium compounds.

Barium compounds are used by the oil and gas industries to make drilling muds. Drilling muds make it easier to drill through rock by keeping the drill bit lubricated. They are also used to make paint, bricks, ceramics, glass, and rubber.

Barium sulfate is sometimes used by doctors to perform medical tests and to take x-rays of the gastrointestinal tract.

What happens to barium when it enters the environment?

- Barium gets into the air during the mining, refining, and production of barium compounds, and from the burning of coal and oil.
- The length of time that barium will last in air, land, water, or sediments depends on the form of barium released.
- Barium compounds, such as barium sulfate and barium carbonate, which do not dissolve well in water, can last a long time in the environment.

Barium compounds, such as barium chloride, barium nitrate, or barium hydroxide, that dissolve easily in water usually do not last in these forms for a long time in the environment. The barium in these compounds that is dissolved in water quickly combines with sulfate or carbonate that are naturally found in water and become the longer lasting forms (barium sulfate and barium carbonate).

Fish and aquatic organisms can accumulate barium.

How might I be exposed to barium?

- Ingesting small amounts present in your food and water or breathing air containing very low levels of barium.
- Living in areas with unusually high natural levels of barium in the drinking water.
- Working in a job that involves barium production or use.
- Living or working near waste sites where barium has been disposed of.

How can barium affect my health?

The health effects of the different barium compounds depend on how well the compound dissolves in water or in the stomach contents. Barium compounds that do not dissolve well, such as barium sulfate, are not generally harmful.

ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

Barium has been found to potentially cause gastrointestinal disturbances and muscular weakness when people are exposed to it at levels above the EPA drinking water standards for relatively short periods of time. Some people who eat or drink amounts of barium above background levels found in food and water for a short period may experience vomiting, abdominal cramps, diarrhea, difficulties in breathing, increased or decreased blood pressure, numbness around the face, and muscle weakness. Eating or drinking very large amounts of barium compounds that easily dissolve can cause changes in heart rhythm or paralysis and possibly death. Animals that drank barium over long periods had damage to the kidneys, decreases in body weight, and some died.

How likely is barium to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have not classified barium as to its carcinogenicity. The EPA has determined that barium is not likely to be carcinogenic to humans following ingestion and that there is insufficient information to determine whether it will be carcinogenic to humans following inhalation exposure.

How can barium affect children?

We do not know whether children will be more or less sensitive than adults to barium toxicity. A study in rats that swallowed barium found a decrease in newborn body weight; we do not know if a similar effect would be seen in humans.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to barium?

The greatest potential source of barium exposure is through food and drinking water. However, the amount of barium in foods and drinking water are typically too low to be of concern.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to barium?

There is no routine medical test to determine whether you have been exposed to barium. Doctors can measure barium in body tissues and fluids, such as bones, blood, urine, and feces, using very complex instruments. These tests cannot be used to predict the extent of the exposure or potential health effects.

The geometric mean barium level measured in the U.S. general population aged 6 and older is reported by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) as 1.44 µg/g creatinine (measured in urine).

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 2.0 milligrams of barium per liter of drinking water (2.0 mg/L), which is the same as 2 ppm.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) of 0.5 milligrams of soluble barium compounds per cubic meter of workplace air (0.5 mg/m³) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks. The OSHA limits for barium sulfate dust are 15 mg/m³ of total dust and 5 mg/m³ for respirable fraction.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) of 0.5 mg/m³ for soluble barium compounds. The NIOSH has set RELs of 10 mg/m³ (total dust) for barium sulfate and 5 mg/m³ (respirable fraction).

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Barium and Compounds (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about benzene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Benzene is a widely used chemical formed from both natural processes and human activities. Breathing benzene can cause drowsiness, dizziness, and unconsciousness; long-term benzene exposure causes effects on the bone marrow and can cause anemia and leukemia. Benzene has been found in at least 813 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is benzene?

(Pronounced bĕn'zĕn')

Benzene is a colorless liquid with a sweet odor. It evaporates into the air very quickly and dissolves slightly in water. It is highly flammable and is formed from both natural processes and human activities.

Benzene is widely used in the United States; it ranks in the top 20 chemicals for production volume. Some industries use benzene to make other chemicals which are used to make plastics, resins, and nylon and synthetic fibers. Benzene is also used to make some types of rubbers, lubricants, dyes, detergents, drugs, and pesticides. Natural sources of benzene include volcanoes and forest fires. Benzene is also a natural part of crude oil, gasoline, and cigarette smoke.

What happens to benzene when it enters the environment?

- Industrial processes are the main source of benzene in the environment.
- Benzene can pass into the air from water and soil.
- It reacts with other chemicals in the air and breaks down within a few days.
- Benzene in the air can attach to rain or snow and be carried back down to the ground.

- It breaks down more slowly in water and soil, and can pass through the soil into underground water.
- Benzene does not build up in plants or animals.

How might I be exposed to benzene?

- Outdoor air contains low levels of benzene from tobacco smoke, automobile service stations, exhaust from motor vehicles, and industrial emissions.
- Indoor air generally contains higher levels of benzene from products that contain it such as glues, paints, furniture wax, and detergents.
- Air around hazardous waste sites or gas stations will contain higher levels of benzene.
- Leakage from underground storage tanks or from hazardous waste sites containing benzene can result in benzene contamination of well water.
- People working in industries that make or use benzene may be exposed to the highest levels of it.
- A major source of benzene exposures is tobacco smoke.

How can benzene affect my health?

Breathing very high levels of benzene can result in death, while high levels can cause drowsiness, dizziness, rapid heart rate, headaches, tremors, confusion, and unconsciousness. Eating or drinking foods containing high levels of benzene can cause vomiting, irritation of the stomach, dizziness, sleepiness, convulsions, rapid heart rate, and death.

ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

The major effect of benzene from long-term (365 days or longer) exposure is on the blood. Benzene causes harmful effects on the bone marrow and can cause a decrease in red blood cells leading to anemia. It can also cause excessive bleeding and can affect the immune system, increasing the chance for infection.

Some women who breathed high levels of benzene for many months had irregular menstrual periods and a decrease in the size of their ovaries. It is not known whether benzene exposure affects the developing fetus in pregnant women or fertility in men.

Animal studies have shown low birth weights, delayed bone formation, and bone marrow damage when pregnant animals breathed benzene.

How likely is benzene to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that benzene is a known human carcinogen. Long-term exposure to high levels of benzene in the air can cause leukemia, cancer of the blood-forming organs.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to benzene?

Several tests can show if you have been exposed to benzene. There is test for measuring benzene in the breath; this test must be done shortly after exposure. Benzene can also be measured in the blood, however, since benzene disappears rapidly from the blood, measurements are accurate only for recent exposures.

In the body, benzene is converted to products called metabolites. Certain metabolites can be measured in the urine. However, this test must be done shortly after exposure and is not a reliable indicator of how much benzene you have been exposed to, since the metabolites may be present in urine from other sources.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set the maximum permissible level of benzene in drinking water at 0.005 milligrams per liter (0.005 mg/L). The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 10 pounds or more of benzene be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a permissible exposure limit of 1 part of benzene per million parts of air (1 ppm) in the workplace during an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

Glossary

Anemia: A decreased ability of the blood to transport oxygen.

Carcinogen: A substance with the ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Chromosomes: Parts of the cells responsible for the development of hereditary characteristics.

Metabolites: Breakdown products of chemicals.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

Pesticide: A substance that kills pests.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1997 Toxicological Profile for Benzene (update) produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 404-498-0093. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about copper. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Copper is a reddish metal that occurs naturally in the environment. It also occurs naturally in plants and animals. Low levels of copper are essential for maintaining good health. High levels can cause harmful effects such as irritation of the nose, mouth and eyes, vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, and nausea. Copper has been found in at least 884 of the 1,613 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is copper?

Copper is a reddish metal that occurs naturally in rocks, soil, water, and air. Copper also occurs naturally in plants and animals.

Metallic copper can be easily molded or shaped. Metallic copper can be found in the U.S. penny, electrical wiring, and some water pipes. Metallic copper is also found in mixtures (called alloys) with other metals such as brass and bronze. Copper is also found as part of other compounds forming salts. Copper salts occur naturally, but are also manufactured. The most common copper salt is copper sulfate. Most copper compounds are blue-green in color. Copper compounds are commonly used in agriculture to treat plant diseases like mildew, for water treatment and, as preservatives for wood, leather, and fabrics.

What happens to copper when it enters the environment?

- Copper can enter the environment from the mining of copper and other metals and from factories that make or use metallic copper or copper compounds.
- It can also enter the environment through domestic waste water, combustion of fossil fuels and wastes, wood production, phosphate fertilizer production, and natural sources (e.g., windblown dust from soils, volcanoes, decaying vegetation, forest fires, and sea spray).
- Copper in soil strongly attaches to organic material and minerals.

- Copper that dissolves in water becomes rapidly bound to particles suspended in the water.
- Copper does not typically enter groundwater.
- Copper carried by particles emitted from smelters and ore processing plants is carried back to the ground by gravity or in rain or snow.
- Copper does not break down in the environment.

How might I be exposed to copper?

- Breathing air, drinking water, eating food, and by skin contact with soil, water, or other copper-containing substances.
- Some copper in the environment can be taken up by plants and animals.
- Higher exposure may occur if your water is corrosive and you have copper plumbing and brass water fixtures. You may be exposed to higher amounts of copper if you drink water or swim in lakes or reservoirs recently treated with copper to control algae or receive cooling water from a power plant that may have high amounts of dissolved copper.
- Using some garden products (e.g., fungicides) to control plant diseases.
- Living near bronze and brass production facilities may expose you to higher copper levels in soil.
- You may breathe copper-containing dust or have skin contact if you work in the industry of mining copper or

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processing the ore. You may breathe high levels if you grind or weld copper metal.

How can copper affect my health?

Copper is essential for good health, but high amounts can be harmful. Long-term exposure to copper dust can irritate your nose, mouth, and eyes, and cause headaches, dizziness, nausea, and diarrhea.

Drinking water with higher than normal levels of copper may cause vomiting, diarrhea, stomach cramps, and nausea. Intentionally high intakes of copper can cause liver and kidney damage and even death.

How likely is copper to cause cancer?

We do not know whether copper can cause cancer in humans. The EPA has determined that copper is not classifiable as to carcinogenicity.

How can copper affect children?

Exposure to high levels of copper will result in the same type of effects in children and adults. Studies in animals suggest that the young children may have more severe effects than adults; we do not know if this would also be true in humans. There is a very small percentage of infants and children who are unusually sensitive to copper.

We do not know if copper can cause birth defects or other developmental effects in humans. Studies in animals suggest that ingestion of high levels of copper may cause a decrease in fetal growth.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to copper?

- The greatest potential source of copper exposure is through drinking water, especially in water that is first drawn in the morning after sitting in copper pipes and brass faucets overnight.
- To reduce exposure, run the water for at least 15-30 seconds before using it.
- If you are exposed to copper at work, you may carry

copper home on your skin, clothes, or tools. You can avoid this by showering, and changing clothing before leaving work, and your work clothes should be kept separate from other clothes and laundered separately.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to copper?

Copper is normally found in all tissues of the body, blood, urine, feces, hair, and nails. High levels of copper in these samples can show that you have been exposed to higher than normal levels of copper. Tests to measure copper levels in the body are not routinely available at the doctor's office because they require special equipment. These tests cannot tell the extent of exposure or whether you will experience harmful effects.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has determined that drinking water should not contain more than 1.3 milligrams of copper per liter of water (1.3 mg/L).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 0.1 mg per cubic meter (0.1 mg/m³) of copper fumes (vapor generated from heating copper) and 1 mg/m³ of copper dusts (fine metallic copper particles) and mists (aerosol of soluble copper) in workroom air during an 8-hour work shift, 40-hour workweek.

The Food and Nutrition Board of the Institute of Medicine recommends dietary allowances (RDAs) of 340 micrograms (340 µg) of copper per day for children aged 1-3 years, 440 µg/day for children aged 4-8 years, 700 µg/day for children aged 9-13 years, 890 µg/day for children aged 14-18 years, and 900 µg/day for adults.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2002. Toxicological Profile for Copper (Draft for Public Comment). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about DDT, DDE, and DDD. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to DDT, DDE, and DDD occurs mostly from eating foods containing small amounts of these compounds, particularly meat, fish and poultry. High levels of DDT can affect the nervous system causing excitability, tremors and seizures. In women, DDE can cause a reduction in the duration of lactation and an increased chance of having a premature baby. DDT, DDE, and DDD have been found in at least 441 of the 1,613 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are DDT, DDE, and DDD?

DDT (dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane) is a pesticide once widely used to control insects in agriculture and insects that carry diseases such as malaria. DDT is a white, crystalline solid with no odor or taste. Its use in the U.S. was banned in 1972 because of damage to wildlife, but is still used in some countries.

DDE (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethylene) and DDD (dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane) are chemicals similar to DDT that contaminate commercial DDT preparations. DDE has no commercial use. DDD was also used to kill pests, but its use has also been banned. One form of DDD has been used medically to treat cancer of the adrenal gland.

What happens to DDT, DDE, and DDD when they enter the environment?

- DDT entered the environment when it was used as a pesticide; it still enters the environment due to current use in other countries.
- DDE enters the environment as contaminant or breakdown product of DDT; DDD also enters the environment as a breakdown product of DDT.
- DDT, DDE, and DDD in air are rapidly broken down by sunlight. Half of what's in air breaks down within 2 days.
- They stick strongly to soil; most DDT in soil is broken down slowly to DDE and DDD by microorganisms; half the DDT in soil will break down in 2-15 years, depending on the type of soil.

- Only a small amount will go through the soil into groundwater; they do not dissolve easily in water.
- DDT, and especially DDE, build up in plants and in fatty tissues of fish, birds, and other animals.

How might I be exposed to DDT, DDE, and DDD?

- Eating contaminated foods, such as root and leafy vegetables, fatty meat, fish, and poultry, but levels are very low.
- Eating contaminated imported foods from countries that still allow the use of DDT to control pests.
- Breathing contaminated air or drinking contaminated water near waste sites and landfills that may contain higher levels of these chemicals.
- Infants fed on breast milk from mothers who have been exposed.
- Breathing or swallowing soil particles near waste sites or landfills that contain these chemicals.

How can DDT, DDE, and DDD affect my health?

DDT affects the nervous system. People who accidentally swallowed large amounts of DDT became excitable and had tremors and seizures. These effects went away after the exposure stopped. No effects were seen in people who took small daily doses of DDT by capsule for 18 months. A study in humans showed that women who had high amounts of a form of DDE in their breast milk were unable to

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breast feed their babies for as long as women who had little DDE in the breast milk. Another study in humans showed that women who had high amounts of DDE in breast milk had an increased chance of having premature babies. In animals, short-term exposure to large amounts of DDT in food affected the nervous system, while long-term exposure to smaller amounts affected the liver. Also in animals, short-term oral exposure to small amounts of DDT or its breakdown products may also have harmful effects on reproduction.

How likely are DDT, DDE, and DDD to cause cancer?

Studies in DDT-exposed workers did not show increases in cancer. Studies in animals given DDT with the food have shown that DDT can cause liver cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) determined that DDT may reasonably be anticipated to be a human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) determined that DDT may possibly cause cancer in humans. The EPA determined that DDT, DDE, and DDD are probable human carcinogens.

How can DDT, DDE, and DDD affect children?

There are no studies on the health effects of children exposed to DDT, DDE, or DDD. We can assume that children exposed to large amounts of DDT will have health effects similar to the effects seen in adults. However, we do not know whether children differ from adults in their susceptibility to these substances.

There is no evidence that DDT, DDE, or DDD cause birth defects in people. A study showed that teenage boys whose mothers had higher DDE amounts in the blood when they were pregnant were taller than those whose mothers had lower DDE levels. However, a different study found the opposite in preteen girls. The reason for the discrepancy between these studies is unknown.

Studies in rats have shown that DDT and DDE can mimic the action of natural hormones and in this way affect the development of the reproductive and nervous systems. Puberty was delayed in male rats given high amounts of DDE as juveniles. This could possibly happen in humans.

A study in mice showed that exposure to DDT during the first weeks of life may cause neurobehavioral problems later in life.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to DDT, DDE, and DDE?

- Most families will be exposed to DDT by eating food or drinking liquids contaminated with small amounts of DDT.
- Cooking will reduce the amount of DDT in fish.
- Washing fruit and vegetables will remove most DDT from their surface.
- Follow health advisories that tell you about consumption of fish and wildlife caught in contaminated areas.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to DDT, DDE, and DDD?

Laboratory tests can detect DDT, DDE, and DDD in fat, blood, urine, semen, and breast milk. These tests may show low, moderate, or excessive exposure to these compounds, but cannot tell the exact amount you were exposed to, or whether you will experience adverse effects. These tests are not routinely available at the doctor's office because they require special equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets a limit of 1 milligram of DDT per cubic meter of air (1 mg/m³) in the workplace for an 8-hour shift, 40-hour workweek.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has set limits for DDT, DDE, and DDD in foodstuff at or above which the agency will take legal action to remove the products from the market.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2002. Toxicological Profile for DDT/DDE/DDD (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 1,2-dichloroethene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to 1,2-dichloroethene occurs mainly in workplaces where it is made or used. Breathing high levels of 1,2-dichloroethene can make you feel nauseous, drowsy, and tired. *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethene has been found in at least 146 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethene was found in at least 563 NPL sites. 1,2-Dichloroethene was found at 336 sites, but the isomer (*cis*- or *trans*-) was not specified.

What is 1,2-dichloroethene?

(Pronounced 1,2-dī-klôr' õ-ěth'ēn)

1,2-Dichloroethene, also called 1,2-dichloroethylene, is a highly flammable, colorless liquid with a sharp, harsh odor. It is used to produce solvents and in chemical mixtures. You can smell very small amounts of 1,2-dichloroethene in air (about 17 parts of 1,2-dichloroethene per million parts of air [17 ppm]).

There are two forms of 1,2-dichloroethene; one is called *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene and the other is called *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene. Sometimes both forms are present as a mixture.

What happens to 1,2-dichloroethene when it enters the environment?

- 1,2-Dichloroethene evaporates rapidly into air.
- In the air, it takes about 5-12 days for half of it to break down.
- Most 1,2-dichloroethene in the soil surface or bodies of water will evaporate into air.
- 1,2-Dichloroethene can travel through soil or dissolve in water in the soil. It is possible that it can contaminate groundwater.
- In groundwater, it takes about 13-48 weeks to break down.

- There is a slight chance that 1,2-dichloroethene will break down into vinyl chloride, a different chemical which is believed to be more toxic than 1,2-dichloroethene.

How might I be exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene?

- Breathing 1,2-dichloroethene that has leaked from hazardous waste sites and landfills.
- Drinking contaminated tap water or breathing vapors from contaminated water while cooking, bathing, or washing dishes.
- Breathing 1,2-dichloroethene, touching it, or touching contaminated materials in the workplace.

How can 1,2-dichloroethene affect my health?

Breathing high levels of 1,2-dichloroethene can make you feel nauseous, drowsy, and tired; breathing very high levels can kill you.

When animals breathed high levels of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene for short or longer periods of time, their livers and lungs were damaged and the effects were more severe with longer exposure times. Animals that breathed very high

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levels of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene had damaged hearts.

Animals that ingested extremely high doses of *cis*- or *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene died.

Lower doses of *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene caused effects on the blood, such as decreased numbers of red blood cells, and also effects on the liver.

The long-term (365 days or longer) human health effects after exposure to low concentrations of 1,2-dichloroethene aren't known. One animal study suggested that an exposed fetus may not grow as quickly as one that hasn't been exposed.

Exposure to 1,2-dichloroethene hasn't been shown to affect fertility in people or animals.

How likely is 1,2-dichloroethene to cause cancer?

The EPA has determined that *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene is not classifiable as to its human carcinogenicity.

No EPA cancer classification is available for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene?

Tests are available to measure concentrations of the breakdown products of 1,2-dichloroethene in blood, urine, and tissues. However, these tests aren't used routinely to determine whether a person has been exposed to this compound. This is because after you are exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene, the breakdown products in your body that are detected with these tests may be the same as those that come from exposure to other chemicals. These tests aren't available in most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set the maximum allowable level of *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene in drinking water at 0.07 milligrams per liter of water (0.07 mg/L) and *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene at 0.1 mg/L.

The EPA requires that any spills or accidental release of 1,000 pounds or more of 1,2-dichloroethene must be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Health Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set the maximum allowable amount of 1,2-dichloroethene in workroom air during an 8-hour workday in a 40-hour workweek at 200 parts of 1,2-dichloroethene per million parts of air (200 ppm).

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability of a substance to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Fertility: Ability to reproduce.

Ingest: To eat or drink something.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

ppm: Parts per million.

Solvent: A chemical that can dissolve other substances.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1996 Toxicological Profile for 1,2-Dichloroethene produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about ethylbenzene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Ethylbenzene is a colorless liquid found in a number of products including gasoline and paints. Breathing very high levels can cause dizziness and throat and eye irritation. Ethylbenzene has been found in at least 731 of the 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is ethylbenzene?

(Pronounced ěth' əl bĕn' zĕn')

Ethylbenzene is a colorless, flammable liquid that smells like gasoline. It is found in natural products such as coal tar and petroleum and is also found in manufactured products such as inks, insecticides, and paints.

Ethylbenzene is used primarily to make another chemical, styrene. Other uses include as a solvent, in fuels, and to make other chemicals.

What happens to ethylbenzene when it enters the environment?

- Ethylbenzene moves easily into the air from water and soil.
- It takes about 3 days for ethylbenzene to be broken down in air into other chemicals.
- Ethylbenzene may be released to water from industrial discharges or leaking underground storage tanks.
- In surface water, ethylbenzene breaks down by reacting with other chemicals found naturally in water.
- In soil, it is broken down by soil bacteria.

How might I be exposed to ethylbenzene?

- Breathing air containing ethylbenzene, particularly in areas near factories or highways.
- Drinking contaminated tap water.
- Working in an industry where ethylbenzene is used or made.
- Using products containing it, such as gasoline, carpet glues, varnishes, and paints.

How can ethylbenzene affect my health?

Limited information is available on the effects of ethylbenzene on people's health. The available information shows dizziness, throat and eye irritation, tightening of the chest, and a burning sensation in the eyes of people exposed to high levels of ethylbenzene in air.

Animals studies have shown effects on the nervous system, liver, kidneys, and eyes from breathing ethylbenzene in air.

How likely is ethylbenzene to cause cancer?

The EPA has determined that ethylbenzene is not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

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No studies in people have shown that ethylbenzene exposure can result in cancer. Two available animal studies suggest that ethylbenzene may cause tumors.

How can ethylbenzene affect children?

Children may be exposed to ethylbenzene through inhalation of consumer products, including gasoline, paints, inks, pesticides, and carpet glue. We do not know whether children are more sensitive to the effects of ethylbenzene than adults.

It is not known whether ethylbenzene can affect the development of the human fetus. Animal studies have shown that when pregnant animals were exposed to ethylbenzene in air, their babies had an increased number of birth defects.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to ethylbenzene?

Exposure to ethylbenzene vapors from household products and newly installed carpeting can be minimized by using adequate ventilation.

Household chemicals should be stored out of reach of children to prevent accidental poisoning. Always store household chemicals in their original containers; never store them in containers children would find attractive to eat or drink from, such as old soda bottles. Gasoline should be stored in a gasoline can with a locked cap.

Sometimes older children sniff household chemicals, including ethylbenzene, in an attempt to get high. Talk with your children about the dangers of sniffing chemicals.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to ethylbenzene?

Ethylbenzene is found in the blood, urine, breath, and

some body tissues of exposed people. The most common way to test for ethylbenzene is in the urine. This test measures substances formed by the breakdown of ethylbenzene. This test needs to be done within a few hours after exposure occurs, because the substances leave the body very quickly.

These tests can show you were exposed to ethylbenzene, but cannot predict the kind of health effects that might occur.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a maximum contaminant level of 0.7 milligrams of ethylbenzene per liter of drinking water (0.7 mg/L).

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 1,000 pounds or more of ethylbenzene be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an occupational exposure limit of 100 parts of ethylbenzene per million parts of air (100 ppm) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for ethylbenzene. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

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This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about fuel oils. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Fuel oils are liquid mixtures produced from petroleum, and their use mostly involves burning them as fuels. Drinking or breathing fuel oils may cause nausea or nervous system effects. However, exposure under normal use conditions is not likely to be harmful. Fuel oils have been found in at least 26 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are fuel oils?

(Pronounced fyoo'el oilz)

Fuel oils are a variety of yellowish to light brown liquid mixtures that come from crude petroleum. Some chemicals found in fuel oils may evaporate easily, while others may more easily dissolve in water.

Fuel oils are produced by different petroleum refining processes, depending on their intended uses. Fuel oils may be used as fuel for engines, lamps, heaters, furnaces, and stoves, or as solvents.

Some commonly found fuel oils include kerosene, diesel fuel, jet fuel, range oil, and home heating oil. These fuel oils differ from one another by their hydrocarbon compositions, boiling point ranges, chemical additives, and uses.

What happens to fuel oils when they enter the environment?

- Some chemicals found in fuel oils may evaporate into the air from open containers or contaminated soil or water.
- Some chemicals found in fuel oils may dissolve in water after spills to surface waters or leaks from underground storage tanks.

- Some chemicals found in fuel oils may stick to particles in water, which will eventually cause them to settle to the bottom sediment.
- Some of the chemicals found in fuel oils may be broken down slowly in air, water, and soil by sunlight or small organisms.
- Some of the chemicals found in fuel oils may build up significantly in plants and animals.

How might I be exposed to fuel oils?

- Using a home kerosene heater or stove, or using fuel oils at work.
- Breathing air in home or building basements that has been contaminated with fuel oil vapors entering from the soil.
- Drinking or swimming in water that has been contaminated with fuel oils from a spill or a leaking underground storage tank.
- Touching soil contaminated with fuel oils.
- Using fuel oils to wash paint or grease from skin or equipment.

How can fuel oils affect my health?

Little information is available about the health effects that may be caused by fuel oils. People who use kerosene

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stoves for cooking do not seem to have any health problems related to their exposure.

Breathing some fuel oils for short periods may cause nausea, eye irritation, increased blood pressure, headache, lightheadedness, loss of appetite, poor coordination, and difficulty concentrating. Breathing diesel fuel vapors for long periods may cause kidney damage and lower your blood's ability to clot.

Drinking small amounts of kerosene may cause vomiting, diarrhea, coughing, stomach swelling and cramps, drowsiness, restlessness, painful breathing, irritability, and unconsciousness. Drinking large amounts of kerosene may cause convulsions, coma, or death. Skin contact with kerosene for short periods may cause itchy, red, sore, or peeling skin.

How likely are fuel oils to cause cancer?

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that some fuel oils (heavy) may possibly cause cancer in humans, but for other fuel oils (light) there is not enough information to make a determination. IARC has also determined that occupational exposures to fuel oils during petroleum refining are probably carcinogenic in humans.

Some studies with mice have suggested that repeated contact with fuel oils may cause liver or skin cancer. However, other mouse studies have found this not to be the case. No studies are available in other animals or in people on the carcinogenic effects of fuel oils.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to fuel oils?

There is no medical test that shows if you have been exposed to fuel oils. Tests are available to determine if some of

the chemicals commonly found in fuel oils are in your blood. However, the presence of these chemicals in blood may not necessarily mean that you have been exposed to fuel oils.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the Air Force Office of Safety and Health (AFOSH) have set a permissible exposure level (PEL) of 400 parts of petroleum distillates per million parts of air (400 ppm) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that average workplace air levels not exceed 350 milligrams of petroleum distillates per cubic meter of air (350 mg/m³) for a 40-hour workweek.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) lists fuel oils as hazardous materials and, therefore, regulates their transportation.

Glossary

Carcinogenic: Able to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Evaporate: To change into a vapor or a gas.

Hydrocarbon: Any compound made up of hydrogen and carbon.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

ppm: Parts per million.

Sediment: Mud and debris that have settled to the bottom of a body of water.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995. Toxicological profile for fuel oils. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 404-498-0093. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about lead. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to lead can happen from breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated foods, or drinking contaminated water. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive system. Lead has been found in at least 1,272 of the 1,684 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is lead?

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining, and manufacturing.

Lead has many different uses. It is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes), and devices to shield X-rays. Because of health concerns, lead from paints and ceramic products, caulking, and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years. The use of lead as an additive to gasoline was banned in 1996 in the United States.

What happens to lead when it enters the environment?

- Lead itself does not break down, but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air, and water.
- When lead is released to the air, it may travel long distances before settling to the ground.
- Once lead falls onto soil, it usually sticks to soil particles.
- Movement of lead from soil into groundwater will depend on the type of lead compound and the characteristics of the soil.

How might I be exposed to lead?

- Eating food or drinking water that contains lead. Water pipes in some older homes may contain lead solder. Lead can leach out into the water.

- Spending time in areas where lead-based paints have been used and are deteriorating. Deteriorating lead paint can contribute to lead dust.

- Working in a job where lead is used or engaging in certain hobbies in which lead is used, such as making stained glass.

- Using health-care products or folk remedies that contain lead.

How can lead affect my health?

The effects of lead are the same whether it enters the body through breathing or swallowing. Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. The main target for lead toxicity is the nervous system, both in adults and children. Long-term exposure of adults can result in decreased performance in some tests that measure functions of the nervous system. It may also cause weakness in fingers, wrists, or ankles. Lead exposure also causes small increases in blood pressure, particularly in middle-aged and older people and can cause anemia. Exposure to high lead levels can severely damage the brain and kidneys in adults or children and ultimately cause death. In pregnant women, high levels of exposure to lead may cause miscarriage. High-level exposure in men can damage the organs responsible for sperm production.

How likely is lead to cause cancer?

We have no conclusive proof that lead causes cancer in humans. Kidney tumors have developed in rats and mice that had been given large doses of some kind of lead compounds. The Department of Health and Human Services

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(DHHS) has determined that lead and lead compounds are reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens and the EPA has determined that lead is a probable human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that inorganic lead is probably carcinogenic to humans and that there is insufficient information to determine whether organic lead compounds will cause cancer in humans.

How can lead affect children?

Small children can be exposed by eating lead-based paint chips, chewing on objects painted with lead-based paint, or swallowing house dust or soil that contains lead. Children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than adults. A child who swallows large amounts of lead may develop blood anemia, severe stomachache, muscle weakness, and brain damage. If a child swallows smaller amounts of lead, much less severe effects on blood and brain function may occur. Even at much lower levels of exposure, lead can affect a child's mental and physical growth. Exposure to lead is more dangerous for young and unborn children. Unborn children can be exposed to lead through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature births, smaller babies, decreased mental ability in the infant, learning difficulties, and reduced growth in young children. These effects are more common if the mother or baby was exposed to high levels of lead. Some of these effects may persist beyond childhood.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to lead?

- Avoid exposure to sources of lead.
- Do not allow children to chew on mouth surfaces that may have been painted with lead-based paint.
- If you have a water lead problem, run or flush water that has been standing overnight before drinking or cooking with it.
- Some types of paints and pigments that are used as make-up or hair coloring contain lead. Keep these kinds of products away from children
- If your home contains lead-based paint or you live in an area contaminated with lead, wash children's hands and faces

often to remove lead dusts and soil, and regularly clean the house of dust and tracked in soil.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to lead?

A blood test is available to measure the amount of lead in your blood and to estimate the amount of your recent exposure to lead. Blood tests are commonly used to screen children for lead poisoning. Lead in teeth or bones can be measured by X-ray techniques, but these methods are not widely available. Exposure to lead also can be evaluated by measuring erythrocyte protoporphyrin (EP) in blood samples. EP is a part of red blood cells known to increase when the amount of lead in the blood is high. However, the EP level is not sensitive enough to identify children with elevated blood lead levels below about 25 micrograms per deciliter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$). These tests usually require special analytical equipment that is not available in a doctor's office. However, your doctor can draw blood samples and send them to appropriate laboratories for analysis.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that states test children at ages 1 and 2 years. Children should be tested at ages 3–6 years if they have never been tested for lead, if they receive services from public assistance programs for the poor such as Medicaid or the Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children, if they live in a building or frequently visit a house built before 1950; if they visit a home (house or apartment) built before 1978 that has been recently remodeled; and/or if they have a brother, sister, or playmate who has had lead poisoning. CDC considers a blood lead level of 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$ to be a level of concern for children.

EPA limits lead in drinking water to 15 μg per liter.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for lead (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about mercury. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to mercury occurs from breathing contaminated air, ingesting contaminated water and food, and having dental and medical treatments. Mercury, at high levels, may damage the brain, kidneys, and developing fetus. This chemical has been found in at least 714 of 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is mercury?

(Pronounced mŭr/kyə-rē)

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal which has several forms. The metallic mercury is a shiny, silver-white, odorless liquid. If heated, it is a colorless, odorless gas.

Mercury combines with other elements, such as chlorine, sulfur, or oxygen, to form inorganic mercury compounds or "salts," which are usually white powders or crystals. Mercury also combines with carbon to make organic mercury compounds. The most common one, methylmercury, is produced mainly by microscopic organisms in the water and soil. More mercury in the environment can increase the amounts of methylmercury that these small organisms make.

Metallic mercury is used to produce chlorine gas and caustic soda, and is also used in thermometers, dental fillings, and batteries. Mercury salts are sometimes used in skin lightening creams and as antiseptic creams and ointments.

What happens to mercury when it enters the environment?

- Inorganic mercury (metallic mercury and inorganic mercury compounds) enters the air from mining ore deposits, burning coal and waste, and from manufacturing plants.
- It enters the water or soil from natural deposits, disposal of wastes, and volcanic activity.

- Methylmercury may be formed in water and soil by small organisms called bacteria.
- Methylmercury builds up in the tissues of fish. Larger and older fish tend to have the highest levels of mercury.

How might I be exposed to mercury?

- Eating fish or shellfish contaminated with methylmercury.
- Breathing vapors in air from spills, incinerators, and industries that burn mercury-containing fuels.
- Release of mercury from dental work and medical treatments.
- Breathing contaminated workplace air or skin contact during use in the workplace (dental, health services, chemical, and other industries that use mercury).
- Practicing rituals that include mercury.

How can mercury affect my health?

The nervous system is very sensitive to all forms of mercury. Methylmercury and metallic mercury vapors are more harmful than other forms, because more mercury in these forms reaches the brain. Exposure to high levels of metallic, inorganic, or organic mercury can permanently damage the brain, kidneys, and developing fetus. Effects on brain functioning may result in irritability, shyness, tremors, changes in vision or hearing, and memory problems.

Short-term exposure to high levels of metallic mercury vapors may cause effects including lung damage, nausea,

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vomiting, diarrhea, increases in blood pressure or heart rate, skin rashes, and eye irritation.

How likely is mercury to cause cancer?

There are inadequate human cancer data available for all forms of mercury. Mercuric chloride has caused increases in several types of tumors in rats and mice, and methylmercury has caused kidney tumors in male mice. The EPA has determined that mercuric chloride and methylmercury are possible human carcinogens.

How can mercury affect children?

Very young children are more sensitive to mercury than adults. Mercury in the mother's body passes to the fetus and may accumulate there. It can also pass to a nursing infant through breast milk. However, the benefits of breast feeding may be greater than the possible adverse effects of mercury in breast milk.

Mercury's harmful effects that may be passed from the mother to the fetus include brain damage, mental retardation, incoordination, blindness, seizures, and inability to speak. Children poisoned by mercury may develop problems of their nervous and digestive systems, and kidney damage.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to mercury?

Carefully handle and dispose of products that contain mercury, such as thermometers or fluorescent light bulbs. Do not vacuum up spilled mercury, because it will vaporize and increase exposure. If a large amount of mercury has been spilled, contact your health department. Teach children not to play with shiny, silver liquids.

Properly dispose of older medicines that contain mercury. Keep all mercury-containing medicines away from children.

Pregnant women and children should keep away from

rooms where liquid mercury has been used.

Learn about wildlife and fish advisories in your area from your public health or natural resources department.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to mercury?

Tests are available to measure mercury levels in the body. Blood or urine samples are used to test for exposure to metallic mercury and to inorganic forms of mercury. Mercury in whole blood or in scalp hair is measured to determine exposure to methylmercury. Your doctor can take samples and send them to a testing laboratory.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 2 parts of mercury per billion parts of drinking water (2 ppb).

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has set a maximum permissible level of 1 part of methylmercury in a million parts of seafood (1 ppm).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set limits of 0.1 milligram of organic mercury per cubic meter of workplace air (0.1 mg/m³) and 0.05 mg/m³ of metallic mercury vapor for 8-hour shifts and 40-hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for mercury. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about nickel. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Nickel is a naturally occurring element. Pure nickel is a hard, silvery-white metal used to make stainless steel and other metal alloys. Skin effects are the most common effects in people who are sensitive to nickel. Workers who breathed very large amounts of nickel compounds developed chronic bronchitis and lung and nasal sinus cancers. Nickel has been found in at least 882 of the 1,662 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is nickel?

Nickel is a very abundant natural element. Pure nickel is a hard, silvery-white metal. Nickel can be combined with other metals, such as iron, copper, chromium, and zinc, to form alloys. These alloys are used to make coins, jewelry, and items such as valves and heat exchangers. Most nickel is used to make stainless steel.

Nickel can combine with other elements such as chlorine, sulfur, and oxygen to form nickel compounds. Many nickel compounds dissolve fairly easy in water and have a green color. Nickel compounds are used for nickel plating, to color ceramics, to make some batteries, and as substances known as catalysts that increase the rate of chemical reactions. Nickel is found in all soil and is emitted from volcanoes. Nickel is also found in meteorites and on the ocean floor. Nickel and its compounds have no characteristic odor or taste.

What happens to nickel when it enters the environment?

- Nickel is released into the atmosphere by industries that make or use nickel, nickel alloys, or nickel compounds. It is also released into the atmosphere by oil-burning power plants, coal-burning power plants, and trash incinerators.
- In the air, it attaches to small particles of dust that settle to the ground or are taken out of the air in rain or snow; this usually takes many days.

- Nickel released in industrial waste water ends up in soil or sediment where it strongly attaches to particles containing iron or manganese.
- Nickel does not appear to accumulate in fish or in other animals used as food.

How might I be exposed to nickel?

- By eating food containing nickel, which is the major source of exposure for most people.
- By skin contact with soil, bath or shower water, or metals containing nickel, as well as by handling coins or touching jewelry containing nickel.
- By drinking water that contains small amounts of nickel.
- By breathing air or smoking tobacco containing nickel.
- Higher exposure may occur if you work in industries that process or use nickel.

How can nickel affect my health?

The most common harmful health effect of nickel in humans is an allergic reaction. Approximately 10-20% of the population is sensitive to nickel. People can become sensitive to nickel when jewelry or other things containing it are in direct contact with the skin for a long time. Once a person is sensitized to nickel, further contact with the metal may produce a reaction. The most common reaction is a skin rash at the site of contact. The skin rash may also

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occur at a site away from the site of contact. Less frequently, some people who are sensitive to nickel have asthma attacks following exposure to nickel. Some sensitized people react when they consume food or water containing nickel or breathe dust containing it.

People working in nickel refineries or nickel-processing plants have experienced chronic bronchitis and reduced lung function. These persons breathed amounts of nickel much higher than levels found normally in the environment.

Workers who drank water containing high amounts of nickel had stomach ache and suffered adverse effects to their blood and kidneys.

Damage to the lung and nasal cavity has been observed in rats and mice breathing nickel compounds. Eating or drinking large amounts of nickel has caused lung disease in dogs and rats and has affected the stomach, blood, liver, kidneys, and immune system in rats and mice, as well as their reproduction and development.

How likely is nickel to cause cancer?

Cancers of the lung and nasal sinus have resulted when workers breathed dust containing high levels of nickel compounds while working in nickel refineries or nickel processing plants. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that nickel metal may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen and that nickel compounds are known human carcinogens. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that some nickel compounds are carcinogenic to humans and that metallic nickel may possibly be carcinogenic to humans. The EPA has determined that nickel refinery dust and nickel subsulfide are human carcinogens.

How can nickel affect children?

It is likely that the health effects seen in children exposed to nickel will be similar to those seen in adults. We do not know whether children differ from adults in their susceptibility to nickel. Human studies that examined whether nickel can harm the fetus are inconclusive. Animal studies have found increases in newborn deaths and

decreased newborn weight after ingesting very high amounts of nickel. Nickel can be transferred from the mother to an infant in breast milk and can cross the placenta.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to nickel?

- Avoiding jewelry containing nickel will eliminate risks of exposure to this source of the metal.
- Exposures of the general population from other sources, such as foods and drinking water, are almost always too low to be of concern.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to nickel?

There are tests available to measure nickel in your blood, feces, and urine. More nickel was measured in the urine of workers who were exposed to nickel compounds that dissolve easily in water than in the urine of workers exposed to nickel compounds that are hard to dissolve. This means that it is easier to tell if you have been exposed to soluble nickel compounds than less-soluble compounds. The nickel measurements do not accurately predict potential health effects from exposure to nickel.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA recommends that drinking water should contain no more than 0.1 milligrams of nickel per liter of water (0.1 mg/L). To protect workers, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 1 mg of nickel per cubic meter of air (1 mg/m³) for metallic nickel and nickel compounds in workplace air during an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2005. Toxicological Profile for Nickel (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons usually occurs by breathing air contaminated by wild fires or coal tar, or by eating foods that have been grilled. PAHs have been found in at least 600 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons?

(Pronounced pŏl'ī-sī'klīk ār'ə-măt'īk hī'drə-kar'bənz)

Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are a group of over 100 different chemicals that are formed during the incomplete burning of coal, oil and gas, garbage, or other organic substances like tobacco or charbroiled meat. PAHs are usually found as a mixture containing two or more of these compounds, such as soot.

Some PAHs are manufactured. These pure PAHs usually exist as colorless, white, or pale yellow-green solids. PAHs are found in coal tar, crude oil, creosote, and roofing tar, but a few are used in medicines or to make dyes, plastics, and pesticides.

What happens to PAHs when they enter the environment?

- PAHs enter the air mostly as releases from volcanoes, forest fires, burning coal, and automobile exhaust.
- PAHs can occur in air attached to dust particles.
- Some PAH particles can readily evaporate into the air from soil or surface waters.
- PAHs can break down by reacting with sunlight and other chemicals in the air, over a period of days to weeks.

- PAHs enter water through discharges from industrial and wastewater treatment plants.
- Most PAHs do not dissolve easily in water. They stick to solid particles and settle to the bottoms of lakes or rivers.
- Microorganisms can break down PAHs in soil or water after a period of weeks to months.
- In soils, PAHs are most likely to stick tightly to particles; certain PAHs move through soil to contaminate underground water.
- PAH contents of plants and animals may be much higher than PAH contents of soil or water in which they live.

How might I be exposed to PAHs?

- Breathing air containing PAHs in the workplace of coking, coal-tar, and asphalt production plants; smoke-houses; and municipal trash incineration facilities.
- Breathing air containing PAHs from cigarette smoke, wood smoke, vehicle exhausts, asphalt roads, or agricultural burn smoke.
- Coming in contact with air, water, or soil near hazardous waste sites.
- Eating grilled or charred meats; contaminated cereals, flour, bread, vegetables, fruits, meats; and processed or pickled foods.
- Drinking contaminated water or cow's milk.

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- ❑ Nursing infants of mothers living near hazardous waste sites may be exposed to PAHs through their mother's milk.

How can PAHs affect my health?

Mice that were fed high levels of one PAH during pregnancy had difficulty reproducing and so did their offspring. These offspring also had higher rates of birth defects and lower body weights. It is not known whether these effects occur in people.

Animal studies have also shown that PAHs can cause harmful effects on the skin, body fluids, and ability to fight disease after both short- and long-term exposure. But these effects have not been seen in people.

How likely are PAHs to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that some PAHs may reasonably be expected to be carcinogens.

Some people who have breathed or touched mixtures of PAHs and other chemicals for long periods of time have developed cancer. Some PAHs have caused cancer in laboratory animals when they breathed air containing them (lung cancer), ingested them in food (stomach cancer), or had them applied to their skin (skin cancer).

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PAHs?

In the body, PAHs are changed into chemicals that can attach to substances within the body. There are special tests that can detect PAHs attached to these substances in body tissues or blood. However, these tests cannot tell whether any

health effects will occur or find out the extent or source of your exposure to the PAHs. The tests aren't usually available in your doctor's office because special equipment is needed to conduct them.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 0.2 milligrams of PAHs per cubic meter of air (0.2 mg/m³). The OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) for mineral oil mist that contains PAHs is 5 mg/m³ averaged over an 8-hour exposure period.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that the average workplace air levels for coal tar products not exceed 0.1 mg/m³ for a 10-hour workday, within a 40-hour workweek. There are other limits for workplace exposure for things that contain PAHs, such as coal, coal tar, and mineral oil.

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance that can cause cancer.

Ingest: Take food or drink into your body.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995. Toxicological profile for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about polychlorinated biphenyls. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a mixture of individual chemicals which are no longer produced in the United States, but are still found in the environment. Health effects that have been associated with exposure to PCBs include acne-like skin conditions in adults and neurobehavioral and immunological changes in children. PCBs are known to cause cancer in animals. PCBs have been found in at least 500 of the 1,598 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are polychlorinated biphenyls?

Polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds (known as congeners). There are no known natural sources of PCBs. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids that are colorless to light yellow. Some PCBs can exist as a vapor in air. PCBs have no known smell or taste. Many commercial PCB mixtures are known in the U.S. by the trade name Aroclor.

PCBs have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment because they don't burn easily and are good insulators. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Products made before 1977 that may contain PCBs include old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices containing PCB capacitors, and old microscope and hydraulic oils.

What happens to PCBs when they enter the environment?

- PCBs entered the air, water, and soil during their manufacture, use, and disposal; from accidental spills and leaks during their transport; and from leaks or fires in products containing PCBs.
- PCBs can still be released to the environment from hazardous waste sites; illegal or improper disposal of industrial wastes and consumer products; leaks from old electrical transformers containing PCBs; and burning of some wastes in incinerators.
- PCBs do not readily break down in the environment and thus may remain there for very long periods of time. PCBs can travel long distances in the air and be deposited in areas far away from where they were released. In water, a small amount of PCBs may remain dissolved, but most stick to organic particles and bottom sediments. PCBs also bind strongly to soil.
- PCBs are taken up by small organisms and fish in water. They are also taken up by other animals that eat these

aquatic animals as food. PCBs accumulate in fish and marine mammals, reaching levels that may be many thousands of times higher than in water.

How might I be exposed to PCBs?

- Using old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices and appliances, such as television sets and refrigerators, that were made 30 or more years ago. These items may leak small amounts of PCBs into the air when they get hot during operation, and could be a source of skin exposure.
- Eating contaminated food. The main dietary sources of PCBs are fish (especially sportfish caught in contaminated lakes or rivers), meat, and dairy products.
- Breathing air near hazardous waste sites and drinking contaminated well water.
- In the workplace during repair and maintenance of PCB transformers; accidents, fires or spills involving transformers, fluorescent lights, and other old electrical devices; and disposal of PCB materials.

How can PCBs affect my health?

The most commonly observed health effects in people exposed to large amounts of PCBs are skin conditions such as acne and rashes. Studies in exposed workers have shown changes in blood and urine that may indicate liver damage. PCB exposures in the general population are not likely to result in skin and liver effects. Most of the studies of health effects of PCBs in the general population examined children of mothers who were exposed to PCBs.

Animals that ate food containing large amounts of PCBs for short periods of time had mild liver damage and some died. Animals that ate smaller amounts of PCBs in food over several weeks or months developed various kinds of health effects, including anemia; acne-like skin conditions; and liver, stomach, and thyroid gland injuries. Other effects

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of PCBs in animals include changes in the immune system, behavioral alterations, and impaired reproduction. PCBs are not known to cause birth defects.

How likely are PCBs to cause cancer?

Few studies of workers indicate that PCBs were associated with certain kinds of cancer in humans, such as cancer of the liver and biliary tract. Rats that ate food containing high levels of PCBs for two years developed liver cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has concluded that PCBs may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens. The EPA and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have determined that PCBs are probably carcinogenic to humans.

How can PCBs affect children?

Women who were exposed to relatively high levels of PCBs in the workplace or ate large amounts of fish contaminated with PCBs had babies that weighed slightly less than babies from women who did not have these exposures. Babies born to women who ate PCB-contaminated fish also showed abnormal responses in tests of infant behavior. Some of these behaviors, such as problems with motor skills and a decrease in short-term memory, lasted for several years. Other studies suggest that the immune system was affected in children born to and nursed by mothers exposed to increased levels of PCBs. There are no reports of structural birth defects caused by exposure to PCBs or of health effects of PCBs in older children. The most likely way infants will be exposed to PCBs is from breast milk. Transplacental transfers of PCBs were also reported. In most cases, the benefits of breast-feeding outweigh any risks from exposure to PCBs in mother's milk.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to PCBs?

- You and your children may be exposed to PCBs by eating fish or wildlife caught from contaminated locations. Certain states, Native American tribes, and U.S. territories have issued advisories to warn people about PCB-contaminated fish and fish-eating wildlife. You can reduce your family's exposure to PCBs by obeying these advisories.
- Children should be told not play with old appliances,

electrical equipment, or transformers, since they may contain PCBs.

- Children should be discouraged from playing in the dirt near hazardous waste sites and in areas where there was a transformer fire. Children should also be discouraged from eating dirt and putting dirty hands, toys or other objects in their mouths, and should wash hands frequently.
- If you are exposed to PCBs in the workplace it is possible to carry them home on your clothes, body, or tools. If this is the case, you should shower and change clothing before leaving work, and your work clothes should be kept separate from other clothes and laundered separately.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PCBs?

Tests exist to measure levels of PCBs in your blood, body fat, and breast milk, but these are not routinely conducted. Most people normally have low levels of PCBs in their body because nearly everyone has been environmentally exposed to PCBs. The tests can show if your PCB levels are elevated, which would indicate past exposure to above-normal levels of PCBs, but cannot determine when or how long you were exposed or whether you will develop health effects.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 0.0005 milligrams of PCBs per liter of drinking water (0.0005 mg/L). Discharges, spills or accidental releases of 1 pound or more of PCBs into the environment must be reported to the EPA. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that infant foods, eggs, milk and other dairy products, fish and shellfish, poultry and red meat contain no more than 0.2-3 parts of PCBs per million parts (0.2-3 ppm) of food. Many states have established fish and wildlife consumption advisories for PCBs.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological profile for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 404-498-0093. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about tetrachloroethylene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Tetrachloroethylene is a manufactured chemical used for dry cleaning and metal degreasing. Exposure to very high concentrations of tetrachloroethylene can cause dizziness, headaches, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness, and death. Tetrachloroethylene has been found in at least 771 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is tetrachloroethylene?

(Pronounced tět'rə-klôr' 0-ěth'ə-lēn')

Tetrachloroethylene is a manufactured chemical that is widely used for dry cleaning of fabrics and for metal-degreasing. It is also used to make other chemicals and is used in some consumer products.

Other names for tetrachloroethylene include perchloroethylene, PCE, and tetrachloroethene. It is a nonflammable liquid at room temperature. It evaporates easily into the air and has a sharp, sweet odor. Most people can smell tetrachloroethylene when it is present in the air at a level of 1 part tetrachloroethylene per million parts of air (1 ppm) or more, although some can smell it at even lower levels.

What happens to tetrachloroethylene when it enters the environment?

- Much of the tetrachloroethylene that gets into water or soil evaporates into the air.
- Microorganisms can break down some of the tetrachloroethylene in soil or underground water.
- In the air, it is broken down by sunlight into other chemicals or brought back to the soil and water by rain.
- It does not appear to collect in fish or other animals that live in water.

How might I be exposed to tetrachloroethylene?

- When you bring clothes from the dry cleaners, they will release small amounts of tetrachloroethylene into the air.
- When you drink water containing tetrachloroethylene, you are exposed to it.

How can tetrachloroethylene affect my health?

High concentrations of tetrachloroethylene (particularly in closed, poorly ventilated areas) can cause dizziness, headache, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness, and death.

Irritation may result from repeated or extended skin contact with it. These symptoms occur almost entirely in work (or hobby) environments when people have been accidentally exposed to high concentrations or have intentionally used tetrachloroethylene to get a "high."

In industry, most workers are exposed to levels lower than those causing obvious nervous system effects. The health effects of breathing in air or drinking water with low levels of tetrachloroethylene are not known.

Results from some studies suggest that women who work in dry cleaning industries where exposures to tetrachloroethyl-

ToxFAQs Internet home page via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

ene can be quite high may have more menstrual problems and spontaneous abortions than women who are not exposed. However, it is not known if tetrachloroethylene was responsible for these problems because other possible causes were not considered.

Results of animal studies, conducted with amounts much higher than those that most people are exposed to, show that tetrachloroethylene can cause liver and kidney damage. Exposure to very high levels of tetrachloroethylene can be toxic to the unborn pups of pregnant rats and mice. Changes in behavior were observed in the offspring of rats that breathed high levels of the chemical while they were pregnant.

How likely is tetrachloroethylene to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that tetrachloroethylene may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen. Tetrachloroethylene has been shown to cause liver tumors in mice and kidney tumors in male rats.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to tetrachloroethylene?

One way of testing for tetrachloroethylene exposure is to measure the amount of the chemical in the breath, much the same way breath-alcohol measurements are used to determine the amount of alcohol in the blood.

Because it is stored in the body's fat and slowly released into the bloodstream, tetrachloroethylene can be detected in the breath for weeks following a heavy exposure.

Tetrachloroethylene and trichloroacetic acid (TCA), a breakdown product of tetrachloroethylene, can be detected in the blood. These tests are relatively simple to perform. These tests aren't available at most doctors' offices, but can be per-

formed at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Because exposure to other chemicals can produce the same breakdown products in the urine and blood, the tests for breakdown products cannot determine if you have been exposed to tetrachloroethylene or the other chemicals.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA maximum contaminant level for the amount of tetrachloroethylene that can be in drinking water is 0.005 milligrams tetrachloroethylene per liter of water (0.005 mg/L).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 100 ppm for an 8-hour workday over a 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that tetrachloroethylene be handled as a potential carcinogen and recommends that levels in workplace air should be as low as possible.

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance with the ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

Nonflammable: Will not burn.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1997 Toxicological Profile for Tetrachloroethylene (update) produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about toluene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to toluene occurs from breathing contaminated workplace air, in automobile exhaust, some consumer products paints, paint thinners, fingernail polish, lacquers, and adhesives. Toluene affects the nervous system. Toluene has been found at 959 of the 1,591 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency

What is toluene?

Toluene is a clear, colorless liquid with a distinctive smell. Toluene occurs naturally in crude oil and in the tolu tree. It is also produced in the process of making gasoline and other fuels from crude oil and making coke from coal.

Toluene is used in making paints, paint thinners, fingernail polish, lacquers, adhesives, and rubber and in some printing and leather tanning processes.

What happens to toluene when it enters the environment?

Toluene enters the environment when you use materials that contain it. It can also enter surface water and groundwater from spills of solvents and petroleum products as well as from leaking underground storage tanks at gasoline stations and other facilities.

When toluene-containing products are placed in landfills or waste disposal sites, the toluene can enter the soil or water near the waste site.

Toluene does not usually stay in the environment long.

Toluene does not concentrate or buildup to high levels in animals.

How might I be exposed to toluene?

Breathing contaminated workplace air or automobile exhaust.

Working with gasoline, kerosene, heating oil, paints, and lacquers.

Drinking contaminated well-water.

Living near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites containing toluene products.

How can toluene affect my health?

Toluene may affect the nervous system. Low to moderate levels can cause tiredness, confusion, weakness, drunken-type actions, memory loss, nausea, loss of appetite, and

ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

hearing and color vision loss. These symptoms usually disappear when exposure is stopped.

Inhaling High levels of toluene in a short time can make you feel light-headed, dizzy, or sleepy. It can also cause unconsciousness, and even death.

High levels of toluene may affect your kidneys.

How likely is toluene to cause cancer?

Studies in humans and animals generally indicate that toluene does not cause cancer.

The EPA has determined that the carcinogenicity of toluene can not be classified.

How can toluene affect children?

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to toluene will be similar to the effects seen in adults. Some studies in animals suggest that babies may be more sensitive than adults.

Breathing very high levels of toluene during pregnancy can result in children with birth defects and retard mental abilities, and growth. We do not know if toluene harms the unborn child if the mother is exposed to low levels of toluene during pregnancy.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to toluene?

- Use toluene-containing products in well-ventilated areas.

- When not in use, toluene-containing products should be tightly covered to prevent evaporation into the air.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to toluene?

There are tests to measure the level of toluene or its breakdown products in exhaled air, urine, and blood. To determine if you have been exposed to toluene, your urine or blood must be checked within 12 hours of exposure. Several other chemicals are also changed into the same breakdown products as toluene, so some of these tests are not specific for toluene.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

EPA has set a limit of 1 milligram per liter of drinking water (1 mg/L).

Discharges, releases, or spills of more than 1,000 pounds of toluene must be reported to the National Response Center.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set a limit of 200 parts toluene per million of workplace air (200 ppm).

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological Profile for Toluene. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

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This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about xylene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to xylene occurs in the workplace and when you use paint, gasoline, paint thinners and other products that contain it. People who breathe high levels may have dizziness, confusion, and a change in their sense of balance. This substance has been found in at least 658 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is xylene?

(Pronounced zī'lēn)

Xylene is a colorless, sweet-smelling liquid that catches on fire easily. It occurs naturally in petroleum and coal tar and is formed during forest fires. You can smell xylene in air at 0.08–3.7 parts of xylene per million parts of air (ppm) and begin to taste it in water at 0.53–1.8 ppm.

Chemical industries produce xylene from petroleum. It's one of the top 30 chemicals produced in the United States in terms of volume.

Xylene is used as a solvent and in the printing, rubber, and leather industries. It is also used as a cleaning agent, a thinner for paint, and in paints and varnishes. It is found in small amounts in airplane fuel and gasoline.

What happens to xylene when it enters the environment?

- Xylene has been found in waste sites and landfills when discarded as used solvent, or in varnish, paint, or paint thinners.
- It evaporates quickly from the soil and surface water into the air.

- In the air, it is broken down by sunlight into other less harmful chemicals.
- It is broken down by microorganisms in soil and water.
- Only a small amount of it builds up in fish, shellfish, plants, and animals living in xylene-contaminated water.

How might I be exposed to xylene?

- Breathing xylene in workplace air or in automobile exhaust.
- Breathing contaminated air.
- Touching gasoline, paint, paint removers, varnish, shellac, and rust preventatives that contain it.
- Breathing cigarette smoke that has small amounts of xylene in it.
- Drinking contaminated water or breathing air near waste sites and landfills that contain xylene.
- The amount of xylene in food is likely to be low.

How can xylene affect my health?

Xylene affects the brain. High levels from exposure for short periods (14 days or less) or long periods (more than 1 year) can cause headaches, lack of muscle coordination, dizziness, confusion, and changes in one's sense of balance. Exposure of

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people to high levels of xylene for short periods can also cause irritation of the skin, eyes, nose, and throat; difficulty in breathing; problems with the lungs; delayed reaction time; memory difficulties; stomach discomfort; and possibly changes in the liver and kidneys. It can cause unconsciousness and even death at very high levels.

Studies of unborn animals indicate that high concentrations of xylene may cause increased numbers of deaths, and delayed growth and development. In many instances, these same concentrations also cause damage to the mothers. We do not know if xylene harms the unborn child if the mother is exposed to low levels of xylene during pregnancy.

How likely is xylene to cause cancer?

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that xylene is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans.

Human and animal studies have not shown xylene to be carcinogenic, but these studies are not conclusive and do not provide enough information to conclude that xylene does not cause cancer.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to xylene?

Laboratory tests can detect xylene or its breakdown products in exhaled air, blood, or urine. There is a high degree of agreement between the levels of exposure to xylene and the levels of xylene breakdown products in the urine. However, a urine sample must be provided very soon after exposure ends because xylene quickly leaves the body. These tests are not routinely available at your doctor's office.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 10 ppm of xylene in drinking water.

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases of xylenes into the environment of 1,000 pounds or more must be reported.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a maximum level of 100 ppm xylene in workplace air for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) also recommend exposure limits of 100 ppm in workplace air.

NIOSH has recommended that 900 ppm of xylene be considered immediately dangerous to life or health. This is the exposure level of a chemical that is likely to cause permanent health problems or death.

Glossary

Evaporate: To change from a liquid into a vapor or a gas.

Carcinogenic: Having the ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

ppm: Parts per million.

Solvent: A liquid that can dissolve other substances.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995. Toxicological profile for xylenes (update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 404-498-0093. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about zinc. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Zinc is a naturally occurring element. Exposure to high levels of zinc occurs mostly from eating food, drinking water, or breathing workplace air that is contaminated. Low levels of zinc are essential for maintaining good health. Exposure to large amounts of zinc can be harmful. It can cause stomach cramps, anemia, and changes in cholesterol levels. Zinc has been found in at least 985 of the 1,662 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is zinc?

Zinc is one of the most common elements in the earth's crust. It is found in air, soil, and water, and is present in all foods. Pure zinc is a bluish-white shiny metal.

Zinc has many commercial uses as coatings to prevent rust, in dry cell batteries, and mixed with other metals to make alloys like brass, and bronze. A zinc and copper alloy is used to make pennies in the United States.

Zinc combines with other elements to form zinc compounds. Common zinc compounds found at hazardous waste sites include zinc chloride, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate, and zinc sulfide. Zinc compounds are widely used in industry to make paint, rubber, dyes, wood preservatives, and ointments.

What happens to zinc when it enters the environment?

- Some is released into the environment by natural processes, but most comes from human activities like mining, steel production, coal burning, and burning of waste.
- It attaches to soil, sediments, and dust particles in the air.
- Rain and snow remove zinc dust particles from the air.
- Depending on the type of soil, some zinc compounds can move into the groundwater and into lakes, streams, and rivers.
- Most of the zinc in soil stays bound to soil particles and

does not dissolve in water.

- It builds up in fish and other organisms, but it does not build up in plants.

How might I be exposed to zinc?

- Ingesting small amounts present in your food and water.
- Drinking contaminated water or a beverage that has been stored in metal containers or flows through pipes that have been coated with zinc to resist rust.
- Eating too many dietary supplements that contain zinc.
- Working on any of the following jobs: construction, painting, automobile mechanics, mining, smelting, and welding; manufacture of brass, bronze, or other zinc-containing alloys; manufacture of galvanized metals; and manufacture of machine parts, rubber, paint, linoleum, oilcloths, batteries, some kind of glass, ceramics, and dyes.

How can zinc affect my health?

Zinc is an essential element in our diet. Too little zinc can cause problems, but too much zinc is also harmful.

Harmful effects generally begin at levels 10-15 times higher than the amount needed for good health. Large doses taken by mouth even for a short time can cause stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Taken longer, it can cause anemia and decrease the levels of your good cholesterol. We do not know if high levels of zinc affect reproduction in humans. Rats that were fed large amounts of zinc became infertile.

ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

Inhaling large amounts of zinc (as dusts or fumes) can cause a specific short-term disease called metal fume fever. We do not know the long-term effects of breathing high levels of zinc.

Putting low levels of zinc acetate and zinc chloride on the skin of rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice caused skin irritation. Skin irritation will probably occur in people.

How likely is zinc to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have not classified zinc for carcinogenicity. Based on incomplete information from human and animal studies, the EPA has determined that zinc is not classifiable as to its human carcinogenicity.

How can zinc affect children?

Zinc is essential for proper growth and development of young children. It is likely that children exposed to very high levels of zinc will have similar effects as adults. We do not know whether children are more susceptible to the effects of excessive intake of zinc than the adults.

We do not know if excess zinc can cause developmental effects in humans. Animal studies have found decreased weight in the offspring of animals that ingested very high amounts of zinc.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to zinc?

- Children living near waste sites that contain zinc may be exposed to higher levels of zinc through breathing contaminated air, drinking contaminated drinking water, touching or eating contaminated soil.
- Discourage your children from eating soil or putting their hands in their mouths and teach them to wash their hands frequently and before eating.
- If you use medicines or vitamin supplements containing

zinc, make sure you use them appropriately and keep them out of the reach of children.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to zinc?

There are tests available to measure zinc in your blood, urine, hair, saliva, and feces. These tests are not usually done in the doctor's office because they require special equipment. High levels of zinc in the feces can mean high recent zinc exposure. High levels of zinc in the blood can mean high zinc consumption and/or high exposure. Tests to measure zinc in hair may provide information on long-term zinc exposure; however, the relationship between levels in your hair and the amount of zinc you were exposed to is not clear.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA recommends that drinking water should contain no more than 5 milligrams per liter of water (5 mg/L) because of taste. The EPA requires that any release of 1,000 pounds (or in some cases 5,000 pounds) into the environment be reported to the agency.

To protect workers, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an average limit of 1 mg/m³ for zinc chloride fumes and 5 mg/m³ for zinc oxide (dusts and fumes) in workplace air during an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

Similarly, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set the same standards for up to a 10-hour workday over a 40-hour workweek.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2005. Toxicological Profile for Zinc (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



ATTACHMENT B
WEST NILE VIRUS/St. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS PREVENTION

WEST NILE VIRUS/ST. LOUIS ENCEPHALITIS PREVENTION

The following section is based upon information provided by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) Division of Vector-Borne Infectious Diseases. Symptoms of West Nile Virus include fever, headache, and body aches, occasionally with skin rash and swollen lymph glands, with most infections being mild. More severe infection may be marked by headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, convulsions, muscle weakness, paralysis, and, rarely, death. Most infections of St. Louis encephalitis are mild without apparent symptoms other than fever with headache. More severe infection is marked by headache, high fever, neck stiffness, stupor, disorientation, coma, tremors, occasional convulsions (especially infants) and spastic (but rarely flaccid) paralysis. The only way to avoid infection of West Nile Virus and St. Louis Encephalitis is to avoid mosquito bites. To reduce the chance of mosquito contact:

- Stay indoors at dawn, dusk, and in the early evening.
- Wear long-sleeved shirts and long pants whenever you are outdoors.
- Spray clothing with repellents containing permethrin or DEET (N, N-diethyl-meta-toluamide), since mosquitoes may bite through thin clothing.
- Apply insect repellent sparingly to exposed skin. An effective repellent will contain 35% DEET. DEET in high concentrations (greater than 35%) provides no additional protection.
- Repellents may irritate the eyes and mouth.
- Whenever you use an insecticide or insect repellent, be sure to read and follow the manufacturer's directions for use, as printed on the product.

ATTACHMENT C
REPORT FORMS

WEEKLY SAFETY REPORT FORM

Week Ending: _____ Project Name/Number: Essex Crossing Site 9

Report Date: _____ Project Manager Name: Deborah Shapiro/Ashutosh Sharma

Summary of any violations of procedures occurring that week:

Summary of any job related injuries, illnesses, or near misses that week:

Summary of air monitoring data that week (include and sample analyses, action levels exceeded, and actions taken):

Comments:

Name: _____ Company: _____

Signature: _____ Title: _____

INJURED - ILL:

Name: _____ SSN: _____

Address: _____ Age: _____

Length of Service: _____ Time on Present Job: _____

Time/Classification: _____

SEVERITY OF INJURY OR ILLNESS:

___ Disabling ___ Non-disabling ___ Fatality

___ Medical Treatment ___ First Aid Only

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DAYS AWAY FROM JOB: _____

NATURE OF INJURY OR ILLNESS: _____

CLASSIFICATION OF INJURY:

- | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ___ Abrasions | _____ Dislocations | _____ Punctures |
| ___ Bites | _____ Faint/Dizziness | _____ Radiation Burns |
| ___ Blisters | _____ Fractures | _____ Respiratory Allergy |
| ___ Bruises | _____ Frostbite | _____ Sprains |
| ___ Chemical Burns | _____ Heat Burns | _____ Toxic Resp. Exposure |
| ___ Cold Exposure | _____ Heat Exhaustion | _____ Toxic Ingestion |
| ___ Concussion | _____ Heat Stroke | _____ Dermal Allergy |
| ___ Lacerations | | |

Part of Body Affected: _____

Degree of Disability: _____

Date Medical Care was Received: _____

Where Medical Care was Received: _____

Address (if off-site): _____

(If two or more injuries, record on separate sheets)

PROPERTY DAMAGE:

Description of Damage: _____

Cost of Damage: \$ _____

ACCIDENT/INCIDENT LOCATION: _____

ACCIDENT/INCIDENT ANALYSIS: Causative agent most directly related to accident/incident
(Object, substance, material, machinery, equipment, conditions)

Was weather a factor?: _____

Unsafe mechanical/physical/environmental condition at time of accident/incident (Be specific):

Personal factors (Attitude, knowledge or skill, reaction time, fatigue):

ON-SITE ACCIDENTS/INCIDENTS:

Level of personal protection equipment required in Site Safety Plan:

Modifications:

Was injured using required equipment?:

If not, how did actual equipment use differ from plan?:

ACTION TAKEN TO PREVENT RECURRENCE: (Be specific. What has or will be done? When will it be done? Who is the responsible party to insure that the correction is made?)

ACCIDENT/INCIDENT REPORT REVIEWED BY:

SSO Name Printed

SSO Signature

OTHERS PARTICIPATING IN INVESTIGATION:

Signature

Title

Signature

Title

Signature

Title

ACCIDENT/INCIDENT FOLLOW-UP: Date: _____

Outcome of accident/incident: _____

Physician's recommendations: _____

Date injured returned to work: _____

Follow-up performed by:

Signature

Title

ATTACH ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO THIS FORM

ATTACHMENT D
EMERGENCY HAND SIGNALS

EMERGENCY SIGNALS

In most cases, field personnel will carry portable radios for communication. If this is the case, a transmission that indicates an emergency will take priority over all other transmissions. All other site radios will yield the frequency to the emergency transmissions.

Where radio communications is not available, the following air-horn and/or hand signals will be used:

EMERGENCY HAND SIGNALS

OUT OF AIR, CAN'T BREATHE!



Hand gripping throat

**LEAVE AREA IMMEDIATELY,
NO DEBATE!**

(No Picture) Grip partner's wrist or place both hands around waist

NEED ASSISTANCE!



Hands on top of head

**OKAY! – I'M ALL RIGHT!
- I UNDERSTAND!**



Thumbs up

NO! - NEGATIVE!



Thumbs down

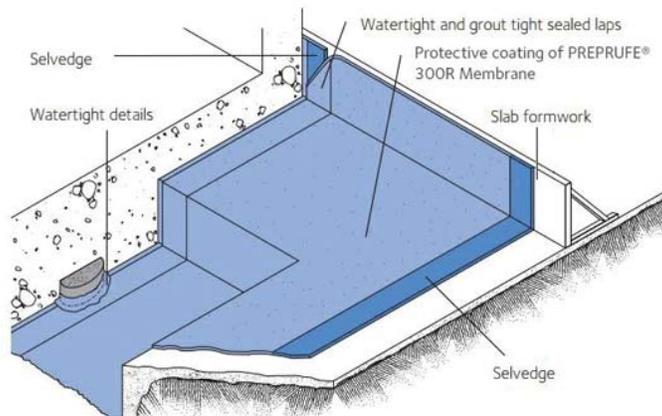
APPENDIX G
VAPOR BARRIER SPECIFICATIONS

PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R Membranes Data Sheet (US Version)

Pre-applied waterproofing membranes that bond integrally to poured concrete for use below slabs or behind basement walls on confined sites

Product Description

GCP Applied Technologies (“GCP”) PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes are proprietary composite sheets comprised of a thick HDPE film, pressure sensitive adhesive and weather resistant protective coating. Designed with Advanced Bond Technology™, PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes form a proprietary, integral bond to poured concrete, designed to prevent lateral migration of water while providing a robust barrier to water, moisture and gas penetration.



Drawings are for illustration purposes only.
Please refer to gcpat.com for specific application details.

Product Advantages

- Forms a continuous adhesive bond to concrete poured against it specifically designed to prevent water migration
- Continuous bond to poured concrete means PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes are unaffected by ground settlement
- Can be placed directly over properly prepared compacted soil
- Does not activate prematurely during construction
- Fully adhered watertight laps and detailing
- Provides a barrier to water, moisture and gas - physically isolates the structure from the surrounding ground
- BBA Certified for all basement grades (BS 8102:2009)
- Impermeable- Perm rating less than 0.1 Perms
- Solar reflective - reduced temperature gain during construction

- Simple and quick to install – requires no priming on surfaces properly prepared following GCP surface preparation requirements
- Can be applied to permanent formwork - maximizes use of confined sites
- Allows for foot traffic immediately after application
- Ready for immediate placing of reinforcing steel
- Inherently waterproof--does not require water activation
- Waterproofing is not reliant on confining pressures or hydration
- Installed membrane is not affected by exposure to water during construction
- Waterproofing performance unaffected by wet/dry cycling
- Chemical resistance – protects structure from salt and sulfate attack, effective in most types of soils and waters

System Components:

Membrane

- PREPRUFE® 300R membrane- heavy-duty 46 mil grade can be used in horizontal applications below slabs and on rafts (i.e. mud slabs) and can be applied to vertical (blind side) substrates.
- PREPRUFE® 300R membrane is designed to accept the placing of heavy reinforcement using conventional concrete spacers
- PREPRUFE® 160R membrane 32 mil grade for blindside, zero property line applications against soil retention systems.
- PREPRUFE® 160R membrane is for vertical use only.

Ancillary Components (the most current Data Sheets for all system components are available on gcpat.com)

- PREPRUFE® Tape LT – Low temperature tape for covering cut edges, roll ends, penetrations and detailing in cold weather
- PREPRUFE® Tape HC – High temperature tape for covering cut edges, roll ends, penetrations at elevated temperatures
- PREPRUFE® CJ Tape LT – Low temperature joint tape for construction joints and detailing in cold weather conditions
- PREPRUFE® CJ Tape HC – High temperature joint tape for construction joints and detailing at elevated temperatures
- BITUTHENE® Liquid Membrane - for sealing around penetrations, etc.
- ADCOR® - waterstop for joints in concrete walls and floors
- PREPRUFE® Tieback Covers - preformed cover for soil retention wall tieback heads
- PREPRUFE® 300LT and 160LT membranes are an equal alternate for application at low temperatures. See GCPAT.com

Limitations of Use

- Approved uses only include those uses specifically detailed in this Product Data Sheet and other current Product Data Sheets that can be found at gcpat.com
- PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes are not intended for any other use. Contact GCP Technical Services where any other use is anticipated or intended.
- PREPRUFE® 300R membranes are designed for in-service temperatures below 120°F (49°C)
- PREPRUFE® 160R membrane is not for use in horizontal applications
- PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes should not be used with conventional twin-sided formwork. (See PREPRUFE® Technical Letter #13 Forming Systems For Use with PREPRUFE® Membranes)
- **Special Note:** When this information is printed from the gcpat.com global website, a footer appearing on this document will restrict its applicability to the United States. Note that the information and references in this document are hereby expanded and apply to North, Central and South America.

Safety and Handling

Users must read and understand the product label and Safety Data Sheets (SDS's) for each system component before use. All users must acquaint themselves with this information prior to working with the material. Carefully read detailed precaution statements on the product labels and SDS's before use. The most current SDS's can be obtained from the GCP web site at gcpat.com or by contacting GCP toll free at 1-866-333-3SBM (3726).

Storage

- Observe 1 year shelf life and use on a first in first out basis
- Store in dry conditions at 40°F (4.5°C)-90°F (32°C)
- Store off ground under tarps or otherwise protected from rain and ground moisture
- See PREPRUFE® Technical Letter #30 Shelf Life/Storage and Handling of GCP Waterproofing

Installation

Technical Support, Details and Technical Letters

The most up to date detail drawings and technical letters are available at gcpat.com. For complete application instructions, please refer to the current GCP Applied Technologies Contractor Handbook and Literature on (www.gcpat.com). Documents in hardcopy as well as information found on websites other than www.gcpat.com may be out of date or in error. Before using this product it is important that information be confirmed by accessing www.gcpat.com and reviewing the most recent product information, including without limitation Product Data Sheets and Contractor Manuals, Technical Bulletins, Detail Drawings and detailing recommendations. Please review all materials prior to installation of PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes.

Support is also available by full-time technically trained GCP Applied Technologies field sales representatives and technical service personnel, backed by a central research and development technical services staff. For technical assistance with detailing and problem solving please call toll-free at (866) 333-3SBM (3726).

Temperature Requirements

- PREPRUFE® membranes can be applied at temperatures of 25 °F (-4 °C) or above. When installing PREPRUFE® products in cold or marginal weather conditions <55 °F (<13 °C) the use of PREPRUFE® Tape LT is required at all laps and detailing. All surfaces to receive PREPRUFE® Tape LT must be clean and dry.
- As an alternate, where temperatures are between between 25 °F (-4 °C) and 60 °F (15.5 °C) PREPRUFE® Low Temperature (LT) Membrane is can be used without taping of laps. Refer to PREPRUFE® LT Membrane data sheet and Technical Letter #16 PREPRUFE® Waterproofing membranes: Cold Weather installation for more information.

Substrate Preparation

All surfaces - It is essential to create a sound and solid substrate to eliminate movement during the concrete pour. Substrates must be regular and smooth with no gaps or voids greater than 0.5 in. (12 mm). Grout around all penetrations such as utility conduits, etc. for stability.

Horizontal - The substrate must be free of loose aggregate and sharp protrusions. Avoid curved or rounded substrates. When installing over earth or crushed stone, ensure substrate is well compacted to avoid displacement of substrate due to traffic or concrete pour. The surface does not need to be dry, but standing water must be removed.

Vertical - Use concrete, plywood, insulation or other approved facing to sheet piling to provide support to the membrane. Board systems such as timber lagging must be close butted to provide support and not more than 0.5" (12mm) out of alignment.

Membrane Application

PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes are supplied in rolls 4 ft. (1.2m) wide, with a selvedge on one side to provide self-adhered laps for continuity between rolls. The rolls of PREPRUFE® Membrane and PREPRUFE® Tape are manufactured with a disposable plastic release liner which must be removed before placing reinforcement and concrete. NOTE that the release liner must also be removed before application of any required tapes and at all surfaces where a bond between layers is to be formed.

Horizontal substrates -

PREPRUFE® 300R membrane can be applied horizontally to smooth prepared concrete or well rolled and compacted earth or crushed stone substrate. Place the PREPRUFE® 300R membrane HDPE film side to the substrate with the clear plastic release liner facing towards the concrete pour. End laps should be staggered to avoid a buildup of layers. Leave plastic release liner in position until overlap procedure is completed. When completed remove release liner. When installing over carton forms, contact your local GCP representative.

Accurately position succeeding sheets to overlap the previous sheet 3 in. (75 mm) along the marked selvedge. Ensure the underside of the succeeding sheet is clean, dry and free from contamination before attempting to overlap. Peel back the plastic release liner from between the overlaps allowing the two overlapped layers to bond together. Ensure a continuous bond is achieved without creases and roll firmly with a heavy roller. Completely remove the plastic liner to expose the white protective coating. Any initial tack will quickly disappear. Notes:

- PREPRUFE® 300R membrane can be returned up the inside face of slab formwork. To attain a fully bonded system and to allow a tie in with BITUTHENE® self-adhered membrane or PROCOR® fluid-applied membrane to all vertical structural surfaces after removal of formwork.
- Rebar Chairs: See PREPRUFE® Technical Letter #15 Rebar Chairs on PREPRUFE® Membranes.

Vertical substrates –

PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes can be applied vertically to permanent formwork or adjoining structures. Concrete should then be cast directly against the adhesive side of the membrane. The membrane may be installed in any convenient length. The clear plastic release liner must be facing towards the concrete pour. Membrane must be shingle overlapped a minimum of 3" (75mm) All laps over cut edges must be taped using PREPRUFE® Tape.

Vertically placed sheets can be held in place using fasteners appropriate to the substrate. Fastening can also be made through the selvedge overlap area using a small and low profile head fastener so that the membrane lays flat and allows firmly rolled overlaps. Fasteners should be placed in the selvedge approximately 0.5" (12.5mm) from the edge of the membrane. The adhesive selvedge of successive membrane sheets must completely cover any fasteners by a minimum of 1 in. (25mm). After rolling immediately remove the plastic release liner. When placing successive sheets insure the underside of each succeeding sheet is clean, dry and free from contamination before attempting to overlap. After placement roll the membrane firmly to ensure a watertight seal.

Note that PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R membranes are not recommended for use with conventional twin-sided formwork. (See PREPRUFE® Technical Letter #13 Forming Systems For Use with PREPRUFE® Membranes)

Roll ends and cut edges –

Overlap all roll ends and cut edges by a minimum 3 in. (75 mm) and ensure the area is clean and free from contamination, wiping with a damp cloth if necessary. Allow the membrane to dry and apply PREPRUFE® Tape LT (or HC in hot climates) centered over the lap edges and roll firmly. Immediately remove plastic release liner from the tape.

Membrane Repair

Inspect the membrane before installation of reinforcement steel, formwork and final placement of concrete. The membrane can be easily cleaned by power washing if required. Repair damage by wiping the area with a damp cloth to ensure the area is clean and free from dust, and other contaminants and allow the membrane to dry. Repair small punctures and slices (0.5 in. (12 mm) or less by applying PREPRUFE® Tape centered over the damaged area. Repair punctures and holes larger than 0.5 in. (12mm) by applying a patch of PREPRUFE® membrane. Extend the patch 6 in. (150 mm) beyond the damaged area. Seal all edges of the patch with PREPRUFE® Tape. Where exposed selvedge has lost adhesion or laps have not been sealed, ensure the area is clean and dry and cover with fresh PREPRUFE® Tape. Any areas of damaged adhesive should be covered with PREPRUFE® Tape. All PREPRUFE® Tape must be rolled firmly and the tinted release liner removed.

Slices or relief cuts can be butted or overlapped and repaired by applying PREPRUFE® Tape centered over the edge of the overlap or center of the butt joint. Where it is not possible to create a butt joint or overlap, repair with fresh membrane and PREPRUFE® Tape as detailed above.

Pouring of Concrete

Ensure the plastic release liner is removed from all areas of PREPRUFE® 300R & 160R Membrane and Tape.

Under most climatic conditions concrete should be poured within 56 days of membrane installation. Where ambient temperatures will exceed 38°C (100°F) for more than a total of 7 days, concrete should be placed within 42 days of installation of the membrane. Concrete must be placed and compacted carefully to avoid damage to the Membrane. Never use a sharp object to consolidate the concrete.

Removal of Formwork

A minimum concrete compressive strength of 3000 psi (20 N/mm²) is recommended prior to stripping formwork supporting PREPRUFE® membranes. Premature stripping may result in displacement of the membrane and/or spalling of the concrete. (see PREPRUFE® Technical Letter #17 Removal of Formwork Placed against PREPRUFE® membranes)

After removal of the formwork and prior to backfilling, all exposed PREPRUFE® Membrane must be protected from damage with an approved protective course.

Supply

DIMENSIONS (NOMINAL)	PREPRUFE® 300R MEMBRANE	PREPRUFE® 160R MEMBRANE
Roll size	4 ft x 98 ft (1.2 m x 30 m)	4 ft x 115 ft (1.2 m x 35 m)
Roll weight	108 lbs (50 kg)	92 lbs (42 kg)
Minimum side and end laps	3 in. (75 mm)	3 in. (75 mm)

Physical Properties

PROPERTY	TYPICAL VALUE 300R	TYPICAL VALUE 160R	TEST METHOD
Color	white	white	
Thickness	0.046 in. (1.2 mm)	0.032 in. (0.8 mm)	ASTM D3767
Lateral Water Migration Resistance	Pass at 231 ft (71 m) of hydrostatic head pressure	Pass at 231 ft (71 m) of hydrostatic head pressure	ASTM D5385 ¹
Low Temperature Flexibility	Unaffected at -20°F (-29°C)	Unaffected at -20°F (-29°C)	ASTM D1970
Resistance to Hydrostatic Head	231 ft (71 m)	231 ft (71 m)	ASTM D5385 ²
Elongation	400%	400%	ASTM D412 ³
Tensile Strength, Film	4000 psi (27.6 MPa)	4000 psi (27.6 MPa)	ASTM D412
Crack Cycling at -9.4°F (-23°C), 100 cycles	Unaffected, Pass	Unaffected, Pass	ASTM C836 ⁶
Puncture Resistance	200 lbs (890 N)	100 lbs (445 N)	ASTM E154
Peel Adhesion to Concrete	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	ASTM D903 ⁴
Lap Peel Adhesion	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	5 lbs/in. (880 N/m)	ASTM D1876 ⁵
Permeance to Water Vapor Transmission (HDPE side exposed)	<0.1 perms (5.74 ng/(Pa x s x m ²))	<0.1 perms (5.74 ng/(Pa x s x m ²))	ASTM E96, method B
Water Absorption	0.5%	0.5%	ASTM D570

Footnotes:

1. Lateral water migration resistance is tested by casting concrete against membrane with a hole and subjecting the membrane to hydrostatic head pressure with water. The test measures the resistance of lateral water migration between the concrete and the membrane.
2. Hydrostatic head tests of PREPRUFE Membranes are performed by casting concrete against the membrane with a lap. Before the concrete cures, a 0.125 in. (3 mm) spacer is inserted perpendicular to the membrane to create a gap. The cured block (cured min. 7 days) is placed in a chamber where water is introduced to the membrane surface up to the head indicated.
3. Elongation of membrane is run at a rate of 2 in. (50 mm) per minute.
4. Concrete is cast against the protective coating surface of the membrane and allowed to properly cure (7 days minimum). Peel adhesion of membrane to concrete is measured at a rate of 2 in. (50 mm) per minute at room temperature.
5. The test is conducted 15 minutes after the lap is formed and run at a rate of 2 in. (50 mm) per minute.
6. Test conducted at -9.4°F (-23°C)

gcpat.com | North America customer service: 1 (866) 333-3SBM (1 (866) 333-3726

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Last Updated: 2020-01-08

gcpat.com/solutions/products/preprufe-membrane-pre-applied-waterproofing-solutions/preprufe-300r-160r-0

APPENDIX H
CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN (CPP)

APPENDIX I
RESUMES AND CERTIFICATIONS OF KEY PERSONNEL

ANTONIO CARDENAS

PROJECT SCIENTIST

Antonio Cardenas is a Project Scientist in AKRF's Site Assessment & Remediation group. He earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from City College of the City University of New York. Mr. Cardenas is proficient in ArcGIS, PHREEQC, ENVI, and Matlab, as well as Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint. He speaks fluent Spanish.

BACKGROUND

Education

BS, City College of the City University of New York, Geology, 2017

Licenses/Certifications

AMFER Certificate, US EPA Air Monitoring for Emergency Response Training Program

OSHA 30 Hour Construction

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

Years of Experience

2 years in the industry

2 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

American Museum of Natural History, The Gilder Project, New York, NY

AKRF performed the waste classification and soil reuse sampling for the AMNH expansion. Hazardous material (Lead) was delineated and discovered underground storage tanks were closed and disposed of. Mr. Cardenas conducted air monitoring, construction oversight, and handled the special manifests for the disposal of the hazardous materials. Mr. Cardenas also spoke with the applicable parties to determine which grids were best to sample for reuse, as well as performing the sampling.

Hunters Point South/North - Long Island City, NY

AKRF conducted the waste classification and designed the SSDS system for both Hunters Point South and Hunters Point North. Mr Cardenas conducted air monitoring, construction oversight, soil disposal tracking, and inspected the SSDS system that was installed and made sure the specifications were followed.

1100 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

AKRF performed a remedial investigation for the site. Mr. Cardenas assisted and performed soil boring classification and sampling. He also performed well development for monitoring wells and did low flow groundwater sampling.



THOMAS R. GIORDANO

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

Thomas Giordano is an Environmental Scientist in AKRF's Hazardous Materials Department with experience in Phase I and Phase II Environmental Site Assessments, waste characterization sampling and construction oversight and air monitoring.

BACKGROUND

Education

BA, State University of New York at Oneonta, Geography,
BS, State University of New York at Oneonta, Environmental Science,

Licenses/Certifications

OSHA 10 Hour Construction Safety & Health Course
OSHA 30 Hour Construction
OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER
OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

Years of Experience

6 years in the industry
5 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Front and York at 85 Jay Street, Brooklyn, NY

AKRF was retained by 85 Jay Street (Brooklyn), LLC in July 2016 to provide environmental consulting services in connection with the development of a vacant former industrial/manufacturing site located at 85 Jay Street (the Site) in Brooklyn, New York. The Site is approximately 135,000-square feet and encompasses an entire city-block. AKRF previously conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) in 2002 for the Site, which identified former industrial activities including lead smelting, an electrical substation, an electrical repair company, a brewery, and other manufacturing uses since as early as 1887, and a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in 2004 which included soil and groundwater testing. AKRF prepared an application to redevelop the Site under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP). Upon acceptance into the BCP, AKRF prepared Citizen Participation Plans (CPP) and distributed the public notice. AKRF prepared a Remedial Investigation Work Plan (RIWP), conducted a Remedial Investigation (RI), and prepared an RI Report to document the nature and extent of contamination in accordance with NYSDEC requirements. AKRF also prepared a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP), which established soil cleanup objectives and handling procedures for a Track 1 (Unrestricted Use) Cleanup and provided citizen participation guidelines. The RAWP included a Health and Safety Plan (HASP) and a Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) for construction worker and community safety.

Mr. Giordano is responsible for implementation of the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) during earthwork activities and foundation construction. Environmental oversight monitoring includes overseeing soil management and outgoing waste tracking, conducting community air monitoring, collection of water and soil samples, overseeing chemical conditioning of hazardous lead soils and preparing daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers.



THOMAS R. GIORDANO

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

Larkin Plaza, Yonkers, NY

Mr. Giordano served as a field lead for this project, also a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program Site. His responsibilities included general construction oversight of excavation and foundation activities. Mr. Giordano also oversaw In-Situ Chemical Oxidation (ISCO) treatment of petroleum-contaminated groundwater and soils. He also conducted the implementation of Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) as well as oversight of non-hazardous soil disposal, installation of sections of the sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) and the collection of confirmatory endpoint soil samples.

145 West Street, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Giordano received his 40-Hour OSHA HAZWOPER training in June 2015 and was placed as the field lead on this NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program Site, an entire city block development in Greenpoint, Brooklyn. His responsibilities on-site included general construction oversight of excavation and foundation activities. He also conducted the oversight of the Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) as well as soil and vapor monitoring, signing of both hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal manifests, oversight of the installation of the building's sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS) and the collection of field samples including soil and groundwater. Mr. Giordano has also conducted site turnover reporting after remedial completion at 145 West Street. Mr. Giordano is periodically involved with the project as it remains ongoing.

Tres Puentes, L.P. Bronx, NY

Mr. Giordano served as the field lead for this project, a NYSDEC Brownfield Cleanup Program Site. His responsibilities included general construction oversight of excavation, foundation and deep foundation installation activities. He also conducted the oversight of the Community Air Monitoring Program (CAMP) as well as soil and vapor monitoring, signing of non-hazardous waste disposal manifests, inspection of the installation of sub-slab vapor barrier products and the collection of field samples including soil, soil vapor and groundwater.

Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) Paratransit Facility, Bronx, NY

Mr. Giordano serves as the field lead on this project, under oversight of the NYSDEC. Mr. Giordano's responsibilities so far have included the firm's representative at contractor, client and on-site meetings, as well as conducting construction oversight during remedial work.

The Greenpoint at 21 India Street, Greenpoint, NY

Investigation and remediation of this Site was conducted under the NYSDEC BCP in the Brooklyn neighborhood of Greenpoint. Mr. Giordano was responsible for implementation of the RAWP during building construction between June 2015 and March 2016. Environmental monitoring included overseeing soil management, conducting community air monitoring, inspecting SSDS installation, and preparing daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers. Mr. Giordano also assisted in preparation of the Final Engineering Report to document the RAWP implementation.

Tres Puentes, Bronx, NY

AKRF oversaw implementation of the NYSDEC-approved RAWP and Site Management Plan (SMP) for this BCP site in the Bronx. Mr. Giordano's responsibilities between June 2016 and March 2017 included conducting waste



THOMAS R. GIORDANO

ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

characterization sampling, oversight of soil management, conducting community air monitoring, and prepared daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers.

Yonkers Sawyer Place, Yonkers, NY

AKRF assisted RXR Realty with enrolling the 1.1-acre Larkin Plaza site in the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC's) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP). Historically, the site included a foundry, a saw mill, an iron works, three machine shops, and small woodworking shops in the late 1800s. In the early 1900s, manufacturing operations were being conducted on-site, including various factories, an electroplating operation, and a paint shop. By the mid to late 1900s, the site also contained automotive-related operations and facilities with petroleum underground storage tanks (USTs), including automotive repair shops and a gasoline filling station on the northwestern corner of the Site. Contamination is primarily related to past petroleum and solvent use, which has affected on-site soil and groundwater. Mr. Giordano was responsible for implementation of the RAWP during building construction between June 2017 and September 2017. Environmental monitoring included overseeing soil management, conducting community air monitoring, inspecting SSDS installation, and preparing daily reports for submittal to the AKRF and NYSDEC project managers. Mr. Giordano also assisted in preparation of the Final Engineering Report to document the RAWP implementation

New York City School Construction Authority (NYSCA) On-Call Environmental Consulting, New York, NY

Mr. Giordano worked on the following assignments under this contract:

- PS 101 K Addition
- PS 75M - Ust Closure
- PS 101K - Disinfection and Lead
- PS 064Q - Boiler Replacement
- Queens Academy
- Sca Potable Water Sampling
- 4302-4310 4th Avenue
- 3901-3913 8th Ave
- City-Wide Water Sampling
- St. John Villa



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Rebecca Kinal, PE has extensive experience in the assessment and remediation of soil and groundwater contamination and other hazardous/non-hazardous waste problems. Ms. Kinal's experience includes environmental due diligence, soil and groundwater investigations, leaking underground storage tank studies, soil gas/vapor intrusion surveys, and oversight of small- and large-scale remediation programs, including design of groundwater remediation systems and vapor mitigation systems. She has directed numerous Phase I and Phase II investigations and remediation programs, many of them in conjunction with commercial/residential developers, law firms, lending institutions, and public agencies. She is experienced in the cleanup of contaminated properties under New York State Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP) regulations and the New York City "E-designation" program. As a part of this work, her duties have included technical and report review, proposal writing, scheduling, budgeting, and acting as liaison between clients and regulatory agencies, and project coordination with federal, state, and local authorities.

BACKGROUND

Education

MS, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Hydrogeology, 1995

BS, Lafayette College, Civil Engineering, 1992

Licenses/Certifications

Professional Engineer, NY - 082046-1

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

Years of Experience

24 years in the industry

20 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

Avalon Phase II, New Rochelle, NY

As Environmental Engineer, Ms. Kinal oversaw environmental investigation and soil remediation during the construction of two luxury high-rise apartment buildings and an associated parking garage.

County of Westchester NY, David's Island, Westchester, NY

As Environmental Engineer, Ms. Kinal managed the hazardous materials portion of the audit of this undeveloped island site, including a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in areas where environmental conditions were identified. Ms. Kinal estimated the volume of contaminated soil requiring remediation and prepared cost estimates for soil excavation and for transportation and disposal of contaminated soil and hazardous materials.

New York City Economic Development Corporation, Yankee Stadium Soil Testing, Bronx, NY

The analysis of the new Yankee Stadium included a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the entire project area and Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in areas where environmental conditions were identified. The Phase II investigation included geophysical surveys to search for potential underground storage tanks; and soil, soil gas, and groundwater sampling at over 40 locations to determine potential environmental impacts during and after the proposed construction.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal performed the hazardous materials analysis for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed new Yankee Stadium.

Hamilton Green (200 Hamilton Avenue), White Plains, NY

AKRF was retained by Street Works Development to provide geotechnical engineering services for their planned development at the site, which involves the construction of four residential towers to contain about 900 multi-family residential units. The towers are planned to range in height between 11 stories and 28 stories. Additional amenities that are proposed to be constructed at the site include an upscale food and craft market hall, street-level retail shopping, 1,060 parking spaces in an underground parking garage, and green space in the center of the site. AKRF performed a preliminary subsurface exploration of 4 borings, and a subsequent exploration of 11 additional borings to help define the depth to the top of bedrock beneath the site. The foundation recommendations consisted of either shallow foundations bearing directly on bedrock, or drilled caissons socketed into bedrock in areas where the bedrock is deeper than the subgrade level of the proposed buildings and garage structure.

Ms. Kinal managed environmental due diligence and remediation planning for the project, which included Phase I and II environmental assessments, a petroleum Spill investigation, preparation of remediation cost estimates, and application to the NYSDEC BCP.

Montefiore Medical Center, Various Locations, NY

Ms. Kinal provides environmental due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, indoor air quality surveys/vapor intrusion assessments, and remediation cost estimates. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues. Projects have ranged from small, single-lot properties to large hospital campuses.

Transaction Support, Confidential Client, Various Locations

Ms. Kinal provided transaction support related to the proposed sale of a large construction equipment supply company. She managed inspections of 12 of the company's storage and maintenance yards located in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts to assess environmental concerns, and advise the client regarding environmental liabilities related to the proposed sale. The work was completed on an expedited turnaround to comply with the due diligence time-frame.

Redevelopment at Polychrome R&D and Manufacturing Sites, AvalonBay, Yonkers, NY

Ms. Kinal served as the Engineer of Record for remediation of the former Polychrome research and development (R&D) site, a NYSDEC Brownfield redevelopment project along the Hudson River. The remediation included hot spot excavation, LNAPL collection, in-situ soil stabilization (ISS), soil management, groundwater treatment, dewatering, shoreline permitting, groundwater discharge permitting, and a site-wide engineered cover systems, including a vapor barrier and sub-slab depressurization system (SSDS). Ms. Kinal reviewed the design documents, supervised field inspections, provided support to the project team regarding contractor submittals and field changes, and certified the Final Engineering Report and Site Management Plan. The Site received its Certificate of Completion in December 2019.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Keyspan Halesite, Halesite, NY

AKRF performed professional services for the remedial design and engineering work associated with remediation of National Grid's former manufactured gas plant (MGP) located in the Town of Huntington. The site is situated in a sensitive location along the waterfront, surround by commercial and residential properties, and half the property where the remediation was conducted is a steep slope. The remedy consisted of soil removal, oxygen injection, and non-aqueous phase liquid recovery.

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal developed the remedial work plans, design/construction documents, and managed environmental oversight of the remedial work, including waste characterization and tracking, confirmatory endpoint sampling, air monitoring, and reporting to the NYSDEC. After the remediation work was completed, Ms. Kinal prepared appropriate close-out documentation in accordance with NYSDEC requirements.

Millwood Firehouse, Millwood Fire District

Ms. Kinal planned and oversaw a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Phase II Subsurface Investigation of this active gasoline station in northern Westchester County. Ms. Kinal also prepared a conceptual remediation plan to address several areas of petroleum contamination identified during the Phase II.

Montefiore Medical Center, Montefiore Kraft Site Due Diligence

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provides due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

Montefiore Medical Center, Montefiore Wakefield Campus

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provides due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

Montefiore Medical Center, Montefiore-sound Shore Hospitals

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provides due diligence assistance to Montefiore Medical Center (MMC) for the ongoing expansion of their facilities, primarily in the Bronx and Westchester County. She conducts and manages environmental due diligence tasks related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys. She also assists MMC in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

Mott Haven Remediation, Bronx, NY

AKRF performed services that included the preparation of an in situ sampling plan and excavation plan for waste characterization and disposal; supervision of waste characterization sampling activities; development and implementation



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

of a community air monitoring program during all remediation activities; and daily reporting to the NYC School Construction Authority.

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal provided environmental consulting services to the selected environmental remediation contractor for this former manufactured gas plant in the Mott Haven neighborhood of the Bronx, which was remediated under the NYSDEC BCP.

New York City School Construction Authority, Multiple On-Call Environmental Consulting Contracts, New York, NY

Ms. Kinal has served as the project manager for AKRF's on-call hazardous materials consulting contract with the New York City School Construction Authority for over 10 years. For potential new school sites, assignments include initial due diligence; Phase I environmental site assessments (ESAs); and subsurface investigation of soil, groundwater, and soil vapor to determine the suitability of a site for development as a school, likely remediation requirements, and associated costs. For sites undergoing design and development, assignments include preparation of remediation plans, contract specifications, and design drawings. The work has also included conducting indoor air quality testing, vapor intrusion assessments, preparation of specifications and construction management for petroleum storage tank removals, and investigation and remediation of spills for existing schools. Due to the sensitivity of school sites, work under this contract is often conducted on short notice and during non-school hours. Under the contract, Ms. Kinal has managed several major efforts, including emergency remediation work related to flooding from Superstorm Sandy, expedited due diligence for large portfolios of proposed Universal Pre-Kindergarten (UPK and 3K) sites, and large Phase II investigations of sites with NYC Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) E-designations and/or contamination warranting potential NYSDEC involvement.

Outlet City IV, Long Island City, NY

AKRF performed professional services for the investigations and interim remedial measures (IRMs) took place under the New York State's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The site is now being redeveloped with high-rise housing.

As Environmental Engineer, Ms. Kinal prepared a work plan for remedial investigation of the Outlet City site, a property in Long Island City that was formerly occupied by a manufacturer of industrial cleaners and pharmaceuticals. In preparing the work plan, Ms. Kinal evaluated results from several previous investigations and conducted a limited groundwater sampling program to determine future data needs for designing remediation of creosote-contaminated soil and groundwater.

Ms. Kinal also helped design a venting system for an on-site basement and performed exposure calculations for the vented vapors.

Pelham Plaza Site Remediation, Pelham, NY

AKRF was involved in the site investigation of a former manufactured gas plant (MGP) that handled petroleum off-loading and storage until the late 1950s. Soils have also been observed to have been affected by non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) consisting of oil- and tar-like material. Floating or light NAPL (LNAPL) has also been detected in on-site groundwater. The objectives of the site investigation were to collect additional data to further determine the extent of NAPL-affected soil both above and below the water table throughout the site and to further delineate groundwater contamination throughout the site. The site investigation also sought to confirm the on-site groundwater flow direction and that NAPL had not migrated to the downgradient perimeter of the site, including Eastchester Creek.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Ms. Kinal managed a Site Investigation at Pelham Plaza, an approximately ten-acre site that formerly contained a manufactured gas plant.

Arlington Office, Queens West Sites 8 & 9, Long Island City, NY

For over 20 years, AKRF has played a key role in advancing the Queens West development, which is transforming an underused industrial waterfront property into one of largest and most vibrant mixed-use communities just across the East River from the United Nations. AKRF has prepared an EIS that examines issues pertaining to air quality, land use and community character, economic impacts, historic and archaeological resources, and infrastructure. As part of the project, AKRF also undertook the largest remediation venture completed to date under the Brownfields Cleanup Program (BCP).

As Deputy Project Manager, Ms. Kinal helped prepare the Remedial Work Plan (RWP) and oversaw the remediation of Parcel 9, a 1.8-acre former industrial site. Ms. Kinal also managed the preparation of a Final Engineering Report (FER) to document the clean-up activities. The NYSDEC issued a Certificate of Completion (COC) for the Parcel 9 site in December 2006. Ms. Kinal continues to oversee post-remediation monitoring and site management activities to ensure that the remedy remains in-place and effective.

Yankee Stadium EIS, Bronx, NY

Ms. Kinal performed the hazardous materials analysis for the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed new Yankee Stadium. The analysis included a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the entire project area and Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in areas where environmental conditions were identified. The Phase II investigation included geophysical surveys to search for potential underground storage tanks; and soil, soil gas, and groundwater sampling at over 40 locations to determine potential environmental impacts during and after the proposed construction. Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Construction Health and Safety Plans (CHASPs) were developed to specify environmental monitoring, soil management protocols, and health and safety requirements during construction of the new stadium and redevelopment of the old stadium site. Ms. Kinal also managed an extensive community air monitoring program during demolition of the old Yankee Stadium and construction of the New York City Department of Parks and Recreation's Heritage Field, which included short-term and long-term monitoring for airborne particulates and lead.

United States Tennis Association, NTC Master Plan Support, Flushing, NY

AKRF prepared a SEQRA/CEQRA Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the New York City Departments of City Planning (DCP) and Environmental Protection (DEP) as co-lead agencies to analyze the expansion of the National Tennis Center, which includes multiple improvements and construction projects at the USTA campus over several years. The EIS addressed a full range of environmental impacts associated with the tennis stadium, park space, and traffic improvements. Ms. Kinal prepared the specifications and design drawings for the vapor mitigation and is providing on-going construction support to review contractor submittals and inspect the vapor barrier and sub-slab depressurization system installations.

City of Yonkers NY, Yonkers Waterfront Work Plan

Ms. Kinal supervised the remediation of Parcels H and I that were contaminated with hazardous soil. During the remediation process, she reviewed the subcontractor health and safety plans, delineated the areas of excavation, and oversaw field activities to ensure compliance with the specifications and appropriate regulations.



REBECCA KINAL, PE

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Shaws Supermarket Redevelopment, New Fairfield, CT

AKRF provided consulting services to the developer and owner of a 9-acre site included conducting a remedial investigation and remediation of a site contaminated from former dry cleaning operations and off-site gasoline spills. The investigation included the installation of monitoring wells in three distinct aquifers, geophysical logging, pump tests, and associated data analysis.

Ms. Kinal managed the Remedial Investigation (RI) for an approximately nine-acre shopping center site that was contaminated by releases from former dry cleaning operations. Ms. Kinal prepared a Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) based on results from the RI, which included a groundwater pump and treat system to contain a plume of perchlorethylene (PCE)-contaminated groundwater, and excavation and disposal of contaminated soil in the presumed source area. Following CTDEP approval of the RAWP, Ms. Kinal prepared bid specifications for soil excavation and remediation system installation, and oversaw their implementation. Ms. Kinal also prepared NPDES permit applications for discharges from construction dewatering and the groundwater remediation system, and conducted associated discharge monitoring.

Roosevelt Union Free School District, Design Services

AKRF was required by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Consisting of perforated polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe within a gravel be lined by geotextile fabric, the depressurization system was designed in four main areas where cast iron riser pipes connected to the PVC beneath the concrete slab and vented out the school roof. The high density polyethylene (HDPE) vapor barrier was designed beneath the entire footprint of the school building that was not open to the outside environment.

As Project Manager, Ms. Kinal managed environmental investigation and remediation activities for the sites of three new elementary schools and a new middle school in Roosevelt, New York. Remediation activities include removal/closure of contaminated dry wells and underground petroleum storage tanks, and excavation and off-site disposal of petroleum- and pesticide-contaminated soil. Remediation of the new middle school site, which also included a sub-slab depressurization system, was conducted through coordination with the NYSDEC, NYSDOH, New York State Education Department (NYSED), and the local school district. Upon completion of the remediation and school construction, Ms. Kinal managed confirmatory indoor air testing and preparation of a Final Engineering Report to document the site clean-up. The NYSDEC issued a Certificate of Completion and the school was open for the Fall 2008 semester as planned.



TIMOTHY G. LARIGAN

PROFESSIONAL II

Timothy G. Larigan is an environmental scientist with 5 years of experience in environmental remediation/compliance, Phase I/Phase II Environmental Assessments; project management; technical reporting; data analysis; field sampling; contractor oversight; wetlands delineation and permitting. He has directed environmental remediation, due diligence, asbestos, and wetlands projects and completed them within the proposed timeframe and budget. Mr. Larigan has also managed client and regulatory agency interactions. He has performed various field activities such as soil, groundwater, and vapor sampling and wetlands delineation. He has a working knowledge of GIS software and SAS statistical software.

BACKGROUND

Education

BS, Stockton University, Environmental Science, 2015

Licenses/Certifications

Regulatory Training in Underground Storage Tanks Certificate

Wetlands Delineation Certificate

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 30 Hour Construction

Years of Experience

5 years in the industry

<1 year with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

J2 147-07 94th Avenue LLC, Alvista Towers, Queens, NY

Environmental Scientist. This historical meat refrigeration facility is enrolled in the Brownfield Cleanup Program to remediate the property and construct a 23-story affordable residential building. Although the site has an E-Designation for hazardous materials, noise, and air quality, AKRF assisted with applying for entry into the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program, due to the presence of contaminated soil and soil vapor beneath the site. AKRF is providing environmental consulting services throughout the project. Mr. Larigan is responsible for performing a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and preparing a Phase I ESA Report.

Site 9 DSA Owner LLC, Essex Crossing Site 9, New York, NY

Environmental Scientist. This approximately 20,300 square foot property has been developed with mixed-use residential and commercial/industrial buildings (e.g. printer shop, machine shop, photo shop) since the late-1800s. The site was later redeveloped as the Essex Street Market, which operated until 2019. Mr. Larigan is responsible for performing a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and preparing a Phase I ESA Report, along with preparing a Phase II Work Plan and Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for a proposed Phase II subsurface investigation. Mr. Larigan is also responsible for performing a limited subsurface investigation, consisting of soil sample collection, for due diligence purposes.



TIMOTHY G. LARIGAN

PROFESSIONAL II

4NYCHousing Inc., 201-207 Seventh Avenue, New York, NY

Environmental Scientist. This historical mixed-use residential and commercial/industrial property was developed in the late-1800s, and has been vacant since 2018. Mr. Larigan is responsible for conducting soil, groundwater, and vapor sample collection as part of a Phase II investigation, along with preparing a subsurface investigation report, documenting the findings of the Phase II investigation.

DLANDstudio Architecture + Landscape Architecture pllc, Stapleton Playground, Staten Island, NY

Environmental Scientist. This public park and historical gasoline filling station has been closed to the public and undergoing renovations since 2019. During excavation for park improvements, petroleum-contaminated soil was discovered and spill was reported to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC). Mr. Larigan is responsible for overseeing the installation of groundwater monitoring wells, performing quarterly groundwater monitoring/sampling events, and preparing quarterly groundwater evaluation reports as part of an environmental investigation at the site related to the spill.

PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE

Atlantic Environmental Solutions, Inc., Hoboken, NJ

Project Manager/Senior Environmental Scientist

While at another firm, Mr. Larigan was responsible for the following:

- Managed site remediation projects, underground storage tank removal projects, and Phase I/Phase II environment assessments
- Directed asbestos surveys, mold assessments, and wetlands delineation/permitting projects
- Prepared proposals, bids, and work authorizations for environmental services with detailed scopes of work, schedules, and cost estimates
- Performed technical review, data analysis, and problem solving for site remediation projects and managed client and regulatory agency interactions

Brinkerhoff Environmental Services, Inc., Manasquan, NJ

Environmental Scientist

While at another firm, Mr. Larigan was responsible for the following:

- Performed soil, groundwater, and vapor sampling in accordance with State technical requirements;
- Prepared environmental reports, including Phase I/Phase II ESAs, Remedial Investigation and Remedial Action reports, and environmental permit applications in accordance with State requirements;
- Directed and oversaw in-situ chemical oxidation (ISCO) treatments, and installation of sub-slab vapor mitigation systems and other presumptive remedies/engineering controls in accordance with State technical requirements
- Performed geophysical surveys utilizing Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Electromagnetic technology.



AXEL E. SCHWENDT

VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Schwendt is a Vice President for AKRF with over 20 years of experience in the environmental consulting field. Mr. Schwendt has extensive experience in Phase II studies involving subsurface soil and groundwater investigations, and has been involved in all aspects of soil and groundwater remediation, including those related to manufactured gas plants (MGP). He has designed, managed and implemented large-scale site investigations and remedial measures for various properties, including those under different regulatory programs such as the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Voluntary Cleanup Program and Brownfield Cleanup Program, New York State's Spill Response Program, the Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) E-Designation Program, New Jersey's Industrial Site Recovery Act (ISRA), and Pennsylvania's Land Recycling program. Mr. Schwendt manages the hazardous materials tasks for the company's Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) and also conducts and manages Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) for various individual clients and industries as well as for area-wide rezoning projects.

Mr. Schwendt has extensive experience in underground and aboveground storage tank (UST and AST) management, including tank removals, installations, and upgrades. He has designed and implemented remedial investigations surrounding UST and AST releases and overseen the installation and maintenance of pump-and-treat and other remedial systems. He has performed storage tank compliance audits and maintenance inspections all across the country and prepared Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plans (SPCC Plans) for over 100 individual facilities, including designing and conducting the personnel training programs.

Mr. Schwendt worked with several other firms prior to joining AKRF, which provided him with a variety of skills. He has expertise with Chemical Bulk Storage Spill Prevention Reports, Environmental Emergency Response Plans, Integrated Contingency Plans, and multi-phase compliance audits, including some international projects. He has also performed various types of hydrogeologic testing, including pilot tests, slug tests, pump tests and groundwater modeling, and has been responsible for data review and management.

BACKGROUND

Education

B.A., Earth Science and Environmental Studies, Tulane University, 1991

M.S., Geology, University of Delaware, 2002

Years of Experience

Year started in company: 2002

Year started in industry: 1995

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

New York City Department of Design and Construction (NYCDDC) Feasibility and Pre-Scoping Services for East Side Coastal Resiliency, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt assisted with the subsurface exploration program for a multidisciplinary design team selected by the New York City agency partnership of NYCDDC, New York City Department of Parks and Recreation (NYCDPR), and Office of Recovery and Resiliency (ORR) for the Feasibility Study and Pre-Scoping Services for East Side Coastal Resiliency (ESCR) project. The AKRF Team provided technical analysis and pre-scoping



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services, including complex conceptual design services, for 100+ year storm protection with anticipated sea level rise along the east side of Lower Manhattan. The ESCR subsurface exploration program involved a review of available utility plans and environmental reports involving manufactured gas plant (MGP) and petroleum-related contamination along a 2.5 mile study area from Montgomery Street to East 23rd Street to develop a Subsurface Investigation Work Plan for approval by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). The program included both public and private utility mark-out services across vast areas of the project containing critical infrastructure to enable the installation of 81 deep borings, 515 shallow borings, and 10 temporary groundwater wells.

New York City Health and Hospitals Corporation (NYCHHC)'s Post-Sandy mitigation program at Bellevue, Coler-Goldwater, Coney Island, and Metropolitan Hospitals

AKRF is assisting the NYCHHC in the recovery, reconstruction and hazard mitigation of Bellevue Hospital, Coler Hospital, and Coney Island Hospital and other NYCHHC facilities, which were damaged as a result of the Hurricane Sandy disaster. The majority of the funding for these projects will be reimbursed from the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). AKRF is collecting baseline information and develop study plan and approach, including assessing for critical path approvals, preparing FEMA NEPA Environmental Assessments (EAs), conducting additional studies required by Federal Regulations for FEMA, permitting, and providing design/bid support. Mr. Schwendt is responsible for the hazardous materials tasks associated with the program, including conducting Phase I ESAs and subsurface (Phase II) investigations, and preparing necessary work plans and Remedial Action Plans (RAPs)/Construction Health and Safety Plans (CHASPs) for federal, state and city agency review and approval.

NYCDEP Task Order Contracts (TOCs) for Design and Construction Management Services Professional Engineering Design Services and Construction Management (PEDS)

AKRF is currently serving as environmental review and permitting subcontractor under all four NYCDEP TOCs contracts and both PEDS contracts that were recently awarded. In addition to the preparation of environmental review/ULURP documentation and permit applications, AKRF's responsibilities include site selection support, site/civil design, and the preparation of various permit management plans and regulatory compliance tracking in accordance with DEP's Project Delivery Manual. Mr. Schwendt is providing Hazardous Materials consulting services for the TOCs and PEDS contracts, including:

- Prospect Expressway Pump Station Upgrade;
- Clearview Pump Station Reconstruction;
- Rockaway Wastewater Treatment Plant Level 1 Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) Upgrade; and
- Oakwood Beach Wastewater Treatment Plant Headworks Improvements.

Verdopolis JFK Airport Facility, Queens, NY

On behalf of Verdopolis JFK, AKRF prepared documentation for a New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility Permit application. The facility, which would be constructed at the abandoned Hangar 16 site of the John F. Kennedy International Airport (JFK Airport), would process 180,000 tons per year of source separated, pre-consumer organic waste generated largely by food preparation facilities at JFK Airport. Using an anaerobic digestion process, the proposed facility would convert the food waste, which would otherwise be discarded in a landfill or incinerated, into three usable products. Mr. Schwendt assisted in preparing the application package, including preparation of the Engineering Report, Operations and Maintenance Plan, Contingency Plan, Facility Closure Plan, Hiring and Training Plan,



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Chemical Bulk Storage Spill Prevention Report, and the Spill Control Prevention and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan). Mr. Schwendt also prepared a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the property to ascertain potential environmental conditions that may be exposed during site development activities.

2477 Third Avenue, Bronx, NY

Mr. Schwendt prepared the application to enter the former 2477 Third Avenue gasoline station property into the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP). Since its acceptance into the program, Mr. Schwendt has been managing and coordinating the remedial investigation of the site, including shallow and deep aquifer groundwater testing, delineation of known areas of soil contamination, soil vapor analyses, and investigation for potential non-aqueous phase liquid (DNAPL) from past industrial activities in the surrounding area. Mr. Schwendt was responsible for developing work plans for approval by the NYSDEC and New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), and for preparing summary reports for public comment. As part of the project, Mr. Schwendt coordinated with the client, lawyers, and architects of the planned development, tenants of neighboring properties, NYSDEC, NYSDOH, and the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). Mr. Schwendt is also conducting the work necessary to address a hazardous materials E-Designation assigned to the property.

E-Designation Properties/Voluntary Cleanup Program, New York City, NY

Mr. Schwendt has assisted various public and private clients with addressing E-Designations assigned by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) to properties throughout New York City. He has prepared the required Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (Phase I ESAs) and implemented Phase II testing to the satisfaction of the New York Office of Environmental Remediation (OER). Based on the results of the testing, he has prepared Remedial Action Plans (RAPs) and Construction Health and Safety Plans (CHASPs) for approval by the NYCOER, which included strategies for mitigating on-site environmental conditions and plans for incorporating environmental engineering controls into proposed construction projects. Mr. Schwendt's clients promptly receive the Notice of Satisfaction necessary to acquire building permits from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB). Mr. Schwendt has also managed several projects enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program.

St. George Ferry Terminal, Staten Island, NY

Mr. Schwendt prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan) for the Department of Transportation's (DOT) St. George Ferry Terminal facility in Staten Island. The facility's bulk containers store over 600,000-gallons of petroleum used to fuel boilers and emergency generators, provide oil for maintenance and repair of equipment and vessels, and to fuel the ferry vessels. Mr. Schwendt also consulted the DOT on how to upgrade the facility's fueling systems to comply with the SPCC and New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) regulations.

Mount Sinai Medical Center, Manhattan, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed the Hazardous Materials task for the environmental assessment of the Mount Sinai Medical Center, which is constructing a 700,000 sf, mixed-use residential and bio-medical research facility building. His work included managing the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), Phase II investigation, and preparing the Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Lincoln Center Development Project, New York, NY

On behalf of the Lincoln Center Development Project, Inc., Mr. Schwendt conducted a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation in the area of an underground storage tank (UST) farm located beneath the lower garage level of the West 62nd Street parking garage at Lincoln Center. The Phase II study was prompted by a request from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) to properly close out the tanks. The tank farm includes seventeen (17) 550-gallon gasoline USTs and one (1) 550-gallon waste oil UST. The purpose of this Phase



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II investigation was to determine whether historic leaks from the tanks had affected the subsurface and to assist with future tank closure activities. The Phase II report was submitted to the NYSDEC for review and included a request to close the tanks in-place instead of removing them due to the structural constraints of the tank farm location. Mr. Schwendt also managed the closure of the 18 UST's to the satisfaction of the NYSDEC.

512-522 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

On behalf of the Empire State Development Corporation (ESDC), AKRF was retained to provide hazardous material consulting services in connection with the former gasoline station property located at 512-522 Vanderbilt Avenue. Mr. Schwendt performed a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), a geophysical survey of the site, and a soil and groundwater subsurface investigation. Data from the investigation would be used to assess remedial strategies during development of the site.

Whitney Museum of American Art, Gansevoort Facility, New York, NY

AKRF has provided various consulting services in support of the Whitney Museum of American Art's long-term planning requirements. Tasks have included transportation surveys, traffic counts, attendance projections, visual impact and shadow studies, economic benefit studies, and two Environmental Assessment Statements (EASs) for proposed new facilities for the Museum. Mr. Schwendt was responsible for the hazardous materials elements of the assessment, including preparing a Phase I ESA and conducting several Subsurface (Phase II) Investigations for review by the New York City department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER). Mr. Schwendt prepared and managed the implementation of the OER-approved Remedial Action Plan (RAP) for the construction project and is responsible for satisfying all of the associated regulatory reporting requirements. Environmental work at the site also included mitigating a petroleum spill discovered during site excavation activities and coordinating all remedial efforts with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's (NYSDEC) Department of Environmental Remediation (DER).

New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY

The New York Botanical Garden (NYBG) proposed to construct an accessory parking garage of approximately 825 spaces at Bedford Park Boulevard and Webster Avenue in the Bronx to provide a parking garage for staff and visitors who cannot be accommodated within NYBG's on-site facilities. Mr. Schwendt was the Project Manager for the environmental assessment's hazardous materials work, which included a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA), Phase II Investigation and the preparation of a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and a Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) to the satisfaction of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP). As construction proceeds, Mr. Schwendt will be responsible for managing the environmental monitoring during all subsurface work and preparing the post-construction Closure Report required by the NYCDEP in order to receive the Notice of Satisfaction necessary to obtain occupancy permits from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB).

Roberto Clemente State Park, Bronx, NY

AKRF participated in the rehabilitation of an existing ballfield, redevelopment of the existing picnic areas, and shoreline restoration along the Harlem River at Roberto Clemente State Park. AKRF is charged with preparing the Joint Permit Application which is necessary to procure the federal, state and local permits and approvals for the shoreline redevelopment. Mr. Schwendt worked with the firm's engineering group to conduct testing to pre-characterize soil to assist with the management of soil during construction. The testing included pre-characterization of soil for on-site reuse in accordance with the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) tidal wetland permit requirements and testing for physical parameters required for landscape planning.

Long Island Power Authority (LIPA), Long Island, NY



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Mr. Schwendt managed the preparation of Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and Phase II Investigations, along with the Hazardous Materials chapters for Environmental Impact Statements, for properties owned or to be acquired by LIPA to identify potential sources of environmental contaminants prior to power station and power line installation.

Rose Plaza on the River, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Schwendt conducted a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation at the 470 Kent Avenue property located in Brooklyn, New York. The objective of the subsurface investigation was to characterize the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions and determine whether past or present on-site and/or off-site potential sources of contamination have adversely affected the site. Results of the Phase II study were also used to evaluate any potential environmental risks and/or the need for remedial action at the site prior to future development. The proposed development of the site includes the construction of approximately 665 market rate dwelling units and approximately 33,750 square feet of commercial uses. The scope of the Phase II study was based on a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (January 2004) performed by AKRF, which identified recognized environmental conditions for the site, including the potential for soil and groundwater contamination from a historical on-site manufactured gas plant, and potential underground storage tanks. Phase II activities were conducted in accordance with AKRF's Sampling Protocol and site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP), which was reviewed and approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Albert Einstein College of Medicine Environmental Investigation, Bronx, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed a Subsurface (Phase II) Investigation at an approximately eight-acre portion of the Jacobi Medical Center fronting on Eastchester Road in the Bronx, New York. The site, owned by New York City, contained an old boiler house, a storage warehouse, a laundry facility, and several paved parking areas. The objective of the subsurface investigation was to characterize the subsurface conditions on the property and determine whether past or present on-site and/or off-site potential sources of contamination have adversely affected the site.

Storage Deluxe, Various Locations, NY

Mr. Schwendt is currently the project manager for assisting Storage Deluxe with the ongoing expansion of their self-storage facilities primarily in the five boroughs of New York City and Westchester County. He conducts and manages environmental due diligence needs related to their property transactions, including Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs), Phase II investigations, and geophysical surveys, as well as consulting on petroleum bulk storage tank management. He assists Storage Deluxe in making decisions with respect to environmental risk issues.

South Bronx Overall Economic Development Corporation (SoBRO) Port Morris Brownfield Opportunity Areas (BOA), Bronx, NY

Mr. Schwendt is assisting SoBRO with the in-depth and thorough analysis of existing conditions, opportunities, and reuse potential for properties located in the proposed Port Morris Brownfield Opportunity Area with an emphasis on the identification and reuse potential of strategic brownfield sites that may be catalysts for revitalization. His work so far has included the preparation of Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) and conducting Phase II investigations for the catalyst sites and advising on the suitability of enacting zoning changes to permit various property uses. Mr. Schwendt also assisted SoBRO with the BOA application process.

Kings Plaza, LLC Total Energy Plant, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Schwendt has conducted regular environmental compliance reviews of the Kings Plaza Total Energy Plant (TEP) in Brooklyn, New York. The reviews were conducted to observe operations and to review environmental permits, agency correspondence, operating records, recordkeeping and monitoring procedures, and regulatory reporting requirements. As a result of the review, Mr. Schwendt provided the TEP with recommendations for the



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management of various waste streams and petroleum/chemical bulk storage associated with facility operations and prepared a Spill Control Prevention and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC Plan) for the facility.

270 Greenwich Street, New York NY

Mr. Schwendt conducted a subsurface (Phase II) investigation that included the advancement of soil borings and the collection of soil and groundwater samples from the 270 Greenwich Street property in the Tribeca neighborhood of New York City. The site will be developed with approximately 402 dwelling units (172 rental units and 230 for sale condominiums), approximately 224,084 gross square feet of destination and local retail space, and below-grade public parking. The purpose of this Phase II subsurface investigation was to ascertain subsurface soil and groundwater quality beneath the site and determine whether past on- or off-site operations have affected the property. The subsurface investigation was also intended to determine whether there are any special handling or disposal requirements for pumped groundwater, should dewatering be necessary during site development. The Phase II study included soil and groundwater sampling as well as a geophysical investigation to determine whether unknown underground storage tanks were present at the site. Field activities were performed in accordance with Mr. Schwendt's Sampling Protocol and Health and Safety Plan (HASP), which were approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Columbia University Manhattanville Rezoning and Academic Mixed-Use Development, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed the hazardous materials task on the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for approximately 4 million square feet of new academic, research and neighborhood uses to be constructed north of Columbia University's existing Morningside Heights campus. The work included more than 25 Phase I Environmental Site Assessments (ESAs) for the properties within the rezoning area and estimates for upcoming investigation and remediation. In addition, a Preliminary Environmental Site Assessment (PESA) was completed for the whole project area. Recognized environmental concerns in the area included: current and historical underground storage tanks; current and historical auto-related use such as repair shops and gasoline stations; two historical manufactured gas holders; and a Consolidated Edison cooling plant located on West 132nd Street. Mr. Schwendt conducted a subsurface investigation at the site to characterize the subsurface conditions on the property and determine whether past or present on-site and/or off-site potential sources of contamination have adversely affected the study site, and to use the analytical data to evaluate any potential environmental risks and/or the need for remedial action at the site prior to future development. Based on the results of the investigation, Mr. Schwendt prepared a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) for the project, which was approved by the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP).

Hudson River Park, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt serves as the on-call environmental consultant for the ongoing development of the Hudson River Park, the approximately 5 to 6 mile section of waterfront property from Battery Place to 59th Street along the western edge of Manhattan. He conducts subsurface investigations, coordinates tank removals, implements soil and groundwater remediations, provides guidance on construction and environmental health and safety issues, interfaces with regulatory agencies as necessary, and manages the mitigation of environmental conditions encountered during site development activities.

Brooklyn Bridge Park, Brooklyn, NY

AKRF is providing environmental planning and review services for the development of a new 70-acre park that will revitalize 1.5 miles of the East River waterfront between Jay Street and Atlantic Avenue. When completed, the park will provide open space, recreational facilities, a hotel, restaurants, and retail, historic, and educational venues. Mr. Schwendt was involved with the completion of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and conducted a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Phase II Subsurface Investigation for the proposed Brooklyn



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Bridge Park area. He serves as the park's on-call consultant for addressing environmental conditions as development progresses and has conducted several tank removals and contaminated soil delineation and remediation projects for various sections of the park.

Titan Property Management, Rego Park, NY

Mr. Schwendt was involved with an extensive site investigation for a property involved in the New York State Voluntary Cleanup Program. The property was resting on a plume of PCE contamination. The goal of the investigation was to determine whether the property is the source of the contamination and to collect data to provide information for the design and implementation of a site remedial system. The investigation involved extensive soil, soil gas, and groundwater investigation, and included the investigation of surrounding properties.

ABCO Refrigeration Company, Long Island, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed a tank closure and dry well assessment and remediation project for the ABCO Refrigeration Company. Historic contamination was found seeping from the ground in the location of an old underground storage tank, which is believed to be a source of adverse impact. An adjacent drywell was impacted by the tank as well as from past dumping activities of a former typewriter ribbon ink manufacturing company. A site-wide investigation of the ten drywells was also implemented at the request of the Nassau County Department of Health. Mr. Schwendt undertook soil remedial activities that led to the property receiving closure with respect to the underground storage tank. Drywell remedial activities were successful and the site received approval from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) to continue use of on-site drywells.

Levin Management Corporation Property—Site Investigation, Pelham Manor, NY

Mr. Schwendt was involved in the site investigation of a former manufactured gas plant (MGP) that handled petroleum off-loading and storage until the late 1950s. Soils have also been observed to have been affected by non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) consisting of oil- and tar-like material. Floating or light NAPL (LNAPL) has also been detected in on-site groundwater. The objectives of the site investigation were to collect additional data to further determine the extent of NAPL-affected soil both above and below the water table throughout the site and to further delineate groundwater contamination throughout the site. The site investigation also sought to confirm the on-site groundwater flow direction and that NAPL had not migrated to the downgradient perimeter of the site, including Eastchester Creek. Mr. Schwendt was brought on board for this project for his expertise in soil and groundwater MGP contaminant delineation.

NYCDEP Bureau of Environmental Engineering 26th Ward Wastewater Treatment Plant—Site Investigation, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Schwendt managed and conducted environmental sampling and testing at the 26th Ward Wastewater Treatment Plant property located in Brooklyn, New York. This investigation was performed to determine the presence or absence of contamination in the soil and groundwater that would affect the proposed construction of a new raw sewage pump station. Mr. Schwendt provided the 26th Ward with the protocol necessary for the special handling and disposal of the excavated soil as well as for the groundwater that would be pumped during dewatering operations.

Olnick Organization, New York, NY

AKRF was retained by the Olnick Organization to prepare and implement an Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC Plan) for their aboveground storage tank system for an office building in Manhattan. Mr. Schwendt performed the site inspections and provided the Olnick Organization with a list of recommendations for upgrades to their fuel transfer piping system that would bring the facility into compliance with SPCC regulations. He also provided Olnick with a plan for implementing the required SPCC training program for their facility personnel.



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Site investigations of former MGP Facilities/Properties for Consolidated Edison, New York City, NY & Westchester County, NY

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt worked on this project, which included a service station in New York City and an electrical substation in Westchester County, New York. Mr. Schwendt performed the site characterizations, including subsurface soil and groundwater impact delineation and aquifer testing. The findings from these characterizations are being used by Consolidated Edison to make appropriate changes to the design specifications and to plan for appropriate handling of impacted materials and health and safety protocols during future construction activities.

UST Site Investigation and Remediation for Consolidated Edison Service Center, Queens, NY

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt worked on this project, which included due diligence site reviews, soil boring installation, monitoring well installation, hydrogeologic testing, and water quality sampling. Risk-based closures incorporating natural attenuation and groundwater monitoring activities have been proposed. Remedial work plans are under development for other facilities where more aggressive remedial actions are required. Mr. Schwendt also performed subsurface investigations and site characterizations for several other Consolidated Edison facilities including soil-gas surveys and a radiological scoping survey.

Petroleum Bulk Storage Management Program for Bell Atlantic-New York (now Verizon), Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, Staten Island, and Long Island, NY

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt personally designed and conducted subsurface investigations for underground storage tank (UST) remediations including characterization of releases, soil and ground water investigations, pilot tests, slug tests, pump tests, groundwater modeling, horizontal and vertical impact delineation, and preparation of compliance documentation for regulatory agencies. He performed oversight of the installation of 'pump and treat' remedial systems and performed maintenance activities. He also supervised UST installations, upgrades and closures; implemented tank tightness testing programs; addressed on-site health and safety issues and other regulatory requirements; prepared closure reports; and managed soil disposal.

Hertz Rent-A-Car Corporate Headquarters, Park Ridge, NJ

While with another firm, Mr. Schwendt served as an in-house consultant/project manager for the environmental department at Hertz's corporate office in Park Ridge, New Jersey. He managed Phase I and Phase II investigations for real estate purchases, leases and acquisitions throughout the United States and Canada. He coordinated Hertz's subcontractors and environmental consulting firms, reviewed reports, and made recommendations to the legal and real estate departments with respect to environmental risk issues.

Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

Mr. Schwendt was a lead auditor for a multi-phase compliance audit of the five campuses of Temple University. The audit included an assessment of all of the Temple University Hospitals, the School of Medicine, the College of Science and Technology, the Tyler School of Art, the College of Engineering, Ambler College (Community and Regional Planning, Horticulture, and Landscape Architecture), the Physical Plant Department, and all university facilities and maintenance departments. Regulatory programs targeted as part of the audit included, but were not limited to, federal and state air and water programs, hazardous waste management, hazardous chemicals and substances, Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for pesticides, emergency response, Community Right-to-Know, Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), and petroleum bulk storage regulations. Following completion of the audit, Mr. Schwendt prepared and implemented an environmental management system that conformed to the needs and culture of the Temple University organization.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA



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Mr. Schwendt was the lead auditor for an environmental compliance audit of the University of Pennsylvania's Department of Environmental Health and Radiation Safety. The audit included an assessment for the preparation and implementation of the university's Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plans (SPCC Plans). Mr. Schwendt prepared and implemented the university's environmental management program and provided training for the facility personnel.

Wistar Institute, Philadelphia, PA

Mr. Schwendt was the lead auditor for an environmental compliance audit of the Wistar Institute, an independent non-profit biomedical research institute in West Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The multi-phase audit comprised an assessment of the entire facility for compliance with federal, state and local environmental regulations and included the development of an environmental management system.

Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ

Mr. Schwendt was a lead auditor for a multi-phase compliance audit of the Seton Hall University campus. The audit comprised an assessment of the entire facility for compliance with federal and state air and water programs, hazardous waste management programs, hazardous chemicals and substances programs, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) for pesticides, emergency response and Community Right-to-Know regulations, the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA), and petroleum bulk storage regulations. The audit included the development and implementation of an environmental management system for the Seton Hall University faculty and staff.

New York City College of Technology (City Tech) Academic Building, Brooklyn, New York

Mr. Schwendt is assisting the City University of New York (CUNY) and the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY) in addressing the E-Designation assigned to the New York City College of Technology (City Tech) redevelopment project site in Brooklyn, New York. CUNY is proposing to construct an eight-story academic building with classrooms, laboratories, administrative space, and underground parking. Mr. Schwendt conducted the required Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) and Phase II testing to the satisfaction of the Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER) and will assist CUNY with entering the project site in the City's Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP). The work will include preparing the required Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) and conducting the necessary environmental monitoring during construction. Mr. Schwendt will also prepare the closure documentation required for CUNY to receive the Notice of Satisfaction necessary to obtain occupancy permits from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB).

New York University Langone Medical Center, New York, NY

Mr. Schwendt managed the hazardous materials task on the EAS for the NYU Langone Medical Center (NYULMC) development project in Manhattan, New York. NYULMC is in the process of developing the Kimmel Program, which consists of two new buildings on its main campus: the Kimmel Pavilion to house hospital functions and an Energy Building to house a combined heat and power (CHP) plant, primary electric service and emergency generators to support the campus, as well as space for patient care (specifically, radiation oncology). The work included conducting Phase I Environmental Site Assessments and Phase II subsurface investigations at each site to characterize the subsurface environmental conditions at the project site. Based on the results of the investigations, a Remedial Action Plan (RAP) and Construction Health and Safety Plan (CHASP) were prepared for each project phase for submission to the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and Mayor's Office of Environmental Remediation (OER). Mr. Schwendt will assist NYULMC by conducting the environmental monitoring required by the agency-approved RAPs/CHASPs as construction progresses, and will prepare the closure documentation required by the agencies to obtain Certificates of Occupancy from the New York City Department of Buildings (DOB).

DASNY Term Environmental Consultant 2006-2012 and 2012-2016, Various Locations, NY



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Mr. Schwendt serves as a hazardous materials task leader under the firm's on-call contract with DASNY, through which AKRF is providing State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) and City Environmental Quality Review (CEQR) environmental review services for a wide range of educational, healthcare and other institutional projects, as well as specialized technical services in historic and archaeological resources, hazardous materials, traffic, air quality, noise, and natural resources. Mr. Schwendt has also assisted DASNY with addressing E-Designations and by conducting various types of environmental investigations, including Phase I and Phase II assessments.

NYCDEP Permit Resource Division On-Call Contract, New York, NY

Under subcontract to a national engineering firm, and as part of two successive Program Management contracts, AKRF is providing support in a wide range of technical areas related to environmental and engineering permits for NYCDEP capital projects. These services fall into two major categories: preparing detailed guidance documents that will be used by project designers and construction managers on future projects, in order to expedite permit approvals and prevent delays; and providing expert review and guidance regarding permits for current projects, in order to ensure completeness of permit applications and effective coordination with regulatory agencies. The technical areas covered by AKRF include: wetlands, groundwater, surface water, and other natural resources; hazardous materials; traffic and transportation; air quality; noise and vibration; historic and archaeological resources; stormwater management; open space and parkland; and a broad range of permits and approvals from the New York City Fire Department (FDNY), the New York City Police Department (NYPD), the New York City Department of Buildings (NYCDOB), and other municipal agencies. AKRF is also helping NYCDEP improve the overall process for tracking environmental and engineering permits and approvals, from the planning and design phases of a project to construction and long-term operation. Mr. Schwendt provides consulting services related to the hazardous materials issues.



ASHUTOSH SHARMA

SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST

Ashutosh Sharma is an Environmental Scientist providing expertise in Phase I and Phase II (subsurface) site investigation, remediation and cleanup of contaminated sites, and construction oversight. He has experience with subsurface soil, groundwater and sub-slab air/vapor sampling procedures, coordinating and running Community Air Monitoring Plans (CAMP) and is familiar with relevant United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) environmental laws and regulations.

BACKGROUND

EDUCATION

M.S., Environmental Science, New Jersey Institute of Technology, 2007

B.Tech, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology, India, 2005

Years of Experience

Year started in industry: 2007

Year started in company: 2007

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

NYU Langone Medical Center (NYULMC) – Kimmel Pavilion, New York, NY

New York University Langone Medical Center enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate the property located at 424 East 34th Street in Manhattan. The proposed development consisted of a new medical facility. Mr. Sharma provided construction oversight during site excavation, spill investigation and remediation, coordination and management of soil removal, oversight of the on-site air monitoring program, identification and proper management of contamination encountered during excavation work, and maintenance of critical paperwork.

551 Tenth Avenue, New York, NY

Extell 4110 LLC enrolled in the New York City Voluntary Cleanup Program (NYC VCP) to investigate and remediate the property located at 547-551 Tenth Avenue in Manhattan. The property was developed with a 52-story residential building with one sub-grade level. Mr. Sharma provided construction oversight during site excavation, spill remediation, coordination and management of soil removal and fill material imports, oversight of the on-site air monitoring program, identification and proper management of contamination encountered during excavation work, and maintenance of critical paperwork and preparation of the final closure report.

New York City School Construction Authority, Various Locations, NY

Under contract with the School Construction Authority (SCA) of New York City, AKRF is providing assistance with water disinfection projects for new schools and for plumbing upgrades for existing school buildings. Mr. Sharma has been providing assistance with contractor oversight work during the disinfection process as per the contract agreement.

Yankee Stadium Demolition, Bronx, NY

The New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) project include demolition of the old Yankee Stadium and construction of a ball field known as Heritage Field. Mr. Sharma provided air monitoring and remedial action plan (RAP) oversight during the demolition and soil disturbance work.

East River Science Park, New York, NY

The New York City Economic Development Corporation (NYCEDC) proposed to construct two seventeen-story buildings to serve as a biomedical research center. The space between the two towers included an elevated atrium and an outdoor plaza on top of a parking garage. Mr. Sharma provided construction oversight during site excavation, coordination and management of soil removal and fill material imports, oversight of the on-site air monitoring program, identification and proper management of contamination encountered during excavation work, and maintenance of critical paperwork and preparation of the final closure report.

Whitney Museum of American Art, NY

Mr. Sharma provided assistance with subsurface soil and groundwater investigation, construction oversight and soil disposal management during the remediation phase of the project. The project included the construction of approximately 230,000-square foot museum building with one sub-grade level with exhibition galleries, administrative offices, accessory use (café and bookstore), storage space, and an approximately 4,000-square foot restaurant.

W 61st Street Site, NY

Mr. Sharma provided assistance with construction oversight during site excavation activities and helped prepare the final closure report for the site which, as part of the Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), was slated for redevelopment as two residential buildings with a courtyard and a tennis court.

164 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, NY

The site was developed as mixed-use residential-commercial high rise towers with an esplanade and a pier on the East River. Mr. Sharma provided assistance with construction oversight during soil handling activities and running the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP).

285 Jay Street, Brooklyn, NY

Under contract with the Dormitory Authority of the State New York (DASNY), AKRF completed a Phase II Subsurface investigation at the site of a proposed CUNY educational building to satisfy New York City E-designation requirements. As part of the work AKRF performed at the site, Mr. Sharma conducted subsurface soil and groundwater investigation work and coordinated with the driller and the property owner for successful completion of the work.

MTA Long Island Railroad, East Side Access Project, New York, NY

The Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) sponsored the East Side Access project to connect the Long Island Railroad to the Grand Central Terminal, thereby allowing Long Island commuters direct access to the East Side of Manhattan. Mr. Sharma provided assistance with the execution of the Community Air Monitoring Plan (CAMP) at various locations during the construction phase.

2341–2357 Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard, New York, NY

AKRF performed a Phase II study to meet the requirements of the New York City Department of Environmental Protection (NYCDEP) and to determine whether subsurface conditions had been affected by the on-site and/or off-site petroleum storage tanks and to ascertain whether current or

former on- or off-site activities had adversely affected the subject property. Mr. Sharma conducted sub-surface soil and groundwater investigation at the abandoned site slated for future development. He was responsible for coordinating with the driller and the property owner for successful completion of the work.

HAILE L. THOMPSON

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Mr. Thompson is an environmental engineer with BS in Geology from SUNY New Paltz. His experience includes environmental oversight and remedial investigations. He often works in the field and alongside project managers collecting data and assisting with oversight for remediation projects

BACKGROUND

Education

BS, State University of New York at New Paltz, Geology, 2017

Licenses/Certifications

OSHA 30 Hour Construction

OSHA 40 Hour HAZWOPER

OSHA 8 Hour Refresher

NYS Asbestos Inspector

NETTCP Soils and Aggregate

NETTCP Hot Mix Asphalt Paving Inspector

Nuclear Density Testing Inspector

NYS HMA Density Testing Inspector

ACI Concrete Field Certification

PCI I & II

Years of Experience

1 years in the industry

1 years with AKRF

RELEVANT EXPERIENCE

1331 Jerome Avenue (1325 Jerome Avenue), Bronx, NY

Mr. Thompson was the Site Safety Coordinator and field inspector for remedial effort. He conducted daily air monitoring, vapor barrier inspections, oversaw SSDS installation, coordinated material transport, collected soil samples for waste characterization and to confirm site delineation. He also drafted daily reports and the site closure report to be submitted to the OER.

34 Berry Street, Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Thompson was involved in the quarterly groundwater sampling for the Site.

3500 Park Avenue, Bronx, NY

Mr. Thompson oversaw remedial efforts including vapor barrier inspection and air monitoring for VOCs and particulates near a school zone.

470 Manhattan Avenue (12 Eckford Street), Brooklyn, NY

Mr. Thompson oversaw remedial by conducting air monitoring and oversaw the implementation of remedial efforts specified in the work plan. He drafted detailed daily reports of site activities to be submitted to the DEC.



HAILE L. THOMPSON

ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER

Avalon Yonkers PCE, Yonkers, NY

Mr. Thompson oversaw remedial effort during foundation construction which included multi-gas air monitoring, construction oversight, hazardous materials management, well construction, and reporting. He also is responsible for monthly NAPL well gauging and quarterly pumping of NAPL from recovery wells on the property.



APPENDIX J
CONSTRUCTION QUALITY ASSURANCE PLAN (CQAP)

LA CENTRAL PHASE II

BRONX, NEW YORK

Construction Quality Assurance Project Plan

AKRF Project Number: 200166

NYSDEC BCP Number: TBD

Prepared for:

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Environmental Remediation, Remedial Bureau B
625 Broadway, 12th Floor
Albany, New York 12233

Prepared on Behalf of:

La Central Manager II LLC and La Central II Owner LLC
767 Third Avenue, 33rd Floor
New York, NY 10017

Prepared by:



AKRF, Inc.
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
CQAP	Construction Quality Assurance Plan
FER	Final Engineering Report
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
QA	Quality Assurance
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	Quality Control
RAWP	Remedial Action Work Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Construction Quality Assurance Plan (CQAP) has been prepared for remedial activities performed under the Remedial Action Work Plan (RAWP) that will be performed at the La Central Phase II project site located in the Woodstock neighborhood of the Bronx, New York (Tax Block 2361, Lots 26 & 50, and Block 2363. Lot 1) under the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), Site #TBD. This CQAP supplements the NYSDEC-approved RAWP and provides monitoring, inspection, testing, and documentation protocols and procedures.

The following information is provided:

1. Responsibility, Authority and Qualifications – The responsibility, authority and qualifications of the key personnel involved in the project.
2. Inspection and Testing Activities – Inspections and tests that will be used to verify that construction activities meet or exceed all design criteria and federal, state, and local regulations and requirements.
3. Meetings – The requirements for project coordination meetings between the Volunteer and its representatives, the remedial or environmental Contractors, and other involved parties.
4. Documentation and Reporting – Field documentation and reporting requirements.

2.0 RESPONSIBILITY AND AUTHORITY

Measures will be implemented to ensure that a functional quality control (QC) organization is active during the project and to provide support for the construction QC system in conducting inspections, tests and retesting (in the event of failure of any item of work). This includes oversight of subcontractors and compliance with contract provisions. Construction QC includes, but is not limited to, the inspections and tests required in the RAWP and approved submittals and will cover all project operations. A consultant hired by the BCP Volunteer (Volunteer) will manage field activities and coordinate the contractor's activities.

2.1 Volunteer

La Central Manager II LLC and La Central II Owner LLC (collectively the "Volunteer") is responsible for coordinating the project, including activities of the Site consultant, contractor(s) and subcontractor(s), to comply with the requirements of the RAWP and regulatory agencies. The Volunteer is also responsible for completing and submitting documentation required by the RAWP, the CQAP, and the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and has the authority to accept or reject the materials and workmanship of any subcontractors at the Site.

2.2 Construction Quality Assurance (QA) Officer (Consultant)

The Construction QA Officer will be an employee of the consultant hired by the Volunteer and will perform activities that are necessary to assure the quality of construction. He/she will be on-site as required during construction activities and will have the authority to take any action necessary to maintain compliance with the RAWP and approved submittals and to monitor construction quality.

Specific responsibilities of the Construction QA Officer include:

- Supporting the Volunteer and the consultant's field staff;
- Evaluating construction activities and activities of the field staff;
- Verifying that remedial activities are performed in accordance with the RAWP, approved submittals, and with federal, state, and local regulations and requirements;
- Verifying that data are properly recorded, validated, reduced, summarized, and inspected;
- Evaluating sampling and monitoring activities;
- Educating the field staff on construction QC requirements and procedures; and
- Scheduling and coordinating inspections.

2.3 Field Team Leader (Consultant)

The Field Team Leader will be an employee of AKRF, Inc. (AKRF) and will be on-site during construction activities. He/she will have authority to take any action necessary to maintain compliance with the RAWP and approved submittals and to maintain construction quality. The Field Team Leader will also manage the field staff discussed in this CQAP.

Specific responsibilities of the Field Team Leader include:

- Reviewing the RAWP for clarity and completeness so that the construction activities can be effectively implemented;
- Verifying that the contractor's work is in accordance with the RAWP, approved submittals, and this CQAP;

- Performing on-site inspection of the work in progress to assess compliance with the RAWP, approved submittals, and this CQAP;
- Scheduling and coordinating inspections;
- Reporting the results of all observations and tests as the work progresses and modifying materials and work to comply with the RAWP and approved submittals as noted below:
 1. Providing daily reports on field construction, material shipments, and inspection results.
 2. Review and interpretation of all data, drawings, and reports.
 3. Identification of all work that should be accepted, rejected, or uncovered for observation, or that may require special testing, inspection, or approval.
 4. Rejection of defective work and verification that corrective measures are implemented.
 5. Making observations and records that will aid in the preparation of a report on remedial activities.
- Inspecting each delivery of materials and/or equipment;
- Reporting to the Construction QA Officer the results of all inspections, including work that is not of acceptable quality or that fails to meet the requirements of the RAWP, approved submittals, and this CQAP;
- Verifying that testing equipment meets established requirements that the tests are conducted according to the proper standardized procedures;
- Confirming that testing equipment, personnel, and procedures do not change over time, or making sure that any changes do not adversely impact the inspection process;
- Confirming that regular calibration of testing equipment occurs and is properly recorded; and
- Confirming that waste treatment or disposal is performed in accordance with applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

2.4 Site Technician (Consultant)

A qualified scientist, geologist, or engineer (supplemented by additional personnel, if necessary) from AKRF will be on-site during remedial construction documenting site personnel, equipment, samples collected, contamination observations and any other observations of field activities. Specific responsibilities include:

- Calibration, operation, and maintenance of air monitoring instrumentation in accordance with the RAWP and approved submittals.
- Collecting, packaging, and shipping of environmental samples in accordance with the RAWP and QAPP.
- Documenting sample collection in a field notebook and identifying all sample locations in a field notebook or Site drawing.
- Preparing and logging manifests for transportation of any non-hazardous and hazardous materials.

- Informing the Site Project Coordinator when (if) the concentrations of air contaminants exceed action levels specified in the RAWP.
- Maintaining and organizing the field equipment and supply storage area.

3.0 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL INSPECTIONS, TESTING, AND SAMPLING

The definable features of work are described in Section 4 of the RAWP. This section describes the anticipated inspection, testing, and sampling requirements associated with these definable features of work.

3.1 Mobilization

Inspections will be performed to assure that Site laydown areas, support facilities, surface water controls, and air monitoring systems are established in accordance with the RAWP and approved submittals. In addition, the stakeout of existing utilities in work areas and the maintenance of Site security will be verified. There are no testing and sampling requirements associated with mobilization of the contractor(s).

Each delivery of materials and/or equipment will be inspected relative to approved submittals. Approved materials and/or equipment will be stored at a designated area of the Site.

Equipment will be set-up and tested in accordance with the RAWP and approved submittals.

3.2 Soil Excavation

The Soil/Materials Management Plan (SMMP), Section 6.4 of the RAWP, outlines the procedures to be performed during the handling of soil/fill materials on-site during all intrusive work. Inspections will be performed during soil excavation activities including concrete removal, soil excavation, stockpiling, and load out, shoring, and re-use and backfilling (if any). Any impacts to building structural elements will be documented and assessed immediately. AKRF will confirm that all soil excavation related work will be conducted as specified in the RAWP, or are equivalent. Air monitoring will be conducted as outlined in the HASP, provided as Appendix F of the RAWP. Soil screening will be conducted as outlined in Section 6.4.1 of the RAWP. Any corrective actions will be summarized in the Daily Reports.

3.3 Soil Sampling

Soil sampling activities at the Site include waste classification sampling, endpoint and/or reuse sampling, and sampling of clean backfill from off-site sources. Proposed endpoint sample locations are shown on Figure 9 of the RAWP. All soil sampling activities will be conducted in accordance with the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP) and Sections 6.2 and 6.4 of the RAWP. The applicable Soil Cleanup Objectives (SCOs) for this Site are the Track 2 Restricted Residential SCOs (RRSCOs) and Track 4 RRSCOs.

Soil and materials management on-site and off-site will be conducted in accordance with the SMMP (Section 6.4 of the RAWP).

3.4 Loading of Waste Material for Transportation

Inspections will be conducted to verify that material removed from the Site is properly loaded for transfer to a permitted treatment/disposal facility. Manifests and bills of lading will be maintained and will be included as an Appendix in the FER.

3.5 Site Restoration

Site restoration will be observed and recorded to verify compliance with the RAWP and approved submittals. The surface will be restored to match the surrounding ground surface.

4.0 MEETINGS

A pre-construction meeting will be held with representatives of NYSDEC, the consultants, and contractor(s) performing the work prior to the start of major construction activities. Additional meetings will be called as necessary if work conditions change or deviations are necessary.

Project personnel and visitors will be given health and safety briefings periodically by the Site Technician or Field Team Leader to assist Site personnel in safely conducting their work activities. The safety briefings will include information on new operations to be conducted, changes in work practices or changes in the Site's environmental conditions, as well as periodic reinforcement of previously discussed topics.

5.0 DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The value of the CQAP will be assured by proper documentation. The inspectors will use data sheets, field reports, log forms, schedules, and checklists to document Site work and verify compliance with the RAWP and approved submittals. Documentation will include, at a minimum, the following reports and information:

- Daily field construction reports
- Photographs
- Sampling chains of custody
- Material disposition logs
- Variances to the RAWP and approved submittals

5.1 Daily Report

The Site Technician or Field Team Leader will prepare a daily report that identifies the following:

- Work force and visitors to the Site;
- An update of progress made during the reporting day;
- Locations of work and quantities of material imported and exported from the Site;
- References to alphanumeric grid map for Site activities;
- A summary of any and all complaints with relevant details (names, phone numbers);
- A summary of CAMP findings, including excursions;
- Apparent deviations from the RAWP;
- Weather conditions;
- Photographs of the Site and pertinent work; and
- An explanation of notable Site conditions.

5.2 Photographic Log

The photographic log will be kept to document construction activities by still photographs. The photographic log may also be used to record activities recorded in the daily report. All photographs will be taken with a camera capable of producing date and timestamps.

5.3 Sampling Documentation

The project field book will be used to document all sampling activities and how they correspond to the RAWP. All observations and field and/or laboratory tests will be recorded in the project field book or on separate logs. Recorded field observations may take the form of notes, charts, sketches, or photographs.

5.4 Material Disposition Tracking

All materials that are taken off-site for disposal will be tracked and final disposition confirmed. Copies of all waste manifests and bills of lading will be maintained by the Project Manager.

5.5 Variances to Work Plan

Required changes to the RAWP will be documented as construction proceeds. Any material deviations from the NYSDEC-approved RAWP will be communicated to NYSDEC Project Manager. NYSDEC approval will be sought prior to proceeding with work deviating materially from the RAWP. In the event of an emergency change to the work plan, NYSDEC Project Manager will be consulted immediately.

5.6 Final Engineering Report (FER)

At the completion of the project the consultant/construction manager will prepare an FER. This report will describe the implementation of the RAWP and will include a summary of the field work, as-built drawings for constructed elements, manifests, bills of lading, test results demonstrating that all mitigation and remedial systems are functioning properly, and photographic documentation. The FER will also include a description of the changes in the Remedial Action from the elements provided in the RAWP.

5.7 Document Storage

The Field Team Leader will maintain the current field book and all original field paperwork during the performance of work. The Project Manager will maintain the field paperwork after completion and will maintain all submittal document files.